



CONSTITUTION

BC Society • Societies Act

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CAROL PREST

NAME OF SOCIETY: **ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERING COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Incorporation Number: S0011969
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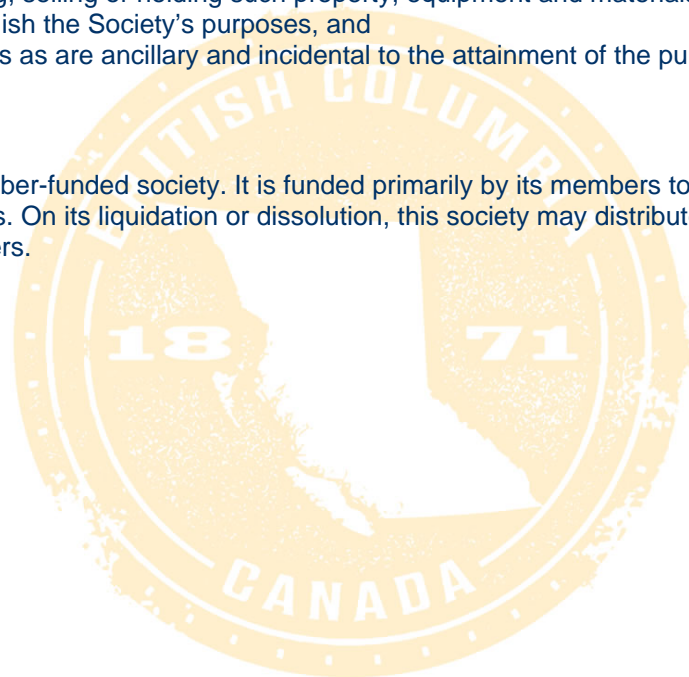
The name of the Society is ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERING COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA

The purposes of the Society are:

To serve the consulting engineering industry of British Columbia, by:

- a) Promoting and supporting high professional standards,
- b) Representing its interests to the public, news media, clients, and governments,
- c) Representing its interests to provincial, national and international associations that regulate or provide services to consulting engineers,
- d) Educating the public, news media, clients and governments about consulting engineering,
- f) Fostering the exchange of expertise and information amongst members,
- g) Soliciting, collecting, receiving, acquiring, holding and investing money and property, both real and personal, received by gift, contribution, bequest devised, or otherwise, selling and converting property, both real and personal, into cash, and using the funds of the Society and the proceeds, income, and rents derived from any property of the Society in furtherance of the purposes set out above,
- h) Purchasing, leasing, selling or holding such property, equipment and materials as are deemed necessary to accomplish the Society's purposes, and
- i) Doing all such things as are ancillary and incidental to the attainment of the purposes of the Society.

This society is a member-funded society. It is funded primarily by its members to carry on activities for the benefit of its members. On its liquidation or dissolution, this society may distribute its money and other property to its members.



ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERING COMPANIES – BRITISH COLUMBIA

Society Number S-11969

BYLAWS

Part 1 - Interpretation

1.1 In the constitution and the bylaws:

- a) “ACEC” means Association of Consulting Engineering Companies - Canada,
- b) “Act” means the Societies Act, and “Regulations” means any regulations enacted pursuant to the Act,
- c) “AGM” means an annual general meeting,
- d) “APEGBC” or “Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia” means Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- e) “Authorized Representative” means a person who is appointed to represent a Corporate or an Associate Member,
- f) “Board” or “Board of Directors” means the directors of the Society for the time being, acting as a body,
- g) “consulting engineering” has the meaning given to it by the Board,
- h) “director” means a director of the Society,
- i) “general meeting” includes an AGM and a special general meeting,
- j) “member” means a member of the Society,
- k) “registered address” means a member’s address as recorded in the register of members,
- l) “Society” means Association of Consulting Engineering Companies – British Columbia,
- m) “constitution”, “bylaws”, “special resolution” and “ordinary resolution” have the meaning given to them in the Act,
- n) “written” means any mode of representing or reproducing words in written form, including printing, lithography, typewriting, photography, e-mail, and fax,
- o) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, and
- p) persons include corporations and associations.

1.2 1) The definitions in the Act apply to the bylaws.

2) if there is a conflict between the bylaws and the Act or the Regulations, the Act or the Regulations, as the case may be, prevail.

