OpenFabrics Inc. Bylaws

# Name, Offices and Purpose

* 1. **Name.** The name of this corporation is OpenFabrics Inc. (dba OpenFabrics Alliance) and which is referred to in these Bylaws as the “Corporation”.
  2. **Offices.** The Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) may determine and change the location of the Corporation’s principal office and may establish branch or subordinate offices at any location worldwide.
  3. **Purpose.**
     1. **Organization and general purpose.** The organizational structure, the general purpose of the Corporation, and important limitations on the permissible actions of the Corporation, are described in the Corporation’s Articles of Incorporation (the “Articles”). The Corporation will abide by all provisions of the Articles as amended from time to time as permitted under these Bylaws and California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law.
     2. **Specific purpose.** The specific purpose (“Mission”) of the OpenFabrics Alliance is to accelerate the development and adoption of advanced fabrics for the benefit of the advanced networks ecosystem. The mission is accomplished by, for example, creating opportunities for collaboration among those who develop and deploy such fabrics, incubating and evolving vendor independent open source software for fabrics, and supporting and promoting the use of such fabric technologies software.

# Membership

* 1. **Membership.** The membership of the Corporation consists of organizations (companies, academic institutions, related trade organizations, etc.) referred to as Member Organizations and individuals (referred to as Individual Members) as permitted subject to any applicable policies established by the Board. There will be only one voting class of Members in the Corporation within the meaning of Section 5056 of the California Nonprofit Corporation Law, and such Members will be known as “Promoter Members.” Promoter Members of the Corporation will be those entities listed on the Promoter Membership List maintained by the Corporation. Other classes of participants (which may be Member Organizations and/or Individual Members, as determined by the Board) in the Corporation may be referred to as “Members” or by any other designation given to them by the Board (and collectively, together with “Promoter Members” referred to in these Bylaws as “Members”); however no class of Members other than Promoter Members will be considered "statutory members" within the meaning of Section 5056 or any other applicable section of the California Nonprofit Corporation Law. Any Member, including a Promoter Member, will automatically cease to be a Member upon the occurrence of an event set forth in Section 2.6. Members will have the rights and privileges set forth in membership policies adopted by the Board, and will be subject to any conditions (including any applicable fees) imposed thereon by the Board. Non-statutory members will not be entitled to any voting rights with respect to the business or proceedings of the Corporation, including without limitation, any matters relating to the adoption of a deliverable or any other matters presented to the Corporation and/or the Promoter Members for voting or election.
  2. **Membership Application & Agreement**. All Members will be required to apply for membership and must be approved by the Board. The Board shall have the right to refuse membership to any organization or individual in its reasonable discretion, including if it determines that the membership would be detrimental to the Corporation or a violation of applicable law. Upon approval by the Board, Members must execute a Membership Agreement to become effective Members of the Corporation.
  3. **Intellectual Property Policies**. Members will be subject to intellectual property rights policies, as adopted by the Board and amended from time to time. The intellectual property rights policy may cover multiple different areas of intellectual property rights, including but not limited to copyrights and licensing terms for software, marketing assets and written materials, trademarks, and fair use*.*
  4. **Operational Policies**. Members will abide by reasonable operational policies, including a Code of Conduct, as adopted by the Board and amended from time to time.
  5. **Costs**. Members will bear all of their own costs associated with participation in the activities of the Corporation, except as otherwise agreed by the Board.
  6. **Good Standing**. The occurrence of any one or more of the conditions set forth in this Section shall result in the loss of good standing, resulting in the temporary suspension or permanent termination of that Member’s membership privileges.
