

Saskatchewan Archery Association Inc. Policies and Procedures

Approved by the SAA Board of Directors (August 2025)

MEETINGS

SAA Bylaws speaks to the order of business at an AGM, quorum and extraordinary meetings. As per the SAA Bylaws the Board of Directors shall meet a minimum of five times (including the AGM) per fiscal year.

Annual General Meeting:

- The SAA must hold its annual meeting within three months of its fiscal year end, which is April 30th.
- The election of directors will take place during the annual general meeting.
- Business will be carried on as set out in the SAA Bylaws (<https://saskarchery.ca/bylaws>)

Board of Directors Meeting:

- The Board of Directors shall meet in person a minimum of four times during each fiscal year to direct the operation of the Association.
- Directors will automatically be removed from the board if they are absent from three consecutive regular meetings of the board of directors, unless such absences are approved by a resolution of the board.
- The Board of Directors meeting dates and locations will be set at the August Board of Directors meeting for the upcoming 12 months
- Mileage, honorarium and accommodation will be paid to Directors attending the meetings as outlined in the SAA Expense Claim Guidelines –SAA Policies & Procedures
- Meetings can be amended as required by the Board of Directors
- **Quorum.** Fifty (50%) per cent of the elected Directors shall constitute a quorum at any Directors meeting.

SAA Board Meetings Recommended Schedule:

Month	Date	Platform
August	TBA	In-Person
September	TBA	Virtual
October	TBA	In-Person
November	TBA	In-Person
December	No Meeting	n/a
January	TBA	In-Person
February	No Meeting	n/a
March	TBA	In-Person
April	TBA	In-Person
May	TBA	Virtual
June	TBA	Virtual
July	TBA	AGM

Meetings/ Motions by Circular Resolution Policy & Procedures

- Director's circular resolutions are a mechanism that allows directors of the SAA to pass a resolution without a meeting of directors.
- All the directors must sign the resolution document indicating their vote on the resolution.
- A minimum of two thirds of the directors must be in favour for the resolution to be passed.
- The resolution is passed on the date allocated for decision.

Scope and Use of Circular Resolutions

- It is **good governance** for directors to have a protocol or understanding in place specifying the types of decisions that can be put to the board for a decision by circular resolution.

- For the purpose of the SAA, circular resolutions will be used for non-contentious resolutions that need to be passed between board meetings.
- They will not be used for resolutions that require extensive presentations, lengthy discussion among directors or financial matters requiring detailed presentation to and discussion of the Board of Directors.
- It is **good governance** therefore for circular resolutions to be used sparingly. They should be limited to use for procedural matters or recurring, non-controversial matters such as administrative matters where a decision is required on a monthly basis, or for matters that have had prior board discussions in meetings, do not require further discussion by directors and which cannot be deferred to the next meeting
- Circular resolutions should not be used for dealing with urgent and controversial matters that arise of which the directors are previously unaware.

Who can present a resolution and what steps are taken?

- A circular resolution may be presented by any two (2) members of the SAA Board of Directors (as per a motion/second) and must first be presented to the President of the SAA to approve of the use of a resolution in each instance.
- The SAA President in collaboration with the Executive Director will draft the resolution and it will then be presented by email to the Board of Directors with a deadline for decision.
- A deadline must be indicated to the Directors with a minimum of 72 hours notice.
- Discussion will take place in form of response to emails by “replying to all” members of the circular resolution, up to one day prior to decision deadline.
- Each director has one opportunity to respectfully present their case both for and against the resolution as it presented.
- The President shall be responsible to make a decision, at any time, as to what action to take should a director express dissent or it appear the matter needs further Board attention, for example, whether this matter shall be put on hold and brought forward to the agenda for the meeting of the Board.
- 100% participation in response to resolutions is required from the SAA Board of Directors.
- To mitigate any concerns that the voting process is being abused by deliberately choosing to exclude potential dissent,
 - the consent of all directors must be sought by ensuring that the communication requesting the circular resolution to be passed is sent to all directors.
 - “ALL” Board members **will be required** to make their decision and forward their response to the Executive Director, no later than midnight on the stated deadline date.
- Votes will be accepted by email in the form of an emailed copy of the signed resolution for a “yes” vote or an email response indicating a “no” vote.
- Those directors who choose not to scan can submit an email response indicating a “yes” vote and they will then be required to sign the resolution at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.
- The Executive Director will advise the Board of Directors by email that the resolution has been carried (or not) and how many directors voted for or against the resolution or abstained from voting, within 2 days of the deadline.
- All circular resolutions passed between board meetings will be noted in the minutes of the next board meeting.
- Resolutions in the form of combination of signed originals and or scanned/emailed copies and or one copy only of the original resolution with all original signatures along with any board papers pertaining to the resolution will be included in the minute book.
- Directors are individually responsible for all decisions taken by them and must always act in accordance with their directors’ duties. Directors must be active and diligent in performing their roles. They are required to act in good faith and for a proper purpose, and to exercise skill and care.

Voting at Meetings

- Only present (in-person or via telephone/electronic platform) Board of Directors can vote by raise of hand, verbal consent (via telephone), paper ballot or virtual/electronic live platform.
- Proxy votes will not be accepted.
- Majority vote wins.

Conflicts of interest

- The existence of conflicts of interest must be taken into consideration in all decision-making by boards whether the decision is by a meeting of the full board/committee or a subset where decisions can be made by approval of a circular resolution.
- How an actual or perceived conflict of interest is to be dealt with for a particular decision generally needs to be addressed within the circular resolution and the accompanying board paper if the existence of the conflict is known in advance.
- However, it may not be apparent that a director has a conflict of interest until after the resolution is circulated.
- In this instance, the director needs to advise the SAA Executive Director of the conflict of interest and their vote cannot be included in calculating the required majority.

