



ASSOCIATION RULES

for

WOORAYL LODGE Inc

Adopted 25th August 2026

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ASSOCIATION RULES FOR WOORAYL LODGE INC.

PART 1: PRELIMINARY

1. Name

The name of the incorporated association is “Woorayl Lodge Incorporated”.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the association is to serve the community of Leongatha and surrounding districts by providing places and services for the care of aged persons.

3. Financial year

The financial year of the Association is each period of 12 months ending on 30 June.

4. Definitions

In these Rules

Absolute majority, of the Board, means a majority of the board members currently holding office and entitled to vote at the time (as distinct from a majority of board members present at a board meeting);

ACNC, means the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission

Board, means the Board having management of the business of the Association;

Chairperson, of a general meeting or board meeting, means the person chairing the meeting as required under rule 47;

board meeting means a meeting of the Board held in accordance with these Rules;

board member means a member of the Board elected or appointed under Division 3 of Part 5;

disciplinary appeal meeting means a meeting of the members of the Association convened under rule 24;

disciplinary meeting means a meeting of the Board convened for the purposes of rule 21;

disciplinary subcommittee means the subcommittee appointed under rule 20;

financial year means the 12-month period specified in rule 3;

general meeting means a general meeting of the members of the Association convened in accordance with Part 4 and includes an annual general meeting, a special general meeting and a disciplinary appeal meeting;

member means a member of the Association;

member entitled to vote means a member who under rule 13(2) is entitled to vote at a general meeting;

special resolution means a resolution that requires not less than three-quarters of the members voting at a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, to vote in favour of the resolution;

the Act means the **Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012** and includes any regulations made under that Act;

the Registrar means the Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

PART 2: POWERS OF ASSOCIATION

5. Powers of Association

- 1) Subject to the Act, the Association has power to do all things incidental or conducive to achieve its purposes.
- 2) Without limiting subrule (1), the Association may
 - a) acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property;
 - b) open and operate accounts with financial institutions;
 - c) invest its money in any security in which trust monies may lawfully be invested;
 - d) raise and borrow money on any terms and in any manner as it thinks fit;
 - e) secure the repayment of money raised or borrowed, or the payment of a debt or liability;
 - f) appoint agents to transact business on its behalf;
 - g) enter into any other contract it considers necessary or desirable.
- 3) The Association may only exercise its powers and use its income and assets (including any surplus) for its purposes.

6. Not for profit organisation

- 1) The Association must not distribute any surplus, income or assets directly or indirectly to its members.
- 2) Subrule (1) does not prevent the Association from paying a member
 - a) reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by the member; or
 - b) for goods or services provided by the member,
 - i) if this is done in good faith on terms no more favourable than if the member was not a member.

PART 3: MEMBERS, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND GRIEVANCES

Division 1—Membership

7. Minimum number of members

The Association must have at least 7 members.

8. Who is eligible to be a member

- 1) Any person who
 - a) supports the purposes of the Association, and
 - b) has made an eligible contribution is eligible for membership.

9. Application for membership

- 1) To apply to become a member of the Association, a person must submit a written application to a Board member stating that the person
 - a) wishes to become a member of the Association; and
 - b) supports the purposes of the Association; and
 - c) agrees to comply with these Rules.

- 2) The application
 - a) must be signed by the applicant; and
 - b) should be accompanied by evidence that the contribution requirements have been met.

10. Consideration of application

- 1) As soon as practicable after an application for membership is received, the Board must decide by resolution whether to accept or reject the application.
- 2) The Board must notify the applicant in writing of its decision as soon as practicable after the decision is made.
- 3) No reason need be given for the rejection of an application.

11. New membership

- 1) If an application for membership is approved by the Board
 - a) the resolution to accept the membership must be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting; and
 - b) the Secretary must, as soon as practicable, enter the name and address of the new member, and the date of becoming a member, in the register of members.
- 2) A person becomes a member of the Association and, subject to rule 13, is entitled to exercise his or her rights of membership from the date on which the Board approves the person's membership

12. Eligible contribution

- 1) At each Annual General Meeting, the Association must determine
 - a) the amount and type of contribution that will amount to an eligible contribution; and
 - b) the period in which the contribution should be made.
- 2) The eligible contribution cannot include fees paid for services provided or discounts offered by material and service providers.
- 3) The rights of a member (including the right to vote) who has not made an eligible contribution within any relevant period are suspended until the contribution is made and recognised by the Board.

13. General rights of members

- 1) A member of the Association who is entitled to vote has the right
 - a) to receive notice of general meetings and of proposed special resolutions in the manner and time prescribed by these Rules; and
 - b) to submit items of business for consideration at a general meeting; and
 - c) to attend and be heard at general meetings; and
 - d) to vote at a general meeting; and
 - e) to have access to the minutes of general meetings and other documents of the Association as provided under rule 75; and
 - f) to inspect the register of members.