     1. **Resignation**. A Member may resign from the Corporation at any time by sending a resignation letter to the Chair or Secretary of the Corporation. No pro rata refund of any membership fees, dues or assessments will be made for the balance of the calendar year in which the resignation is effective. Such a resignation will result in permanent loss of good standing in the Corporation, although the resigning Member may choose to re-apply for membership at a future date without prejudice.
     2. **Expiration or Termination of the Membership Agreement**. Termination or expiration of the Member’s membership agreement will result in permanent loss of good standing in the Corporation, although the Member may choose to re-apply for membership at a future date without prejudice.
     3. **Change in Control of the Member.** A change in control of the Member through acquisition or some other means as defined in the membership agreement will result in permanent loss of good standing in the Corporation.
     4. **Board-Initiated Member Termination or Suspension.** The Corporation may terminate or suspend a Member’s good standing if the Board determines that such Member’s membership is detrimental to the Corporation, contrary to the goals or objectives of the OFA, is in violation of applicable law or as otherwise set forth in the Membership Agreement or member policy adopted by the Board. The Chair may act to temporarily suspend a Member, effective immediately, until the following meeting of the Board, if the Chair reasonably believes that inaction may expose the Corporation to significant legal liability.
  7. **Right of Promoter Members to Approve Certain Changes**. A vote of Promoter Members then holding active memberships and in good standing will be required for an amendment to the Articles or these Bylaws (a) to create any class of members with rights, responsibilities and privileges equivalent to or senior to those of the Promoter Members, or (b) to materially alter, reduce or eliminate the rights, responsibilities and privileges of the Promoter Members.
  8. **Promoter Member Voting**. In the event that the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Law or other applicable law requires a vote of members on a matter, the Promoter Members will vote on the matter, following the processes described below.
  9. **Promoter** **Member Voting Process**
     1. **Quorum; Voting as a Single Class**.A majority of Promoter Members in good standing immediately before a vote required under this section will constitute a quorum for the approval of the matter submitted to the vote. Except as otherwise required or permitted by law or by these Bylaws, the act of the majority of the Promoter Members present at any meeting at which a quorum is present will be an act of the Promoter Members. Promoter Members will vote as a single class with one vote per Promoter Member.
     2. **Meetings**.Meetings of Promoter Members may be called to vote upon any matter for which a vote of Promoters Members is required upon action of the Chair of the Corporation or the written request of any Promoter Member. The Corporation will provide notice to each Promoter Member at its address as shown on the records of the Corporation, addressed to the Director representing each Promoter Member or, if such Promoter Member does not have a representative then serving on the Board, to the attention of its legal department. Notice may be given by telephone (including voice message), email, facsimile, or in person at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting or by first class mail at least three business days in advance. Participation by telephone, videoconference or any similar means is sufficient provided that all meeting participants can concurrently communicate with each other, and such participation will constitute presence for the purposes of these Bylaws and California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law.
     3. **Action without a Meeting.** Any vote of the Promoter Members may be taken without a meeting if the Corporation delivers a written (including electronic) ballot to the Promoter Members entitled to vote on the matter and conducts that vote in accordance with the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law. Approval by a majority of those members in good standing as Promoter Members immediately before a vote will constitute the approval of the matter submitted to the vote.
  10. **Liability**. No Member will be personally liable for the debts, liabilities or obligations of this Corporation

