Bylaws of The Haven Gallery<br>(A California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation)

## ARTICLE I. <br> Principal Office

Section 1. Principal Office of the Corporation. The principal office of the corporation in the State of California shall be located in the City of Pomona, County of Los Angeles. The Board of Directors may change the location of the principal office. Any such change of location must be noted by the Secretary on these bylaws opposite this Section; alternatively, this Section may be amended to state the new location.

Section 2. Other Offices of the Corporation. The corporation may have such other offices, within the State of California, as the board of directors may determine or as the affairs of the corporation may require from time to time.

## ARTICLE II. General and Specific Purposes; Limitations

Section 1. General and Specific Purposes. This corporation is a nonprofit public benefit corporation and is not organized for the private gain of any person. It is organized under the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law for public purposes. The public purposes of the corporation are to operate a nonprofit organization for the advancement of minority and local artists in the visual and performing arts. The primary project of the organization is the development, management and advancement of a charter school for the arts: The School of Arts and Enterprise. This corporation shall not, except to an insubstantial degree, engage in any activities that are not in furtherance of the primary purposes of the Corporation. This corporation is organized exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by: (a) a corporation exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code; or (b) a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code. No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall consist of the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office.

## ARTICLE III. <br> Corporation Without Members

Section 1. Corporation Without Members. The Corporation shall have no voting members within the meaning of the Nonprofit Corporation Law.

## ARTICLE IV. Board of Directors

Section 1. General Powers. Subject to the provisions and limitations of the California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law and any other applicable laws, and subject to any limitations of the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the Corporation's activities and affairs shall be managed, and all corporate powers shall be exercised, by or under the direction of the Board of Directors ("Board"). The Board may delegate the management of the corporation's activities to any person(s), management company or committees, however composed, provided that the activities and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed and all corporate powers shall be exercised under the ultimate direction of the Board.

Section 2. Specific Powers. Without prejudice to the general powers set forth in Section 2 of these bylaws, but subject to the same limitations, the Board shall have the power to:
a. Appoint and remove, at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, all corporate officers, agents, and employees; prescribe powers and duties for them as are consistent with the law, the articles of incorporation, and these bylaws; fix their compensation; and require from them security for faithful service.
b. Change the principal office or the principal business office in California from one location to another; cause the corporation to be qualified to conduct its activities in any other state, territory, dependency, or country; conduct its activities in or outside California.
c. Borrow money and incur indebtedness on the corporation's behalf 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.
d. Adopt and use a corporate seal.

Section 3. Appointed Directors and Terms. The number of directors shall be no less than five (5) and no more than nine (9), unless changed by amendments to these bylaws. The directors shall include the following:

- At least one (1) parent representative;
- At least one (1) community representative;
- A faculty representative from the Charter College of Education at CSULA;
- A representative from Western University.

All directors shall have full voting rights, including any representative appointed by the charter authorizer as consistent with Education Code Section 47604(c). If the charter authorizer designates a representative to serve on the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may appoint an additional director to ensure an odd number of Board members. All directors, except for the representative designated by the charter authorizer, shall be appointed by the existing Board of

Directors. Each director shall hold office unless otherwise removed from office in accordance with these bylaws for one (1) year and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 4. Restriction on Interested Persons as Directors. No persons serving on the Board of Directors may be interested persons. An interested person is (a) any person compensated by the corporation for services rendered to it within the previous 12 months, whether as a full-time or part-time employee, independent contractor, or otherwise; and (b) any brother, sister, ancestor, descendant, spouse, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, or father-in-law of such person. The Board may adopt other policies circumscribing potential conflicts of interest.

Section 5. Place of Board Meetings. Meetings shall be held at the principal office of the Corporation unless the Board of Directors designates another location in accordance with these bylaws. The Board of Directors may also designate that a meeting be held at any place within the physical boundaries of the county in which the charter school is located. All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called, held and conducted in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, ("Brown Act") California Government Code Sections 54950, et seq., as said chapter may be modified by subsequent legislation. A two-way teleconference location shall be established at each schoolsite and each resource center.

