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T.K. SPARKS

Company number:

THE COOPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION ACT
[SBC] 1999

*Company limited by
guarantee and not having
a share capital*

Rules of Groundwork Community Service Cooperative

Part 1 Interpretation

1. Definitions

In these Rules:

"Act" means the Cooperative Association Act of British Columbia from time to time in force and all amendments to it;

"adjourned meeting" means the meeting to which a meeting is adjourned;

"Association" means the 'Groundwork Community Service Cooperative ("Groundwork CSC or the CSC")'

"board" or "the directors" mean the directors of the Association for the time being;

"charitable disbursement" means any money, time, thing or good donated to an eligible Donee of the members choice.

"member" means a member of the Association and includes a joint member;

"regulation" means the regulation under the Cooperative Association Act as made and amended from time to time;

"Rules" means these Rules and all amendments, additions, deletions or replacements from time to time in force and effect.

2. Cooperative Association Act definitions apply

Subject to Rule 1, words and expressions defined in the Act as they read on the date these Rules become applicable to the Association apply to these Rules, with the necessary changes, so far as applicable.

3. Interpretation

Words in the singular form include the plural and vice versa and words importing a specific gender

include the other gender and eligible organizations.

Cooperative Association Act governs

4. If there is a conflict or inconsistency between the Act and the Rules, the Act governs.

Part 2 Membership

Open membership

5. Membership in the Association is open in a non-discriminatory manner to persons (individuals, corporations, companies and governments) who serve in and through the Association, and who can meet the other requirements of membership:
 - a. Integrity - as determined by periodic, procedural "fit" testing as determined by a special committee of the membership.
 - b. Disclosure of all Oaths (of Office or Otherwise)
 - i. Receive Notice of Fiduciary Responsibility to the Association, its directors and trustees and any other competent authority thereto.

Application for membership

6. After a suitable period of probationary service, a probationary member that wishes to become a member must submit to the Association a written application for membership in the form provided by the Association for that purpose, and payment for the minimum number of membership shares required under Rule 8 for membership in the Association.

Age qualification

7. To be eligible for membership in the Association, a member must be at least 16 years of age.

Minimum share requirement

8. Each member must, as a condition of membership, subscribe to at least 500 membership shares.

Approval of application

9. The directors, or a person authorized by the directors to approve applications for membership, may approve or refuse an application for membership and may postpone consideration of an application for membership.

Effective date of membership

10. Membership is effective on the day that the application for membership is approved under Rule

Withdrawal from membership

11. A member may withdraw from membership in the Association by
 - a. giving written notice to the directors of the member's intention to withdraw, and
 - b. surrendering any share certificates in respect of membership shares (where applicable).

Effective date of withdrawal

12. The membership of a member ceases on the date the member has complied with the requirements of Rule 11.

Notice of death or bankruptcy of individual member

13. Subject to Rule 23 (2), notice to the Association of the death or bankruptcy of an individual member has the same effect as a notice of intention to withdraw, and Rules 11, 12, 17 and 33 apply with the necessary changes, so far as applicable.

Grounds for Termination of Membership

14. The Association may terminate the membership of a member in accordance with Section 34 (5) of the Act if
 - a. the member is no longer serving the Association and it becomes necessary or expedient to reduce the membership roll
 - b. the member has engaged in conduct detrimental to the Association,
 - c. the member has not paid money due by the member to the Association within a reasonable time after receiving written notice to do so from the Association,
 - d. in the opinion of the directors, based on reasonable grounds, the member
 - i. has breached a material condition of an agreement with the association, and
 - ii. has not rectified the breach within a reasonable time after receiving written notice to do so from the Association, or
 - iii. ~~the member has not conducted any service with the Association for a period of 2 consecutive years~~

Appeal of termination of membership

15. 1) A member whose membership is terminated for the reason set out in Rule 15 (d)
 - a. may appeal the termination in accordance with the Act, and
 - b. if he or she does so, the member continues to be a member of the Association,
 - c. despite the resolution of the directors terminating the membership, unless the members at the general meeting to which the appeal is brought confirm the termination of membership by a simple majority.

- 2) The right of appeal of a person whose membership in the Association is terminated for a reason set out in Rule 15 (a) to (c) is governed by the Act.

Effect of termination, withdrawal or other cessation of membership

16. 1) When a member withdraws from membership or a membership is terminated or ceases for any reason, all rights and privileges attached to membership cease except the right to require the Association to redeem, in accordance with Rule 33 or 34, whichever is applicable, the member's membership shares.
 - (2) The cessation of membership does not release the former member from any debt or obligation owed to the Association unless the instrument of debt or obligation states otherwise.

Part 3

Joint Membership

Joint Memberships

17. Joint memberships are available to any association of people (registered or not) which are able to identify as a unique collective.
 - a) Joint memberships of an association are together entitled to only one vote

Corporate membership — equitable voting

18. If the members of an association are corporate bodies organized on a *cooperative basis*, the association allows an equitable system of voting that will give representation in relation to the number of persons who are members of each member body and to the patronage of the association by its members should the member choose to exercise such an equitable voting right.

