

**AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS  
OF  
TUXIS CORPORATION  
(A MARYLAND CORPORATION)**

**ARTICLE I – NAME OF CORPORATION, LOCATION OF OFFICES AND SEAL**

Section 1. Name. The name of the Corporation is Tuxis Corporation.

Section 2. Principal Offices. The principal office of the Corporation in the State of Maryland shall be located in Baltimore, Maryland or such other place in Maryland authorized by a resolution of the board of directors. The Corporation may, in addition, establish and maintain such other offices and places of business as the board of directors may, from time to time, determine.

Section 3. Seal. The corporate seal of the Corporation shall consist of two (2) concentric circles, between which shall be the name of the Corporation, and in the center shall be inscribed the year of its incorporation, and the words "Corporate Seal". The form of the seal shall be subject to alteration by the board of directors and the seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile to be impressed or affixed or printed or otherwise reproduced. Any officer or director of the Corporation shall have authority to affix the corporate seal of the Corporation to any document requiring the same.

**ARTICLE II – STOCKHOLDERS**

Section 1. Annual Meetings. There shall be no stockholders' meetings for the election of directors and the transaction of other proper business except as required by the laws of the State of Maryland or as hereinafter provided, in which case the annual meeting shall be held at such time and in such place as may be determined by the board of directors.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of stockholders may be called at any time by the board of directors, the chairman of the board, or the president and shall be held at such time and place as may be stated in the notice of the meeting. The secretary shall call a special meeting of the stockholders on the written request of stockholders entitled to cast at least a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at the meeting. Such request shall state the purpose of such meeting and the matters proposed to be acted on thereat, and no other business shall be transacted at any such special meeting. The secretary shall inform such stockholders of the reasonably estimated costs of

preparing and mailing the notice of the meeting, and upon payment to the Corporation of such costs, the secretary shall give not less than ten nor more than 90 days' notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting in the manner provided in Section 3 of this Article.

Section 3. Notice of Meetings. The secretary shall cause notice of the place, date and hour and, in the case of a special meeting or as otherwise required by law, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, to be served personally or to be mailed, postage prepaid, not less than 10 nor more than 90 days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting at his address as it appears on the records of the Corporation at the time of such mailing. Notice shall be deemed to be given when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the stockholders as aforesaid.

Notice of any stockholders meeting need not be given to any stockholder who shall sign a written waiver of such notice whether before or after the time of such meeting, which waiver shall be filed with the records of such meeting, or to any stockholder who is present at such meeting in person or by proxy. Notice of adjournment of a stockholders meeting to another time or place need not be given if such time and place are announced at the meeting. Irregularities in the notice of any meeting to, or the nonreceipt of any such notice by, any of the stockholders shall not invalidate any action otherwise properly taken by or at any such meeting.

Section 4. Quorum and Adjournment of Meetings. In the absence of a quorum, the chairman of the board, if present, or if not present, then any officer entitled to preside or act as secretary of such meeting, if present, or if not present, then any stockholder present in person or by proxy entitled to vote, may adjourn the meeting without determining the date of the new meeting or from time to time without further notice to a date not more than 120 days after the original record date. Any business that might have been transacted at the meeting originally called may be transacted at any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum is present.

Section 5. Voting and Inspectors. Unless the laws of the State of Maryland or the Corporation's charter provide otherwise, at every stockholders meeting, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share and a fractional vote for each fraction of a share of stock of the Corporation validly issued and outstanding and standing in his name on the books of the Corporation on the record date fixed in accordance with these Bylaws, either in person or by proxy appointed by instrument in writing subscribed by such stockholder or his duly authorized attorney, except that no shares held by the Corporation shall be entitled to a vote. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be included for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at a stockholders' meeting but will not be treated as votes cast. Abstentions and broker non-votes, therefore, will have no effect on proposals which require a plurality or majority of votes cast for approval, but

will have the same effect as a vote “against” on proposals requiring a majority or other specified percentage of outstanding voting securities for approval.

