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CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify:

1. That I am the duly elected and acting Secretary of ConSol Home Energy Efficiency Rating Services, Inc., a California corporation.
2. That the foregoing Bylaws constitute the Bylaws of the corporation as ratified by the directors of this corporation on May 16, 2012.

Dated: May 16, 2012.



Jay Lenzmeier, Secretary

BYLAWS
OF
CONSOL HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING SERVICES, INC.,
a California Corporation

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ARTICLE I CORPORATE OFFICES

Section 1. PRINCIPAL OFFICE. The board of directors shall fix the location of the principal executive office of the corporation at any place within or outside the State of California (the “**principal executive office**”). The board of directors may change the principle executive office from one location to another. If the principal executive office is located outside the State of California and the corporation has one or more business offices inside the State of California, then the board of directors shall fix and designate a principal business office in the State of California.

Section 2. OTHER OFFICES. The board of directors may at any time establish branch or subordinate offices at any place or places where the corporation is qualified to do business.

ARTICLE II MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Section 1. PLACE OF MEETINGS. Meetings of shareholders shall be held at any place within or outside the State of California designated by the board of directors. In the absence of any such designation, shareholders’ meetings shall be held at the principal executive office.

Section 2. ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of shareholders shall be held each year on a date and at a time designated by the board of directors. However, if this day falls on a legal holiday, then the meeting shall be held at the same time and place on the next succeeding full business day. At the meeting, directors shall be elected, and any other proper business may be transacted.

Section 3. SPECIAL MEETING. A special meeting of the shareholders may be called at any time by the board of directors, the chair of the board, the president, or by one or more shareholders holding shares in the aggregate entitled to cast not less than ten percent (10%) of the votes at that meeting.

If a special meeting is called by any person or persons other than the board of directors, the chair of the board or the president, then the request shall be in writing, specifying the time of the meeting and the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted, and shall be delivered personally or sent by registered mail or electronic transmission to the corporation, attention of the chair of the board, the president, any vice president, or the secretary of the corporation. The officer receiving the request shall cause notice to be promptly given to the shareholders entitled to vote, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of this Article II, that a meeting will be held at the time requested by the person or persons calling the meeting, so long as that time is not less than thirty-five (35) nor more than sixty (60) days after receipt of the request. If the notice is not given within twenty (20) days after receipt of the request, then the person or persons requesting the meeting may give the notice. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting, fixing or affecting the time when a meeting of shareholders called by action of the board of directors may be held.

Section 4. MEETING BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION. A meeting of the shareholders may be conducted, in whole or in part, by electronic transmission by and to the corporation or by electronic video screen communication provided: (1) the corporation implements reasonable measures to provide shareholders an opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the shareholders, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting concurrently with those proceedings, and (2) if any shareholder votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of electronic transmission to the corporation or electronic video screen communication, a record of that vote or action is maintained by the corporation. If such electronic meetings are authorized, a shareholder that attends via electronic transmission by and to the corporation or electronic video screen communication shall be deemed present as if that shareholder had attended the meeting in person or by proxy. Unless all shareholders otherwise consent, any request by a corporation to a shareholder for consent to conduct a meeting of shareholders by electronic transmission by and to the corporation, shall include a notice that the meeting shall also be held at a physical location in accordance with Section 1 of this Article II. Nothing in this Article II, Section 4 shall limit or restrict a shareholder's right to notice of a meeting as provided in this Article II.

Section 5. NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING. All notices of meetings of shareholders shall be sent or otherwise given in accordance with Section 6 of this Article II not less than ten (10) (or, if sent by third-class mail pursuant to Section 6 of this Article II, thirty (30)) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting. The notice shall specify the place, date and hour of the meeting and either (i) in the case of a special meeting, the general nature of the business to be transacted (no business other than that specified in the notice may be transacted) or (ii) in the case of the annual meeting, those matters which the board of directors, at the time of giving the notice, intends to present for action by the shareholders (but, subject to the provisions of the next paragraph of this Section 5, any proper matter may be presented at the meeting for such action). The notice of any meeting at which one or more directors are to be elected shall include the name of the nominee or nominees whom, at the time of the notice, the board intends to present for election.

If action is proposed to be taken at any meeting for approval of (i) a contract or transaction in which a director has a direct or indirect financial interest, (ii) an amendment of the articles of incorporation, (iii) a reorganization of the corporation, (iv) a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, or (v) a distribution in dissolution other than in accordance with the rights of outstanding preferred shares, then the notice shall also state the general nature of that proposal.

Section 6. MANNER OF GIVING NOTICE; AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE. Written notice of any meeting of shareholders shall be given either (i) personally, (ii) by first-class mail, (iii) by electronic transmission by the corporation, (iv) by third-class mail but only if the corporation has outstanding shares held of record by five hundred (500) or more persons (determined as provided in section 605 of the Corporations Code of California (the "Code")) on the record date for the shareholders' meeting or (v) by telegraphic or other written communication. Notices not personally delivered shall be sent charges prepaid and shall be addressed to the shareholder at the address of that shareholder appearing on the books of the corporation or given by the shareholder to the corporation for the purpose of notice. If no such address appears on the corporation's books or is given, notice shall be deemed to have been given if sent to that shareholder by mail or telegraphic or other written communication to the

corporation's principal executive office, or if published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where that office is located. Notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time when delivered personally or deposited in the mail or sent by electronic transmission by the corporation or by other means of written communication.

If any notice not sent by electronic transmission by the corporation addressed to a shareholder at the address of that shareholder appearing on the books of the corporation is returned to the corporation by the United States Postal Service marked to indicate that the United States Postal Service is unable to deliver the notice to the shareholder at that address, then all future notices or reports shall be deemed to have been duly given without further mailing if the same shall be available to the shareholder on written demand of the shareholder at the principal executive office for a period of one (1) year from the date of the giving of the notice.