1.3 The Society must on request provide a member a copy of the current constitution and bylaws, without charge.

1.4 The constitution and bylaws can only be altered by special resolution.

1.5 The Society must not distribute any of its money or other property except as permitted by the Act.

1.6 The activities of the Society must be chiefly carried out in British Columbia. This clause was previously unalterable.

Part 2 - Membership

2.1 The members of the Society are the applicants for incorporation and those persons who subsequently become members in accordance with these bylaws and who, in either case, have not ceased to be members.

2.2 1) There are four categories of members: Corporate, Associate, Client, and Voting.

2) A Corporate Member must be a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship which:

a) is in the business of providing independent engineering and other technology-based intellectual services for the built and natural environment,

b) maintains an office in British Columbia,

c) is entirely privately owned, and not a crown corporation or in-house engineering department of a manufacturing or resource company,

and where:

d) in the case of a sole proprietor, that person is a member in good standing of APEGBC,

e) in the case of a partnership, the majority of partners are members in good standing of APEGBC, or

f) in the case of a corporation, the corporation is incorporated in Canada or a province of Canada.

3) A Voting Member:

a) is a person appointed by a Corporate Member pursuant to bylaw 2.3 (d), and

b) must be an employee, shareholder or director of that Corporate Member.

4) A Corporate Member in good standing has the right to appoint a number of Voting Members based on the number of full time equivalent employees it has who are ordinarily resident in British Columbia, as follows:

a) 1 – 4 employees: 1 Voting Member,

b) 5 – 20 employees: 2 Voting Members,

c) 21 – 50 employees: 3 Voting Members,

d) 51 – 100 employees: 4 Voting Members,

e) 101 – 200 employees: 5 Voting Members,

f) 201 – 300 employees: 6 Voting Members,

g) 301 – 400 employees: 7 Voting Members, and

h) 401 – 600 employees: 8 Voting Members, and

i) 601 or more employees: 9 Voting Members.

5) A majority of the Voting Members appointed by a Corporate Member must be members in good standing of APEGBC.

6) A Corporate Member must promptly and in writing inform the Society of:

a) any change in the number of its full time equivalent employees that would change the number of Voting Members it is entitled to appoint, and

- b) the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of its Voting Members, and any change to them.
- 7) A Voting Member may also be the Authorized Representative of a Corporate Member.
- 8) An Associate Member is a business that:
 - a) is not eligible to be a Corporate Member,
 - b) derives a significant proportion of its revenues from activities related to the provision of consulting engineering services, and
 - c) maintains an office in British Columbia.
- 9) A Client Member is a government, agency of government, corporation or institution that is ordinarily a client of a Corporate Member or members, as may be defined by the Board.
- 10) All members have the right to notice of, to attend, and to speak at general meetings. Only Voting Members have the right to vote.

2.3 An application for membership or for renewal of membership must:

- a) be written and in a form approved by the Board,
- b) include the full name, address, e-mail address, and fax and telephone numbers of the applicant,
- c) indicate the category the applicant wishes to belong to, and provide the information that is required pursuant to the bylaws,
- d) in the case of an applicant to become a Corporate Member:
 - i) appoint an Authorized Representative, who may also be a Voting Member,
 - ii) state the average number of full-time equivalent employees it had during the preceding year in British Columbia and outside British Columbia, and the number of those in British Columbia who are members of the APEGBC, and who are engineers or geoscientists in training pursuant to the bylaws of the APEGBC,
 - iii) state the location of its head office,
 - iv) provide the names, addresses, e-mail addresses and telephone numbers of the Voting Members it wishes to appoint, and
 - v) provide the names of three Corporate Members that endorse the application,
- e) in the case of an applicant to become an Associate Member:
 - i) appoint an Authorized Representative, and
 - ii) provide the names of three Corporate Members that endorse the application,
- f) be signed by the applicant or its Authorized Representative, and indicate that the applicant agrees to be bound by the Act, the constitution and bylaws, all policies and regulations enacted by the Board including codes of practice and of ethics, and any rules of order governing the conduct of general meetings and of meetings of the Board,

- g) provide such other information as the Board may reasonably require, and
- h) include annual membership dues.