- 2) A member is entitled to vote if
 - a) the member is a member; and
 - b) more than 10 business days have passed since they became a member of the Association; and
 - c) the member's membership rights are not suspended for any reason.

14. Life Membership

- 1) Life membership may be conferred on a member by
 - a) resolution of the Board; and
 - b) acceptance by the member of the nomination, and
 - c) confirmation by resolution of the Association at the next general meeting.
- 2) Life members do not have to pay annual eligible contribution.
- 3) Life members do not have voting rights

15. Rights not transferable

The rights of a member are not transferable and end when membership ceases.

16. Ceasing membership

- 1) The membership of a person ceases on resignation, expulsion or death.

17. Resigning as a member

- 1) A member may resign by notice in writing given to the Association.
- 2) A member is taken to have resigned if
 - a) the member's eligible contribution is more than 12 months in arrears; or
 - b) where no periodic contribution is required
 - i) the Secretary has made a written request to the member to confirm that they wish to remain a member; and
 - ii) the member has not, within 3 months after receiving that request, confirmed in writing that they wish to remain a member.

18. Register of members

- 1) The Secretary must keep and maintain a register of members that includes
 - a) for each current member
 - i) the member's name;
 - ii) the address for notice last given by the member;
 - iii) the date of becoming a member;
 - iv) the details of the member's eligible contribution;
 - v) any other information determined by the Board; and
 - b) for each former member, the date of ceasing to be a member.
- 2) Any member may, at a reasonable time and free of charge, inspect the register of members.

Division 2—Disciplinary action

19. Grounds for taking disciplinary action

- 1) The Association may take disciplinary action against a member in accordance with this Division if it is determined that the member
 - a) has failed to comply with these Rules; or
 - b) refuses to support the purposes of the Association; or
 - c) has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the Association.

20. Disciplinary subcommittee

- 1) If the Board is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for taking disciplinary action against a member, the Board must appoint a disciplinary subcommittee to hear the matter and determine what action, if any, to take against the member.
- 2) The members of the disciplinary subcommittee,
 - a) may be Board members, members of the Association or anyone else; but
 - b) must not be biased against, or in favour of, the member concerned.

21. Notice to member

- 1) Before disciplinary action is taken against a member, the Secretary must give written notice to the member;
 - a) stating that the Association proposes to take disciplinary action against the member; and
 - b) stating the grounds for the proposed disciplinary action; and
 - c) specifying the date, place and time of the meeting at which the disciplinary subcommittee intends to consider the disciplinary action (the ***disciplinary meeting***); and
 - d) advising the member that they may do one or both of the following
 - i) attend the disciplinary meeting and address the disciplinary subcommittee at that meeting;
 - ii) give a written statement to the disciplinary subcommittee at any time before the disciplinary meeting; and
 - e) setting out the member's appeal rights under rule 23.
- 2) The notice must be given no earlier than 28 days, and no later than 14 days, before the disciplinary meeting is held.

22. Decision of subcommittee

- 1) At the disciplinary meeting, the disciplinary subcommittee must
 - a) give the member an opportunity to be heard; and
 - b) consider any written statement submitted by the member.
- 2) After complying with subrule (1), the disciplinary subcommittee may
 - a) take no further action against the member; or
 - b) subject to subrule (3)
 - i) reprimand the member; or

- ii) suspend the membership rights of the member for a specified period; or
 - iii) expel the member from the Association.
- 3) The disciplinary subcommittee may not fine the member.
- 4) The suspension of membership rights or the expulsion of a member by the disciplinary subcommittee under this rule takes effect immediately after the vote is passed.

23. Appeal rights

- 1) A person whose membership rights have been suspended or who has been expelled from the Association under rule 22 may give notice to the effect that they wish to appeal against the suspension or expulsion.
- 2) The notice must be in writing and given
 - a) to the disciplinary subcommittee immediately after the vote to suspend or expel the person is taken; or
 - b) to the Secretary not later than 48 hours after the vote.
- 3) If a person has given notice under subrule (2), a disciplinary appeal meeting must be convened by the Board as soon as practicable, but in any event not later than 21 days, after the notice is received.
- 4) Notice of the disciplinary appeal meeting must be given to each member of the Association who is entitled to vote as soon as practicable and must
 - a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - b) state
 - i) the name of the person against whom the disciplinary action has been taken; and
 - ii) the grounds for taking that action; and
 - iii) that at the disciplinary appeal meeting the members present must vote on whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.