Section 6. Regular meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors, including annual meetings, shall be held at such times and places as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors. At least seventy-two (72) hours before a regular meeting, the Board of Directors, or its designee shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting.

Section 7. Special meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors for any purpose may be called at any time by the President of the Board of Directors, if there is such an officer, or a majority of the Board of Directors. If a President of the Board has not been elected then the Vice-President is authorized to call a special meeting in place of the President of the Board. The party calling a special meeting shall determine the place, date, and time thereof.

Section 8. Notice of Special Meetings. In accordance with the Brown Act, special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held only after twenty-four (24) hours notice is given to each director and to the public through the posting of an agenda. Directors shall also receive at least twenty-four (24) hours notice of the special meeting, in the following manner:
a. Any such notice shall be addressed or delivered to each director at the director's address as it is shown on the records of the Corporation, or as may have been given to the Corporation by the director for purposes of notice, or, if an address is not shown on the Corporation's records or is not readily ascertainable, at the place at which the meetings of the Board of Directors are regularly held.
b. Notice by mail shall be deemed received at the time a properly addressed written notice is deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid. Any other written notice shall be deemed received at the time it is personally delivered to the recipient or is delivered to a common carrier for transmission, or is actually transmitted by the
person giving the notice by electronic means to the recipient. Oral notice shall be deemed received at the time it is communicated, in person or by telephone or wireless, to the recipient or to a person at the office of the recipient whom the person giving the notice has reason to believe will promptly communicate it to the receiver.

The notice of special meeting shall state the time of the meeting, and the place, and the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting. No business, other than the business the general nature of which was set forth in the notice of the meeting, may be transacted at a special meeting.

Section 9. Teleconference Meetings. Members of the Board of Directors may participate in teleconference meetings so long as all of the following requirements in the Brown Act are complied with:
a. At a minimum, a quorum of the members of the Board of Directors shall participate in the teleconference meeting from locations within the physical boundaries of the county in which the Charter School operates;
b. All votes taken during a teleconference meeting shall be by roll call;
c. If the Board of Directors elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations with each teleconference location being identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting;
d. All locations where a member of the Board of Directors participates in a meeting via teleconference must be fully accessible to members of the public and shall be listed on the agenda; ${ }^{1}$
e. Members of the public must be able to hear what is said during the meeting and shall be provided with an opportunity to address the Board of Directors directly at each teleconference location; and
f. Members of the public attending a meeting conducted via teleconference need not give their name when entering the conference call. ${ }^{2}$

Section 10. Quorum. A majority of the directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the directors in attendance, shall be a decision of the Board of Directors. Should there be fewer than a majority of the directors present at any meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned. Directors may not vote by proxy. The vote or abstention of each Board member present for each action taken shall be publicly reported.

[^0]Section 11. Adjournment. A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any Board of Directors meeting to another time or place. Notice of such adjournment to another time or place shall be given, prior to the time scheduled for the continuation of the meeting, to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment, and to the public in the manner prescribed by the Brown Act.

Section 12. Vacancies. A vacancy or vacancies on the Board of Directors shall occur in the event of (a) the death, resignation, or removal of any director; (b) the declaration by resolution of the Board of Directors of a vacancy in the office of a director who has been convicted of a felony, declared of unsound mind by a court order, or found by final order or judgment of any court to have breached a duty under California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law, Chapter 2, Article 3; or (c) the increase of the authorized number of directors.

Vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled by approval of the Board of Directors or, if the number of directors then in office is less than a quorum, by (a) the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office at a regular or special meeting of the Board or (b) a sole remaining director. A vacancy in the seat of the representative of the charter authorizer shall be filled by the charter authorizer.

Section 13. Resignation of Directors. Except as provided below in Section 16, any director may resign by giving written notice to the President of the Board, if any, or to the Chief Executive Officer, or the Secretary, or to the Board. The resignation shall be effective when the notice is given unless the notice specifies a later time for the resignation to become effective. If a director's resignation is effective at a later time, the Board of Directors may elect a successor to take office as of the date when the resignation becomes effective.

Section 14. Director May Not Resign If No Director Remains. Except on notice to the California Attorney General, no director may resign if the corporation would be left without a duly elected director or directors.