Part 4

Share Structure

Authorized share structure

19. The authorized share structure of the Association is set out in the memorandum. The Association is subject to section 196 of the Act and is restricted to issuing membership shares only.

Part 5

Payment for Shares

Payment for shares

20.
 - 1) Except as provided in this Rule, the Association must not issue or allot membership shares unless the shares are paid for in accordance with the Act.
 - 2) Membership shares may be payable on call.

Calls on unpaid amount of membership shares

21. The directors may make calls on the members for any of the money unpaid on membership shares and a call is deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorizing the call was passed.

Interest on unpaid call

22.
 - 1) If a call is not paid on or before the date set for payment by the resolution referred to in Rule 21, the member from whom the money is due on call must pay interest on the unpaid amount of the call at the rate of 8% per year from the date set for payment until the date of payment.
 - 2) The interest that accumulates under subrule (1) is a debt due to the Association.
 - 3) The directors may waive payment of interest due under subrule (2).

Dividends or interest on membership shares

23. Payment of interest on membership shares that are not fully paid is governed by the Act.

Notice requiring payment of call

24. If a member fails to pay a call on or before the date set for payment by the resolution referred to in Rule 21, the directors may, at any time after that date, serve a notice on the member requiring payment within 14 days from the date of service of the unpaid amount of the call together with any interest that accrues under Rule 22.

Failure to comply with notice

25. If a member on whom or on which a notice has been served under Rule 24 does not make the payment required by that notice in the time specified, the share in respect of which the notice is given may be forfeited to the Association by a resolution of the directors.

Effect of forfeiture

26. 1)A forfeiture under Rule 25 is effective on the date that the directors make the resolution referred to in that Rule.

2)A member whose share has been forfeited in accordance with a resolution under Rule 25 ceases to be a member in respect of the forfeited share and the directors may strike the member's name from the register of members and cancel the share certificate in respect of the forfeited share.

3)A forfeited share may be sold or otherwise disposed of on terms and in a manner the directors think fit and, at any time before a sale or disposition, the forfeiture may be canceled on terms the directors think fit.

4)A member whose share has been forfeited remains liable to the Association for interest that accrued under Rule 22 to the date of the resolution under Rule 25 and that interest is a debt due to the Association.

Part 6 Transmission of Shares

Procedure on death of a member

27. The person entitled to the membership of a deceased member may, on providing proof satisfactory to the directors of the death of the member and the person's entitlement,

- a. if the person is not a member, apply under Part 2 for membership in the Association,
- b. if the person is a member, request that the directors register the membership shares in the member's name, or
- c. apply to the directors to redeem the shares.

Registration of share prohibited if person entitled is not a member

28. The Association must not register a membership share in the name of the person entitled to a deceased member's shares unless

- a. that person is a member, and
- b. the transfer has been authorized by the directors.

Redemption of shares

29. If the person entitled to the membership share of a deceased member does not qualify for membership under Part 2 or the directors do not authorize the transfer of shares to that person, the Association must, subject to the Act, redeem those shares by paying to that person, within 4 months of the date on which the person provided the Association with proof of his or her entitlement, the amount paid up on the shares.

Part 7

Redemption of Shares

Association authorized to purchase and redeem its shares

30. Subject to the Act, these Rules and the special rights and restrictions attached to any class of shares, the Association may, by a resolution of the directors, redeem any of its shares at the price and on the terms specified by the resolution.

Redemption of shares to be made ratably

31. 1) If the Association proposes, at its option, to redeem some but not all of the shares of any class of shares, it must make its offer ratably to every shareholder who holds shares of that class of shares.
2) A redemption of shares under subrule (1) must be made on a fair and equitable basis.

Sale and voting of redeemed shares

32. Subject to the Act, the Association may sell any share redeemed by it, but, while the Association retains the share, the Association must not exercise any vote, or pay or make any dividend or other distribution, in respect of that share.

Redemption of shares on withdrawal of membership

33. Subject to the Act, if a member withdraws from membership, the period within which the Association must redeem the shares of the former member is 12 months from the effective date of the withdrawal.

Redemption of shares on termination of membership

34. If the Association terminates the membership of a member under Rule 15, the Association must redeem the shares of the member in accordance with the Act.

Entitlement to redemption

35. 1) Subject to the Act, an individual member who has attained 60 years of age may require the Association to redeem any of his or her shares except those shares required to be held as a condition of membership.
2) A member who wishes to have the Association redeem any of his or her shares under subrule (1) must give written notice to the Association and the Association, subject to the Act, must pay the member the amount paid up on the shares within 4 months.

Amount paid on redemption

36. A member is entitled to the amount paid up on the par value of a membership share on redemption by the Association under this Part.

Part 8
Register of Members

Register of Members

37. The Association must keep and maintain a register of members in accordance with the Act.

Part 9
General Meetings of the Association

Annual general meetings

38. The Association must hold its first and subsequent general meetings within the time provided by the Act.

Business at annual general meeting

39. At the first general meeting and at each annual general meeting the following business must be considered:

- a. report of the directors;
- b. financial statement;
- c. auditor's report, if applicable;
- d. election or appointment of directors;
- e. appointment or waiver of appointment of an auditor.