If no record date has been fixed, the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be the later of the close of business on the day on which notice of the meeting is mailed or the 30th day before the meeting, or, if notice is waived by all stockholders, at the close of business on the 11th day preceding the day on which the meeting is held.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Charter or these Bylaws or as required by applicable law, a majority of all the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is sufficient to approve any matter which properly comes before the meeting. The vote upon any question shall be by ballot whenever requested by any person entitled to vote, but, unless such a request is made, voting may be conducted in any way approved by the meeting.

At any meeting at which there is an election of directors, the chairman of the meeting may appoint two inspectors of election who shall first subscribe an oath or affirmation to execute faithfully the duties of inspectors at such election with strict impartiality and according to the best of their ability, and shall, after the election, make a certificate of the result of the vote taken. No candidate for election as a director shall be appointed as an inspector. The determination of such inspectors as to all matters relating to the form or validity of proxies, ballots, and voting directions thereon, and all other matters upon which their certificate would be based shall be deemed final and conclusive, and such inspectors' determinations shall not be subject to challenge or review prior to the issuance of their certificate, unless such challenge or review is approved by the vote of a majority of the board of directors.

The certificate of the result of the vote taken shall be deemed final and conclusive, and such inspectors' decisions shall not be judicially reviewable, unless such judicial review is approved by the vote of a majority of the board of directors.

Section 6. **Validity of Proxies.** The right to vote by proxy shall exist only if the instrument authorizing such proxy to act shall have been signed by the stockholder or by his duly authorized attorney. Unless a proxy provides otherwise, it shall not be valid more than 11 months after its date. All proxies shall be delivered to the secretary of the Corporation or to the person acting as secretary of the meeting before being voted, who shall decide all questions concerning qualification of voters, the validity of proxies, and the acceptance or rejection of votes. If inspectors of election have been appointed by the chairman of the meeting, such inspectors shall decide all such questions. A proxy with respect to stock held in the name of two or more persons shall be valid if executed by one of them unless at or prior to exercise of such proxy the Corporation

receives from any one of them a specific written notice to the contrary and a copy of the instrument or order which so provides. A proxy purporting to be executed by or on behalf of a stockholder shall be deemed valid unless challenged at or prior to its exercise.

Section 7. [Reserved]

Section 8. **Action Without Meeting.** Any action required or permitted to be taken by stockholders at a meeting of stockholders may be taken without a meeting if (a) all stockholders entitled to vote on the matter consent to the action in writing, (b) all stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting but not entitled to vote at it sign a written waiver of any right to dissent, and (c) the consents and waivers are filed with the records of the meetings of stockholders. Such consent shall be treated for all purposes as a vote at the meeting.

Section 9. **Election of Directors.** Subject to the Corporation's charter, the election of any director by stockholders requires the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares of all classes of voting stock, voting together, in person or by proxy at a meeting at which a quorum is present ("Meeting"), unless such action is approved by the vote of a majority of the board of directors, in which case such action requires the affirmative vote of a plurality of the votes cast at the Meeting.

Section 10. **Nomination of Directors.** Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as directors of the Corporation, except as may be otherwise provided in the charter of the Corporation with respect to the right, if any, of holders of preferred stock of the Corporation to nominate and elect a specified number of directors in certain circumstances. Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors may be made at any annual meeting of stockholders, or at any special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, (a) by or at the direction of the board of directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof) or (b) by any stockholder of the Corporation (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this section and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this section.

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary of the Corporation.

To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation (a) in the case of an annual meeting, not less than sixty (60) calendar days nor more than ninety (90) calendar days prior to the anniversary date