If the corporation is unable to deliver two consecutive notices to the shareholder by electronic transmission or the inability to so deliver a notice to the shareholder becomes known to the secretary, any assistant secretary, the transfer agent or any other person responsible for giving of the notice, then that shareholder shall be deemed to have revoked consent to the use of that means of transmission for communications.

An affidavit of the mailing or other means of giving any notice of any shareholders' meeting, executed by the secretary, assistant secretary or any transfer agent of the corporation giving the notice, shall be prima facie evidence of the giving of the notice.

Section 7. QUORUM. A majority of the shares entitled to vote, represented in person, by proxy or by authorized electronic transmission, shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of shareholders. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on any matter shall be the act of the shareholders.

The shareholders present at a duly called or held meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to transact business until adjournment notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum, if any action taken (other than adjournment) is approved by at least a majority of the shares required to constitute a quorum, or if required by the Code or the articles of incorporation, the vote of a greater number or voting by classes.

Section 8. ADJOURNED MEETING; NOTICE. Any shareholders' meeting, annual or special, whether or not a quorum is present, may be adjourned from time to time by the vote of the majority of the shares represented at that meeting, either in person or by proxy. In the absence of a quorum no other business may be transacted at that meeting, except as provided in Section 7 of this Article II.

When any meeting of shareholders, either annual or special, is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. However, if a new record date for the adjourned meeting is fixed, or if the adjournment is for more than forty-five (45) days from the date set for the original meeting, then notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given. Notice of any such adjourned meeting shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of this Article II. At

any adjourned meeting the corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting.

Section 9. VOTING. The shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of this Article II, subject to the provisions of sections 702 through 704 of the Code (relating to voting shares held by a fiduciary, in the name of a corporation or in joint ownership).

The shareholders' vote may be by voice or ballot; provided, however, that any election of directors must be by ballot if demanded by any shareholder at the meeting and before the voting has begun. Should a ballot vote be taken, an electronic transmission to the corporation may serve as the ballot of any shareholder participating by electronic transmission.

Except as provided in the last paragraph of this Section 9, or as may be otherwise provided in the corporation's articles of incorporation, each outstanding share, regardless of class, shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the shareholders. Any shareholder entitled to vote on any matter may vote part of its shares in favor of the proposal and refrain from voting the remaining shares or, except when the matter is the election of the directors, may vote such remaining shares against the proposal; but, if the shareholder fails to specify the number of shares which the shareholder is voting affirmatively, it will be conclusively presumed that the shareholder's approving vote is with respect to all shares which the shareholder is entitled to vote.

At a shareholders' meeting at which directors are to be elected, a shareholder shall be entitled to cumulate votes, in accordance with section 708 of the Code, if the candidates' names have been placed in nomination prior to commencement of the voting and the shareholder has given notice prior to commencement of the voting of the shareholder's intention to cumulate votes. If any shareholder has given this notice, then every shareholder entitled to vote may cumulate votes for candidates in nomination either (i) by giving one candidate a number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of votes to which that shareholder's shares are normally entitled or (ii) by distributing the shareholder's votes on the same principle among any or all of the candidates, as the shareholder thinks fit. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes, up to the number of directors to be elected, shall be elected; votes against any candidate and votes withheld shall have no legal effect.

Section 10. VALIDATION OF MEETINGS; WAIVER OF NOTICE; CONSENT. The transactions of any meeting of shareholders, either annual or special, however called and noticed, and wherever held, shall be as valid as if they had been taken at a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if a quorum be present either in person or by proxy, and if, either before or after the meeting, each person entitled to vote, who was not present in person or by proxy, signs a written waiver of notice or a consent to the holding of the meeting, or an approval of the minutes thereof. The consent, approval or waiver of notice need not specify either the business to be transacted or the purpose of any annual or special meeting of shareholders, except that if action is taken or proposed to be taken for approval of any of the matters specified in the second paragraph of Section 5 of this Article II, the waiver of notice or consent or approval shall state the general nature of the proposal. All such waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meeting.

Attendance by a person at a meeting shall also constitute a waiver of notice of that meeting, except when the person objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Attendance at a meeting is not a waiver of any right to object to the consideration of matters required by the Code to be included in the notice of the meeting, but not so included, if that objection is expressly made at the meeting.

Section 11. SHAREHOLDER ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT WITHOUT A MEETING. Any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting and without prior notice if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on that action were present and voted.

In the case of an election of directors, such a consent shall be effective only if signed by the holders of all outstanding shares entitled to vote for the election of directors. However, a director may be elected at any time to fill a vacancy on the board of directors, provided that it was not created by removal of a director and that it has not been filled by the directors, by the written consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for the election of directors.

All such consents shall be maintained in the corporate records. Any shareholder giving a written consent, any transferee of the shares, any personal representative of the shareholder or any of their respective proxy holders, may revoke the consent by a writing received by the secretary of the corporation before written consents of the number of shares required to authorize the proposed action have been filed with the secretary.

If the consents of all shareholders entitled to vote have not been solicited in writing and if the unanimous written consent of all such shareholders has not been received, then the secretary shall give prompt notice of the corporate action approved by the shareholders without a meeting. This notice shall be given in the manner specified in Section 6 of this Article II. In the case of approval of (i) a contract or transaction in which a director has a direct or indirect financial interest, (ii) indemnification of a corporate "agent," (iii) a reorganization of the corporation or (iv) a distribution in dissolution other than in accordance with the rights of outstanding preferred shares, the notice shall be given at least ten (10) days before the consummation of any action authorized by that approval.

Section 12. RECORD DATE FOR SHAREHOLDER NOTICE; VOTING; GIVING CONSENTS. For purposes of determining the shareholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any meeting or entitled to give consent to corporate action without a meeting, the board of directors may fix, in advance, a record date, which shall not be more than sixty (60) days nor less than ten (10) days before the date of any such meeting nor more than sixty (60) days before any such action without a meeting, and in this event only shareholders of record on the date so fixed are entitled to notice and to vote or to give consents, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the corporation after the record date, except as otherwise provided in the Code, the articles of incorporation or by agreement.