Order of business at annual general meeting

40. The order of business at the first general meeting and at annual general meetings, to the extent appropriate in the circumstances, must be as follows:

- a. meeting to be called to order;
- b. notice convening meeting to be read;
- c. minutes of preceding annual general meeting to be read and adopted or amended and adopted as required;
- d. business arising out of minutes to be considered;
- e. reports of standing and special committees to be read;
- f. financial statement to be placed before the meeting;
- g. reports of directors and auditors to be read;
- h. election of directors and appointment of auditors;
- i. special business to be considered;
- j. unfinished business to be considered;
- k. new business to be considered.

Special business

41. 1) Any business other than business listed in Rule 39 is special business.
2) Special business must be approved by ordinary resolution of the members unless the Act or these Rules require otherwise.

Special general meetings

42. 1) The calling of a special general meeting by the directors, either on their own initiative or in response to a requisition by the members, must be in accordance with the Act.
- 2) The requisitioning of a special general meeting by the members must be in accordance with the Act.
- 3) The directors may determine the order of business at a special general meeting.

Time and place of general meetings

43. General meetings must be held at the time and place in British Columbia that the directors specify or, in accordance with the Act, outside British Columbia.

Provision for 2 or more general meetings for the same matters

44. 1) If it is not possible to hold one general meeting at a time when, or place where, a large portion of the membership is able to attend, 2 or more general meetings may be held at the times and the places in British Columbia that the directors specify in accordance with the Act.
- 2) Votes taken at meetings referred to in subrule (1) must be by secret ballot.
- 3) The sum of the total votes taken at the meetings referred to in subrule (1) determine whether a resolution considered at those meetings is adopted or rejected.

Record date

45. 1) The record date for any general meeting is the 30th day before the date of the meeting of members.
- 2) Only those members whose names are entered on the register of members on the record date are entitled to vote at the general meeting.

Notice of general meetings of the Association

46. Notice of general meetings must be given to members and to the auditor of the Association, if any, in accordance with the Act. 14 days notice of the meeting is required, along with any materials and information about special business or presentation of a special resolution.

Financial statement

47. A copy of the financial statement that is to be placed before a general meeting must be provided to the members at least 10 days before the date set for the meeting.

Notice of special business

48. If special business is to be considered at a general meeting, the notice of the meeting under Rule 46 must state the nature of the special business in sufficient detail to permit a member to form a reasoned judgment concerning the business.

Notice of special resolution

49. 1) If a special resolution is to be proposed at a general meeting, the notice under Rule 46 of that meeting must include
 - a. the full text of the special resolution, or,

- b. if the full text of the special resolution is too lengthy for convenient inclusion in the notice, a summary of the text in sufficient detail to permit a member to form a reasoned judgment concerning the special resolution.

2) If a notice under Rule 62 contains a summary of the text of a special resolution as provided in subrule (1) (b), the notice must also state the place where the full text of that special resolution can be read or copied.

Notice of adjourned meeting

50. If a general meeting is adjourned for fewer than 30 days, it is not necessary to give notice of the adjourned meeting other than by announcement at the first meeting that is adjourned, but if a general meeting is adjourned by one or more adjournments for an aggregate of 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given in the same manner as for the original meeting.

Manner of giving notice

51. The notice and financial statement required to be provided to members under this Part must be given in a manner permitted in Part 24 of these Rules.

Meeting valid despite failure to give notice

52. The accidental omission to give notice of any general meeting to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, a member or person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

Quorum

53. The quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting is 50% of the total number of members entitled to vote at the meeting.

Requirement of quorum

54. No business, other than the election of a chair and the adjournment of the meeting, may be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting, and if at any time during the meeting there ceases to be a quorum present any business then in progress is suspended until there is a quorum present or until the meeting is adjourned or terminated as the case may be.

Lack of quorum

55. 1) If, within one hour from the time appointed for a general meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting,

- a. (a) if convened by requisition of members, must be dissolved, and
- b. (b) in any other case, stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, unless the place of meeting is changed out of necessity.

2) If at the adjourned meeting referred to in subrule (1) a quorum is not present within 1/2 hour from the time appointed, the members present in person or represented by proxy are deemed to constitute a quorum. Someone attending by phone may be considered as part of the quorum.

Chair

56. Subject to Rule 57, the president or, in the absence of the president, the vice-president of the Association, must preside as chair at every general meeting.

Alternate chair

57. If there is no chair present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present at a general meeting must elect a member to chair the meeting.

Adjournments by chair

58. The chair of a general meeting may, and if so directed by the members must, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business may be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Secretary

59. The directors at a general meeting must appoint a member to act as secretary at the meeting.

Minutes of meetings

60. The secretary must record the minutes of all resolutions and proceedings at a general meeting in books provided by the directors for that purpose.

Persons entitled to be present

61. The only persons entitled to be present at a general meeting are those entitled to vote at that meeting, the auditor of the Association, if any, and others who are entitled or required under any provision of the Act or these Rules to be present.

Other persons may be admitted

62. A person who is not entitled to be present at a general meeting under Rule 61 may be admitted to a meeting only on the invitation of the chair or with the consent of the members at the meeting.