# Board of Directors

* 1. **Powers**. Except as otherwise provided by California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law, in the Articles or in these Bylaws, the Board will direct all affairs of the Corporation and may exercise all powers available to a corporation under applicable law, including without limitation the power to authorize officers or agents to enter into contracts, execute financial instruments, and make other commitments on behalf of the Corporation. All corporate powers are exercised by or under authority of the Board.
  2. **Board Composition**.The Board of Directors shall consist of Promoter Directors plus up to two, non-voting, At-Large Directors.
  3. **Promoter Directors**.
     1. **General.** Each Promoter Member that executes a Promoter Membership Agreement that is countersigned by the Corporation, will, so long as it is a Member in good standing, be entitled to appoint one Director (a “Promoter Director”) via written notice to the appropriate Board mailing list or as otherwise determined by the Board. While, in order to maintain continuity of the Board and its proceedings, Promoter Directors are expected to be ‘permanent’, a Promoter Member may replace its appointee from time to time upon written notice to the Corporation. Each Promoter Director must be an employee, or authorized agent, of the corresponding Promoter Member. A Promoter Director will serve until (a) he or she is no longer an employee or agent of the Promoter Member, (b) he or she resigns as a Promoter Director or is replaced by the Promoter Member (c) he or she is removed from office by action of the Board, (d) the membership of the Promoter Member that appointed the Director terminates, or (e) the membership status of the Promoter Member that appointed the Promoter Director is changed from Promoter Member to any other class of membership that does not entitle the Member to the appointment of a Director.
     2. **Alternates.** Each Promoter Director, or the Promoter Member that appointed such Promoter Director, may designate an individual to act as a Director in his or her stead. Such designation is made by posting notice to the appropriate mailing list or providing other written notice approved by the Board. The designated individual alternate must also be an employee or authorized agent of the relevant Promoter Member. The Promoter Director or Promoter Member may withdraw such designation at any time by posting notice to the appropriate mailing list designated by the Board. The intention of this provision is to allow a Promoter Member to maintain its Board representation if its appointed Promoter Director is temporarily unavailable. However, care should be taken to avoid rapid or regular rotation of alternates.
     3. **Good Standing**. Good standing confers on a Promoter Director the right to fully participate in the activities of the Board, including among other things, the right to vote on all matters that come before the Board and the right to be recognized as a bona fide representative of the Promoter Member that appointed him or her. The standing of any given Promoter Director also applies to any alternate currently serving in place of the regular Promoter Director. In order to be in good standing, and thus have the right to vote in any particular Board meeting, a Promoter Director (or the applicable alternate Director of the relevant Promoter Member) must be associated with a Promoter Member in good standing and have participated in at least three of the last five duly announced Board meetings prior to the meeting at issue. A Promoter Director appointed by a new Promoter Member will be considered in good standing for the first five meetings after the Promoter Member joins the Corporation. If a Promoter Director is not in good standing due to attendance, he or she must attend two consecutive Board meetings to restore his or her good standing, only after which such Promoter Director will be considered in good standing for the following meeting. The attendance by an Alternate Director will not be considered in the restoration of a Promoter Director’s status of good standing. A Promoter Member in good standing may replace a Promoter Director who is not in good standing, but the new Promoter Director will inherit the standing of the Promoter Director being replaced.
  4. **Directors At Large.** The Board may also include up to two At-Large Directors who will be elected by the individuals participating in the Corporation’s workshop, or another designated event (whether in person or virtual) hosted by the Corporation, as determined by the Board. An At-Large Director may not be an employee of, or have a contractual relationship with, a Promoter Member or an Affiliate (as defined below) of a Promoter Member. Once elected, an At-Large Director will be provided a non-voting Individual Member membership in the Corporation, at no cost, for the duration of the At-Large Director’s term. The term of service of an At-Large Director will begin upon election and end on the date of the next election of At-Large Directors, unless he or she resigns or is terminated prior to such election. An At-Large Director will have no voting rights and may not designate an alternate to participate in board meetings or actions. Participation of At-Large Directors will not count towards quorum for the purposes of conducting Board business.
  5. **Removal**.A Promoter Director may be removed from office by the Board for any cause deemed sufficient upon a unanimous vote of all disinterested Promoter Directors in good standing (see Section 3.7(g)(iv) below). In the event of removal of a Promoter Director, the Promoter Member retains its right to appoint a Promoter Director but must not re-appoint the removed Director. Any such replacement Promoter Director inherits the standing of the removed Promoter Director.
  6. **Compensation.** Directors will not receive compensation from the Corporation for carrying out their duties as Directors. The Board may adopt policies providing for reasonable reimbursement of Directors for expenses incurred in conjunction with carrying out Board responsibilities, such as travel expenses to attend Board meetings.
  7. **Meetings.**
     1. **Location; telephonic meetings.** The Board and any Board committees may hold regular or special meetings at any location worldwide or by any electronic means. Participation by telephone, videoconference or any similar means is sufficient provided that all meeting participants can concurrently communicate with each other, and such participation will constitute presence for the purposes of these Bylaws and California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law.
     2. **Regular meetings.** Regular recurring meetings of the Board may be held at times determined by the Board and communicated to all Directors via posting to the Corporation’s central calendar, or such other means as approved by the Board. Notice of changes to regularly recurring meetings reflected on the Corporation central calendar shall be given with at least 24-hour notice prior to the new scheduled meeting time via direct notice, as described in Section 3.7(d) below.
     3. **Special meetings.** Any officer of the Corporation may call a special meeting, or if there are no officers currently in office, any Promoter Director may call a special meeting. The party calling a special meeting must provide direct notice (as described below) of the special meeting to all Directors no less than 72 hours prior to the special meeting. The notice must include a description of the purpose for the meeting.
     4. **Direct Notice.** Direct notice must be providedto all Directorsfor special meetings and as otherwise expressly required in these Bylaws. Direct notice means notice delivered by any recordable means of personal communication, including but not limited to email, text message, or facsimile. Direct notice may also be delivered by first class mail to a Director’s last known business address, however notices by mail must be sent at least five business days in advance of when notices sent via instant communications means would be required.
     5. **Action by the Board.** Action by the Board, such as a binding vote, may only be taken at a regularly scheduled or special Board meeting. The sole exception to this is described in Section 3.7.f) **Action without a Meeting.** Any Promoter Director, designated alternate, or Officer may request Board action.