- 2.4**
- 1) A person may apply to the Board for membership, and becomes a member on:
 - a) complying with bylaws 2.2 and 2.3, and
 - b) acceptance by the Board.
 - 2) The Board may in its sole discretion approve, postpone, or refuse an application for membership, and determine the category to which a member belongs.
 - 3) The amounts of annual membership dues and, where required, special assessments for all categories of members, and the date by which they must be paid, must be set by resolution of the Board. A Client Member is exempt from payment of membership dues.
 - 4) The Board may:
 - a) require that a Corporate Member also be a member of ACEC, and that it join or renew membership in ACEC at the same time as it joins or renews membership in the Society, and
 - b) may act as agent for ACEC in processing applications for membership and fees for both societies, or may delegate to ACEC the authority to do so on behalf of the Society.
 - 5) The annual membership dues of a Corporate Member must be proportional to the number of its full time equivalent employees in British Columbia.
 - 6) The Board may only levy a special assessment if it is approved by a resolution of which not fewer than 2/3 of the directors then in office are in favour. A special assessment payable by Corporate Members may be proportionate to their annual membership dues pursuant to bylaw 2.4 (5).
 - 7) Except where determined by the Act or the bylaws, the privileges and responsibilities of members of each category must be determined by resolution of the Board.

- 2.5**
- 1) A membership is not transferable.
 - 2) A membership must be renewed annually, by or before a date set by the Board.
 - 3) A member that is renewing must comply with bylaws 2.2 and 2.3.
 - 4) Except where determined by the Act or the bylaws, the privileges and responsibilities of members of each category must be determined by resolution of the Board.

- 2.6** Every member and director must comply with:
- a) the Act,
 - b) the constitution and bylaws,
 - c) all policies and regulations enacted by the Board, including codes of practice and of ethics, and
 - d) any rules of order governing the conduct of general meetings and of meetings of the Board.

- 2.7** A member ceases to be a member on:
- a) delivering a written resignation to the Society,
 - b) death,

- c) in the case of a member that is incorporated or a partnership, on dissolution or winding-up,
- d) having been a member not in good standing for 90 days, or
- e) being expelled.

2.8 A member becomes a member not in good standing on failing to pay:

- a) a debt due and owing to the Society,
- b) a special assessment, by or before the date on which it is payable, or
- c) annual membership dues by or before the date set for their payment.

2.9 A member may be suspended or expelled by resolution of the Board, provided that:

- a) not fewer than 2/3 of the directors then in office are in favour of the resolution,
- b) the suspension or expulsion is for substantive failure to comply with the constitution or bylaws or any code of practice or ethics established by the Society, or for conduct prejudicial to the Society, notice of which has been given to the member,
- c) notice of the resolution is accompanied by a brief statement of the reason or reasons for the proposed suspension or expulsion, and
- d) the member is given reasonable notice of the resolution, and an opportunity to be heard at the meeting before the resolution is voted on.

Part 3 - Meetings of Members

3.1 1) General meetings must be held at the time and place, in accordance with the Act and the bylaws, that the Board determines.

2) An AGM must be held at least once in every calendar year.

3) Every general meeting, other than an AGM, is a special general meeting.

3.2 1) The Board may when it thinks fit convene a special general meeting.

2) The members may requisition a general meeting pursuant to section 75 of the Act.

Part 4 - Notice to Members

4.1 1) Notice of a general meeting must:

- a) specify the place, day and hour of meeting,
- b) include the text of any special resolution to be proposed at the meeting,
- c) state the nature of any business, other than ordinary business, to be transacted at the meeting in sufficient detail to permit a member receiving the notice to form a reasoned judgment concerning that business, and
- d) be sent to all members not fewer than 14 days but not greater than 60 days before the meeting.

2) The accidental omission to send notice of a general meeting to a member, or the non-receipt of notice by a member, does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

4.2 1) Notice of a general meeting must be given to:

- a) every member shown on the register of members on the day notice is given, and

b) the auditor, if any.

2) No other person is entitled to receive a notice of general meeting.

4.3 A notice may be given to a member either personally, by mail, by e-mail or by other electronic means to the member at the member's address or e-mail address, as shown in the register of members.

4.4 1) A notice sent by mail from the Society's business office is deemed to have been received:

a) two days after being mailed, if to an address in Metro Vancouver Regional District or Fraser Valley Regional District, or

b) five days after being mailed, if to any other address.

2) A notice sent by fax or e-mail is deemed to have been received 24 hours after being sent.