24. Conduct of disciplinary appeal meeting

- 1) At a disciplinary appeal meeting
 - a) no business other than the question of the appeal may be conducted; and
 - b) the Board must state the grounds for suspending or expelling the member and the reasons for taking that action; and
 - c) the person whose membership has been suspended or who has been expelled must be given an opportunity to be heard.
- 2) After complying with subrule (1), the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting must vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the decision to suspend or expel the person should be upheld or revoked.
- 3) A member may not vote by proxy at the meeting.
- 4) The decision is upheld if not less than three quarters of the members voting at the meeting vote in favour of the decision.

Division 3—Grievance procedure

25. Application

- 1) The grievance procedure set out in this Division applies to disputes under these Rules between
 - a) a member and another member;
 - b) a member and the Board;
 - c) a member and the Association.
- 2) A member must not initiate a grievance procedure in relation to a matter that is the subject of a disciplinary procedure until the disciplinary procedure has been completed.

26. Parties must attempt to resolve the dispute

The parties to a dispute must attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves within 14 days of the dispute coming to the attention of each party.

27. Appointment of mediator

- 1) If the parties to a dispute are unable to resolve the dispute between themselves within the time required by rule 26, the parties must within 10 days
 - a) notify the Board of the dispute; and
 - b) agree to or request the appointment of a mediator; and
 - c) attempt in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation.
- 2) The mediator must be
 - a) a person chosen by agreement between the parties; or
 - b) in the absence of agreement
 - i) if the dispute is between a member and another member; a person appointed by the Board; or
 - ii) if the dispute is between a member and the Board or the Association; a person appointed or employed by the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
- 3) A mediator appointed by the Board may be a member or former member of the Association but in any case, must not be a person who
 - a) has a personal interest in the dispute; or
 - b) is biased in favour of or against any party.

28. Mediation process

- 1) The mediator to the dispute, in conducting the mediation, must
 - a) give each party every opportunity to be heard; and
 - b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties throughout the mediation process.
- 2) The mediator must not determine the dispute.

29. Failure to resolve dispute by mediation

If the mediation process does not resolve the dispute, the parties may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Act or otherwise at law.

PART 4—GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

30. Annual General Meetings

- 1) The Board must convene an annual general meeting of the Association to be held within 5 months after the end of each financial year.
- 2) The Board may determine the date, time and place of the annual general meeting.
- 3) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting is as follows
 - a) to confirm the minutes of the previous annual general meeting and of any special general meeting held since then;
 - b) to receive and consider
 - i) the annual report of the Board on the activities of the Association during the preceding financial year; and
 - ii) the financial statements of the Association for the preceding financial year submitted by the Board in accordance with Part 7 of the Act;
 - c) to elect the members of the Board;
 - d) to confirm or vary the amounts of the eligible contribution.
- 4) The annual general meeting may also conduct any other business of which notice has been given in accordance with these Rules.

31. Special general meetings

- 1) Any general meeting of the Association, other than an annual general meeting or a disciplinary appeal meeting, is a special general meeting.
- 2) The Board may convene a special general meeting whenever it thinks fit.
- 3) No business other than that set out in the notice under rule 33 may be conducted at the meeting.

32. Special general meeting held at request of members

- 1) The Board must convene a special general meeting if a request to do so is made in accordance with subrule (2) by at least 25% of the total number of members.
- 2) A request for a special general meeting must
 - a) be in writing; and
 - b) state the business to be considered at the meeting and any resolutions to be proposed; and
 - c) include the names and signatures of the members requesting the meeting; and
 - d) be given to the Secretary.
- 3) If the Board does not convene a special general meeting within one month after the date on which the request is made, the members making the request (or any of them) may convene the special general meeting.
- 4) A special general meeting convened by members under subrule (3)
 - a) must be held within 3 months after the date on which the original request was made; and

- b) may only consider the business stated in that request.
- 5) The Association must reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the members convening a special general meeting under subrule (3).

33. Notice of general meetings

- 1) The Secretary (or, in the case of a special general meeting convened under rule 32, the members convening the meeting) must give to each member of the Association
 - a) at least 21 days' notice of a general meeting if a special resolution is to be proposed at the meeting; or
 - b) at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting in any other case.
- 2) The notice must
 - a) specify the date, time and place of the meeting; and
 - b) indicate the general nature of each item of business to be considered at the meeting; and
 - c) if a special resolution is to be proposed
 - i) state in full the proposed resolution; and
 - ii) state the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - iii) (d) comply with rule 32
- 3) This rule does not apply to a disciplinary appeal meeting.