Before the Board can take action to address a given issue, such issue and the action being requested (i.e. a binding vote) must be listed on the agenda for that meeting, with the agenda published no later than 48 hours before the beginning of the meeting. Posting the agenda to the relevant mailing list is considered sufficient publication.

In the 48-hour interval prior to the meeting, or during the meeting itself, any Promoter Director or designated alternate may request that the issue being considered, along with the requested action, be tabled until the next regularly scheduled Board meeting. Such a tabling may occur only once.

In the normal course of discussing the issue and considering the requested action, amendments to the proposed action may naturally arise. The chair may exercise his or her prerogative to reject such proposed amendments as being out of scope of the original issue being discussed. Such a rejection may be cured by the amender by raising the issue at a subsequent Board meeting with proper notice.

Similarly, during a regularly scheduled Board meeting, an issue may be raised spontaneously and accompanied by a request for Board action. As above, the chair may exercise his or her prerogative to table such action until the next regularly scheduled Board meeting pending proper notification to the Board as described above. For example, the chair may exercise this prerogative if in his or her judgement inadequate time to prepare was provided or for any other reason.

* + 1. **Action without a Meeting.** Under extraordinary circumstances, the Board may defer completion of its action pending an email vote. Such an email vote requires a unanimous vote of all present disinterested Promoter Directors (or alternate) for approval. An email vote can only be authorized if i) the request for Board action had been submitted to the Board consistent with the requirements in 3.7.e) **Action by the Board.** and ii) been considered and discussed by the Board at its regularly scheduled or special meeting. An email vote must not be used to circumvent the Board’s normal practice of conducting business during its regular or special meetings as described in this section and is only offered in extraordinary circumstances, for example to allow a Promoter Director to confer with his or her Promoter Member organization following discussion of the proposal. In the case of an email vote, the Chair of the meeting shall set the terms of the vote, including the method by which votes are collected, and the window during which the vote is to remain open.
    2. **Quorum**.Except as otherwise required herein, participation of a majority of the Promoter Directors (or alternate) in good standing immediately before a meeting will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at that meeting of the Board. In the absence of a quorum at any such meeting, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn the meeting and set a time for the meeting to be continued. Notice of the new time and details of participation will be given to all Directors via direct notice.
    3. **Voting**.
       - Eligibility. Each Promoter Director in good standing will have one vote. A Promoter Director who is not in good standing is not entitled to vote but may participate in any other Board activities or discussions.
       - Majority Vote. Except as otherwise required by California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law or by these Bylaws, a vote of the majority of the Promoter Directors in good standing and present at a meeting at which a quorum is met will be an act of the Board.
       - Actions Requiring Two Thirds Vote. For the following actions, a vote by two thirds of the entirety of all Promoter Directors in good standing will be required: (i) the dissolution or merger of the Corporation, (ii) the transfer of all or substantially all of the Corporation’s assets, (iii) changing the Corporation’s purpose, (iv) amendment to the Articles or these Bylaws.
       - Actions Requiring Unanimous Vote. For the following actions, a unanimous vote of all disinterested Promoter Directors in good standing will be required: (i) the removal of an officer, (ii) the removal or suspension of a Promoter Director.
    4. **Conduct**. The chair for any given meeting of the Board may take such actions as necessary to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting. This includes, for example;
       - Establishing the agenda for the meeting,
       - Limiting the topics to be discussed and/or acted upon at any given meeting,
       - Limiting the length of discussion on any given topic,
       - Determining who may speak and for what period of time,
       - Deciding whether a given proposal conforms to normal Board processes
       - Other actions as may be necessary to ensure an orderly and productive meeting