Meetings by conference telephone

63. The Association may permit members to participate in general meetings and vote by telephone or other communications medium in accordance with the Act.

Part 10 **Voting at General Meetings**

Actions to be determined by ordinary resolution

64. At a general meeting, every motion must be determined by ordinary resolution unless otherwise required by the Act or these Rules.

Chair not entitled to casting vote

65. In case of an equality of votes,
a. the chair of a general meeting is entitled to a second or casting vote, and

Decisions by show of hands or poll

66. Unless otherwise provided in these Rules or the Act, every motion for a resolution put to a vote at a general meeting is to be decided on a show of hands unless
- a. before or promptly on the declaration of the result of the vote by a show of hands, a poll is directed by the chair or demanded by at least one individual who is present and entitled to vote, or
 - b. one or more members vote at the meeting by telephone or other communications medium, in which event the voting must be by poll or conducted in any other manner that adequately discloses the intentions of the members.

Polls

67. 1)An individual present and entitled to vote at a general meeting may demand that a poll be taken on any matter under consideration at that meeting either before or promptly after the vote by show of hands is taken.
2)Subject to Rule 69, a poll must be taken in the manner and at the time, either at the general meeting or within 7 days after the date of the meeting, and at the place that the chair of the meeting directs.
3)The result of the poll is deemed to be a resolution of the general meeting at which the poll is demanded.
4)The person who demanded a poll may withdraw the demand before the poll is taken.

Chair must resolve dispute on a poll

68. The chair must determine any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote given on a poll, and the chair's determination, made in good faith, is final and conclusive.

Demand for a poll on adjournment

69. A poll demanded on a motion for adjournment must be taken immediately at the meeting.

Demand for a poll not to prevent continuance of meeting

70. A demand for a poll does not prevent the continuation of a general meeting for the transaction of any business other than the motion on which the poll has been demanded unless the chair orders otherwise.

Declaration of result

71. The chair must declare to the general meeting the decision on every motion in accordance with the result of the show of hands or the poll, and that decision must be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

Declaration is proof

72. Unless a poll is required or demanded, a declaration by the chair that a motion has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the general meeting is proof, in the

absence of evidence to the contrary, of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against that motion.

Retention of ballots and proxies

73. Each ballot cast on a poll, and each proxy appointing a proxy holder who casts a ballot on a poll,
- a. must be kept at the registered office of the Association for 3 months after the general meeting,
 - b. during the period referred to in paragraph (a), must be open to inspection at the registered office of the Association during the Association's normal business hours by any member or proxy holder entitled to vote at the meeting from which the ballot and the proxy came, and
 - c. may be destroyed at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (a).

Part 11 Voting Rights of Members

Shareholders Voting rights and restrictions

74. The right of a member to vote at a general meeting and the restrictions on those rights, are governed by the Act.

Votes of persons in representative capacity

75. A person who is not registered as the holder of a membership share but who is entitled to vote at a general meeting, as a representative of a member, may vote in the same manner as if he or she were a member if, before the meeting at which he or she proposes to vote, he or she satisfies the directors of his or her right to vote at that meeting.

Executors or administrators as joint shareholders

76. If there are 2 or more executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose sole name membership shares stand, those executors or administrators are, for the purposes of voting at general meetings deemed to be joint shareholders of the membership shares, as the case may be.

Representative of eligible organization

77. 1) If an eligible organization provides evidence that is subject to board approval of the appointment of an individual to represent it at a general meeting,
- a. the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the eligible organization as that eligible organization could exercise if it were an individual member of the Association present, and
 - b. the representative, if present at a meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum.

2) The evidence of appointment, which is subject to board approval, with respect to a representative of an eligible organization may be provided by written instrument, facsimile transmission, telegram, telex or any method of transmitting legibly recorded messages.

Proxy voting at a general meeting

78. There will be no votes cast by proxy at a general meeting unless the members residence is >80kilometres from the general meeting location.

Production of evidence of authority to vote

79. The chair of any meeting may, but need not, inquire into the authority of any person to vote at the meeting and may, but need not, demand from that person evidence of his or her authority to vote.

Part 12 Directors

Duties of directors

80. The directors must manage the Association in accordance with the responsibilities, duties and powers set out in the Act, the regulation, the memorandum and these Rules.

Number of directors

81. 1)The Association must have,
a. at least 3 directors, and
b. not more than 7 directors, and
c. on incorporation shall have 3 directors
2)The number of directors may be changed within the limits set out in subrule (1) by ordinary resolution of the members.

Part 13 Election, Appointment and Removal of Directors

Election at annual general meeting

82. An election of directors must be held at each annual general meeting to replace those directors whose terms of office have expired or will expire at the end of the meeting in accordance with Rule 89.

Nomination of candidates

83. A member may nominate a candidate for director either before or at an annual general meeting at which a director is to be elected.

Voting by secret ballot

84. If the number of nominees in an election for directors exceeds the number of directors to be elected at the election, the election of directors must be by secret ballot.

Candidates declared elected

85. If the number of candidates nominated for director is equal to the number of directors to be elected, those nominated candidates are declared elected and no election is required.