34. Proxies

- 1) A member may appoint another member as his or her proxy to vote and speak on his or her behalf at a general meeting other than at a disciplinary appeal meeting.
- 2) A member shall hold a maximum of 2 proxy votes at a meeting.
- 3) The appointment of a proxy must be in writing and signed by the member making the appointment.
- 4) The member appointing the proxy may give specific directions as to how the proxy is to vote on his or her behalf, otherwise the proxy may vote on behalf of the member in any matter as they see fit.
- 5) If the Board has approved a form for the appointment of a proxy, the member may use any other form that clearly identifies the person appointed as the member's proxy and that has been signed by the member.
- 6) Notice of a general meeting given to a member under rule 33 must
 - a) state that the member may appoint another member as a proxy for the meeting; and
 - b) include a copy of any form that the Board has approved for the appointment of a proxy.
- 7) A form appointing a proxy must be given to the Chairperson of the meeting before or at the commencement of the meeting.
- 8) A form appointing a proxy sent by post or electronically is of no effect unless it is received by the Association no later than 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting.

35. Use of technology

- 1) A member not physically present at a general meeting may be permitted to participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that member and the members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- 2) For the purposes of this Part, a member participating in a general meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

36. Quorum at general meetings

- 1) No business may be conducted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present.
- 2) The quorum for a general meeting is the presence (physically, by proxy or as allowed under rule 36) of 50% plus 1 of the current members entitled to vote.
- 3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a general meeting
 - a) in the case of a meeting convened by, or at the request of, members under rule 33—the meeting must be dissolved;
 - b) in any other case
 - i) the meeting must be adjourned to a date not more than 21 days after the adjournment; and
 - ii) notice of the date, time and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given at the meeting and confirmed by written notice given to all members as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- 4) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time to which a general meeting has been adjourned under subrule (3)(b), the members present at the meeting (if not fewer than 3) may proceed with the business of the meeting as if a quorum were present.

37. Adjournment of general meeting

- 1) The Chairperson of a general meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of a majority of members present at the meeting, adjourn the meeting to another time at the same place or at another place.
- 2) Without limiting subrule (1), a meeting may be adjourned
 - a) if there is insufficient time to deal with the business at hand; or
 - b) to give the members more time to consider an item of business.
- 3) No business may be conducted on the resumption of an adjourned meeting other than the business that remained unfinished when the meeting was adjourned.
- 4) Notice of the adjournment of a meeting under this rule is not required unless the meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, in which case notice of the meeting must be given in accordance with rule 34.

38. Voting at general meeting

- 1) On any question arising at a general meeting
 - a) subject to subrule (3), each member who is entitled to vote has one vote; and
 - b) members may vote personally or by proxy; and

- c) except in the case of a special resolution, the question must be decided on a majority of votes.
- 2) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- 3) If the question is whether or not to confirm the minutes of a previous meeting, only members who were present at that meeting may vote.
- 4) This rule does not apply to a vote at a disciplinary appeal meeting conducted under rule 25.

39. Special resolutions

- 1) Members must be given at least 21 days' notice of a motion that is to be passed by special resolution. The notice must include:
 - a) the date, time and place of the meeting
 - b) the full proposed resolution
 - c) a statement of the intention that the motion be proposed as a special resolution.
- 2) A special resolution is passed if not less than three quarters of the members voting at a general meeting (whether in person or by proxy) vote in favour of the resolution.
- 3) In addition to certain matters specified in the Act, a special resolution is required
 - a) to remove a Board member from office;
 - b) to alter these Rules, including changing the name or any of the purposes of the Association.

40. Determining whether resolution carried

- 1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chairperson of a general meeting may, on the basis of a show of hands, declare that a resolution has been
 - a) carried; or
 - b) carried unanimously; or
 - c) carried by a particular majority; or
 - d) lostand an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting is conclusive proof of that fact.
- 2) If a poll (where votes are cast in writing) is demanded by three or more members on any question
 - a) the poll must be taken at the meeting in the manner determined by the Chairperson of the meeting; and
 - b) the Chairperson must declare the result of the resolution on the basis of the poll.
- 3) A poll demanded on the election of the Chairperson or on a question of an adjournment must be taken immediately.
- 4) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken before the close of the meeting at a time determined by the Chairperson.

41. Minutes of general meeting

- 1) The Board must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each general meeting.
- 2) The minutes must record the business considered at the meeting, any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote.

- 3) In addition, the minutes of each annual general meeting must include
 - a) the names of the members attending the meeting; and
 - b) proxy forms given to the Chairperson of the meeting under rule 34, and
 - c) the financial statements submitted to the members in accordance with rule 30(3)(b)(ii); and
 - d) the certificate signed by two board members certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Association; and
 - e) any audited accounts and auditor's report or report of a review accompanying the financial statements that are required under the Act.

PART 5—BOARD

Division 1—Powers of The Board

42. Role and powers

- 1) The business of the Association must be managed by or under the direction of a Board.
- 2) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Association except those powers that these Rules or the Act require to be exercised by general meetings of the members of the Association.
- 3) The Board may
 - a) appoint and remove staff;
 - b) establish subcommittees consisting of members with terms of reference it considers appropriate.

