

PROCEDURE BYLAW CONSOLIDATED

THIS IS A CONSOLIDATION, FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES, OF:

- "Metro Vancouver Regional District Procedure Bylaw Number 1205, 2014". This bylaw may be cited as "Procedure Bylaw".
(Adopted May 2, 2014)
((Prior citation "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Bylaw Number 1205, 2014", amended by Bylaw 1257, 2018.)
- "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1239, 2017".
(Adopted January 27, 2017)
- "Metro Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1257, 2018".
(Adopted January 26, 2018)
- "Metro Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1297, 2020".
(Adopted February 28, 2020)
- "Metro Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1305, 2020"
(Adopted March 25, 2020)

As of March 25, 2020

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BOARD AND INFORMATION SERVICES, METRO VANCOUVER.

Revised by Bylaw 1257, 2018

**METRO VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NUMBER 1205, 2014**

**A Bylaw to regulate the proceedings of the Metro Vancouver Regional District
Board and Committees**

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

WHEREAS the *Local Government Act*, RSBC 2015, Chapter 1, as amended (the “Act”) requires the Board to establish the general proceedings to be followed by the Board and Board committees in conducting their business;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of the Metro Vancouver Regional District, in open meeting assembled, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

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Title

1.1 This bylaw shall be cited as "Metro Vancouver Regional District Procedure Bylaw Number 1205, 2014".

Definitions

1.2 In this bylaw:

“Act” means the *Local Government Act*;

“audio and video recording devices” means any equipment enabling the recording and or transmission of sound and or visual images;

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“Board” means the Board of Directors of the Metro Vancouver Regional District;

“Chair” means, where the context requires, the Chair of the Board elected pursuant to the *Act*, or the person appointed as the Chair, Vice Chair or other person presiding at a meeting of the Board or committee;

“Charter” means the *Community Charter*;

“committee” means, as the context requires, a select committee established by the Board, or a standing committee established by the Board Chair;

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“Corporate Officer” means the officer assigned corporate administration responsibilities under section 236 [*corporate administration*] of the *Act* and includes that officer’s designate;

“director” means a member of the Board, whether as a municipal director, as an electoral area director, or as a Treaty First Nation director pursuant to the *Act*;

“meeting” means a meeting of the Board, or a meeting of a committee, as the context requires;

“member” means a director of the Board, or a person appointed to a committee, as the context requires;

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“posting place” means the public notice board located on the 28th floor at the offices of the Metro Vancouver Regional District, 4730 Kingsway, Burnaby, British Columbia, and the MVRD website;

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“regional district” means the Metro Vancouver Regional District;

“regular meeting” means all regularly scheduled meetings;

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“select committee” means a committee established by the Board, pursuant to section 218 [*Appointment of select and standing committees*] of the Act, to consider or inquire into any matter and report its findings and opinion to the Board, after which the select committee disbands.

“special meeting” means a meeting other than a statutory, regular, or statutory or regular adjourned meeting.

“standing committee” means a committee established by the Board Chair, pursuant to section 218 [*Appointment of select and standing committees*] of the Act, that meets regularly to deliberate on matters the Chair considers would be better dealt with by committee.

Application of rules of procedure

1.3 The rules of procedure as set out in this bylaw apply to all meetings of the Board and committees except as otherwise provided.

1.3.1 The Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, not including the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall as far as they may be applicable, apply to all unprovided cases of the proceedings of the Board and committees.

Motion to Suspend the Rules

1.4 Any member may give notice of a motion to temporarily suspend any one or more of the rules contained in this Bylaw, provided that such suspension is not inconsistent with or in contravention of any statutory requirement, by providing the Corporate Officer with a written copy of such motion no later than two working days prior to the scheduled meeting, and the Corporate Officer shall add the motion to the agenda for said meeting. The notice must specify which rule is to be temporarily suspended and the item on the agenda to which that suspension will apply.

- 1.5 At a meeting, any member may at any time introduce a motion to temporarily suspend any one or more of the rules contained in this Bylaw provided that such suspension is not inconsistent with or in contravention of any statutory requirement, but such motion may only be adopted by at least two thirds vote of the members present.

PART 2 - ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

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- 2.1 As provided in section 215 [*Chair and vice chair of board*] of the Act:
- (1) At the first meeting held after November 1 in each year, the Board must elect a Chair and a Vice Chair.
 - (2) The Vice Chair has, during the absence, illness or other disability of the Chair, all the powers of the Chair and is subject to all rules applicable to the Chair.
 - (3) If the Chair and the Vice Chair are not present at a meeting of the Board, the directors present may elect an acting Chair who, during that meeting, has all the powers of the Chair and is subject to all rules applicable to the Chair.
 - (4) For the purposes of elections under this section, each director present at the meeting has one vote in each election for an office.
- 2.2 The call for nominations for the office of Board Chair shall be conducted by the Corporate Officer, and the call for nominations for the office of Board Vice Chair shall be called by the Board Chair.
- 2.3 If only one candidate is nominated for an office, that candidate shall be declared elected by acclamation.
- 2.4 If more than one candidate is nominated for an office, an election by voting shall be held and voting shall be conducted by secret ballot.
- 2.5 The counting of ballots shall be conducted by the Corporate Officer together with the Treasurer or Corporate Solicitor. Immediately thereafter the ballots shall be destroyed.
- 2.6 The candidate with the most votes for an office shall be declared elected to that office.