If the board of directors does not so fix a record date:

(a) the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of shareholders shall be at the close of business on the business day next preceding the day on which notice is given or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the business day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held; and

(b) the record date for determining shareholders entitled to give consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, (i) shall be the day on which the first written consent is given when no prior action by the board has been taken, or (ii) shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board adopts the resolution relating to that action, or the sixtieth (60th) day before the date of such other action, whichever is later, when prior action by the board has been taken.

The record date for any other purpose shall be as provided in Article VIII of these bylaws.

Section 13. PROXIES. Every person entitled to vote for directors, or on any other matter, shall have the right to do so either in person or by one or more agents authorized by a written proxy signed by the person and filed with the secretary of the corporation. A proxy shall be deemed signed if the shareholder's name is placed on the proxy (whether by manual signature, typewriting, telegraphic transmission, or otherwise) by the shareholder or the shareholder's attorney-in-fact. A validly executed proxy which does not state that it is irrevocable shall continue in full force and effect unless (i) the person who executed the proxy (1) revokes it prior to the time of voting by delivering a writing to the corporation stating that the proxy is revoked, (2) executes a subsequent proxy and presents it to the meeting or (3) votes in person at the meeting, or (ii) the corporation receives written notice of the death or incapacity of the maker of that proxy before the vote pursuant to that proxy is counted; provided, however, that no proxy shall be valid after the expiration of eleven (11) months from the date of the proxy, unless otherwise provided in the proxy. The dates contained on the forms of proxy presumptively determine the order of execution, regardless of the postmark dates on the envelopes in which they are mailed. The revocability of a proxy that states on its face that it is irrevocable shall be governed by the provisions of sections 705(e) and (f) of the Code.

Every form of proxy or written consent which provides an opportunity to specify approval or disapproval with respect to any proposal shall also contain an appropriate space marked "abstain" whereby a shareholder may indicate a desire to abstain from voting his or her shares on the proposal. A proxy marked "abstain" by the shareholder with respect to a particular proposal shall not be voted either for or against such proposal. In any election of directors, any form of proxy in which the directors to be voted upon are named therein as candidates and which is marked by a shareholder "withhold" or otherwise marked in a manner indicating that the authority to vote for the election of directors is withheld shall not be voted either for or against the election of a director. Failure to comply with this paragraph shall not invalidate any corporate action taken, but may be the basis for challenging any proxy at a meeting.

Section 14. INSPECTORS OF ELECTION. Before any meeting of shareholders, the board of directors may appoint an inspector or inspectors of election to act at the meeting or

its adjournment. If no inspector of election is so appointed, then the chair of the meeting may, and on the request of any shareholder or a shareholder's proxy shall, appoint inspectors of election to act at the meeting. The number of inspectors shall be either one (1) or three (3). If inspectors are appointed at a meeting pursuant to the request of one or more shareholders or proxies, then the holders of a majority of shares or their proxies present at the meeting shall determine whether one (1) or three (3) inspectors are to be appointed. If there are three (3) inspectors of election the decision, act or certificate of a majority is effective in all respects as the decision, act or certificate of all. If any person appointed as an inspector fails to appear or fails or refuses to act, the chair of the meeting may, and upon the request of any shareholder or a shareholder's proxy shall, appoint a person to replace such inspector.

These inspectors shall:

- (a) determine the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each, the number of shares represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, and the authenticity, validity and effect of proxies;
- (b) receive votes, ballots or consents;
- (c) hear and determine all challenges and questions in any way arising in connection with the right to vote;
- (d) count and tabulate all votes or consents;
- (e) determine when the polls shall close;
- (f) determine the result; and
- (g) do any other acts that may be proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all shareholders.

ARTICLE III DIRECTORS

Section 1. POWERS. Subject to the provisions of the Code and any limitations in the articles of incorporation and these bylaws relating to action required to be approved by the shareholders or by the outstanding shares, the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed and all corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the direction of the board of directors.

Without prejudice to these general powers, and subject to the same limitations, the directors shall have the power to:

- (a) Select and remove all officers, agents, and employees of the corporation; prescribe any powers and duties for them that are consistent with law, with the articles of incorporation, and with these bylaws; fix their compensation; and require from them security for faithful service;

(b) Change the principal executive office or the principal business office in the State of California from one location to another; cause the corporation to be qualified to do business in any other state, territory, dependency, or country and conduct business within or without the State of California; and designate any place within or without the State of California for the holding of any shareholders' meeting, or meetings, including annual meetings;

(c) Adopt, make, and use a corporate seal; prescribe the forms of certificates of stock; and alter the form of the seal and certificates;

(d) Authorize the issuance of shares of stock of the corporation on any lawful terms, in consideration of money paid, labor done, services actually rendered, debts or securities canceled, or tangible or intangible property actually received; provided, the board of directors shall state by resolution its determination of the fair value to the corporation in monetary terms of any consideration other than money for which shares are issued; and

(e) Borrow money and incur indebtedness on behalf of the corporation, and cause to be executed and delivered for the corporation's purposes, in the corporate name, promissory notes, bonds, debentures, deeds of trust, mortgages, pledges, hypothecations, and other evidences of debt and securities.

Section 2. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS. The authorized number of directors of the corporation shall be one (1) until changed by a resolution amending this Section 2 of Article III, duly adopted by the board of directors or by the shareholders. No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director before that director's term of office expires.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there is only one shareholder at any time, the number of directors may be one or two; and if there are only two shareholders at any time, the number of directors may be two.

Section 3. ELECTION AND TERM OF OFFICE OF DIRECTORS. Directors shall be elected at each annual meeting of the shareholders to hold office until the next annual meeting; however, if any annual meeting is not held or the directors are not elected at any annual meeting, they may be elected at any special shareholders' meeting held for that purpose. Each director, including a director elected to fill a vacancy, shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which elected and until a successor has been elected and qualified.