4.5 A member must promptly and in writing notify the Society of any change in the member's name, address, e-mail address, Authorized Representative, or telephone number.

Part 5 - Proceedings at General Meetings

5.1 1) The business at an AGM is to:

a) elect a chair, if required,

b) determine that there is quorum,

c) adopt rules of order,

d) approve the agenda,

e) minutes of the last AGM and any intervening general meetings,

f) consider the report of the Board on its activities and decisions since the last AGM,

g) receive the financial statements for the previous financial year, and the auditor's report (if any) on them,

h) appoint an auditor, if any,

i) elect directors,

j) business arising out of the financial statements, the auditor's report, the report of the Board, and any matter about which notice has been given in the notice of the meeting,

k) special resolutions, if any, of which notice has been given as required by the Act and the bylaws,

l) any members' proposals pursuant to section 81 of the Act, and

m) adjourn.

2) The financial statements presented to an AGM must comply with the Act.

3) The business at a special general meeting is limited to:

a) adopting rules of order,

b) that set out in a requisition pursuant to bylaw 3.2, if applicable, and

c) that determined by the Board pursuant to bylaw 3.2.

- 5.2** 1) Quorum at a general meeting is 20 voting members present at all times.
- 2) Business, other than the election of a chair and the adjournment or termination of the meeting, must not be conducted at a general meeting at a time unless a quorum of voting members is present.
- 3) If at any time during a general meeting there ceases to be a quorum of voting members present, business then in progress must be suspended until there is a quorum present or until the meeting is adjourned or terminated.
- 4) A person who is entitled to participate in a general meeting may do so by telephone or other communications medium if all of the persons participating in the meeting, whether by telephone, by other communications medium or in person, are able to communicate with each other. The Society is not obligated to take any action to facilitate the use of any communications medium at a general meeting.
- 5.3** If within 30 minutes from the time set for holding a general meeting a quorum of voting members is not present:
- a) in the case of a meeting convened on a requisition of members, the meeting is terminated, and
- b) in any other case, the meeting stands adjourned to a time and place determined by the Board but not more than 14 days later, and if, at the adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within 30 minutes from the time set for meeting, the voting members who are present constitute a quorum for that meeting.
- 5.4** 1) A general meeting can only be adjourned by ordinary resolution.
- 2) A general meeting may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place, but no business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- 3) When a general meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as for the original meeting.
- 4) Except as provided in this bylaw, it is not necessary to give notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned general meeting.
- 5.5** 1) The Chair must chair each general meeting. If the Chair is not present, able, or willing to be chair, the Vice-Chair must chair the meeting. If neither the Chair nor the Vice-Chair is present, able or willing to be chair, the meeting must elect one of the other directors who is present to chair the meeting.
- 2) If none of the Chair, Vice-Chair, and the directors is present, able or willing to chair a general meeting, then the meeting must elect a member to be chair.
- 5.6** 1) A resolution proposed at a general meeting must be seconded, and the chair may move or propose a resolution.
- 2) In the case of an equality of votes at a general meeting, the chair does not have a casting or second vote in addition to the vote to which the chair is entitled to as a member, and the resolution is defeated.
- 5.7** 1) A Voting Member has the right to vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting, provided that the Corporate Member that appointed the Voting Member is in good standing.
- 2) No other member has the right to vote.

3) A question, resolution, or motion arising at a general meeting must be decided by ordinary resolution, unless it must pursuant to the Act or bylaws be decided by special resolution, or is another resolution having a higher voting threshold than that of an ordinary resolution.

4) Voting must be by show of hands, except when a secret ballot is required by:

- a) the bylaws or Act,
- b) ruling of the chair, or
- c) ordinary resolution, voting on which must be by show of hands.

5) The chair of a meeting must announce the outcome of each vote, which must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

5.8 1) Proxy voting is permitted, subject to the following conditions:

- a) a proxy must be held by a Voting Member,
- b) a Voting Member cannot hold more than one proxy, and
- c) a proxy is only valid for a specified general meeting.

2) An instrument appointing a proxy must be in the following form, or in any other form that the Board approves:

*I, _____, of _____, hereby
appoint _____, of _____, as my
proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the general meeting of Association of
Consulting Engineering Companies – British Columbia on the _____ day of _____
_____, 20_____, and at any adjournment thereof.*

Signed at _____ this _____ day of _____, 20____.