43. Sub committees

- 1) The Board will create subcommittees to review in more depth the functioning and/or policies of specific areas of operations
- 2) Subcommittees may be continuous or sunset sub committees designed to explore and report to the Board on a specific issue or item with a designated time frame
- 3) Where practicable, subcommittees should be chaired by ordinary Board members or may be delegated to staff where appropriate.
- 4) All sub committee members should be members of the Association (excluding staff).
- 5) Subcommittees will report to the Board.
- 6) Recommendations of the subcommittees will be presented for ratification at Board meetings.
- 7) Each sub committee member must sign a written undertaking to comply with the Code of Conduct and Rules

44. Delegation

- 1) The Board may delegate to a member of the Board, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions other than
 - a) this power of delegation; or
 - b) a duty imposed on the Board by the Act or any other law.
- 2) The delegation must be in writing and may be subject to the conditions and limitations the Board considers appropriate.
- 3) The Board may, in writing, revoke a delegation wholly or in part.

- 4) The Secretary may delegate to a member of the Board, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions, including those in rule 48, other than this power of delegation.
- 5) The Treasurer may delegate to a member of the Board, a subcommittee or staff, any of its powers and functions, including those in rule 49, other than this power of delegation.
- (1) The Board, Secretary and Treasurer must ensure that any delegated powers and functions are performed by the delegated person in accordance with the Act, these Rules, and any policies of the Association.

Division 2—Composition of Board and duties of members

45. Composition and Term of Board

- 1) The Board consists of up to 10 members, each serving a term of 3 years.
- 2) The offices of the Board will be
 - a) Chair
 - b) Vice Chair
 - c) Secretary
 - d) Treasurer and
 - e) Up to 6 ordinary members
- 3) A Board member may not hold more than one office.
- 4) No board member should hold office for a continuous period of more than nine years.
- 5) Any board members required to retire under Rule 45 (4) is not eligible for re-election or re-appointment to the Board until having been out of the office for at least 1 year.

46. General Duties

- 1) As soon as practicable after being elected or appointed to the Board, each board member must become familiar with these Rules and the Act.
- 2) The Board is collectively responsible for ensuring that the Association complies with the Act and that individual members of the Board comply with these Rules.
- 3) Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties with reasonable care and diligence.
- 4) Board members must exercise their powers and discharge their duties
 - a) in good faith in the best interests of the Association; and
 - b) for a proper purpose.
- 5) Board members and former board members must not make improper use of their position; or information acquired by virtue of holding their position so as to gain an advantage for themselves or any other person or to cause detriment to the Association.
- 6) In addition to any duties imposed by these Rules, a board member must perform any other duties imposed from time to time by resolution at a general meeting.
- 7) Each Board member must sign a written undertaking to comply with the Code of Conduct and these Rules.

47. Chair and Vice-Chair

- 1) Subject to subrule (2), the Chair or, in the Chairperson 's absence, the Vice-Chair is the Chairperson for any general meetings and for any board meetings.
- 2) If the Chair and the Vice-Chair are both absent, or are unable to preside, the Chairperson of the meeting must be
 - a) in the case of a general meeting; a member elected by the other members present; or
 - b) in the case of a board meeting; a board member elected by the other board members present.

48. Secretary

- 1) The Secretary must ensure that any duty or function required under the Act to be performed by the secretary of an incorporated association, is performed.
- 2) The Secretary must
 - a) maintain the register of members in accordance with rule 18; and
 - b) keep custody of the common seal (if any) of the Association and, except for the financial records referred to in rule 71, all books, documents and securities of the Association in accordance with rules 73 and 75; and
 - c) subject to the Act and these Rules, provide members with access to the register of members, the minutes of general meetings and other books and documents; and
 - d) perform any other duty or function imposed on the Secretary by these Rules.
- 3) The Secretary must give to the Registrar notice of his or her appointment, or a change to the person delegated, within 14 days after the appointment.

49. Treasurer

- 1) The Treasurer must ensure that all financial transactions and positions meet the requirements of the Act and all other legislation.
- 2) The Treasurer must
 - a) ensure that the Association manages its funds and financial records in accordance with the Act and these Rules; and
 - b) receive all moneys paid to or received by the Association and issue receipts for those moneys in the name of the Association; and
 - c) make any payments authorised by the Board or by a general meeting of the Association from the Association's funds; and
 - d) ensure that the financial records of the Association are kept in accordance with the Act; and
 - e) coordinate the preparation of the financial statements of the Association and their certification by the Board prior to their submission to the annual general meeting of the Association.
- 3) The Treasurer must ensure that at least one other board member has access to the accounts and financial records of the Association.

Division 3—Election of Board members and tenure of office

50. Who is eligible to be a Board member

- 1) A member is eligible to be elected or appointed as a board member if the member
 - a) is 18 years or over; and
 - b) is not employed by the association in any capacity; and
 - c) is entitled to vote at a general meeting.