Directors elected according to number of votes

86. In an election of directors, the chair must declare elected the candidates who received the highest number of valid votes up to the number of directors to be elected. If 2 or more candidates receive equal number of votes for last vacancy 86 If 2 or more candidates receive an equal number of votes for the last vacancy on the board and it is not practical to hold a run-off election at the meeting,
- a. the directors who have already been elected in the election, and
 - b. the directors whose terms of office will not expire at the end of the meeting at which the election is held must determine which of those candidates is to be elected.

Consent to act as director

87. For the election or appointment of a director to be valid, consent of the candidate must be provided in accordance with the Act.

Staggered terms of office of directors

88. 1) In this section, "1st annual general meeting" means the first general meeting of the Association.
- 2) The term of office of a director ends at the end of the annual general meeting at which a replacement is elected.
- 3) A reduction in the number of directors under Rule 81 does not affect the unexpired term of a director in office.
- 4) In the election of directors held at the 1st annual general meeting, all directors must be elected for a term ending at the 2nd annual general meeting.
- 5) In the election of directors held at the 2nd annual general meeting,
- a. one third of the directors must be elected for a term ending at the 3rd annual general meeting after the general meeting at which those directors were elected, and
 - b. one third of the directors must be elected for a term ending at the 2nd annual general meeting after the general meeting at which those directors were elected, and
 - c. the remainder must be elected for a term ending at the next annual general meeting,
- 6) In the election of directors held at each annual general meeting after the 2nd annual general meeting, the directors to be elected shall be elected for a term ending at the 3rd annual general meeting held after the annual general meeting at which those directors were elected.

Effect of vacancy on ability of directors to act

89. 1) Despite any vacancy on the board, the continuing directors
- a. if and so long as the number of continuing directors constitutes a quorum of the board, may continue to function without filling the vacancy and may appoint a qualified member to fill the vacancy, or
 - b. if the number of continuing directors does not constitute a quorum of the board, may appoint directors for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to a quorum or to call a general meeting and for no other purposes.
- 2) Except in the circumstances described, and to the extent authorized in subrule (1) (b), the directors are not entitled to fill a vacancy on the board that is caused by either an increase in the

number of directors under Rule 81 or a failure to elect the minimum number of directors required by these Rules.

3) In the circumstances described in subrule (1) (b) or when there are vacancies on the board as a result of an increase in the number of directors under Rule 81 or a failure to elect the minimum number of directors required by these Rules, the board must call, as soon as practicable, a general meeting to fill the vacancy.

4) The term of office of a director appointed under subrule (1) (a) is the unexpired portion of the term of office of the individual whose departure from the office created the vacancy.

5) The term of office of a director appointed under subrule (1) (b) or (2) is until the vacancy is filled under subrule (3).

6) If, as the result of a vacancy, there are no directors of the Association, the members may, by ordinary resolution or by an instrument in writing signed by a simple majority of members, appoint a qualified individual as director solely for the purpose of calling a special general meeting to fill the vacancies on the board.

Directors eligible for election or appointment again

90. A person whose term as director is ending is eligible for re-election or reappointment.

Director ceasing to hold office

91. A director ceases to hold office in accordance with the Act and these Rules.

Removal of director

92. The Association may by special resolution remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office, and may by an ordinary resolution fill the vacancy created by the removal.

Part 14 Meetings of Directors

Meetings of directors

93. Subject to the Act and these Rules, the directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they consider appropriate.

Time and place of meetings

94. Meetings of the board must be held at the time and place in British Columbia that the board determines appropriate, and if the board does not determine the time and place, the president of the Association or any two directors may make that determination.

Who may call meetings

95. A director may, and the secretary of the Association on request of a director must, call a meeting of the directors at any time.

Notice of Meetings

96. 1) Subject to Rules 98, 99, 100, 101, and 102, at least 10 days notice of a meeting of the directors, specifying the place, date and hour of the meeting, must be given to each director and is sufficiently given if provided
- a. by personal delivery,
 - b. by mail addressed to the director's address as it appears in the register of directors,
 - c. by leaving it at the director's usual business or residential address,
 - d. by telegram, telex, facsimile transmission, or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages, or
 - e. by telephone to the director's telephone number as provided by the director.
- 2) A notice of a meeting of directors must specify the purpose of, or the business to be transacted at, the meeting if the meeting is called to deal with an emergency or any of the following matters:
- f. a question or matter requiring approval of the members;
 - g. filling a vacancy on the board;
 - h. filling a vacancy in the office of auditor;
 - i. issuing shares;
 - j. declaring patronage returns or dividends on shares;
 - k. redeeming shares issued by the Association;
 - l. approving a financial statement of the Association;
 - m. making decisions that by the Act or these Rules are required to be made by a vote of greater than a majority of the directors.
- 3) A notice mailed under subrule (1) (b) is deemed received on the second day, not including Saturday and holidays, after the date of mailing.
- 4) A notice given in accordance with subrule (1) (c) is deemed received when it is delivered.
- 5) A notice given under subrule (1) (d) is deemed received at the time the telegram, telex, facsimile transmission or other electronic transmission is sent.
- 6) A notice given under subrule (1) (e) is deemed received at the time the information is provided by telephone.