3) A proxy must be delivered to the Secretary not fewer 15 minutes before the time appointed for the meeting.

5.9 Subject to the Act and these bylaws, a general meeting may adopt rules of order, but if it does not do so, then the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order must be used.

Part 6 – Board of Directors

6.1 Subject to the Act, the Regulations, the constitution and the bylaws, the Board must manage, or supervise the management of, the activities and internal affairs of the Society.

6.2 1) A director must, when exercising the powers and performing the functions of a director:

- a) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Society,
- b) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent individual would exercise in comparable circumstances,
- c) act in accordance with the Act and Regulations, and
- d) subject to paragraphs (a) to (c), act in accordance with the bylaws.

2) Without limiting subsection (1), a director, when exercising the powers and performing the functions of a director, must act with a view to the purposes of the Society.

3) This section is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any enactment or rule of law or equity relating to the duties or liabilities of directors of a society.

4) Nothing in a contract or the bylaws relieves a director from

- a) the duty to act in accordance with this Act and the Regulations, or
- b) liability that, by any enactment or rule of law or equity, would otherwise attach to the director in respect of negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which the director may be guilty in relation to the Society.

6.3 1) The directors are:

- a) not fewer than ten and not more than fourteen elected by the members, who are the elected directors, with the number set by the Board,
- b) the Immediate Past-Chair, who is that person who most recently was but no longer is Chair, but only if that person has ceased to be an elected director, and
- c) three appointed by the Board, who:
 - i) must be employees of Corporate Members, and
 - ii) have terms beginning on the date on which they are appointed and ending at the next following AGM, and
- d) two who may be appointed by the Board, who have terms beginning on the date on which they are appointed and ending at the next following AGM, one of whom must be an Associate Member and one of whom is not a member.

2) The total number of directors must not be greater than 19.

3) An elected director must be a Voting Member, and has a normal term of office of four years.

4) At the adjournment of each AGM, so nearly as is reasonably practicable:

- a) 25% of the elected directors must have remaining terms of office of one year,
- b) 25% of the elected directors must have remaining terms of office of two years,
- c) 25% of the elected directors must have remaining terms of office of three years,
- d) 25% of the elected directors must have remaining terms of office of four years.

A director may be elected to a term of office of one, two or three years so as to comply with this bylaw.

5) An election must take place by secret ballot, unless the number of nominees is equal to or fewer than the number of vacant positions, in which case the nominees must be declared to have been elected.

6) In an election, each Voting Member has as many votes as there are positions to be filled. A voter must not cast more than one vote for a candidate.

7) If an election is for terms of different length, those candidates with the greatest number of votes are elected to the longer terms.

8) A director takes office at the adjournment of the AGM, or when appointed.

6.4 1) The members of the Nominations Committee are the Chair, Vice-Chair/Treasurer, Secretary/Designated Director, and Immediate Past-Chair.

2) The chair of the Nominations Committee must be the Immediate Past-Chair.

3) The Board must by resolution set the number of elected directors for the year following the AGM not fewer than 60 days before the date of the AGM. The Board must not reduce the number of elected directors unless the terms of one or more such directors will end at the AGM.

4) The Nominations Committee must nominate, and solicit the nomination of, sufficient candidates to fill the expected vacancies.

5) A candidate must:

- a) be nominated not fewer than 15 days before the AGM,
- b) be a Voting Member,
- c) consent to the nomination, in person or in writing,
- d) be nominated in writing by the Nominations Committee, or by three Voting Members, who must have been appointed by not fewer than three Corporate Members, and
- e) be qualified to be a director pursuant to section 44 of the Act.

6) The Nominations Committee must, so far as is reasonably practicable, ensure that the nominees, taken together with the directors, are reasonably representative of the diversity of the members.

7) The Nominations Committee must notify all Corporate Members of the names of the nominees not fewer than seven days before the AGM.

6.5 1) Not more than two directors can be Voting Members appointed by any one Corporate Member.

2) A director forthwith ceases to be a director on:

- a) the end of the director's term of office, unless the director is re-elected,
- b) resigning in writing,
- c) ceasing to be a Voting Member,
- d) the Corporate Member which appointed the director as a Voting Member ceasing to be a member in good standing,
- e) becoming ineligible to be a director pursuant to bylaw 6.4 (5),
- f) in the case of the Immediate Past-Chair, on ceasing to be that person who most recently was but no longer is Chair,
- g) death,
- h) becoming unable to perform the duties of a director due to physical or mental disability, or
- i) failing to attend three meetings of the Board in one year without the consent of the Board, which must not be unreasonably withheld.