Section 4. RESIGNATION AND VACANCIES. Any director may resign effective on giving written notice to the chair of the board, the president, the secretary or the board of directors, unless the notice specifies a later time for that resignation to become effective. If the resignation of a director is effective at a future time, the board of directors may elect a successor to take office when the resignation becomes effective.

Vacancies in the board of directors may be filled by a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director; however, a vacancy created by the removal of a director by the vote or written consent of the shareholders or by court order may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares represented and voting at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present (which shares voting affirmatively also constitute a majority of the required quorum), or by the unanimous written consent of all shares entitled to vote thereon. Each director so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the shareholders and until a successor has been elected and qualified.

A vacancy or vacancies in the board of directors shall be deemed to exist (i) in the event of death, resignation or removal of any director, (ii) if the board of directors by resolution declares vacant the office of a director who has been declared of unsound mind by an order of court or convicted of a felony, (iii) if the authorized number of directors is increased or (iv) if the shareholders fail, at any meeting of shareholders at which any director or directors are elected, to elect the number of directors to be voted for at that meeting.

If, after the filling of any vacancy by the directors, the directors then in office who have been elected by the shareholders shall constitute less than a majority of the directors then in office, any holder or holders of an aggregate of five percent (5%) or more of the total number of shares at the time outstanding having the right to vote for such directors may call a special meeting of shareholders to be held to elect the entire board of directors. The term of office of any director shall terminate upon such election of a successor.

The shareholders may elect a director or directors at any time to fill any vacancy or vacancies not filled by the directors. Any such election done by written consent, other than to fill a vacancy created by removal (which requires the unanimous consent of all shares entitled to vote for the election of directors), shall require the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon.

Section 5. PLACE OF MEETINGS; MEETINGS BY TELEPHONE AND ELECTRONIC MEETINGS. Regular meetings of the board of directors may be held at any place within or outside the State of California that has been designated from time to time by resolution of the board. In the absence of such designation, regular meetings shall be held at the principal executive office. Special meetings of the board may be held at any place within or outside the State of California that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or there is no notice, at the principal executive office.

Any meeting, regular or special, may be held by conference telephone, electronic video screen communication, or electronic transmission by and to the corporation, and all directors shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting so long as each director can hear each other in the case of meetings by conference telephone or electronic video screen

communication, or can communicate with all other members concurrently in the case of meetings by electronic transmission by and to the corporation.

Section 6. REGULAR MEETINGS. Regular meetings of the board of directors may be held without notice if the times of such meetings are fixed by the board of directors.

Section 7. SPECIAL MEETINGS; NOTICE. Special meetings of the board of directors for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time by the chair or co-chairs of the board, the president, any vice president, the chief financial officer, the secretary or any two directors.

Notice of the time and place of special meetings shall be delivered personally, by telephone, by electronic transmission by the corporation, or by first-class mail, charges prepaid, addressed to each director at that director's address as it is shown on the records of the corporation. If the notice is mailed, it shall be deposited in the United States mail at least four (4) days before the time of the holding of the meeting. If the notice is delivered personally, by telephone or by electronic transmission by the corporation, it shall be delivered at least forty-eight (48) hours before the time of the holding of the meeting. Any oral notice given personally or by telephone may be communicated either to the director or to a person at the office of the director who the person giving the notice has reason to believe will promptly communicate it to the director. The notice need not specify the purpose or the place of the meeting, if the meeting is to be held at the principal executive office.

Section 8. QUORUM. A majority of the authorized number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn as provided in Section 10 of this Article III. Every act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present shall be regarded as the act of the board of directors, subject to the provisions of section 310 of the Code (as to approval of contracts or transactions in which a director has a direct or indirect material financial interest), section 311 of the Code (as to appointment of committees), section 317(e) of the Code (as to indemnification of directors), the articles of incorporation and other applicable law.

A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting.

Section 9. WAIVER OF NOTICE. Notice of a meeting need not be given to any director (i) who provides a waiver of notice, a consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof or (ii) who attends the meeting without protesting, either prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to such directors. All such waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made part of the minutes of the meeting. A waiver of notice need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board of directors.

Section 10. ADJOURNMENT. A majority of the directors present, whether or not constituting a quorum, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place.

Section 11. NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT. Notice of the time and place of holding an adjourned meeting need not be given unless the meeting is adjourned for more than twenty-four (24) hours. If the meeting is adjourned for more than twenty-four (24) hours, then notice of the time and place of the adjourned meeting shall be given, before the adjourned meeting takes place, to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment.

Section 12. BOARD ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT WITHOUT A MEETING. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the board of directors may be taken without a meeting, provided that all members of the board individually or collectively consent in writing to that action. Such action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the board of directors. Such written consent and any counterparts thereof shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board.

Section 13. FEES AND COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS. Directors and members of committees may receive such compensation, if any, for their services, and such reimbursement of expenses as may be fixed or determined by resolution of the board of directors. This Section 13 shall not be construed to preclude any director from serving the corporation in any other capacity as an officer, agent, employee, or otherwise and receiving compensation for those services.

ARTICLE IV COMMITTEES

Section 1. COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS. The board of directors may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the authorized number of directors, designate one (1) or more committees, each consisting of two or more directors, to serve at the pleasure of the board. The board may designate one (1) or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent member at any meeting of the committee. Any committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the board, shall have all the authority of the board, except with respect to:

- (a) the approval of any action which, under the Code, also requires shareholders' approval or approval of the outstanding shares;
- (b) the filling of vacancies on the board of directors or in any committee;
- (c) the fixing of compensation of the directors for serving on the board or on any committee;
- (d) the amendment or repeal of bylaws or the adoption of new bylaws;
- (e) the amendment or repeal of any resolution of the board of directors which by its express terms is not so amendable or repealable;
- (f) a distribution to the shareholders of the corporation, except at a rate or in a periodic amount or within a price range determined by the board of directors; or

(g) the appointment of any other committees of the board of directors or the members of these committees.