of the mailing date of the notice of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within thirty (30) calendar days before or sixty (60) calendar days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the later of the sixtieth (60) calendar day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) calendar day following the day on which notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs; and (b) in the case of a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) calendar day on which notice of the date of the special meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the special meeting was made, whichever first occurs. For purposes of this section, the date of a public disclosure shall include, but not be limited to, the earliest of the date on which such disclosure is mailed to stockholders of record, disseminated in a press release by Business Wire, Marketwired, or similar press release service, reported by the Dow Jones News Services, the Associated Press, or any similar news service, or made in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Sections 13, 14, or 15 (d) (or the rules and regulations thereunder) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must set forth (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (i) the name, age, business address, and residence address of the person, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (iii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by the person, and (iv) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (b) as to the stockholder giving the notice (i) the name and record address of such stockholder, (ii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such stockholder, (iii) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such stockholder and each proposed nominee and any other person or persons (including their names) pursuant to which the nomination(s) are to be made by such stockholder, (iv) a representation that such stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the persons named in its notice, and (v) any other information relating to such stockholder that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such notice must be accompanied by a written consent of each proposed nominee to being named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected. No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Corporation unless nominated in accordance with the

procedures set forth in this section. If the chairman of the meeting determines that a nomination was not made in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the nomination was defective and such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

**Section 11. Business at Annual Meeting.** No business may be transacted at an annual meeting of stockholders, other than business that is either (a) specified in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto) given by or at the direction of the board of directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof), (b) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof) or (c) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by any stockholder of the Corporation (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this section and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such annual meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this section.

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary of the Corporation.

To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not less than sixty (60) calendar days nor more than ninety (90) calendar days prior to the anniversary date of the mailing date of the notice of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within thirty (30) calendar days before or sixty (60) calendar days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the later of the sixtieth (60) calendar day prior to such annual meeting or the tenth (10th) calendar day following the day on which notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs. For purposes of this section, the date of a public disclosure shall include, but not be limited to, the earliest of the date on which such disclosure is mailed to stockholders of record, disseminated in a press release by Business Wire, Marketwired, or similar press release service, reported by the Dow Jones News Services, the Associated Press, or any similar news service, or made in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Sections 13, 14, or 15 (d) (or the rules and regulations thereunder) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must set forth as to each matter such stockholder proposes to bring before the annual meeting (i) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (ii) the name and record address of such stockholder, (iii) the class or series

and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such stockholder, (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such stockholder and any other person or persons (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such stockholder and any material interest of such stockholder in such business, and (v) a representation that such stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting to bring such business before the meeting.

No business shall be conducted at the annual meeting of stockholders except business brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section, provided, however, that, once business has been properly brought before the annual meeting in accordance with such procedures, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude discussion by any stockholder of any such business. If the chairman of an annual meeting determines that business was not properly brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the business was not properly brought before the meeting and such business shall not be transacted.

### **ARTICLE III – BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Section 1. General Powers. Except as otherwise provided by operation of law, by the Corporation's charter, or by these Bylaws, the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed under the direction of, and all the powers of the Corporation shall be exercised by or under authority of, its board of directors.

Section 2. Power to Issue and Sell Stock. The board of directors may from time to time issue and sell or cause to be issued and sold any of the Corporation's authorized shares to such persons and for such consideration as the board of directors shall deem advisable, subject to the provisions of the Corporation's charter.

Section 3. Power to Authorize Dividends. The board of directors, from time to time as it may deem advisable, may authorize and pay dividends in stock, cash, or other property of the Corporation, out of any source available for dividends, to the stockholders according to their respective rights and interests in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation's charter.

Section 4. Number and Term of Directors. The board of directors shall consist of not less than three nor more than fifteen directors, as specified by a resolution of a majority of the entire board of directors. Each director shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified or until his earlier death, resignation, or removal. Any vacancy created by an increase in directors may be filled in accordance with this Article.

All acts done at any meeting of the directors or by any person acting as a director, so long as his successor shall not have been duly elected or appointed, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the election of the directors or of such person acting as a director or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if the directors or such other person, as the case may be, had been duly elected and were or was qualified to be directors or a director of the Corporation.

Directors need not be stockholders of the Corporation.

Section 5. Election. At each annual meeting, the stockholders shall elect directors to hold office.

Section 6. Vacancies and Newly Created Directorships. Any vacancies in the board of directors, whether arising from death, resignation, removal, an increase in the number of directors, or otherwise, shall be filled by a vote of the board of directors and shall serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his successor is elected and qualifies.