Tie vote

- 2.7 In the event of a tie vote for the most votes of two candidates, the candidates who are tied remain in the election. If a definitive election result cannot be declared after three elections have been held, then the result of the election is determined by lot between those candidates as follows:
- (a) the name of each candidate is to be written on a separate piece of paper, as similar as possible to all other pieces prepared for the determination;
 - (b) the pieces of paper are to be folded in a uniform manner in such a way that the names of the candidates are not visible;
 - (c) the pieces of paper are to be placed in a container that is sufficiently large to allow them to be shaken for the purpose of making their distribution random, and the container is to be shaken for this purpose;
 - (d) a person who is not a candidate shall be asked to withdraw one paper;

- (e) the candidate whose name is on the paper that was drawn shall be declared elected to that office.

2.8 In the event of a tie vote for the most votes of more than two candidates, the candidates who are tied remain in the election. If a definitive election result cannot be declared after three elections have been held, then the result of the election is determined by preferential ballot system.

PART 3 - MEETINGS

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

Regular board meetings – date, time and place

3.1 No later than the last board meeting in November, the Corporate Officer shall provide an annual schedule of regular board meetings for the upcoming year, including the date time and place of meetings, and meetings shall be held accordingly unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Board.

3.1.1 For the purposes of advance public notice the Corporate Officer shall post the annual schedule of regular board meetings at the posting place and, in the event of a change to a regular board meeting date, time or place, the Corporate Officer shall as soon as possible post the change at the posting place.

Regular committee meetings – date, time and place

3.2 As soon as possible after the Board Chair has established committees, the Corporate Officer shall:

- (a) establish an annual schedule of committee regular meetings including the date, time, and place of the meetings;
- (b) provide the annual schedule of committee regular meetings to each member of each committee; and
- (c) post the annual schedule of committee regular meetings at the posting place.

3.2.1 A committee Chair may call additional meetings, or cancel a meeting, or change the date, time, or place of a regular meeting where circumstances require.

3.2.2 In the event of a change to a regular committee meeting date, time or place, the Corporate Officer shall as soon as possible post the change at the posting place.

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Special meetings – calling and conduct

3.3 Pursuant to section 220 [*Calling of special board meetings*] of the Act, a special meeting shall be called by the Corporate Officer on the request of the Chair or any two members, by notice mailed to each member at least five days before the date of the meeting to the address given by each member to the Corporate Officer for that purpose.

3.4 The notice shall state the general purpose of the meeting and the day, hour and place of the meeting.

- 3.5 The notice of any special meeting may be waived by a unanimous vote of the Board or committee, as the context requires.
- 3.6 In an emergency, notice of a special meeting may be given with the consent of the Chair and two members, less than five days before the date of the meeting, and notice of the meeting does not need to be given in writing.

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Special board meeting conducted by means of electronic or other communication facilities

- 3.6.1 Pursuant to B.C. Reg. 271/2005 [*Regional Districts Electronic Meetings Regulation*] of the Act, special board meetings may be conducted by means of electronic or other communication facilities provided such meetings are held in the 28th floor boardroom, 4730 Kingsway, Burnaby, BC.

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- 3.6.2 Pursuant to B.C. Reg. 271/2005 [*Regional Districts Electronic Meetings Regulation*] of the Act, a member of the board or board committee may participate in a meeting of the board or board committee by means of electronic or other communication facilities due to a public health event as determined by the Chair of the Board.

Special meeting - advance public notice

- 3.7 At least one working day before a special meeting the Corporate Officer must give advance public notice of the day, hour and place of the meeting by way of a notice posted at the posting place.
- 3.8 Section 3.7 does not apply when notice to the members has been waived under section 3.5 or given under section 3.6 and it is otherwise impractical to provide the advance public notice under section 3.7.

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Attendance of public at meetings

- 3.9 Pursuant to section 226(1)(a) [*Board proceedings: application of Community Charter*] of the Act and section 89 [*open meetings*] of the Charter, a meeting must be open to the public, except as provided in section 3.10.

Requirements before meeting is closed

- 3.10 As provided in section 92 [*Requirements before meeting is closed*] of the Charter, before holding a meeting or part of a meeting that is to be closed to the public, the Board or committee must state, by resolution passed in a public meeting,
- (a) the fact that the meeting or part is to be closed, and
 - (b) the basis under the applicable subsection of section 3.11 on which the meeting or part is to be closed.