Section 2. MEETINGS AND ACTION OF COMMITTEES. Meetings and actions of committees shall be governed by, and held and taken in accordance with, the provisions of Article III of these bylaws, Section 5 (place of meetings), 6 (regular meetings), 7 (special meetings and notice), 8 (quorum), 9 (waiver of notice), 10 (adjournment), 11 (notice of adjournment), and 12 (action without meeting), with such changes in the context of those bylaws as are necessary to substitute the committee and its members for the board of directors and its members; provided, however, that the time of regular meetings of committees may be determined either by resolution of the board of directors or by resolution of the committee, that special meetings of committees may also be called by resolution of the board of directors, and that notice of special meetings of committees shall also be given to all alternate members, who shall have the right to attend all meetings of the committee. The board of directors may adopt rules for the governance of any committee not inconsistent with the provisions of these bylaws.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS

Section 1. OFFICERS. The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a secretary, and a chief financial officer. The corporation may also have, at the discretion of the board of directors, a chair of the board, one or more vice presidents, one or more assistant secretaries, one or more assistant treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this Article V. Any number of offices may be held by the same person.

Section 2. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The officers of the corporation, except such officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 or Section 5 of this Article V, shall be chosen by the board of directors and each shall serve at the pleasure of the board of directors, subject to the rights, if any, of an officer under any contract of employment.

Section 3. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS. The board of directors may appoint, or may authorize the president to appoint, such other officers as the business of the corporation may require, each of whom shall hold office for the period, have the authority, and perform such duties as are provided in these bylaws or as the board of directors may from time to time determine.

Section 4. REMOVAL AND RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS. Subject to the rights, if any, of an officer under any contract of employment, any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the board of directors, at any regular or special meeting of the board or, except in case of an officer chosen by the board of directors, by any officer upon whom such power of removal may be conferred by the board of directors.

Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. Any resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of that notice or at any later time specified in that notice; and, unless otherwise specified in that notice, the acceptance of the

resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

Section 5. VACANCIES IN OFFICES. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or any other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed in these bylaws for regular appointments to that office.

Section 6. CHAIR OF THE BOARD. The chair of the board, if such an officer be elected, shall, if present, preside at meetings of the board of directors and exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned to the chair by the board of directors or as may be prescribed by these bylaws. If there is no president, the chair of the board shall in addition be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall have the powers and duties prescribed in Section 7 of this Article V.

Section 7. PRESIDENT. Subject to such supervisory powers, if any, as may be given by the board of directors to the chairman of the board, if there be such an officer, the president shall, subject to the control of the board of directors, have general supervision, direction and control of the business and the officers of the corporation. The president shall preside at all meetings of the shareholders and, in the absence or nonexistence of the chair of the board, at all meetings of the board of directors. The president shall have the general powers and duties of management usually vested in the office of president of a corporation, and shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.

Section 8. VICE PRESIDENTS. In the absence or disability of the president, the vice presidents, if any, in order of their rank as fixed by the board of directors or, if not ranked, a vice president designated by the board of directors, shall perform all the duties of the president and when so acting shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the president. The vice presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed for them respectively by the board of directors, these bylaws, the president, or the chair of the board.

Section 9. SECRETARY. The secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the principal executive office or such other place as the board of directors may direct, a book of minutes of all meetings and actions of directors, committees of directors and shareholders. The minutes shall show the time and place of each meeting, whether regular or special (and, if special, how authorized and the notice given), the names of those present at directors' meetings or committee meetings, the number of shares present or represented at shareholders' meetings and the proceedings thereof.

The secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, at the principal executive office or at the office of the corporation's transfer agent or registrar, as determined by resolution of the board of directors, a share register, or a duplicate share register, showing the names of all shareholders and their addresses, the number and classes of shares held by each, the number and date of certificates evidencing such shares and the number and date of cancellation of every certificate surrendered for cancellation.

The secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the shareholders and of the board of directors required to be given by law or by these bylaws. The secretary shall keep the seal of the corporation if one be adopted, in safe custody, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.

Section 10. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER. The chief financial officer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of accounts of the properties and business transactions of the corporation, including accounts of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, retained earnings, and shares. The books of account shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any director.

The chief financial officer shall deposit all moneys and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation with such depositories as may be designated by the board of directors. The chief financial officer shall disburse the funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the board of directors, shall render to the president and directors, whenever they request it, an account of all of his or her transactions as chief financial officer and of the financial condition of the corporation, and shall have other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.

ARTICLE VI INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND OTHER AGENTS

Section 1. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. For the purposes of this Article, "agent" means any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or other agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of a foreign or domestic corporation which was a predecessor corporation of the corporation or of another enterprise at the request of such predecessor corporation; "proceeding" means any threatened, pending or completed action or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative; and "expenses" includes, without limitation, attorneys' fees and any expenses of establishing a right to indemnification under Section 6 or 7(d) of this Article VI.

Section 2. ACTIONS OTHER THAN BY THE CORPORATION. The corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party, or is threatened to be made a party, to any proceeding (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor) by reason of the fact that such person is or was an agent of the corporation, against expenses, judgments, fines, settlements and other amounts actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such proceeding if that person acted in good faith and in a manner that person reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation and, in the case of a criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct of that person was unlawful. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which the person reasonably believed to be in the best interests

of the corporation or that the person had reasonable cause to believe that the person's conduct was unlawful.

Section 3. ACTIONS BY THE CORPORATION. Subject to Section 4 below, the corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party, or is threatened to be made a party, to any threatened, pending or completed action by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person is or was an agent of the corporation, against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by that person in connection with the defense or settlement of that action if that person acted in good faith, in a manner that such person believed to be in the best interests of the corporation and its shareholders. No indemnification shall be made under this Section 3:

(a) In respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which that person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation in the performance of that person's duty to the corporation and its shareholders, unless and only to the extent that the court in which the proceeding is or was pending shall determine upon application that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, that such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for expenses, and then only to the extent that the court shall determine;

(b) of amounts paid in settling or otherwise disposing of a pending action without court approval; or

(c) of expenses incurred in defending a pending action of which is settled or otherwise disposed of without court approval.