Meeting of new board

97. If a quorum of directors is present, the directors newly elected at an annual general meeting and the directors whose terms of office do not expire at the end of that meeting, without notice, may hold a meeting of the board immediately after that general meeting.

Regular meetings

98. 1) The board may, by resolution, appoint a day or days in any month or months for regular board meetings at the places and times specified by the board.
- 2) A copy of the resolution under subrule (1) must be sent to each director immediately after being passed, and no other notice is required for any regular board meeting, unless the Act or these Rules require that the purpose of the meeting or the business to be transacted at it be specified in a notice.

Notice of emergency meeting

99. In an emergency, the president of the Association may call a meeting of the directors by giving each director at least 48 hours written or oral notice of the meeting.

Notice of adjourned meeting

100. Notice of an adjourned meeting of directors is not required if the time and place of the adjourned meeting is announced at the original meeting.

Meeting valid despite failure to give notice

101. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, a director does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

Quorum of the board

102. A quorum of the board is a majority of the total number of elected directors authorized by the Association under Rule 81.

Chair

103. 1)The board may determine the chair of the board from among the members. In the absence of an appointed chair, the president of the Association or, in the absence of the president, the vice-president must chair all meetings of the board.
2)If both the president and vice-president are absent from a meeting of the board, the directors present must appoint one of their number to chair the meeting.

Voting at meetings

104. Questions arising at any meeting of the directors are to be decided by a majority of votes, unless the Act or these Rules require otherwise and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chair does not have a second or casting vote.

Minutes of directors' meetings

105. The minutes of the proceedings of the directors must be kept in accordance with the Act.

Transaction of business without a meeting

106. A resolution of the directors may be passed without a meeting in accordance with the Act and these Rules.

Effective date of written resolution

107. A resolution referred to in Rule 107 is effective from the date specified in the resolution, but that date must not be before the day on which the last director consents in writing to the resolution.

How written consent may be given

108. For the purposes of a resolution referred to in Rule 107, written consent may be provided by electronic mail, facsimile transmission or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages.

Meetings by conference telephone

109. A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors by means of telephone or other communications medium in accordance with the Act.

Part 15 Committees of Directors

Appointment of committees

110. 1)The board may, by resolution, appoint one or more committees consisting of the director or directors that the board consider appropriate to exercise the powers delegated by the board to them as authorized by the Act.
- 2)Any committee so formed, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must
- a. conform to any terms of reference that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors, and
 - b. report every act or thing done in the exercise of those powers to the earliest meeting of the directors held next after the act or thing has been done.

Variation of terms of reference

111. The board may vary, add to or limit the terms of reference of any committee of directors.

Time and place of committee meetings

112. The members of a committee of directors may meet and adjourn as they consider appropriate.

Quorum

113. Unless the board determines otherwise, each committee of directors has the power to fix its quorum at not less than a majority of the committee members.

Vacancy

114. If there is a vacancy on a committee of directors, the remaining committee members may exercise all the powers of the committee as long as a quorum of the committee remains in office.

Chair

115. A committee of directors may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair is elected, or if at any meeting the chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may, by resolution, choose one of their number to chair the meeting.

Voting at committee meetings

116. Questions arising at any meeting of a committee of directors are determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes the chair has the option of a vote.

Minutes of committee proceedings

117. The minutes of the proceedings of a committee of directors must be kept in accordance with the Act.

Part 16 Officers

Appointment of president and vice-president

118. The board must appoint, by resolution, a president and a vice-president of the Association from among the directors.

Appointment of other officers

119. 1) The board may appoint, by resolution, a secretary, a treasurer and other officers that the board determines are necessary.
2) The officers appointed under subrule (1) may be, but need not be, directors.

One person may hold more than one office

120. Two or more offices of the Association may be held by the same individual. Powers and duties of officers. Subject to the Act, the board may specify the powers, duties and responsibilities of the officers appointed, and may vary, add to, or limit the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer.

Term of office and remuneration

121. 1) The board must determine the term of office and the remuneration of any officer it appoints.
2) The board, in its discretion, may remove any officer of the Association without prejudice to that officer's rights under any service contract.

Part 17 Conflict of Interest Rules for Directors and Officers Act applies

122. The directors and officers of the Association are governed by the disclosure and conflict of interest rules set out in the Act.

Part 18 Indemnification of Directors and Officers Act applies

123. The Association must indemnify the directors and officers in accordance with the Act.

Part 19
Finances Borrowing Powers

124. The directors may, for the purposes of the Association, on behalf of the Association,
- a. a) borrow or raise money in the manner and amount, from the sources, on terms and conditions, and
 - b. issue notes, bonds, debentures and other debt securities as the directors consider appropriate.

Investment powers

125. Subject to any limitations adopted by the directors, and, if applicable, to Rule 128, the directors may invest the funds of the Association in the manner they consider appropriate.

Limitations on investing

126. 1) The directors must not invest any of the funds of the Association over \$200 000 at any one time without the prior approval by special resolution of the members or unless the money is to be invested in a security or class of securities in which trustees are permitted to invest trust funds under the Trustee Act.
- 2) The Association must not provide loans on the security of its shares.