The chair for any given meeting shall be an Officer as described below in Section 4.7 **Responsibilities.**

In the event that no officers are present, the remaining Directors, representing a quorum, may select someone from among themselves to serve as chair.

* + 1. **Minutes**. The Secretary (or his or her designee) will record minutes of each Board meeting with such minutes to be posted to an appropriate mailing list and/or made publicly available by placing them in a publicly accessible document repository.
  1. **Transactions with Interested Parties.** The Corporation and its Directors and officers will comply with all applicable requirements regarding transactions with interested parties.]

# Officers

* 1. **Officers**. The officers of the Corporation will be a Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and, Treasurer. The Board may appoint such other officers as it may deem appropriate.
  2. **Qualifications.** An officer of the Corporation must be an employee (or authorized agent or contractor) of a Promoter Member except the Treasurer who need not be an employee of, or contractor to, a Promoter Member. An officer need not be a Promoter Director. In the case of an officer who is not also a Promoter Director, that officer will not be included for purposes of quorum of the Board and will not participate in votes taken by the Board, unless that officer is serving as a designated alternate. An officer who is also a Promoter Director or alternate retains all the rights and privileges associated with his or her status as Promoter Director or alternate. The Corporation may also have an Executive Director, which the Board may designate as a non-officer role, in its discretion.
  3. **Nomination and Election of Officers**. Elections for Chair and Secretary will be held in even numbered years; elections for Vice Chair and Treasurer will be held in odd numbered years. Each year, the Board will call for nominations from Promoter Members in good standing to replace Officers whose terms are scheduled to expire. Promoter Members must submit nominations during the submission period specified by the Board, which will extend through the end of the Board meeting preceding the Board meeting for which officer elections are scheduled. Each Promoter Member may submit only one nominee for each Officer position.
  4. **Appointment**. ; OThe Board will vote for each applicable officer position at the next Board meeting after the end of the submission period for nominations. Each Promoter Director is entitled to cast a vote for each applicable officer position. At the conclusion of voting for each officer position, the nominee with the largest number of votes is declared the winner. In the event of a two or more-way tie for a specific position, there will be a run-off vote until a winner is declared.
  5. **Vacancies.**
  6. **Removal & Resignation**. The Board may remove an officer by a unanimous vote of all disinterested Promoter Directors in good standing. Such termination will be communicated in writing to the officer. If the membership of the Promoter Member terminates, or the status of a Promoter Member is changed from Promoter Member to any other class of membership, any officer of the Corporation associated with that Promoter Member will be removed. An officer may resign his or her position by communicating his or her resignation in writing to the Board. Termination or resignation of an officer who also serves as a Director will not alter an individual’s role as a Director. In the event of removal, resignation or other termination of an officer’s active term, the Board will at its earliest convenience accept nominations from remaining Promoter Members and hold an election to fill the remainder of that officer’s term.
  7. **Responsibilities.**
     1. **Chair**. The Chair will have the responsibilities normally associated with the role of chief executive officer. The Chair will act as chair for all meetings of the Board, or delegate that responsibility. The Chair will oversee the management of the business of the Corporation and will see that orders and resolutions of the Board are carried into effect.
     2. **Vice Chair**.The Vice Chair will have the responsibility for performing all duties of the Chair in his or her absence.
     3. **Secretary.** The Secretary will have the powers and perform the duties that are incident to the office of Secretary under California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law, including overseeing the recording of proceedings of the Board, documenting the actions of the Board and its committees, maintaining the documents of the Corporation, and allowing access to these documents as the Board will direct from time to time.
     4. **Treasurer.** The Treasurer will be responsible for the oversight of the financial condition and affairs of the Corporation and will have the duty and power to keep and be responsible for all funds of the Corporation, to maintain the financial records of the Corporation, to deposit funds of the Corporation in depositories as authorized, to disburse such funds as authorized by the Board, to manage accounts receivable, make proper accounts of the Corporation’s funds, and to render accounts of all such transactions and of the financial condition of the Corporation, as required by the Board.
  8. **Salaries**. The officers of the Corporation will serve without compensation from the Corporation, unless otherwise specifically determined and decided by the Board.
  9. **Delegation of Authority**. The Board may from time to time delegate the powers or duties of any officer to any other officers or agents, notwithstanding any provision hereof.