Section 7. Chairman of the Board. The chairman of the board of directors shall be the president if a director or, if not, the next most senior officer of the Corporation who is a member of the board of directors, and the chairman, or his designee, shall preside at all stockholders meetings and at all meetings of the board of directors. He shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the board of directors (or an authorized committee thereof).

Section 8. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the board of directors for choosing officers and transacting other proper business shall be held at such time and place, within or outside the state of Maryland, as the board may determine. Notice of such meetings shall be given at any time in advance of the meeting time in writing or delivered by electronic transmission and need not state the business to be transacted at or the purpose of such meetings. Members of the board of directors or any committee of the board may participate in such meetings of the board or committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment if all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time; and participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

Section 9. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the board of directors shall be held whenever called by the chairman of the board, or his designee, (or, in the absence or disability of the chairman of the board, by any other director) at the time and place (within or outside of the State of Maryland). Notice of such meetings shall be in writing or delivered by electronic transmission and need not state the business to be transacted at or the purpose of such meetings. Members of the

board of directors or any committee of the board may participate in such meetings of the board or committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment if all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time; and participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

Section 10. Waiver of Notice. No notice of any meeting need be given to any director who is present at the meeting or who waives notice of such meeting in writing or by electronic transmission (which waiver shall be filed with the records of such meeting), either before or after the time of the meeting.

Section 11. Quorum and Voting. At all meetings of the board of directors, the presence of a majority of the number of directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting, from time to time, until a quorum shall be present. The action of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the action of the board of directors, unless concurrence of a greater proportion is required for such action by law, by the Charter, or by these Bylaws.

Section 12. Action Without a Meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the board of directors or of a committee of the board may be taken without a meeting if a unanimous consent which sets forth the action is: (a) given in writing or by electronic transmission by each member of the board or committee; and (b) filed in paper or electronic form with the minutes of proceedings of the board or committee.

Section 13. Compensation of Directors. Directors may receive such compensation for their services as may from time to time be determined by resolution of the board of directors.

#### **ARTICLE IV – COMMITTEES**

Section 1. Organization. By resolution adopted by the board of directors, the board may designate one or more committees of the board of directors, including an Executive Committee, each consisting of at least one director. Each member of a committee shall be a director and shall hold committee membership at the pleasure of the board. The chairman of the board, if any, shall be a member of the Executive Committee. The board of directors shall have the power at any time to change the members of such committees and to fill vacancies in the committees.

Section 2. Powers of the Executive Committee. Unless otherwise provided by resolution of the board of directors, when the board of directors is not in session the Executive Committee shall

have and may exercise all powers of the board of directors in the direction of the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation that may lawfully be exercised by an Executive Committee.

Section 3. Powers of Other Committees of the Board of Directors. To the extent provided by resolution of the board, other committees of the board of directors shall have and may exercise any of the powers that may lawfully be granted to a committee of the board of directors.

Section 4. Proceedings and Quorum. In the absence of an appropriate resolution of the board of directors, each committee may adopt such rules and regulations governing its proceedings, quorum, and manner of acting as it shall deem proper and desirable. In the event any member of any committee is absent from any meeting, the members thereof present at the meeting, whether or not they constitute a quorum, may appoint a member of the board of directors to act in the place of such absent member.

## **ARTICLE V – OFFICERS**

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall be a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and may include one or more vice presidents (including executive and senior vice presidents), assistant secretaries or assistant treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Section 2. Election, Tenure, and Qualifications. The board of directors shall elect the president, and the board of directors or the president, or his designee, shall elect all other officers of the Corporation. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, each officer serves for one year and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies. Any person may hold one or more offices of the Corporation except that no one person may serve concurrently as both the president and vice president. A person who holds more than one office in the Corporation may not act in more than one capacity to execute, acknowledge, or verify an instrument required by law to be executed, acknowledged, or verified by more than one officer.