Section 4. ACTIONS BY CORPORATION AGAINST DIRECTORS. The corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party to any threatened, pending or completed proceeding by or in the right of the corporation for breach of such person's duties as a director of the corporation against expenses, judgments, fines, settlements and other amounts actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such proceeding.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no indemnification shall be made under this Section 4 for those circumstances set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of Section 3 above, or in respect to any claim, issue or matter as to which that person shall have been adjudged liable to the corporation and its shareholders for:

(a) acts or omissions that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing and culpable violation of law;

(b) acts or omissions that such person believed to be contrary to the best interest of the corporation or its shareholders, or that involve the absence of good faith on the part of the person;

(c) any transaction from which that person derived an improper personal benefit;

(d) acts or omissions that show a reckless disregard for that person's duty to the corporation or its shareholders in circumstances in which that person was aware, or should have been aware, in the ordinary course of performing that person's duties to the corporation, of a risk of serious injury to the corporation or its shareholders;

(e) acts or omissions that constitute an unexcused pattern of inattention that amounts to an abdication of that person's duty to the corporation or its shareholders;

(f) transactions affected by a conflict of interest such that liability is created under Section 310 of the California Corporations Code;

(g) corporate actions subjecting directors to joint and several liability under Section 316 of the California Corporations Code;

(h) acts or omissions occurring prior to the date this Section 4 becomes effective.

Section 5. FURTHER INDEMNIFICATION BY AGREEMENT. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article VI, the corporation may provide for further indemnification of an agent of the corporation against liability for breach of duty to the corporation and its shareholders by:

- (a) agreement with such agent;
- (b) vote of the shareholders other than the proposed indemnitee, or
- (c) vote of the disinterested directors of the corporation.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 5 to the contrary, no indemnification of such agent may be made (i) for any acts, omissions or transactions from which a director may not be relieved of liability as set forth in the exceptions to paragraph (a) (10) of Section 204 of the California Corporations Code, or (ii) as to circumstances in which indemnity is expressly prohibited by Section 317 of the California Corporations Code.

Section 6. SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE BY AGENT. To the extent that an agent of the corporation has been successful on the merits in defense of any proceeding referred to in Sections 2 or 3 of this Article VI, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, the agent shall be indemnified against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the agent in connection therewith.

Section 7. AUTHORIZATION. Except as provided in Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Article VI, any indemnification under this Article VI shall be made by the corporation only if authorized in the specific case on a determination that indemnification of the agent is proper in the circumstances because the agent has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Sections 2 or 3 of this Article VI, by:

(a) a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who are not parties to the proceeding;

(b) if such a quorum of directors is not obtainable, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion;

(c) approval by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of the corporation entitled to vote represented at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present or by the written consent of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. For this purpose, the shares owned by the person to be indemnified shall not be considered outstanding or entitled to vote thereon; or

(d) the court in which the proceeding is or was pending, on application made by the corporation or the agent or the attorney or other person rendering services in connection with the defense, whether or not such application by the agent, attorney, or other person is opposed by the corporation.

Section 8. ADVANCE OF EXPENSES. Expenses incurred in defending any proceeding may be advanced by the corporation before the final disposition of the proceeding on receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the agent to repay the amount of the advance if it shall be determined ultimately that the agent is not entitled to be indemnified as authorized in this Article.

Section 9. OTHER CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS. Nothing contained in this Article VI shall affect any right to indemnification to which persons other than directors and officers of the corporation or any subsidiary hereof may be entitled by contract or otherwise.

Section 10. LIMITATIONS. No indemnification or advance shall be made under this Article, except as provided in Sections 4, 5, 6 or 7(c), in any circumstance where it appears:

(a) that it would be inconsistent with a provision of the articles, a resolution of the shareholders, or an agreement in effect at the time of the accrual of the alleged cause of action asserted in the proceeding in which the expenses were incurred or other amounts were paid, which prohibits or otherwise limits indemnification; or

(b) that it would be inconsistent with any condition expressly imposed by a court in approving a settlement.

Section 11. INSURANCE. Upon and in the event of a determination by the board of directors of the corporation to purchase such insurance, the corporation shall purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any agent of the corporation against any liability asserted against or incurred by the agent in such capacity or arising out of the agent's status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify the agent against that liability under the provisions of this Article. If any portion of the shares of the company issuing such policies of insurance is owned by the corporation, the corporation will comply with the requirements of Section 317(i) of the California Corporations Code.

Section 12. CONTINUATION OF RIGHTS. The rights to indemnity under this Article shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer or agent of the corporation and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of that person.

Section 13. FIDUCIARIES OF CORPORATE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN. This Article does not apply to any proceeding against any trustee, investment manager, or other fiduciary of an employee benefit plan in that person's capacity as such, even though that person may also be an agent of the corporation as defined in Section 1 of this Article. Nothing contained in this Article shall limit any right to indemnification to which such a trustee, investment manager, or other fiduciary may be entitled by contract or otherwise, which shall be enforceable to the extent permitted by applicable law.

ARTICLE VII

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section 1. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF SHARE REGISTER. The corporation shall keep at its principal executive office, or at the office of its transfer agent or registrar (if either be appointed by resolution of the board of directors), a record of its shareholders listing the names and addresses of all shareholders and the number and class of shares held by each shareholder.