Auditor

127. 1) Subject to and in accordance with the Act, the directors must appoint the first auditor and the Association must appoint subsequent auditors, if any.
- 2) The duties and rights of the auditor are governed by the Act.

Accounting records

128. The directors must cause accounts to be kept in accordance with the Act.

Financial year

129. 1) The financial year of the Association ends on the date fixed by the directors. Use of surplus funds
- 2) The directors must apply surplus funds arising from the operation of the Association in a financial year as follows:
- a. first, to the reserves required by Rule 133;
 - b. next, to retire all or a portion of any deficit previously incurred by the Association, as the directors determine is appropriate;
 - c. last, to patronage returns or dividends as recommended by the directors.

Reserves

130. The directors must set aside as reserves for meeting contingencies at least 10% of the surplus funds arising from the operations of the Association in each financial year until those reserves are equal to the following percentages of paid up share capital at the date of apportionment under Rule 132:

- a. if the paid up share capital is \$25 000 or less, 30%;
- b. if the paid up share capital is greater than \$25 000 but not greater than \$50 000, 20%;
- c. if the paid up share capital is greater than \$50 000 but not greater than \$100 000, 10%;
- d. if the paid up share capital exceeds \$100 000, the percentage, if any, determined by resolution of the members.

Application of reserves

131. Subject to the Act and these Rules, reserves must be available to meet contingencies and until required for that purpose may be employed in any manner the directors consider appropriate.

Patronage Returns

132. Subject to and in accordance with the Act and the Rules in this Part, the Association may not allocate among and credit or pay to the members patronage returns other than:
- a. charitable disbursements which the member must donate to a registered Charitable Donee of their choice or;
 - b. charitable disbursements to a registered Donee at the discretion of the directors on behalf of the member

Directors must recommend charitable disbursements

133. The directors must report to each annual general meeting the state of the Association's financial affairs and the amounts, if any, which they recommend to be paid by way of dividend or patronage return.

Association to declare charitable disbursements

134. Subject to Rules 132 and 139, the Association may declare charitable disbursements, they must not be paid except out of surplus funds and must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

Dissolution clause

135. Dissolution of the association is subject to part 196 of the act, and this is unalterable.

Part 20 Dispute Resolution

Disputes to be referred to arbitration committee of members

136. A dispute that under the Act may be submitted for arbitration must be referred to an arbitration committee of 3 members of the Association in accordance with this Part.

Commencement of arbitration proceedings

137. 1) An arbitration referred to in Rule 132 must be commenced in accordance with the Act.
2) If notice is provided to a director under subrule (1), that director must promptly provide the Association with a copy of the notice.

Nomination of committee members

138. Within 14 days of receipt of a notice referred to in Rule 143, the president of the Association and the other party must each nominate one member of the Association as a member of the arbitration committee, and the third member must be appointed by the 2 nominated members.

Failure to nominate committee

139. If for any reason an arbitration committee has not been appointed within 6 weeks after the first member is nominated to the committee, on application by a party, the Supreme Court of British Columbia may appoint the members of the arbitration committee not appointed under Rule 144.

Consolidation of disputes

140. Disputes that have arisen between the Association or a director and different parties may be heard in one arbitration if

- a. the disputes are similar, and
- b. all parties agree on the appointment of the arbitration committee and the steps to be taken to consolidate the disputes into the one arbitration.

Procedure

141. 1) Subject to these Rules, the arbitration committee may conduct a hearing in the manner it considers appropriate, but each party must be treated fairly and must be given full opportunity to present its case.

2) Each party to the dispute must submit to the arbitration committee a written statement describing the nature of the dispute and a summary of the evidence the party intends to present at the hearing.

3) The arbitration committee must hold a hearing as soon as possible at a location that is convenient to both parties.

4) The arbitration committee may determine whether the hearing is open to all members of the Association.

5) Each party to the dispute must attend the oral hearing, if any, and may be represented by another person including a lawyer.

6) If both parties agree, the hearing may consist of an exchange of written statements or any other procedure.

Examination and evidence

142. 1) A party to the dispute is a compellable witness at an oral hearing.

2) Witnesses at an oral hearing must

- a. respond fully to questions asked by members of the arbitration committee, and
- b. produce all relevant records that the arbitration committee may require.

3) Each party may present or rebut evidence and may examine or cross-examine witnesses at an oral hearing.

4) The arbitration committee is not bound by the rules of evidence and may admit as evidence any oral testimony or any record that the arbitration committee considers is credible or trustworthy and relevant to an issue in dispute between the parties.

Decision must be in writing and signed by committee members

143. 1)The arbitration committee may make whatever decision it considers just having regard to the Act, the regulation, the memorandum of the Association, these Rules and the evidence presented by the parties.
- 2)The decision must be in writing and signed by each member of the arbitration committee.
- 3)Within 4 weeks of the date of the decision, the arbitration committee may vary a decision to correct a clerical or typographical error or omission, or a similar type of error or omission.