Section 3. Vacancies and Newly Created Offices. If any vacancy shall occur in any office by reason of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or other cause, or if any new office shall be created, such vacancies or newly created offices may be filled by the board of directors or the president.

Section 4. Removal and Resignation. If the board of directors or the president in its judgment finds that the best interests of the Corporation will be served, it may remove any officer or agent

of the Corporation at any time (either with or without cause), although the removal of an officer or agent does not prejudice any of his contract rights. Any officer may resign from office at any time by delivering a written resignation to the board of directors, the president, the secretary, or any assistant secretary. Unless otherwise specified therein, such resignation shall take effect upon delivery.

Section 5. President. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation. Subject to the supervision of the board of directors, the president shall have general charge of the business, affairs, and property of the Corporation and general supervision over its officers, employees and agents. Except as the board of directors may otherwise order, the president may sign in the name and on behalf of the Corporation all deeds, bonds, contracts, or agreements. The president shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the board of directors.

Section 6. Vice President. Vice presidents (including executive and senior vice presidents) shall have such powers and perform such duties as from time to time may be assigned to them by the board of directors and the president. At the request of, or in the absence or in the event of the disability of, the president, the vice president (or, if there are two or more vice presidents (including executive and senior vice presidents)), then the highest ranking, and then the most senior, of the vice presidents present and able to act) may 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.

Section 7. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers. The treasurer shall be the chief accounting officer of the Corporation and shall have general charge of the finances and books of account of the Corporation. The treasurer shall perform all acts incidental to the office of treasurer, subject to the control of the board of directors and the president.

Any assistant treasurer may perform such duties of the treasurer as the treasurer, the president, and the board of directors may assign, and, in the absence of the treasurer, may perform all the duties of the treasurer.

Section 8. Secretary and Assistant Secretaries. The secretary shall attend to the giving and serving of all notices of the Corporation and shall record all proceedings of the meetings of the stockholders and directors in books to be kept for that purpose. The secretary shall keep in safe custody the records of the Corporation, including the stock books and such other books and papers as the board of directors and president may direct and such books, reports, certificates and other documents required by law to be kept, all of which shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any director. The secretary shall perform such other duties which appertain to this office or as may be required by the board of directors and the president.

Any assistant secretary may perform such duties of the secretary as the secretary, the president, and the board of directors may assign, and, in the absence of the secretary, may perform all the duties of the secretary.

Section 9. Remuneration. The salary or other compensation of the president of the Corporation shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the board of directors, and the president shall have the power to fix the salaries or other compensation of any subordinate officers or agents appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Section 10. The Corporation may lend money to, guarantee an obligation of, or otherwise assist an officer or other employee of the Corporation or of its direct or indirect subsidiary, including an officer or employee who is a director of the Corporation or the subsidiary, if the loan, guarantee, or assistance (1) in the judgment of the directors, reasonably may be expected to benefit the Corporation; or (2) is an advance made against indemnification in accordance with the Maryland General Corporation Law. The loan, guarantee, or other assistance may be: (1) with or without interest; (2) unsecured; or (3) secured in any manner that the board of directors approves, including a pledge of the stock of the Corporation.

Section 11. Surety Bonds. The board of directors may require any officer or agent of the Corporation to execute a bond (including, without limitation, any bond required by applicable law, and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder) to the Corporation in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors may determine, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his or her duties to the Corporation, including responsibility for negligence and for the accounting of any of the Corporation's property, funds or securities that may come into his hands.

## **ARTICLE VI – CAPITAL STOCK**

Section 1. Certificates of Stock. The interest of each stockholder of the Corporation shall be represented by shares of stock in such form as the board of directors may from time to time prescribe. The board of directors may authorize the issuance of uncertificated shares by the Corporation, and may prescribe procedures for the issuance and registration or transfer thereof, and with respect to such other matters relating to uncertificated shares as the board of directors may deem appropriate. No such authorization shall affect previously issued and outstanding shares represented by certificates until such certificates shall have been surrendered to the Corporation.