Meetings that may or must be closed to the public

- 3.11 As provided in section 90 [*Meetings that may or must be closed to the public*] of the Charter:

- (1) A part of a meeting may be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to or is one or more of the following:
 - (a) personal information about an identifiable individual who holds or is being considered for a position as an officer, employee or agent of the regional district or another position appointed by the regional district;
 - (b) personal information about an identifiable individual who is being considered for a regional district award or honour, or who has offered to provide a gift to the regional district on condition of anonymity;
 - (c) labour relations or other employee relations;
 - (d) the security of the property of the regional district;
 - (e) the acquisition, disposition or expropriation of land or improvements, if the Board or committee considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district;
 - (f) law enforcement, if the Board or committee considers that disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the conduct of an investigation under or enforcement of an enactment;
 - (g) litigation or potential litigation affecting the regional district;
 - (h) an administrative tribunal hearing or potential administrative tribunal hearing affecting the regional district, other than a hearing to be conducted by the Board or committee or a delegate of the Board or committee;
 - (i) the receipt of advice that is subject to solicitor-client privilege, including communications necessary for that purpose;
 - (j) information that is prohibited, or information that if it were presented in a document would be prohibited, from disclosure under section 21 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*;
 - (k) negotiations and related discussions respecting the proposed provision of a regional district service that are at their preliminary stages and that, in the view of the Board or committee, could reasonably be expected to harm the interests of the regional district if they were held in public;
 - (l) discussions with regional district officers and employees respecting regional district objectives, measures and progress reports for the purposes of preparing an annual report under section 98 [*annual municipal report*] of the Charter;
 - (m) a matter that, under another enactment, is such that the public may be excluded from the meeting;
 - (n) the consideration of whether a meeting should be closed under a provision of this subsection or subsection (2);
 - (o) the consideration of whether the authority under section 91 [*Other persons attending closed meetings*] should be exercised in relation to a meeting.
- (2) A part of a meeting must be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to one or more of the following:
 - (a) a request under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, if the Board is designated as head of the local public body for the purposes of that Act in relation to the matter;
 - (b) the consideration of information received and held in confidence relating to negotiations between the regional district and a provincial government or the

- federal government or both, or between a provincial government or the federal government or both and a third party;
 - (c) a matter that is being investigated under the *Ombudsman Act* of which the regional district has been notified under section 14 [*ombudsman to notify authority*] of that Act;
 - (d) a matter that, under another enactment, is such that the public must be excluded from the meeting.
- (3) If the only subject matter being considered at a meeting is one or more matters referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the applicable subsection applies to the entire meeting.

Other persons attending closed meetings

3.12 As provided in section 91 [*Other persons attending closed meetings*] of the Charter:

- (1) If all or part of a meeting is closed to the public, the Board or committee may allow one or more regional district officers and employees to attend or exclude them from attending, as it considers appropriate.
- (2) If all or part of a meeting is closed to the public, the Board or committee may allow a person other than regional district officers and employees to attend,
 - (a) in the case of a meeting that must be closed under section 3.11 (2), if the Board or committee considers this necessary and the person
 - (i) already has knowledge of the confidential information, or
 - (ii) is a lawyer attending to provide legal advice in relation to the matter, and
 - (b) in other cases, if the Board or committee considers this necessary.
- (3) The minutes of a meeting or part of a meeting that is closed to the public must record the names of all persons in attendance.

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Meetings and hearings outside regional district

3.13 As provided in section 224 [*Meetings and hearings outside regional district*] of the Act, the following meetings may take place outside the boundaries of the regional district:

- (a) board meetings;
- (b) committee meetings;
- (c) other public meetings conducted by or on behalf of the Board or a board committee;
- (d) board hearings that are required by law or authorized by an enactment; and
- (e) board proceedings in which a person is entitled under the Act to make representations to the Board.

Duty to respect confidentiality

3.14 Pursuant to section 117 [*Duty to respect confidentiality*] of the Charter, a member or former member must, unless specifically authorized by the Board or committee:

- (a) keep in confidence any record held in confidence by the regional district, until the record is released to the public as lawfully authorized or required, and
- (b) keep in confidence information considered in any part of a meeting that was lawfully closed to the public, until the Board or committee discusses the information at a meeting that is open to the public or releases the information to the public.

Corporate Officer to attend

3.15 The Corporate Officer shall attend all meetings and record the business, proceedings and reports thereof.

PART 4 - QUORUM

Chair to preside at meetings

4.1 The Chair, if present, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of the Chair from a meeting, the Vice Chair shall preside.