51. Positions to be declared vacant

- 1) This rule applies to any annual general meeting of the Association, after the annual report and financial statements of the Association have been received.
- 2) The Chairperson of the meeting must declare all positions on the Board, whose term is complete, vacant and hold elections for those positions in accordance with rules 51 to 54.

52. Nominations

- 1) The Board will establish a recruitment subcommittee to consider all nominations to the Board to review all nominations and are recommend appointment to the Board
- 2) Prior to the election of each position, the Chairperson of the meeting must call for nominations to fill that position.
- 3) An eligible member of the Association may
 - a) nominate himself or herself; or
 - b) with the member's consent, be nominated by another member.
- 4) A member who is nominated for a position and fails to be elected to that position may be nominated for any other position for which an election is yet to be held.

53. Election of Board Members

- 1) A single election may be held to fill all of those ordinary board positions that have become vacant.
- 2) If the number of members nominated for the position of ordinary board member is less than or equal to the number to be elected, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare each of those members to be elected to the position.
- 3) If the number of members nominated exceeds the number to be elected, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.

54. Ballot

- 1) If a ballot is required for the election for a position, the Chairperson of the meeting must appoint a member to act as returning officer to conduct the ballot.
- 2) The returning officer must not be a member nominated for the position.
- 3) Before the ballot is taken, each candidate may make a short speech in support of his or her election.
- 4) The election must be by secret ballot.
- 5) The returning officer must give a blank piece of paper to

- a) each member present in person; and
 - b) each proxy appointed by a member.
- 6) If the ballot is for a single position, the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.
 - 7) If the ballot is for more than one position
 - a) the voter must write on the ballot paper the name of each candidate for whom they wish to vote;
 - b) the voter must not write the names of more candidates than the number to be elected.
 - 8) Ballot papers that do not comply with subrule (7)(b) are not to be counted.
 - 9) Each ballot paper on which the name of a candidate has been written counts as one vote for that candidate.
 - 10) The returning officer must declare elected the candidate or, in the case of an election for more than one position, the candidates who received the most votes.
 - 11) If the returning officer is unable to declare the result of an election under subrule (10) because two or more candidates received the same number of votes, the returning officer must
 - a) conduct a further election for the position in accordance with subrules (4) to (10) to decide which of those candidates is to be elected; or
 - b) with the agreement of those candidates, decide by lot which of them is to be elected.

55. Term of Board Member

- 1) Each Board position has a term of 3 years.
- 2) Subject to subrule (4) and rule 56, a board member holds office until the position of the Board they fill is declared vacant at the annual general meeting at the end of the position's 3 year term.
- 3) A board member may be re-elected.
- 4) A general meeting of the Association may
 - a) by special resolution remove a board member from office; and
 - b) elect an eligible member of the Association to fill the vacant position in accordance with this Division.
- 5) A member who is the subject of a proposed special resolution under subrule (4)(a) may make representations in writing to the Secretary or Chairperson of the Association (not exceeding a reasonable length) and may request that the representations be provided to the members of the Association.
- 6) The Secretary or the Chairperson may give a copy of the representations to each member of the Association or, if they are not so given, the member may require that they be read out at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed.

56. Vacation of office

- 1) A board member may resign from the Board by written notice addressed to the Board.
- 2) A person ceases to be a board member if they
 - a) ceases to be a member of the Association; or

- b) fails to attend 3 consecutive board meetings (other than special or urgent board meetings) without leave of absence under rule 68; or
- c) is removed from office by special resolution
- d) dies
- e) becomes insolvent
- f) becomes a represented person under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1986* (for example, because they suffered an accident that caused a brain injury) or
- g) otherwise ceases to be a board member by operation of section 78 of the Act.

57. Filling casual vacancies

- 1) The Board may appoint an eligible member of the Association to fill a position on the Board that
 - a) has become vacant under rule 56; or
 - b) was not filled by election at the last annual general meeting.
- 2) If the position of Secretary becomes vacant, the Board must appoint a member to the position within 14 days after the vacancy arises.
- 3) Rule 55 applies to any board member appointed by the Board under subrule (1) or (2).
- 4) Any position filled by casual vacancy must be declared vacant at the next annual general meeting and opened for election.
- 5) If the position is not at the end of its 3-year term, the member elected to the position will serve only to the end of the position's term, not 3 years from the election.
- 6) The Board may continue to act despite any vacancy in its membership.

58. Election of Officer Bearers

- 1) At the annual general meeting, separate elections must be held for each of the following positions, after Board members are appointed:
 - a) Chair
 - b) Vice-Chair
 - c) Secretary
 - d) Treasurer
- 2) Each executive position will be elected for a one-year term
- 3) A Board member shall only hold the one executive position for a maximum of six consecutive terms.
- 4) If only one member is nominated for the position, the Chairperson of the meeting must declare the member elected to the position.
- 5) If more than one member is nominated, a ballot must be held in accordance with rule 54.
- 6) On his or her election, the new Chair may take over as Chairperson of the meeting.