In the event that the board of directors authorizes the issuance of uncertificated shares of stock, the board of directors may, in its discretion and at any time, discontinue the issuance of share certificates and may, by written notice to the registered owners of each certificated share, require the surrender of share certificates to the Corporation for cancellation. Such surrender and cancellation shall not affect the ownership of shares of the Corporation.

Section 2. Transfer of Shares. Shares of the Corporation shall be transferable on the books of the Corporation by the holder thereof in person or by his duly authorized attorney or legal representative (i) if a certificate or certificates have been issued, upon surrender and cancellation of a certificate or certificates for the same number of shares of the same class, duly endorsed or accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer, with such proof of the authenticity of the signature as the Corporation or its agents may reasonably require, or (ii) as otherwise prescribed by the board of directors. The shares of stock of the Corporation generally may be freely transferred, although the board of directors may, from time to time, adopt rules and regulations with reference to transferability and the method of transfer of the shares of stock of the Corporation. The Corporation shall be entitled to treat the record holder of any share of stock as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, and accordingly the board of directors may, but shall not be bound to, recognize any legal, equitable, beneficial, attributable, or other claim or interest in such share on the part of any other person, whether or not it shall have express or other notice thereof, except as otherwise expressly provided by law or the statutes of the State of Maryland.

Section 3. Stock Ledgers. The stock ledgers of the Corporation, containing the names and addresses of the stockholders and the number of shares held by them respectively, shall be kept at the principal office of the Corporation or, if the Corporation employs a transfer agent, at the offices of the transfer agent of the Corporation. The stock ledgers of the Corporation shall be considered confidential and shall not be made available, except as required by applicable law to be made available to stockholders of record for a proper purpose in such capacity.

Section 4. Transfer Agents and Registrars. The board of directors may from time to time appoint or remove transfer agents and/or registrars of transfers of shares of stock of the Corporation, and it may appoint the same person as both transfer agent and registrar.

Section 5. Fixing of Record Date. The board of directors may fix in advance a date as a record date for the determination of the stockholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any stockholders' meeting or any adjournment thereof, or to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, or to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or to be allotted any other rights, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, provided that (1) such record date shall not exceed 90 days preceding the date on which the particular action requiring such determination will be taken; (2) the transfer books shall remain open regardless of the fixing of a record date; (3) in

the case of a meeting of stockholders, the record date shall be at least 10 days before the date of the meeting; and (4) in the event a dividend or other distribution is declared, the record date for stockholders entitled to a dividend or distribution shall be at least 10 days after the date on which the dividend is declared (declaration date).

Section 6. Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Certificates. The board of directors may determine the conditions for issuing a new stock certificate in place of one which is alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed, and in its discretion, the board may require the owner of the certificate to give bond, with sufficient surety, to indemnify the Corporation against any loss or claim arising as a result of the issuance of a new certificate. The issuance of a new certificate under this section does not constitute an overissue of the shares it represents.

## **ARTICLE VII – CONFLICT OF INTEREST TRANSACTIONS**

Section 1. General Rule. If section 2 of this Article is complied with, a contract or other transaction between the Corporation and any of its directors or between the Corporation and any other corporation, firm, or other entity in which any of its directors is a director or has a material financial interest is not void or voidable solely because of any one or more of the following: (1) The common directorship or interest; (2) The presence of the director at the meeting of the board or a committee of the board which authorizes, approves, or ratifies the contract or transaction; or (3) The counting of the vote of the director for the authorization, approval, or ratification of the contract or transaction.

Section 2. Disclosure and Ratification. Section 1 of this Article applies if: (1) The fact of the common directorship or interest is disclosed or known to: (i) The board of directors or the committee, and the board or committee authorizes, approves, or ratifies the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of disinterested directors, even if the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum; or (ii) The stockholders entitled to vote, and the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote other than the votes of shares owned of record or beneficially by the interested director or corporation, firm, or other entity; or (2) The contract or transaction is fair and reasonable to the Corporation.

Section 3. Counting Common or Interested Directors in Determining Quorum. Common or interested directors or the stock owned by them or by an interested corporation, firm, or other entity may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the board of directors or a committee of the board or at a meeting of the stockholders, as the case may be, at which the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified.