6.6 The Board must annually appoint two Voting Members to be directors of ACEC, at least one of whom must also be a director of the Society.

6.7 No act or proceeding of the Board is invalid only by reason that there are fewer directors in office than the number required by bylaw 6.3.

- 6.8** The members may by special resolution remove a director before the expiration of the director's term of office, and elect a successor to complete the term of office.
- 6.9** 1) The Board may appoint a qualified Voting Member as a director, to fill a vacancy in the Board that arises on the Board as a result of the resignation, death or incapacity of a director during the director's term of office.
- 2) A director so appointed holds office only until the adjournment of the next AGM, at which time an election must be held to fill the remainder of the term (if any). The appointed director is eligible to be elected.
- 6.10** A director must not be remunerated for being or acting as a director, but may be reimbursed for expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred while engaged in the affairs of the Society.
- 6.11** A director and a senior manager must comply with the provisions of the Act with regard to disclosure and to conflicts of interest.
- 6.12** 1) A director must not become an employee of the Society within a period of one year after the date on which the person ceased to be a director.
- 2) An employee of the Society must not become a director within a period of one year after the date on which the person ceased to be an employee.
- 6.13** The Society must indemnify a director or senior manager as permitted by the Act.

Part 7 - Proceedings of the Board

- 7.1** 1) The Board may meet together at the places it thinks fit to dispatch business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings and proceedings, as it sees fit.
- 2) Quorum at a meeting of the Board is six directors present, each of whom is a Voting Member appointed by a different Corporate Member.
- 3) A meeting of the Board may be called by:
- a) the Chair, or
 - b) any three directors, or
 - c) resolution of the Board.
- 4) The Board must meet not fewer than four times in each year.
- 5) Notice of a meeting of the Board is sufficient if properly addressed to every director, and sent by Canada Post or e-mail. Except where notice is waived by all directors, notice of a meeting of the Board must be given not fewer 48 hours before the meeting.
- 6) The accidental omission to give notice of a directors' meeting to a director, or the non-receipt of a notice by a director, does not invalidate proceedings at that meeting.
- 7.2** When a meeting of the Board is held immediately following the election or appointment of a director or directors, it is not necessary to give notice of the meeting to the new directors for the meeting to be constituted, if a quorum is present.
- 7.3** A director may waive in writing notice of any meeting or meetings of the Board and may at any time withdraw the waiver, and until the waiver is withdrawn:
- a) no notice of meetings of the Board need be sent to that director, and
 - b) all meetings of the Board, notice of which have not been given to that director are, if a quorum is present, deemed to be valid and effective.

- 7.4** 1) Except where otherwise required, a question arising at a meeting of the Board or a committee must be decided by a majority of votes.
- 2) A resolution proposed at a meeting of the Board or a committee need not be seconded, and the chair of such a meeting may move or propose a resolution.
- 3) In the case of an equality of votes at a meeting of the Board or a committee, the chair does not have a casting or second vote in addition to the vote to which the chair is entitled to as a member, and the motion or resolution is defeated.
- 7.5** A resolution in writing signed by 75% of the directors is as valid and effective as if regularly passed at a meeting of the Board.
- 7.6** 1) The Board may as it thinks fit delegate any, but not all, of its powers to committees, and appoint the chair of each committee. The Board must determine the name, members, chair, duties, authority, and responsibility of each committee.
- 2) A member of a committee must be a member of the Society, and the chair of a committee must be a director.
- 3) A committee must conform to any rules imposed on it by the Board, and must report every act or thing done in exercise of its powers to the next meeting of the Board held after it has been done.
- 4) Subject to a resolution of the Board, a committee may meet and determine its procedures as it deems fit.
- 5) The Past-Chairs' Council:
- a) is made up of all Past-Chairs of the Society who are willing to serve on it,
 - b) is chaired by the most recent Past-Chair who is able and willing to do so, and
 - c) has the authority and responsibility delegated to it by the Board.
- 7.7** 1) The members of the Executive Committee are the Chair, Vice-Chair/Treasurer, Secretary/Designated Director, Immediate Past-Chair, and President and Chief Executive Officer.
- 2) Subject to the direction of the Board, the Executive Committee may manage, or supervise the management of, the affairs of the Society between Board meetings.
- 7.8** Subject to the Act and the bylaws, the Board may adopt rules of order, but if it does not do so then the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order must be used.