Division 4—Meetings of the Board

59. Meetings of the Board

- 1) The Board must meet at least 4 times in each year at the dates, times and places determined by the Board.
- 2) The date, time and place of the first board meeting must be determined by the members of the Board as soon as practicable after the annual general meeting of the Association at which the members of the Board were elected.
- 3) Special board meetings may be convened by the Chair or by any 4 members of the Board.

60. Notice of meetings

- 1) Notice of each board meeting must be given to each board member no later than 7 days before the date of the meeting.
- 2) Notice may be given of more than one board meeting at the same time.
- 3) The notice must state the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 4) If a special board meeting is convened, the notice must include the general nature of the business to be conducted.
- 5) The only business that may be conducted at the meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

61. Urgent meetings

- 1) In cases of urgency, a meeting can be held without notice being given in accordance with rule 60 provided that as much notice as practicable is given to each board member by the quickest means practicable.
- 2) Any resolution made at the meeting must be passed by an absolute majority of the Board.
- 3) The only business that may be conducted at an urgent meeting is the business for which the meeting is convened.

62. Procedure and order of business

- 1) The procedure to be followed at a meeting of the Board must be determined from time to time by the Board.
- 2) The order of business may be determined by the members present at the meeting.

63. Use of technology

- 1) A board member who is not physically present at a board meeting may participate in the meeting by the use of technology that allows that board member, and the board members present at the meeting to clearly and simultaneously communicate with each other.
- 2) For the purposes of this Part, a board member participating in a board meeting as permitted under subrule (1) is taken to be present at the meeting and, if the member votes at the meeting, is taken to have voted in person.

64. Quorum

- 1) No business may be conducted at a Board meeting unless a quorum is present.

- 2) The quorum for a board meeting is the presence (in person or as allowed under rule 63) of 50% plus 1 of the current board members.
- 3) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the notified commencement time of a board meeting
 - a) in the case of a special meeting, the meeting lapses;
 - b) in any other case; the meeting must be adjourned to a date no later than 14 days after the adjournment and notice of the time, date and place to which the meeting is adjourned must be given in accordance with rule 60.

65. Voting

- 1) On any question arising at a board meeting, each board member present at the meeting has one vote.
- 2) A motion is carried if a majority of board members present at the meeting vote in favour of the motion.
- 3) Subrule (2) does not apply to any motion or question which is required by these Rules to be passed by an absolute majority of the Board.
- 4) If votes are divided equally on a question, the Chairperson of the meeting has a second or casting vote.
- 5) Voting by proxy is permitted.
- 6) A member shall hold a maximum of two proxy votes at the meeting.

66. Conflict of interest

- 1) A board member who has a material personal interest in a matter being considered at a Board meeting must disclose the nature and extent of that interest to the Board.
- 2) The member
 - a) must not be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting; and
 - b) must not vote on the matter.
- 3) This rule does not apply to a material personal interest
 - a) that exists only because the member belongs to a class of persons for whose benefit the Association is established; or
 - b) that the member has in common with all, or a substantial proportion of, the members of the Association.

67. Minutes of meeting

- 1) The Board must ensure that minutes are taken and kept of each board meeting.
- 2) The minutes must record the following
 - a) the names of the members in attendance at the meeting;
 - b) the business considered at the meeting;
 - c) any resolution on which a vote is taken and the result of the vote;
 - d) any material personal interest disclosed under rule 66.

68. Leave of absence

- 1) The Board may grant a board member leave of absence from board meetings for a period not exceeding 6 months.
- 2) The Board must not grant leave of absence retrospectively unless it is satisfied that it was not feasible for the board member to seek the leave in advance.

PART 6—FINANCIAL MATTERS

69. Source of Funds

The funds of the Association may be derived from the provision of places and services for the care of aged persons, eligible contributions, annual subscriptions, donations, fund-raising activities, grants, interest and any other sources approved by the Board.

70. Management of Funds

- 1) The Association must open an account with a financial institution from which all expenditure of the Association is made and into which all of the Association's revenue is deposited.
- 2) Subject to any restrictions imposed by a general meeting of the Association, the Board may approve expenditure on behalf of the Association.
- 3) The Board may authorise the Treasurer or other delegate to expend funds on behalf of the Association (including by electronic funds transfer) up to a specified limit without requiring approval from the Board for each item on which the funds are expended.
- 4) Unless the Board determines otherwise, all purchasing commitments, cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments must be signed by two authorised persons as per delegation policy (sub rule 3 above).
- 5) Unless the Board determines otherwise, all funds of the Association must be deposited into the financial account of the Association no later than 5 working days after receipt.
- 6) With the approval of the Board, the Treasurer or other delegate may maintain a cash float provided that all money paid from or paid into the float is accurately recorded at the time of the transaction.
- 7) Where the Board may authorise, delegate, approve or determine any matter in relation to Part 6, then the Board must ensure that the policies of the Association accurately reflect any resolution carried in this regard.