Section15. Removal of Directors. Any director, except for the representative appointed by the charter authorizer, may be removed, with or without cause, by the vote of the majority of the members of the entire Board of Directors at a special meeting called for that purpose, or at a regular meeting, provided that notice of that meeting and such removal are given in compliance with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act. (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code). The representative designated by the charter authorizer may be removed without cause by the charter authorizer or with the written consent of the charter authorizer. Any vacancy caused by the removal of a director shall be filled as provided in Section 14 of this Article.

Section 16. Compensation. Directors may not receive compensation for their services as directors or officers, only such reimbursement of expenses as the Board of Directors may establish by resolution to be just and reasonable as to the Corporation at the time that the resolution is adopted.

Section 17. Non-Liability of Directors. No director shall be personally liable for the debts, liabilities, or other obligations of this corporation.

Section 18. Compliance with Laws Governing Student Records. The Charter School and the Board of Directors shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act ("FERPA") as set forth in Title 20 of the United States Code Section 1232g and attendant regulations as they may be amended from time to time.

## ARTICLE V. <br> Officers

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the corporation shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents (the number thereof to be determined by the board of directors), a secretary, a treasurer, a Chief Executive Officer, and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this article. The board of directors may elect or appoint such other officers, including one or more assistant secretaries and one or more assistant treasurers, as it shall deem desirable, such officers to have the authority and perform the duties prescribed, from time to time, by the board of directors. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except that neither the secretary nor the treasurer may serve concurrently as either the president or Chief Executive Officer.

Section 2. Election and Term of office. The officers of the corporation shall be elected annually by the board of directors at the regular annual meeting of the board of directors. If the election of officers shall not be held at such meeting, such election shall be held as soon thereafter as conveniently may be. New offices may be created and filled at any meeting of the board of directors. Officers shall serve at the pleasure of the Board, subject to the rights of any officer under any employment contract.

Section 3. Removal. Any officer elected or appointed by the board of directors may be removed by the board of directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the corporation would be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any of the officer to be removed.

Section 4. Resignation of Officers. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board. The resignation shall take effect on the date the notice is received or at any later time specified in the notice. Unless otherwise specified in the notice, the resignation need not be accepted to be effective. Any resignation shall be without prejudice to any rights of the corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

Section 5. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the board of directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 6. President. If a President of the Board of Directors is elected, he or she shall preside at the Board of Directors' meetings and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors may assign from time to time. If a President of the Board of

Directors is elected, there shall also be a Vice-President of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside at Board of Directors meetings and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors may assign from time to time.

Section 7. Vice-President. In the absence of the president or in event of her inability or refusal to act, the vice-president (or in the event there be more than one vice-president, the vice-presidents in the order of this election) shall perform 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. Any vice-president shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the president or by the board of directors.

Section 8. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and accounts of the Corporation's properties and transactions. The Treasurer shall send or cause to be given to directors such financial statements and reports as are required to be given by law, by these bylaws, or by the Board. The books of account shall be open to inspection by any director at all reasonable times.

The Treasurer shall (a) deposit, or cause to be deposited, all money and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the Corporation with such depositories as the Board of Directors may designate; (b) disburse the Corporation's funds as the Board of Directors may order; (c) render to the President of the Board, if any, Chief Executive Officer, and the Board, when requested, an account of all transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the Corporation; and (d) have such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board, contract, job specification, or the bylaws may require.

If required by the board of directors, the Treasurer shall give the Corporation a bond in the amount and with the surety or sureties specified by the Board of Directors for the faithful performance of the duties of the office and for restoration to the Corporation of all of its books, papers, vouchers, money, and other property of every kind in the possession or under the control of the Treasurer on his or her death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office.

Section 9. Secretary. The secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, at the Corporation's principal office or such other place as the Board of Directors may direct, a book of minutes of all meetings, proceedings, and actions of the board of directors and of committees of the Board. The minutes of meetings shall include the time and place that the meeting was held; whether the meeting was annual, regular, special, or emergency and, if special or emergency, how authorized; the notice given; the names of the directors present at Board of Directors and committee meetings; and the vote or abstention of each Board member present for each action taken.