Costs of arbitration

144. Parties to an arbitration must bear their own costs.

Part 21

Notices

Notice to directors, members, other persons

145. Unless otherwise specified in the Act or these Rules, any notice required to be given to a director, member, or any other person must be in writing and is sufficiently given if it is
- a. delivered personally,
 - b. delivered to the person's last known address, as recorded in the Association's register of members or other record of the Association,
 - c. mailed by prepaid mail to the person's last known address, as recorded in the Association's register of members or other record of the Association,
 - d. sent to the person by electronic mail or facsimile transmission to a telephone number or URL provided for that purpose, or
 - e. served in accordance with Rule 158 or 159.

Notice to Association

146. Unless otherwise specified in the Act or these Rules, any notice required to be given to the Association must be in writing and is sufficiently given if it is
- a. delivered to the registered office of the Association,
 - b. mailed to the registered office of the Association by prepaid mail,
 - c. sent by electronic mail or facsimile transmission to a telephone number or URL provided for that purpose, or
 - d. served in accordance with the Act.

Deemed receipt

147. 1) A notice given in accordance with Rules 151 (b) or 152 (a) is deemed received when it is delivered.
- 2) A notice given in accordance with Rules 151 (c) or 152 (b) is deemed received on the second day, not including Saturday and holidays, after the date of mailing.
- 3) A notice given in accordance with Rules 51 (d) or 52 (c) is deemed to be received at the time the notice is sent by facsimile.

Computation of time

148. In computing the date when notice must be given under any provision requiring a specified number of days notice of any meeting or other event, the date of giving notice must be excluded and the date of the meeting or other event must be included.

Undelivered notices

149. If a mailed notice is returned on two consecutive occasions because the intended recipient cannot be found, the Association is not required to give any further notices to that intended recipient until the intended recipient informs the Association in writing of his or her new address.

Omissions, non-receipt and errors

150. The accidental omission to give a notice to, or the non-receipt of a notice by, a member, director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the board, or an error in a notice that does not affect the substance of it, does not invalidate any action taken at a meeting held in accordance with, or otherwise founded on, that notice.

Persons entitled by death or operation of law bound by notice in certain circumstances

151. A person who, by operation of law, transfer, death of a member, or any other means, becomes entitled to a share in the Association, is bound by every notice in respect of the share that has been duly given to the member from whom that person derives title to the share before the person's name and address were entered on the register of members before the person furnished the Association with the proof of authority or evidence of the person's entitlement.

Part 22

Service of Documents

Service by the Association

152. 1)A notice or other document required by the Act to be served by the Association may be served by:
- a. mailing it by registered mail to the last known address of the intended recipient, as recorded in the Association's register of members or other record of the Association, or
 - b. personal service.

2)A notice or other document served under subsection (1) (a) is deemed received on the second day, not including Saturday and holidays, after the date of mailing.

Service on the Association

153. Service on the Association must be in accordance with the Act.

Part 23

Corporate Seal and Execution of Instruments

Use of corporate seal

154. The directors may provide a seal for the Association and may determine its form.

Custody of seal

155. The directors must provide for the safe custody of the seal, which must be stored at the registered office of the Association.

Who may attest seal

156. The seal must not be impressed on any instrument unless that impression is attested by the signature or signatures of

- a. any 2 directors,
- b. an officer and a director, or
- c. one or more directors, officers or other persons as determined by resolution of the directors.

Execution of documents where no seal

157. If the directors have not adopted a seal for the Association, instruments may be executed on behalf of the Association by the persons specified in Rule 162.

Part 24 Records

Records of the Association

158. Retention of, and entitlement and access to, records of the Association are governed by the Act.

Part 25 Alteration of Memorandum or Rules

Alteration of memorandum or Rules

159. Amendments to the memorandum and Rules of the Association must be in accordance with the Act and these Rules.

Part 26 Social council

Function of Social Council

160. The Social Council serves to facilitate communication between management (coordinators) and the frontline (community service providers) and to represent the perspectives of people if/and or when senior coordination (including the board) fails to account for service in their decision making.

Power of the social council

161. The social council is empowered to send a decision of senior management, or the board, to the membership for their direct vote either through a referendum or a general assembly, as empowered by the rules of the assembly in these bylaws and the act. To be clear, a vote of the

social council, that meets quorum, is empowered to cause a special general assembly to be called.

Rules governing the social council

162. The social council is, generally speaking, is an optional member oversight and is responsible for its own affairs, and can make reasonable requests to management, notwithstanding that, the chair of the council must be appointed by the board, and individual terms on the social council as a member cannot be for a period of greater than 2 years, unless re-elected thereafter.
163. Note: The following information must be provided for each subscriber. Each subscriber must sign his or her full name in the presence of a witness on two original copies of these Rules. Only one witness is required, providing that he or she witnesses the signature of each subscriber, in which case the signature, name, and address of the witness may appear after the signatures of the subscribers.

name: Danielle Kidston

(Subscriber)
Signature: 

Signature: 
(Witness)

Name: Courtenay Peterson
Address: Box 291 VOK2E0
100 mile house BC

name: Cameron McSorley

(Subscriber)
Signature: 

name: Eody Meade

(Subscriber)
Signature: 

Date: 2022 Oct 24
[year, month, day]