A shareholder or shareholders of the corporation holding at least five percent (5%) in the aggregate of the outstanding voting shares of the corporation or who holds at least one percent (1%) of such voting shares and has filed a Schedule 14B with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, may (i) inspect and copy the records of shareholders' names, addresses and shareholdings during usual business hours on five (5) days' prior written demand on the corporation and (ii) obtain from the transfer agent of the corporation, on written demand and on the tender of such transfer agent's usual charges for such list, a list of the names and addresses of the shareholders who are entitled to vote for the election of directors, and their shareholdings, as of the most recent record date for which that list has been compiled or as of a date specified by the shareholder after the date of demand. Such list shall be made available to any such shareholder by the transfer agent on or before the later of five (5) days after the demand is received or five (5) days after the date specified in the demand as the date as of which the list is to be compiled.

The record of shareholders shall also be open to inspection and copying on the written demand of any shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate, at any time during usual business hours, for a purpose reasonably related to the holder's interests as a shareholder or as the holder of a voting trust certificate.

Any inspection and copying under this Section 1 of Article VII may be made in person or by an agent or attorney of the shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate making the demand.

Section 2. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF BYLAWS. The corporation shall keep at its principal executive office or, if its principal executive office is not in

the State of California, at its principal business office in California the original or a copy of these bylaws as amended to date, which bylaws shall be open to inspection by the shareholders at all reasonable times during office hours. If the principal executive office is outside the State of California and the corporation has no principal business office in California, then the secretary shall, upon the written request of any shareholder, furnish to that shareholder a copy of these bylaws as amended to date.

Section 3. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF OTHER CORPORATE RECORDS. The accounting books and records and the minutes of proceedings of the shareholders, of the board of directors and of any committee or committees of the board of directors shall be kept at such place or places as are designated by the board of directors or, in the absence of such designation, at the principal executive office. The minutes and the accounting books and records shall be kept either in written form or in any other form capable of being converted into written form.

The minutes and accounting books and records shall be open to inspection upon the written demand of any shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate, at any reasonable time during usual business hours, for a purpose reasonably related to the holder's interests as a shareholder or as the holder of a voting trust certificate. The inspection may be made in person or by an agent or attorney and shall include the right to copy and make extracts. Such rights of inspection shall extend to the records of each subsidiary corporation of the corporation.

Section 4. INSPECTION BY DIRECTORS. Every director shall have the absolute right at any reasonable time to inspect all books, records and documents of every kind, as well as the physical properties of the corporation and each of its subsidiary corporations. Such inspection by a director may be made in person or by an agent or attorney. The right of inspection includes the right to copy and make extracts of documents.

Section 5. ANNUAL REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS; WAIVER. As long as there are fewer than 100 shareholders, the annual report to shareholders referred to in the Code is expressly dispensed with, but nothing herein shall be interpreted as prohibiting the board of directors from issuing annual or other periodic reports to the shareholders of the corporation as they consider appropriate.

Section 6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. If no annual report for the fiscal year has been sent to shareholders, then the corporation shall, upon the written request of any shareholder made more than one hundred twenty (120) days after the close of such fiscal year, deliver or mail to the person making the request, within thirty (30) days thereafter, a copy of a balance sheet as of the end of such fiscal year and an income statement and statement of changes in financial position for such fiscal year.

If a shareholder or shareholders holding at least five percent (5%) of the outstanding shares of any class of stock of the corporation makes a written request to the corporation for an income statement of the corporation for the three-month, six-month or nine-month period of the then current fiscal year ended more than thirty (30) days before the date of the request, and for a balance sheet of the corporation as of the end of that period, then the chief financial officer shall cause that statement to be prepared, if not already prepared, and shall

deliver personally or mail that statement or statements to the person making the request within thirty (30) days after the receipt of the request.

The quarterly income statements and balance sheets referred to in this section shall be accompanied by the report, if any, of any independent accountants engaged by the corporation or by the certificate of an authorized officer of the corporation that the financial statements were prepared without audit from the books and records of the corporation.

Section 7. STATEMENTS OF GENERAL INFORMATION. As and when required by the Code, the corporation shall file with the Secretary of State of the State of California, on the prescribed form, a statement setting forth the names and complete business or residence addresses of all incumbent directors, the number of vacancies on the board, if any, the names and complete business or residence addresses of the chief executive officer, secretary and chief financial officer, the street address of its principal executive office or principal business office in this state, and the general type of business constituting the principal business activity of the corporation, together with a designation of the agent of the corporation for the purpose of service of process.

Section 8. REPRESENTATION OF SHARES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS. All stock of other corporations owned or held by the corporation for itself, or for other parties in any capacity, shall be voted, and all proxies with respect thereto shall be executed by the person authorized so to do by resolution of the board of directors or in absence of such authorization, by the chair of the board, the president or any vice president.

ARTICLE VIII GENERAL MATTERS

Section 1. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the corporation shall be fixed by action of the board of directors.

Section 2. VOTING. For purposes of determining the shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the shareholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any other lawful action, the board of directors may fix, in advance, a record date, which shall not be more than sixty (60) days before any such action. In that case, only shareholders of record at the close of business on the date so fixed are entitled to receive the dividend, distribution or allotment of rights, or to exercise such rights, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the corporation after the record date so fixed, except as otherwise provided in the Code, the articles of incorporation or by agreement.

If the board of directors does not so fix a record date, then the record date for determining shareholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board adopts the applicable resolution or the sixtieth (60th) day before the date of that action, whichever is later.

Section 3. CHECKS, DRAFTS, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS. From time to time, the board of directors shall determine by resolution which person or persons may sign or endorse all checks, drafts other orders for payment of money, notes or other evidences of

indebtedness that are issued in the name of or payable to the corporation, and only the persons so authorized shall sign or endorse those instruments.

Section 4. CORPORATE CONTRACTS AND INSTRUMENTS: HOW EXECUTED. The board of directors, except as otherwise provided in these bylaws, may authorize any officer or officers, or agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation; such authority may be general or confined to specific instances. Unless so authorized or ratified by the board of directors or within the agency power of an officer, no officer, agent or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the corporation by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable for any purpose or for any amount.