# Board Committees and Working Groups

* 1. **Working Groups**
     1. **Establishment.** The Board may establish technical and non-technical working groups from time to time in its discretion (a “Working Group”) and will specify the goals of the applicable Working Group in a charter.
     2. **Management.** A Working Group must have at least one chair/interim chair and may have co-chairs. A Working Group chair or co-chairs are responsible to the Board for the accomplishment of the goals specified in the Working Group’s charter. A Working Group chair or co-chairs will be appointed by a majority vote of the Board and are re-appointed at least annually; they can be removed at any time by a majority vote of the Board. A Working Group chair may resign at any time. In the event of such a resignation, the Board may appoint an interim Working Group chair to temporarily oversee operation of the Working Group pending appointment of a permanent chair (or co-chairs). It is anticipated that an interim chair will be a short-lived appointment. - the Board may appoint an Interim Chair or Interim Co-chairs to serve for a period of no more than 90 days. The Board may re-authorize a Working Group interim chair. The chair, interim-chair, or one of the co-chairs of each Working Group must be an employee or authorized agent of a Promoter Member in Good Standing. If there are co-chairs for any Working Group, the other co-chair may be a non-member of the Corporation. Any Working Group that does not have a chair or interim chair for 30 days or more may be dissolved by the Board.
     3. **Governance.** A newly chartered Working Group shall be required to produce a governance policy and procedures that are consistent with any direction given to the Working Group at the time it is chartered. Such governance policies and procedures must be ratified by the Board by majority vote. A Working Group that lacks approved governance policies and procedures after 90 days will be dissolved.
     4. **Participation.** Participation of OFA non-Members in Working Groups is allowed if specified in the applicable Working Group’s charter.
     5. **Status Reports.** The Working Group shall be required to make regular status reports to the Board. These reports will occur at the intervals required by the Board and can be delivered in writing or verbally.
  2. **Advisory Boards & Board Committees**.The Board may establish other advisory boards and board committees from time to time in its discretion. The Board will establish the size, duration, composition, and purpose of such groups. The work of the groups will be subject to intellectual property policies, governance models, and operational rules determined by the Board.