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4.1.1 In the absence of both the Chair and Vice Chair, the Corporate Officer shall call the meeting to order and call for a motion from the members present to appoint a member to preside as acting Chair pursuant to section 215(3) of the Act.

Quorum

4.2 A quorum of the Board is a majority of all the directors having among them a majority of all the votes and a quorum of a committee is a majority of the members appointed to that committee.

4.2.1 If a quorum is not present within thirty minutes after the time established for a meeting, the Corporate Officer shall record the names of the members present and the meeting shall stand adjourned.

4.2.2 As soon after the hour of meeting as there shall be a quorum present the Chair will call the meeting to order.

PART 5 - ORDER OF BUSINESS

Order of business

5.1 Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Board or committee, the order of business for meetings shall be as follows:

5.1.1 For board regular meetings:

- (a) Adoption of the Agenda
- (b) Adoption of the Minutes
- (c) Delegations
- (d) Invited Presentations
- (e) Consent Agenda
- (f) Items Removed from the Consent Agenda
- (g) Reports from Committee or Chief Administrative Officer (not included on the Consent Agenda)
- (h) Motions for Which Notice Has Been Given
- (i) Other Business
- (j) Business Arising from Delegations
- (k) Resolution to Close Meeting

- (l) Rise and Report (Items Released from Closed Meeting)
- (m) Adjournment or Conclusion.

5.1.1.1 Subsections 5.1.1(e), (f), and (k) do not apply to a board regular closed meeting.

5.1.2 For committee regular meetings:

- (a) Adoption of the Agenda
- (b) Adoption of the Minutes
- (c) Delegations
- (d) Invited Presentations
- (e) Reports from Committee or Chief Administrative Officer
- (f) Information Items
- (g) Other Business
- (h) Business Arising from Delegations
- (i) Resolution to Close Meeting
- (j) Adjournment or Conclusion.

5.1.2.1 Subsection 5.1.2(i) does not apply to a committee regular closed meeting.

5.1.3 For special board or committee meetings:

- (a) Adoption of the Agenda
- (b) Reports from Committee or Chief Administrative Officer
- (c) Resolution to Close Meeting
- (d) Rise and Report (Items Released from a Board Closed Meeting)
- (e) Adjournment or Conclusion.

5.1.3.1 Subsection 5.1.3(c) does not apply to special board or committee closed meetings.

5.1.3.2 Subsection 5.1.3 (d) does not apply to committees.

Addition of agenda items by a member

5.2 At a meeting, a member may, at the time adoption of the agenda is being considered, propose to place an additional item on the agenda. The item must be added to the agenda only if the resolution is adopted by at least two thirds vote of the members present.

5.2.1 Notwithstanding section 5.2, after the meeting agenda has been adopted, a member may propose to place an item of an urgent matter on the agenda. The item must be added to the agenda only if the resolution is adopted by at least two thirds vote of the members present.

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Minutes

5.3 As provided in sections 223(1) [*Minutes of board meetings*] and 223(2) [*Minutes of a board committee meeting*] of the Act:

- (1) Minutes of board meetings must be
 - (a) legibly recorded,
 - (b) certified as correct by the Corporate Officer, and
 - (c) signed by the Chair or other member presiding at the meeting or at the next meeting at which they are adopted; and
- (2) Minutes of a committee meeting must be
 - (a) legibly recorded, and
 - (b) signed by the Chair or member presiding at the meeting.

Consent agenda

- 5.4 The consent agenda portion of a board agenda shall consist of staff or committee report items that contain clear 'take action, give approval, or receive for information' recommendations.
- 5.5 Directors may vote on and adopt in one motion all recommendations appearing on the consent agenda portion of a board agenda.
- 5.6 At any time prior to the vote under section 5.5, a director may for the purposes of:
- (a) debate or discussion,
 - (b) voting in opposition to a recommendation on the consent agenda, or
 - (c) declaring a conflict of interest with respect to an item on the consent agenda, request that an item be removed from the consent agenda. The item will be considered immediately after the consideration of the consent agenda.

Adjourn

- 5.7 A meeting which has been in session for four hours from the time the meeting was convened is deemed to be adjourned unless the Board or committee resolves to extend the meeting.
- 5.7.1 Notwithstanding section 5.7, a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until some intermediate proceeding shall have been taken.

PART 6 - KEEPING ORDER

Expelling a person

- 6.1 The Chair may expel a person from a meeting as provided in section 133 [*expulsion from meetings*] of the Charter as follows:
- (a) If the Chair considers that another person at the meeting is acting improperly, the person presiding may order that the person is expelled from the meeting.
 - (b) If a person who is expelled does not leave the meeting, a peace officer may enforce the order under subsection (1) as if it were a court order.

Use of audio and or video recording devices

- 6.2 No person shall use or operate any audio and or video recording devices at a meeting unless audio and or video recording devices are placed in a location designated by the Chair for that purpose and remain in that location during the course of the meeting.