### **ARTICLE VIII – FISCAL YEAR AND ACCOUNTANT**

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall, unless otherwise ordered by the board of directors, be twelve calendar months ending on the 31st day of December.

### **ARTICLE IX – INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE**

Section 1. Indemnification of Directors and Officers. The Corporation shall indemnify each director and officer made a party to any proceeding by reason of service in that capacity to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements, and reasonable expenses actually incurred by the director or officer in connection with the proceeding, including a proceeding brought against the Corporation by a director. The right to indemnification conferred by this Article includes the payment and reimbursement by the Corporation of reasonable expenses incurred by a director or an officer who is a party to a proceeding in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding upon receipt by the Corporation from the director or officer of the minimum affirmations, undertakings, and similar documents required by applicable law.

Section 2. Insurance of Directors, Officers, Employees and Agents. The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance or other sources of reimbursement to the extent permitted by law on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee, partner, trustee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him or her and incurred by him or her in or arising out of his position.

Section 3. Non-exclusivity. The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided by, or granted pursuant to, this Article shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled under the Charter, these Bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office.

Section 4. Amendment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, no amendment, alteration or repeal of this Article or the adoption, alteration or amendment of any other provisions to the Charter or these Bylaws inconsistent with this Article shall adversely affect any right or protection of any person under this Article with respect to any act or failure to act which occurred prior to such amendment, alteration, repeal or adoption.

## **ARTICLE X – CLAIMS AGAINST A COMPANY PARTY**

Notwithstanding anything in these Bylaws to the contrary, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in the event that (i) any current or prior stockholder or anyone on their behalf (a “Claiming Party”) initiates any action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, or asserts any claim or counterclaim (each, a “Claim”) or joins, offers substantial assistance to or has a direct financial interest in any Claim against the Corporation (including any Claim purportedly filed on behalf of any other stockholder) and/or any director, officer, employee, or affiliate thereof (each, a “Company Party”), and (ii) the Claiming Party (or the third party that received substantial assistance from the Claiming Party or in whose Claim the Claiming Party had a direct financial interest) does not obtain a judgment on the merits that substantially achieves, in substance and amount, the full remedy sought, then each Claiming Party shall be obligated jointly and severally to reimburse the applicable Company Party for all fees, costs, and expenses of every kind and description (including, but not limited to, all reasonable attorneys’ fees and other litigation expenses) that the applicable Company Party may incur in connection with such Claim. If any provision (or any part thereof) of this Article shall be held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable facially or as applied to any circumstance for any reason whatsoever: (1) the validity, legality, and enforceability of such provision (or part thereof) in any other circumstance and of the remaining provisions of this Article (including, without limitation, each portion of this Article containing any such provision (or part thereof) held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable) shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby, and (2) to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions of this Article (including, without limitation, each such portion containing any such provisions (or part thereof) held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable) shall be construed for the benefit of the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by law so as to (a) give effect to the intent manifested by the provision (or part thereof) held invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, and (b) permit the Corporation to protect its directors, officers, employees, and agents from personal liability in respect of their good faith service. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in the shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Article.

## **ARTICLE XI – AMENDMENTS**

Section 1. General. Except as provided in this Article, no amendment, alteration or repeal of these Bylaws shall be made except (a) by the board of directors or a duly authorized committee thereof, or (b) by the stockholders, provided such amendment, alteration or repeal has been recommended by the board or a duly authorized committee thereof, and provided further that the board reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal any such amendment, alteration or repeal approved by the stockholders. No amendment of these Bylaws shall be made by the stockholders of the Corporation except as set forth in this Article.

Section 2. By Stockholders Only. No amendment of any section of these Bylaws shall be made except by the stockholders of the Corporation if the Bylaws provide that such section may not be amended, altered or repealed except by the stockholders. From and after the issuance of any shares of the capital stock of the Corporation no amendment, alteration or repeal of this Article shall be made except by the stockholders of the Corporation.