The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the principal California office, a copy of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, as amended to date.

The Secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the Board and of committees of the Board of Directors that these bylaws require to be given. of the Secretary shall keep the corporate seal, if any, in safe custody and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board of Directors or the bylaws may require.

Section 10. Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer, also known as the Executive Director shall be the general manager of the Corporation and shall supervise, direct, and control the Corporation's activities, affairs, and officers as fully described in any applicable employment contract, agreement, or job specification. The Chief Executive Officer shall have such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors or the bylaws may require.

## ARTICLE VI. Committees

Section 1. Creation and Powers of Committees. The board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, may create one or more committees of the Board, each consisting of two or more directors and no one who is not a director, to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Appointments to committees of the Board of Directors shall be by majority vote of the directors then in office. The Board of Directors may appoint one or more directors as alternate members of any such committee, who may replace any absent member at any meeting. Any such committee shall have all the authority of the board of directors, to the extent provided in the Board of Directors' resolution, except that no committee may:
a. Fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or any committee of the Board;
b. Amend or repeal the bylaws or adopt new bylaws;
c. Amend or repeal any resolution of the Board of Directors that by its express terms is not so amendable or subject to repeal; or
d. Create any other committees of the Board of Directors or appoint the members of committees of the Board.

The Board may also create one or more advisory committees composed of directors and non-directors. It is the intent of the Board to encourage the participation and involvement of faculty, staff, parents, students and administrators through attending and participating in open committee meetings. The Board may establish, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office, advisory committees to serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Section 2. Meetings and Actions of Committees. Meetings and actions of committees of the Board of Directors shall be governed by, held, and taken under the provisions of these bylaws concerning meetings, other Board of Directors' actions, and the Brown Act, if applicable, except that the time for general meetings of such committees and the calling of special meetings of such committees may be set either by Board of Directors' resolution or, if none, by resolution of the committee. Minutes of each meeting shall be kept and shall be filed with the corporate records. The Board of Directors may adopt rules for the governance of any committee as long as the rules are consistent with these bylaws. If the Board of Directors has not adopted rules, the committee may do so.

ARTICLE VII.<br>Contracts, Checks, Deposits, Funds and Loans

Section 1. Contracts. The board of directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Section 2. Checks, Drafts, etc. All checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the board of directors. In the absence of such determination by the board of directors, such instruments shall be signed by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer and countersigned by the president or a vice-president of the corporation.

Section 3. Deposits. All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the board of directors may select.

Section 4. Gifts. The board of directors may accept on behalf of the corporation any contribution, gift, bequest or devise of the general purposes or for any special purpose of the corporation.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## Contracts with Directors

Section 1. Contracts With Directors. The Corporation shall not enter into a contract or transaction in which a director directly or indirectly has a material financial interest (nor shall the Corporation enter into any contract or transaction with any other corporation, firm, association, or other entity in which one or more of this Corporation's directors are directors have a material financial interest). Pursuant to Education Code section 47604.1, notwithstanding Article 4 (commencing with Section 1090) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, an employee of a charter school shall not be disqualified from serving as a member of the governing body of the charter school because of that employee's employment status. A member of the governing body of a charter school who is also an employee of the charter school shall abstain from voting on, or influencing or attempting to influence another member of the governing body regarding, all matters uniquely affecting that member's employment.

## ARTICLE IX. Contracts With Non-Director Designated Employees

Section 1. Contracts With Non-Director Designated Employees. The Corporation shall not enter into a contract or transaction in which a non-director designated employee (e.g., officers and other key decision-making employees) directly or indirectly has a material financial interest unless all of the requirements in the Corporation's Conflict of Interest Code have been fulfilled.

## ARTICLE X.

Loans to Directors and Officers

Section 1. Loans to Directors and Officers. This corporation shall not lend any money or property to or guarantee the obligation of any director or officer; provided, however, that the corporation may advance money to a director or officer of the corporation for expenses reasonably anticipated to be incurred in the performance of his or her duties if that director or officer would be entitled to reimbursement for such expenses of the corporation.