- 6.2.1 Notwithstanding section 6.2, audio and or visual recording devices must not be used or operated during a closed meeting unless expressly permitted by the Board or committee.

Points of order

- 6.3 The Chair shall preserve order and decide all points of order which may arise.

Appeal

- 6.4 Any decision of the Chair made under Section 6.3 may be appealed by a member and on an appeal by a member from the decision of the Chair, the question shall be immediately put by the Chair and decided without debate, "Shall the Chair be sustained?" and the Chair shall be governed by the vote of the majority of the members then present excluding the Chair.
- 6.4.1 In the event of the votes being equal, the question shall pass in the affirmative.
- 6.4.2 The names of the members voting for or against the question shall be recorded in the minutes.
- 6.4.3 If the Chair refuses to put the question "Shall the Chair be sustained?", the Board or committee shall immediately appoint a member to preside temporarily and the member so temporarily appointed shall proceed in accordance with Section 6.4 and Subsections 6.4.1 and 6.4.2.
- 6.5 Any resolution or motion carried under the circumstances mentioned in Section 6.4.3 is as binding as if carried out with the Chair presiding.

PART 7 - DEBATE

- 7.1 Where there is a motion under debate a member shall not speak other than on that motion under debate and the matters relating to that motion as set out in Section 8.2.
- 7.2 No director shall speak on any question for longer than three minutes without leave of the Chair.
- 7.2.1 Section 7.2 does not apply to committees.
- 7.3 Any member may require the motion under discussion to be read at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a member while speaking.
- 7.4 No director shall speak more than once to the same motion without leave of the Chair except:
- (a) in explanation of a material part of his or her speech which may have been misunderstood, provided in doing so that director does not introduce any new matter, and no debate shall be allowed upon such explanation; or
 - (b) in reply by a director who moved the substantive motion to the Board, but not to any director who has moved an amendment or a non substantive motion.

- 7.4.1 Section 7.4 does not apply to committees.
- 7.5 If, during debate on a motion, a motion to refer or defer that motion is put while there remain members who have indicated an intention to speak, the Chair may refuse to accept the seconding of such motion of deferral or referral until those on the list of speakers for the first motion have been heard. No other names shall be added to the said speakers list and, following the hearing of those entitled to speak, the Chair shall ask if there be a seconder to the motion to defer or refer and, receiving an affirmative response, shall call the question on such motion.
- 7.6 At any time during debate on a motion, a director may move “That the vote on the motion be called” and that motion shall be decided without amendment or debate. If the motion “That the vote on the motion be called” is adopted by at least two thirds vote of the members present, the motion consequent thereon shall be immediately called and voted upon without further debate or amendment.
- 7.6.1 Section 7.6 does not apply to committees.

PART 8 - MOTIONS

- 8.1 A motion shall be made and seconded before being debated or finally put by the Chair.
- 8.2 When a motion is under debate it is deemed to be in possession of the Board or committee and no motion shall be received unless to amend it, to refer it, to table it, to defer it, to withdraw it, to adjourn, or to call the question.

Amendments

- 8.3 Amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are moved.
- 8.3.1 Every amendment submitted shall, when requested by any member, be reduced to writing and be decided upon or withdrawn before the main question is called.
- 8.3.2 Amendments shall be allowed to the main motion but only one amendment shall be allowed to an amendment, provided that such amendments shall be a modification and not a nullification of the main motion.

Referral

- 8.4 A motion to refer, until it is decided, shall take precedence over the main motion and motions to amend the main motion.

Chair determines contrary to rules

- 8.5 When the Chair is of the opinion that a motion put before the Board is contrary to the rules of the Board or committee, the Chair shall declare the motion to be not in order and cite the rule or authority applicable in the circumstances.

PART 9 - NOTICE OF MOTION

9.1 Any director desiring to bring before the Board any new matter, other than a point of order or of privilege, shall do so by way of motion; provided however, that any new matter of major import, which may require further information than could or would normally be available to the Board at such meeting, may be ruled by the Chair as a notice of motion and shall be dealt with as provided by Section 9.1.1.

9.1.1 Any director may give notice of a motion to the Board by:

- (a) providing the Corporate Officer with a written copy of such motion during a meeting of the Board and the Corporate Officer shall, upon the director being acknowledged by the Chair and the notice of motion being read to the meeting, include it in the minutes of that meeting as notice of motion and shall add the motion to the agenda of the next regular board meeting, or to the agenda of a special board meeting scheduled for that purpose; or
- (b) providing the Corporate Officer with a written copy of such motion, no later than nine working days prior to the scheduled meeting, and the Corporate Officer shall add the motion to the agenda for said meeting.