Part 8 – Officers

- 8.1** 1) The Board must at its first meeting following the AGM elect from amongst the directors a Chair, a Vice-Chair/Treasurer, and a Secretary/Designated Director, who are the elected officers, and who have a normal term of office ending at the adjournment of the next following AGM.
- 2) The Board may:
- a) dismiss an elected officer at any time, and elect another director to take that person's place, and
 - b) elect a director to take the place of an elected officer who has ceased to hold office for any reason.
- 3) An elected officer ceases to be an elected officer on:

- a) ceasing to be a director,
- b) being dismissed pursuant to bylaw 8.1 (2)(a), or
- c) resigning in writing.

4) The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be combined in one office, titled Secretary-Treasurer.

5) An officer must not be remunerated for being or acting as such, but may be reimbursed for expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred while engaged in the affairs of the Society.

8.2 The Chair:

- a) must chair all meetings of the Board and all general meetings,
- b) must supervise the other officers in the execution of their duties,
- c) has the right to notice of, to attend and to speak at meetings of all committees, and to vote as a member of a committee when so appointed by the Board and at meetings of the Executive Committee, and
- d) must perform such other duties as may be directed by the Board.

8.3 The Vice-Chair/Treasurer is responsible for doing, or making the necessary arrangements for:

- a) performing the duties of the Chair, in the Chair's absence or inability to act,
- b) receiving and banking all monies received by the Society,
- c) keeping accounting records in respect of the Society's financial transactions,
- d) preparing the Society's financial statements, and
- e) making the Society's filings with respect to taxes.

8.4 The Secretary/Designated Director is responsible for doing, or making the necessary arrangements for:

- a) issuing notices and taking minutes of general meetings and Board meetings,
- b) keeping the records and documents of the Society in accordance with the Act, including the register of members,
- c) conducting the correspondence of the Society, and
- d) filing the annual report and making any other filings with the Registrar pursuant to the Act.

8.5 In the absence of the Secretary/Designated Director from a meeting, the Board must appoint another person to act as Secretary.

8.6 The Board may delegate performance of the duties of the Secretary/Designated Director and the financial duties of the Vice-Chair/Treasurer to an employee.

8.7 1) The Board may appoint President and Chief Executive Officer, and determine the remuneration and terms and conditions of employment of that person.

2) The President and Chief Executive Officer:

- a) must be qualified pursuant to section 44 of the Act,
- b) is an appointed officer and a senior manager within the meaning of the Act,

- c) must, subject to the direction of the Board and the Chair, manage the operations of the Society, and
- d) has the right to notice of, to attend, and to speak at, but not to vote at, meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee.

Part 9 – Borrowing and Investment

9.1 The Society may by resolution of the Board borrow money, and issue bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of debt obligations.

9.2 The Board must only invest the funds of the Society in investments in which a prudent investor might invest.

9.3 1) A member may without charge inspect a record that the Society is required to keep pursuant to section 20 of the Act.

2) The Board may by resolution restrict the members' rights to inspect the register of members, pursuant to section 25 of the Act.

3) A director may without charge inspect a record of the Society that the Society is required to keep pursuant to section 20 of the Act.

4) A person other than a member or director cannot inspect the records of the Society, except as required or permitted by resolution of the Board, the bylaws, the Act, or another statute.

9.4 The Board must determine, by resolution, the:

- a) financial year of the Society, and
- b) signing officers of the Society, and their authority.

Part 10 – Auditor

10.1 This Part applies only where the Society is required or has resolved to have an auditor.

10.2 At each AGM the Society may appoint an auditor to hold office until the auditor is re-elected or a successor is elected at the next AGM, and determine the terms of engagement of the auditor, including whether the auditor will perform an audit, a review engagement, or another form of review.

10.3 An auditor may be removed by ordinary resolution.

10.4 An auditor must be promptly informed in writing of appointment or removal.

10.5 The auditor may attend general meetings.

10.6 The Board must fill all vacancies arising in the office of auditor between AGMs.