



THE ADVOCATE...

JANUARY 2018

FEATURE ARTICLE: RESOLUTIONS
FORUM: BASKETBALL FREE THROW
COUNCIL SIGNING AUTHORITY
PRAESIDIUM COURSE – MULTIPLE YOUTH DIRECTORS!
INCLUDING MULTIPLE RECIPIENT IN AN EMAIL

Welcome to THE ADVOCATE ... a newsletter dedicated to all Council Advocates but should also be shared with everyone in your Council and our jurisdiction. This month's newsletter and all previous issues are available on the State web site at www.kofc.ab.ca under Publications.

This month's Feature Article is a 2-Part primer on Resolutions... what they are, their purpose, who can submit one, and all the reviews and processes they undergo before the presentation at the Annual Convention

The FORUM returns to share inquiries and comments from some of our Councils.

RESOLUTIONS ...PART 1

This topic contains excerpts from the Officer's Desktop Reference and the Charter, Constitution and Laws of the Order.

What are they?

A resolution is simply a main motion in written form that attaches a special level of importance to it. The first part consists of one or more paragraphs setting forth the relevant facts and the rationale for the action that the delegates are being asked to consider. Each paragraph in the first part begins with the word "WHEREAS".

The second part consists of one or more paragraphs describing with specificity an action to be taken. The first paragraph of the second part of the resolution begins with the words "THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED." Any subsequent paragraphs begin with the words "FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED".

Purpose of Resolution Process

The resolutions process is intended to enhance the fraternal character of the Order, to improve its governance and administration, and to serve its evangelical mission. While the Supreme Council welcomes resolutions submitted in good faith to accomplish one of these goals, it strongly discourages State Councils from submitting resolutions challenging well settled policies of the Knights of Columbus that represent the sound judgment of the Supreme Council and that have served the Order well for many years.

In this regard, it is important to remember that the purpose of the resolutions process is not to “send a message” to the Supreme Council or to challenge policies that have been reaffirmed repeatedly by the delegates at previous Supreme Conventions.

Any resolution that would require amending the Laws of the Order must be submitted to and adopted by the Supreme Council before it can be enacted.

Who May submit a Resolution?

Pursuant to Section 56(a) of the Charter, Constitution & Laws, each Subordinate Council in a jurisdiction may, on its own initiative, draft, discuss, and adopt resolutions to be considered by the delegates at the next State Council meeting. All Subordinate Council resolutions must be submitted to the District Deputy for forwarding to the State Office in care of the State Secretary in the time and manner specified by the State Council By-Laws.

Additionally the State Executive Board may draft and submit resolutions to be considered by the Resolutions Committee and the delegates.

Review of Resolutions

The State Board is authorized by its By-Laws to establish a Resolutions Committee and designate the State Advocate to be Chairman of this Committee. Upon receipt of all the resolutions, the State Secretary shall promptly forward them to every member of the State Executive Board for review. Once reviewed by the State Executive Board the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee will then distribute all the resolutions to the Resolution Committee members.

The Committee shall meet to review all the resolutions and to prepare a recommendation as to the disposition of each resolution. If there is a problem with a resolution submitted by a council (i.e.; contravenes any State or Supreme By-Law, requires spelling corrections, clarification, rewording, etc.) the submitting council is contacted and requested to take the action requested and resubmit the corrected resolution.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee, working with the State Secretary, must ensure that copies of all proposed resolutions are presented to the convention delegates before or upon registration for the State Annual Convention. As a general rule, resolutions that are not submitted in advance and reviewed by the Resolution Committee may not be presented to the convention delegates.

Next month, Part 2, the concluding processes of each resolution.

FORUM

This section is designed to share information and feedback with Councils from comments or questions sent to the author.

BASKETBALL FREE THROW

This may be a first...a School Board wants a host Council for this event to use their Disclaimer of Risk forms in lieu of the Knights of Columbus Free Throw Entry Form and Score Sheet provided by Supreme which includes the KC Risk Disclaimer.

Should your Council encounter this situation with a School Board please send a copy of the Disclaimer of Risk form(s) and any other forms the School Board designates as required to the State Advocate for review prior to hosting the event. The Council must obtain approval to use the School Board's forms otherwise the Council may be open to liability should an accident or injury to a participant occur.

COUNCIL SIGNING AUTHORITY

Who in the Council has authority to sign contracts on behalf of the Council for such items as caterers, golf tournament, hiring entertainment, etc.?

Well, if there is nothing addressing this in the Council's By-Laws then signing authority rests solely with the Grand Knight as he is in effect the CEO and President of the Council.

However, signing authority for a Council is up to the Council. For cheque signing, a motion should be approved annually as to who can sign cheques, so there is a record approved by the current Council. The Financial Secretary, as per Supreme, should not sign cheques as he handles the money.

Also for example, if someone is in charge of a Golf Tournament, the Council could designate authority to the member in charge, with a motion passed by the Council, and be limited to the specific event only. Once the event is over or completed the authority is automatically rescinded.

PREASIDIUM COURSE – MULTIPLE YOUTH DIRECTORS!

Is it possible for a Council to have more than one Youth Director?

Technically not but...

Each new Columbian year the Council must submit to Supreme Form 365 the Service Program Personnel Reporting form. On page 2 the name of the Youth Director is indicated. But it also allows for the registering of second Youth Director in the Columbian Squires line even though the Council may not have a Squires program. This second Youth Director will be recognized by Supreme and be eligible to take the Praesidium Course.

Here's another situation...

If a member resigns from the Youth Director position then a new Form 365 must be sent to Supreme with the new Youth Director's name who is now eligible for, and must then take, the Praesidium Course.

Now here is the twist...

If the Council hosts a youth event and neither the Grand Knight (who has taken the Praesidium Course) nor the new Youth Director can be present then the previous Youth Direct (who resigned) can attend and be the responsible member for the event provided it is no longer that 2 years since he completed the course.

Why...

He completed the Praesidium Course, it is within the 2 year time limit before a refresher course must be taken, and Supreme still has him on record but as a previous Youth Director in the Council.

INCLUDING MULTIPLE RECIPIENT IN AN EMAIL

I recently received an email that was sent to a large list of recipients. That in itself is fine as I am part of the group but I now have the emails for every person.

This form of mass email distribution is dangerous. Why?

Emails can be hacked, and everyone on the list that has been copied is now a potential target.

When you send email to multiple recipients, you have a few options for entering their email addresses. You can put multiple addresses in the “To” or “Cc” (Carbon Copy) fields, but then those addresses are visible to everyone receiving the email. This is okay if it’s a very small group where everybody knows each other, but if you’re sending out a message to a larger group—or one where people may not know one another—it’s not such a good idea. Some might get upset if their email address gets shared with people they don’t know.

This is where the “Bcc” (Blind Carbon Copy) field and a contact named “Undisclosed Recipients” come in. When you send email to multiple recipients (some of whom may be unknown to each other), it is preferable not to display everyone’s email address.

Unless you are sending encrypted emails (which the majority of people do not or even know about) then you are susceptible to being hacked.

Bottom line...be careful what you send, to whom and how you send them.

Your feedback is invaluable. If anyone has any questions or comments drop me a line. Also, if there is a topic you wish covered in future newsletters just send a note to SA2017@kofc.ab.ca

Thank you ...and God Bless.

Vivat Jesus

Sir Knight John Onyskiw

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