Section 5. CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES. A certificate or certificates for shares of the corporation shall be issued to each shareholder when any of such shares are fully paid. The board of directors may authorize the issuance of certificates for shares partly paid provided that these certificates shall state the total amount of the consideration to be paid for them and the amount actually paid. All certificates shall be signed in the name of the corporation by the chair of the board or the vice chair of the board or the president or a vice president and by the chief financial officer or an assistant treasurer or the secretary or an assistant secretary, certifying the number of shares and the class or series of shares owned by the shareholder. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be facsimile.

In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed on a certificate ceases to be that officer, transfer agent or registrar before that certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if that person were an officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue.

If the shares of the corporation are classified or if any class of shares has two or more series, there shall appear on the certificate one of the following: (a) a statement of the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to or imposed upon each class or series of shares authorized to be issued and upon the holders thereof; (b) a summary of such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions with reference to the provisions of the articles of incorporation and any certificate of determination establishing the same; (c) a statement setting forth the office or agency of the corporation from which shareholders may obtain, upon request and without charge, a copy of the statement referred to in (a) above.

There shall also appear on the certificate the statements required by all of the following clauses to the extent applicable: (1) the fact that the shares are subject to restrictions upon transfer; (2) if the shares are assessable or are not fully paid, a statement that they are assessable or, on partly paid shares, the total amount of the consideration to be paid therefor and the amount paid thereon; (3) the fact that the shares are subject to a close corporation voting agreement or an irrevocable proxy or restrictions upon voting rights contractually imposed by the corporation; (4) the fact that the shares are redeemable; and (5) the fact that the shares are convertible and the period for conversion, following the form of the legend set forth in the Code.

When the articles of incorporation are amended in any way affecting the statements contained in the certificates for outstanding shares, or it becomes desirable for any

reason, in the discretion of the board of directors, to cancel any outstanding certificate for shares and issue a new certificate therefor conforming to the rights of the holder, the board of directors may order any holders of outstanding certificates for shares to surrender and exchange them for new certificates within a reasonable time to be fixed by the board of directors.

Section 6. LOST CERTIFICATES. Except as provided in this Article VIII Section 6, no new certificates for shares shall be issued to replace a previously-issued certificate unless the latter is surrendered to the corporation and canceled at the same time. The board of directors may, in case any share certificate or certificate for any other security is lost, stolen or destroyed, authorize the issuance of a replacement certificate on such terms and conditions as the board may require, including provision for indemnification of the corporation secured by a bond or other adequate security sufficient to protect the corporation against any claim that may be made against it, including any expense or liability, on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of the certificate or the issuance of the replacement certificate.

Section 7. CONSTRUCTION; DEFINITIONS. Unless the context requires otherwise, the general provisions, rules of construction and definitions in the Code shall govern the construction of these bylaws. Without limiting the generality of this provision, the singular number includes the plural, the plural number includes the singular and the term "person" includes both a corporation and a natural person.

"Approved by (or approval of) outstanding shares" shall mean approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. Such approval shall include the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of each class or series entitled, by any provision of the articles or the Code, to vote as a class or series on the subject matter being voted upon and shall also include the affirmative vote of such greater proportion (including all) of the outstanding shares of any class or series if such greater proportion is required by the articles or the Code.

"Approved by (or approval of) the shareholders" shall mean approved or ratified by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote represented and voting at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present (which shares voted affirmatively also constitute at least a majority of the required quorum) or by the written consent of shareholders or by the affirmative vote or written consent of such greater proportion (including all) of the shares of any class or series as may be provided in the articles or the Code for all or any specified shareholder action.

"Electronic transmission by the corporation" means a communication (a) delivered by (1) facsimile telecommunication or electronic mail when directed to the facsimile number or electronic mail address, respectively, for that recipient on record with the corporation, (2) posted on an electronic message board or network which the corporation has designated for those communications, together with a separate notice to the recipient of the posting, which transmission shall be validly delivered upon the later of the posting or delivery of the separate notice thereof, or (3) other means of electronic communication, (b) to a recipient who has provided an unrevoked consent to the use of those means of transmission for communications under or pursuant to the Code, and (c) that creates a record that is capable of retention, retrieval, and review, and that may thereafter be rendered into clearly legible tangible form. However, an

electronic transmission by a corporation to an individual shareholder or member under the Code is not authorized unless, in addition to satisfying the requirements of this section, the transmission satisfies the requirements applicable to consumer consent to electronic records as set forth in the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001(c)(1)).

“Electronic transmission to the corporation” means a communication (a) delivered by (1) facsimile telecommunication or electronic mail when directed to the facsimile number or electronic mail address, respectively, which the corporation has provided from time to time to shareholders or members and directors for sending communications to the corporation, (2) posting on an electronic message board or network which the corporation has designated for those communications, and which transmission shall be validly delivered upon the posting, or (3) other means of electronic communication, (b) as to which the corporation has placed in effect reasonable measures to verify that the sender is the shareholder or member (in person or by proxy) or director purporting to send the transmission, and (c) that creates a record that is capable of retention, retrieval, and review, and that may thereafter be rendered into clearly legible tangible form.

“Electronic transmission by and to the corporation” has the meanings set forth above under the definitions “electronic transmission by the corporation” and “electronic transmission to the corporation”.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS

Section 1. AMENDMENT BY SHAREHOLDERS. New bylaws may be adopted or these bylaws may be amended or repealed by the vote or written consent of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote; provided, however, that if the articles of incorporation of the corporation set forth the number of authorized directors of the corporation, then the authorized number of directors may be changed only by an amendment of the articles of incorporation.

Section 2. AMENDMENT BY DIRECTORS. Subject to the rights of the shareholders provided in Article IX, Section 1, bylaws, other than a bylaw or an amendment of a bylaw changing the authorized number of directors (except to fix the authorized number of directors pursuant to a bylaw providing for a variable number of directors), may be adopted, amended or repealed by the board of directors.