# Affiliates

* 1. **Affiliates & Voting Rights**. “Affiliate” means any legal entity that directly or indirectly controls another entity via beneficial ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of voting power or equity in another entity (“Control”), or is Controlled by another entity or is under common Control with another entity, so long as such Control exists. An Affiliate of a Member shall be free to apply to the Corporation as a Member. However, if the membership is approved, a Member and its Affiliate(s) will be deemed a single Member for purposes of (1) any vote of Members (including Promoter Members votes, if applicable, or votes of Working Groups, Committees, or any other sub-group of the Corporation where they otherwise participate as peers); and (2) having a seat on the Board with respect to Promoter Members. When a Member and its Affiliate(s) would have or appear to have two or more votes on a matter if they were not affiliates, the Member and its Affiliate(s) shall designate a single voting representative in a written notice to the Board. The designated voting representative shall be responsible for resolving any disagreements among the Member and its Affiliate(s) and submitting a single vote on behalf of the Member and its Affiliate(s).

# Financial Administration and Recordkeeping

* 1. **Fiscal Year**. The fiscal year of the Corporation will be January 1 – December 31.
  2. **Fiscal Management and Tools**. The Treasurer will be responsible for oversight of the financial condition and affairs of the Corporation and will have the duty and power to keep and be responsible for all funds of the Corporation. However, the Corporation may contract with an external Business Services Provider (BSP) to provide the day-to-day administration of these accounts. The BSP may under the direction of the Treasurer, maintain the Corporation’s financial records, support the annual budgeting process, and file federal and state tax returns on behalf of the Corporation. A BSP will provide financial information upon request and will perform an independent audit at the request of the Corporation.
  3. **Checks and Notes**. Except as otherwise resolved by the Board or as required by law, any checks, notes or other manifestation of a financial obligation by the Corporation must be signed or otherwise expressly authorized by either the Chair, Treasurer or the Executive Director.
  4. **Deposits**. Funds of the Corporation will be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation with a bank, trust company or other depository selected by the Board.
  5. **Maintenance of Corporate Records; Reports; Inspection**. The Corporation will keep records of Board proceedings and actions, corporate records such as its Articles and Bylaws, records of its contractual relationships, and adequate and correct financial records in compliance with applicable law governing maintenance of such records and in a manner consistent with any relevant policies approved by the Board from time to time. These records may be managed and stored electronically to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law. Subject to reasonable confidentiality requirements, any member will have the right to inspect these records upon request.

# Indemnification and Insurance

* 1. **Indemnification and Payment of Expenses in Advance**. To the fullest extent permitted by the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law, no Director or Member will be personally liable for the debts, liabilities, or other obligations of the Corporation. The Corporation will indemnify and defend any person who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to an action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that the person is or was a Director, officer or agent of the Corporation. The Corporation may approve advancing to any such person who may be entitled to indemnification all expenses incurred by such person in defending or settling any such action upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such person to repay such amount if it will ultimately be determined that he or she is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized in this Article 8.
  2. **Insurance**. The Board may authorize the purchase and maintenance of insurance on behalf of any particular agent of the Corporation (including a Director, officer, employee or other agent of the Corporation) against liabilities asserted against or incurred by the agent arising out of the agent’s role as an agent of the Corporation, consistent with best practices for corporate governance.

# Dissolution

* 1. The Corporation may be dissolved, its assets disposed of, and its affairs concluded by an affirmative vote of two thirds of all Promoter Directors in good standing (see Section 3.7(g)(iii)), or as otherwise provided by law. In the event that the Corporation is dissolved, all remaining assets and property of the Corporation, after payment of all necessary expenses and payment for all debts, liabilities or obligations of the Corporation, shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of Sections 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(6) of the Code or the corresponding provision of any future federal tax code, or shall be distributed to the federal, state or local government for a public purpose. Any assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by a court of competent jurisdiction of the county in which the principal office of the Corporation is then located, exclusively for such purposes.

# Amendments

* 1. Except where such power is expressly limited by law, the Articles or these Bylaws, these Bylaws may be amended or repealed, and new Bylaws may be adopted, by an affirmative vote of two thirds of all Promoter Directors in good standing (see Section 3.7(g)(iii)).