PART 10 - RECONSIDERATION, RESCISSION OF A RESOLUTION

Chair may propose board reconsideration of a matter

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

10.1 Notwithstanding section 5.2, as provided in 217 [*Chair may require board reconsideration of a matter*] of the Act and section 131 [*Mayor may require council reconsideration of a matter*] of the Charter, the Chair may require Board reconsideration of a matter as follows:

- (1) Without limiting the authority of a Board to reconsider a matter, the Chair may require the Board to reconsider and vote again on a matter that was the subject of a vote.
- (2) In exercising the power under subsection (1), the Chair may return the matter for reconsideration at the meeting of the Board following the original vote.
- (3) A matter may not be reconsidered under this section if
 - (a) it has had the approval of the electors or the assent of the electors and was subsequently adopted by the Board, or
 - (b) there has already been a reconsideration under this section in relation to the matter.
- (4) On a reconsideration under this section, the Board
 - (a) must deal with the matter as soon as convenient, and
 - (b) on that reconsideration, has the same authority it had in its original consideration of the matter, subject to the same conditions that applied to the original consideration.
- (5) If the original decision was the adoption of a bylaw or resolution and that decision is rejected on reconsideration, the bylaw or resolution is of no effect and is deemed to be repealed.

Director, other than the chair, may propose board reconsideration of a matter

10.2 After a vote has been taken on any motion, a director (except the Chair), who voted with the majority for or against that resolution may, at the regular meeting of the Board following the

original vote, introduce a motion to reconsider that resolution in accordance with section 5.2 or section 9.1 (b).

General provisions for board reconsideration

10.3 When a motion to reconsider has been presented, no discussion of the main question shall be allowed unless the motion to reconsider has been adopted.

10.4 No resolution shall be reconsidered more than once on the same question, nor shall a vote to reconsider be reconsidered.

Rescission/Amendment of a previously decided resolution

10.5 At a board meeting, any director may at any time introduce a motion to rescind or amend a previously decided resolution which has been adopted in the affirmative or negative in accordance with section 5.2 or section 9.1 (b), and at a committee meeting, any member may do so in accordance with section 5.2.

10.5.1 Notwithstanding section 10.5, a member may at any time introduce a motion to rescind or amend a previously decided resolution if the motion is made at the same meeting as the previously decided resolution.

10.5.2 Notwithstanding section 10.5, a motion to rescind or to amend a resolution is not in order under the following circumstances:

- (a) If some action integral to the resolution now being rescinded or amended has been taken as a result of the previous decision and that action is impossible to undo; or
- (b) If the resolution is so intimately connected with another resolution that the resolution cannot be considered as a distinct proposition.

PART 11 - VOTING

Tie vote

11.1 In all cases where the votes of the members present and entitled to vote, including the vote of the Chair, are equal for and against a question, the question shall be declared in the negative, and it shall be the duty of the Chair or other member presiding to so declare.

11.1.1 Any member then present who abstains from voting shall be deemed to have voted in the affirmative.

Recorded vote

11.2 At a board meeting, a director may call for a recorded vote, and if so called, the Corporate Officer shall record in the minutes the names of each director present, the manner in which that director has voted, and the number of votes assigned to such director.

11.2.1 Section 11.2 does not apply to committees.

Distinct propositions

- 11.3 When the motion under debate contains several parts, each of which is capable of standing as a complete proposition if the others are removed, a separate vote upon each such proposition shall be taken if requested by any member.

Members attendance for vote

- 11.4 Members who are in the room shall always take their place when a vote is called for and shall not leave until the vote has been taken unless a member has declared a conflict of interest.

Conflict of interest

- 11.5 Pursuant to section 100 [*Disclosure of conflict*] of the Charter, if a member attending a meeting considers that he or she is not entitled to participate in the discussion of a matter, or to vote on a question in respect of a matter, because the member has
- (a) a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the matter, or
 - (b) another interest in the matter that constitutes a conflict of interest,
- the member must declare this and state in general terms the reason why the member considers this to be the case.
- 11.5.1 After making a declaration under section 11.5, the member must not do anything referred to in section 101 (2) [*Restrictions on participation if in conflict*] of the Charter.
- 11.5.2 As an exception to section 11.5.1, if a member has made a declaration under section 11.5 and, after receiving legal advice on the issue, determines that he or she was wrong respecting his or her entitlement to participate in respect of the matter, the member may
- (a) return to the meeting or attend another meeting of the same body,
 - (b) withdraw the declaration by stating in general terms the basis on which the member has determined that he or she is entitled to participate, and
 - (c) after this, participate and vote in relation to the matter.
- 11.5.3 For certainty, a member who makes a statement under section 11.5.2 remains subject to section 101 [*Restrictions on participation if in conflict*] of the Charter.
- 11.5.4 When a declaration under section 11.5 or a statement under section 11.5.2 is made,
- (a) the Corporate Officer must record in the minutes the member's declaration or statement, the reasons given for it, and the time of the member's departure from the meeting room and, if applicable, of the member's return, and
 - (b) unless a statement is made under section 11.5.2, the person presiding at that meeting or any following meeting in respect of the matter must ensure that the member is not present at any part of the meeting during which the matter is under consideration.