71. Financial records

- 1) The Association must keep financial records that
 - a) correctly record and explain its transactions, financial position and performance; and
 - b) enable financial statements to be prepared as required by the Act.
- 2) The Association must retain the financial records for 7 years after the transactions covered by the records are completed.
- 3) The Treasurer must keep in his or her custody, or under his or her control
 - a) the financial records for the current financial year; and
 - b) any other financial records as authorised by the Board.

72. Financial statements

- 1) For each financial year, the Board must ensure that the requirements under the Act relating to the financial statements of the Association are met.
- 2) Without limiting subrule (1), those requirements include
 - a) the preparation of the financial statements;
 - b) if required, the review or auditing of the financial statements;
 - c) the certification of the financial statements by the Board;
 - d) the submission of the financial statements to the annual general meeting of the Association;
 - e) the lodgement with the Registrar of the financial statements and accompanying reports, certificates, statements and fee.

PART 7—GENERAL MATTERS

73. Registered address

- 1) The registered address of the Association is
 - a) the address determined from time to time by resolution of the Board; or
 - b) if the Board has not determined an address to be the registered address; the postal address of the Secretary.

74. Notice requirements

- 1) Any notice required to be given to a member or a board member under these Rules may be given
 - a) by handing the notice to the member personally; or
 - b) by sending it by post to the member at the address recorded for the member on the register of members; or
 - c) by email or facsimile transmission.
- 2) Subrule (1) does not apply to notice given under rule 61.
- 3) Any notice required to be given to the Association, or the Board may be given
 - a) by handing the notice to a member of the Board; or
 - b) by sending the notice by post to the registered address; or
 - c) by leaving the notice at the registered address; or
 - d) if the Board determines that it is appropriate in the circumstances
 - i. by email to the email address of the Association or the Secretary; or
 - ii. by facsimile transmission to the facsimile number of the Association.

75. Custody and inspection of books and records

- 1) Members may on request inspect free of charge
 - a) the register of members;
 - b) the minutes of general meetings;

- c) subject to subrule (2), the financial records, books, securities and any other relevant document of the Association, including minutes of Board meetings.
- 2) The Board may refuse to permit a member to inspect records of the Association that relate to confidential, personal, employment, commercial or legal matters or where to do so may be prejudicial to the interests of the Association.
- 3) The Board must on request make copies of these rules available to members and applicants for membership free of charge.
- 4) Subject to subrule (2), a member may make a copy of any of the other records of the Association referred to in this rule and the Association may charge a reasonable fee for provision of a copy of such a record.
- 5) For purposes of this rule

relevant documents mean the records and other documents, however compiled, recorded or stored, that relate to the incorporation and management of the Association and includes the following

- (a) its membership records;
- (b) its financial statements;
- (c) its financial records;
- (d) records and documents relating to transactions, dealings, business or property of the Association.

76. Winding up and cancellation

- 1) The Association may be wound up voluntarily by special resolution.
- 2) Subject to the Act and any court order made under section 133 of the Act, if the Association is wound up, and any property remains after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, these assets:
 - a) must not be paid or distributed to Members; and
 - b) instead, must be given or transferred to one or more charities:
 - i) having charitable purposes similar to or inclusive of the purposes of the Association; and
 - ii) whose governing documents prohibits the distribution of income, profit or assets to its Members.
- 3) If the Association is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient under subdivision 30BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth) at the time it is wound up, then in addition to the requirements under clause 79(2), the charity or charities to which the surplus assets are distributed must also be endorsed as a deductible gift recipient at the time the distribution is made.
- 4) The identity of the recipient or recipients of the above amounts will be decided by special resolution. If the members of the Association fail to decide, the recipient or recipients shall be determined by the Registrar.
- 5) If the Association is endorsed as a deductible gift recipient and that endorsement is revoked (whether or not the Association is to be wound up), any surplus gift funds shall be transferred to one or more charities that meet the requirements of clause 79(3), as decided by the Board.
- 6) For the purposes of this clause:
 - a) **gift funds** means:
 - i) gifts or money or property for the purposes of the Association;

- ii) contributions made in relation to a fund-raising event held for the purposes of the Association; and
 - iii) money received by the Association because of such gifts and contributions.
- b) **contributions** and **fund-raising event** have the same meaning as in Division 30 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (Cth).

77. Alteration of Rules

These Rules may only be altered by special resolution of a general meeting of the Association.