## ARTICLE XI.

## Indemnification

Section 1. Indemnification. To the fullest extent permitted by law, this corporation shall indemnify its directors, officers, employees, and other persons described in Corporations Code Section 5238 (a), including persons formerly occupying any such positions, against all expenses, judgments, fines, settlements, and other amounts actually and reasonably incurred by them in connection with any "proceeding," as that term is used in that section, and including an action by or in the right of the corporation by reason of the fact that the person is or was a person described in that section. "Expenses," as used in this bylaw, shall have the same meaning as in that section of the Corporations Code.

On written request to the Board of Directors by any person seeking indemnification under Corporations Code Section 5238 (b) or Section 5238 (c) the Board of Directors shall promptly decide under Corporations Code Section 5238 (e) whether the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Corporations Code Section 5238 (b) or Section 5238 (c) has been met and, if so, the Board of Directors shall authorize indemnification.

## ARTICLE XII. Insurance

Section 1. Insurance. This corporation shall have the right to purchase and maintain insurance to the full extent permitted by law on behalf of its directors, officers, employees, and other agents, to cover any liability asserted against or incurred by any director, officer, employee, or agent in such capacity or arising from the director's, officer's, employee's, or agent's status as such.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## Maintenance of Corporate Records

Section 1. Maintenance of Corporate Records. This corporation shall keep:
a. Adequate and correct books and records of account;
b. Written minutes of the proceedings of the Board and committees of the Board; and
c. Such reports and records as required by law.

## ARTICLE XIV. Inspection Rights

Section 1. Directors' Right to Inspect. Every director shall have the right at any reasonable time to inspect the corporation's books, records, documents of every kind, physical properties, and the records of each subsidiary as permitted by California and federal law. The inspection may be made in person or by the director's agent or attorney. The right of inspection includes the right to copy and make extracts of documents as permitted by California and federal law. This right to inspect may be circumscribed in instances where the right to inspect conflicts with California or federal law (e.g., restrictions on the release of educational records under FERPA) pertaining to access to books, records, and documents.

Section 2. Maintenance and Inspection of Articles and Bylaws. This corporation shall keep at its principal California office the original or a copy of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, as amended to the current date, which shall be open to inspection by the directors at all reasonable times during office hours.

## ARTICLE XV. Required Reports

Section 1. Annual Reports. The Board of Directors shall cause an annual report to be sent to itself (the members of the Board of Directors) within 120 days after the end of the corporation's fiscal year. That report shall contain the following information, in appropriate detail:
a. The assets and liabilities, including the trust funds, or the corporation as of the end of the fiscal year;
b. The principal changes in assets and liabilities, including trust funds;
c. The corporation's revenue or receipts, both unrestricted and restricted to particular purposes;
d. The corporation's expenses or disbursement for both general and restricted purposes;
e. Any information required under these bylaws; and
f. An independent accountant's report or, if none, the certificate of an authorized officer of the corporation that such statements were prepared without audit from the corporation's books and records.

Section 2. Annual Statement of Certain Transactions and Indemnifications. The Corporation will comply with Corporations Code section 6322.

ARTICLE XVI.<br>Fiscal Year

Section 1. Fiscal Year of the Corporation. The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of July and end on the last day of June in each year.

## ARTICLE XVII. Amendments to Bylaws

Section 1. Amendments to Bylaws. These bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new bylaws may be adopted by a majority vote of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present, except that no amendment shall change any provisions of any charter governing any charter school operated as or by the Corporation or make any provisions of these bylaws inconsistent with such charter, the Corporation's articles of incorporation, or any laws.

## CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I certify that I am the duly elected and acting Secretary of The Haven Gallery, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation; that these bylaws are the bylaws of this corporation as adopted by the Board of Directors on $\qquad$ ; and that these bylaws have not been amended or modified since that date.

Executed on 7/30/2020 at Pomona California.


Kirsten Woo , Secretary


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This means that members of the Board of Directors who choose to utilize their homes or offices as teleconference locations must open these locations to the public and accommodate any members of the public who wish to attend the meeting at that location.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Brown Act prohibits requiring members of the public to provide their names as a condition of attendance at the meeting.