- 11.5.5 Pursuant to section 101 [Restrictions on participation if in conflict] of the Charter, if a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter, whether or not the member has made a declaration under section 11.5, the member must not:
- (a) remain or attend at any part of a meeting referred to in section 100 (1) [Disclosure of conflict] of the Charter during which the matter is under consideration,
 - (b) participate in any discussion of the matter at such a meeting,
 - (c) vote on a question in respect of the matter at such a meeting, or
 - (d) attempt in any way, whether before, during or after such a meeting, to influence the voting on any question in respect of the matter.

PART 12 - BYLAWS

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

- 12.1 Bylaws shall be read and adopted in accordance with section 225 [Procedures, bylaws and enforcement] of the Act.

Copies of proposed bylaws to directors

- 12.2 Every proposed bylaw shall be in written form before it is considered by the Board and a copy shall be provided to each director when it is under discussion.

Introduction, reading and adopting bylaws

- 12.3 Every proposed bylaw shall be introduced by motion.
- 12.4 A proposed bylaw may be debated or amended at any time during the first three readings unless prohibited by the Act.
- 12.5 A bylaw shall be deemed to be read when its title or bylaw number is stated.
- 12.6 Every proposed bylaw must be given first, second and third reading before it is passed and finally adopted.
- 12.7 Every proposed bylaw may be introduced and given first, second and third readings at the same meeting by one motion for all three readings.

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

- 12.8 A separate motion that a proposed bylaw be passed and finally adopted must be made at a subsequent meeting, except that as provided in section 228 of the Act, a bylaw that does not require approval, consent or assent under the Act or any other act before it is adopted may be adopted at the same meeting at which it passes third reading if the motion for adoption receives at least two thirds vote of the directors present.
- 12.9 As provided in section 89 [Open meetings] of the Charter, a Board must not vote on the reading or adoption of a bylaw when its meeting is closed to the public.

Certification and storage

- 12.10 When a bylaw is read at a board meeting, the Corporate Officer shall certify the readings and dates at the end of such bylaw. After a bylaw has been adopted the Corporate Officer shall be responsible for its correctness, including any amendments.
- 12.11 Every bylaw which has been adopted by the Board shall be signed without delay by the Chair and the Corporate Officer, sealed with the seal of the Board, and retained by the Corporate Officer for safekeeping.
- 12.12 After their adoption by the Board, all bylaws shall be filed in their regular order and shall have an index prepared for the same.

Repeal of a bylaw

- 12.13 The repeal of any bylaw or part of any bylaw shall not, unless a contrary intention appears, revive any bylaw or Part thereof not in force or existing at the time at which a bylaw takes effect or prevent the effect of any saving clause therein.

PART 13 - DELEGATIONS

General provisions

- 13.1 No person, persons or organization shall appear as a delegation more than once to the same agenda item except to introduce new and material information.
- 13.2 Each delegation shall be limited to a maximum time of five minutes to make a presentation to the Board or a committee unless otherwise determined by leave of the Chair.
- 13.2.1 The Board or committee shall be limited to a maximum of five minutes in which to direct questions to the respective delegation unless otherwise determined by leave of the Chair.
- 13.3 Each delegation:
- (a) may provide the Corporate Officer with an executive summary, of up to two pages, of the delegation's presentation for inclusion in the applicable committee and board agenda package; and
 - (b) may provide the Corporate Officer with a copy of the delegation's complete presentation and other relevant background material for the record.
- 13.4 The subject matter upon which a delegation wishes to speak must:
- (a) be within the jurisdiction of the regional district; and
 - (b) be within the terms of reference of the committee for which the delegation wishes to appear.
- 13.4.1 A request to appear as a delegation at a Council of Councils Committee will not be accepted unless a meeting of the Councils of Council's Committee has been called for the express purpose of hearing delegations on a matter.

Regular delegation – committee

13.5 Any person, persons or organization wishing to appear as a regular delegation before a committee shall submit a written request to the Corporate Officer at least seven working days prior to the scheduled meeting.

13.5.1 The written request must stipulate:

- (a) the subject matter upon which the delegation wishes to speak;
- (b) the name of the designated speaker; and
- (c) the specific action which is being requested of the committee by the delegation.

13.5.2 Each delegation may, at least seven working days before a scheduled meeting, provide the Corporate Officer with an executive summary, of up to two pages, of the delegation's presentation for inclusion in the applicable committee agenda package.

13.5.3 The Corporate Officer shall, at a time reasonably in advance of the meeting, notify the delegation of the date, time and place of the meeting at which the delegation is scheduled to appear.

13.5.4 The delegation appearance and the subject of the delegation will be included on the meeting agenda.

Late delegation – committee

13.6 Any person, persons, or organization who deems their interests to be affected by a report on a committee agenda and who, because of circumstances, could not have been expected to give earlier notice pursuant to section 13.5, may request to appear as a late delegation before the committee by submitting a written request, before the meeting is convened, to the Corporate Officer, stipulating:

- (a) the circumstances preventing the delegation from giving earlier notice;
- (b) how the delegation's interests are affected by a report on a committee agenda;
- (c) the name of the report that the delegation wishes to speak to;
- (d) the name of the designated speaker; and
- (e) the specific action which is being requested of the committee by the delegation.

13.6.1 The Corporate Officer shall advise the committee Chair of the late delegation request and circulate the written request and the executive summary, if available, to the committee members on table at the committee meeting.

13.6.2 The committee shall, at the time adoption of the agenda is being considered, determine if the delegation will be heard, by proposing to place the late delegation request as an additional item on the agenda in accordance with section 5.2.

Delegation – board

13.7 Any person, persons or organization who deems their interests to be affected by a report on a board agenda may request to appear as a delegation before the Board by submitting a written request to the Corporate Officer no later than forty-eight hours prior to the scheduled board meeting stipulating:

- (a) how the delegation's interests are affected by a report on a board agenda;
- (b) the name of the report that the delegation wishes to speak to;

- (c) the name of the designated speaker; and
- (d) the specific action which is being requested of the Board by the delegation.

13.7.1 The Corporate Officer shall, at a time reasonably in advance of the meeting, notify the delegation of the date, time and place of the meeting at which the delegation is scheduled to appear.

13.7.2 The Corporate Officer shall advise the Board Chair of the delegation request and circulate the written request and the executive summary, if available, to the Board members on table at the board meeting.

13.7.3 The Board shall, at the time adoption of the agenda is being considered, determine if the delegation will be heard, by proposing to place the delegation request as an additional item on the agenda in accordance with section 5.2.

13.8 Any person, persons or organization who wishes to appear before the Board with respect to an emergency matter may, before the meeting is convened, request the Chair to grant approval to the person, persons, or organizations to appear before the Board, by clearly demonstrating the emergency nature of the request. The Chair shall not be obliged to grant approval of any such late delegation request unless the Chair is satisfied that the nature of the emergency prevented the person, persons or organizations from giving earlier notice of their desire to appear before the Board.

Invited presentation – board or committee

13.9 The Chair may, under exceptional circumstances, invite a person, persons, or organizations to make a presentation to the meeting. Time permitting, the Corporate Officer shall include the subject of the presentation and the designated speaker on the meeting agenda.

13.9.1 The Corporate Officer shall, at a time reasonably in advance of the meeting, notify the designated speaker of the date, time and place of the meeting at which the designated speaker is scheduled to appear.

PART 14 - COMMITTEES

Conduct of business

14.1 Committees shall conduct business under the rules of procedure as set out in Parts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 14 as the context requires and unless otherwise provided.

Revised by Bylaw 1239, 2016

Appointment of select and standing committees

14.2 Select and standing committee appointments may be made pursuant to section 218 [*Appointment of select and standing committees*] of the Act as follows:

- (1) A board may appoint a select committee to consider or inquire into any matter and report its findings and opinion to the board.
- (2) The Chair may establish standing committees for matters the Chair considers would be better dealt with by committee and may appoint persons to those committees.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), persons who are not directors may be appointed by the board to a select committee or by the Chair to a standing committee.

Revised by Bylaw 1297, 2020

- (4) A majority of the members of a committee, except the Council of Councils' Committee and the Committee responsible for the Regional Economic Prosperity Service, shall be directors.

Membership

- 14.3 The Board Chair and Board Vice Chair shall be ex-officio members of all standing committees but shall not be entitled to vote, and shall not constitute quorum.

Voting

- 14.4 At a committee meeting, a member of a committee shall have one vote only.

Matters Referred to Committee by the Board

- 14.5 A committee shall consider and report respectively within the time period established by the Board, on every matter referred to it by the Board and the committee Chair shall raise the matter before the Board.

14.5.1 Any committee member shall have the right to submit a minority report.

14.5.2 Where delegations are heard by a committee, the committee's report to the Board shall include the committee recommendation, notification of the appearance of delegations, and a synopsis of the delegations submissions to the committee.

14.5.3 No action of any committee shall be binding on the Board unless the committee has delivered its report to the Board and the Board has adopted such action.

PART 15 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 15.1 "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Bylaw Number 1009, 2005", "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1059, 2007", "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1066, 2007", "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1067, 2007", and "Greater Vancouver Regional District Procedure Amending Bylaw Number 1106, 2009" be and are hereby repealed.