

Sample Bylaws

The examples which follow are designed simply to show typical clauses contained in bylaws and how those clauses might be worded. However, because nonprofit corporation laws vary from state to state (especially regarding notice, voting rights and similar provisions), it is important to check state law carefully before drafting any bylaws provisions. In addition, bylaws should be tailored to meet the needs of your particular organization and should be amended over time as the organization and its operating environment changes. Therefore, readers are cautioned not to simply copy the provisions below and assume they will provide adequate governance rules for their particular nonprofit entity.

There are three basic examples below. One is for a nonprofit (such as the typical charity) with a self-perpetuating board of directors and no voting membership. Another example is for a nonprofit organization (such as a trade or professional association) that typically would have one or more classes of voting members, in addition to a board of directors. The third example is for a nonprofit that wants have a controlled nonprofit subsidiary, such as when a charity or trade association forms a related charitable “supporting organization.” Note that there is considerable overlap and similarity between these examples. This demonstrates a point made in the main monograph, which is that it is not necessary to draft completely different bylaws for each type of nonprofit entity. Rather, there is often a very large core of key operating rules that will be applicable to any well-run nonprofit organization.

EXAMPLE 1: Basic bylaws for a typical charity with a self-perpetuating board of directors and no formal voting membership.

BYLAWS
OF THE
_____ [insert name of charity] _____

ARTICLE I
OFFICE AND REGISTERED AGENT

Section 1. Principal Office. The principal office of the _____ shall be in the State of _____.

Section 2. Registered Office and Agent. The Corporation shall have and continuously maintain a registered office and a registered agent in the State of _____, as required by

the State of _____ Nonprofit Corporation Act. The registered agent shall be either an individual resident of the State or a corporation authorized to transact business in the State.

ARTICLE II PURPOSES

The purposes for which the Corporation is formed are as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation. **[NOTE: The purposes from the Articles of Incorporation may be reprinted here. However, it must be remembered that amending the purposes in the bylaws is not effective unless the purposes clause in the articles of incorporation is also amended. A “mission statement” interpreting and clarifying the purposes may be inserted here as well.]**

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

The Corporation shall have no members.

ARTICLE IV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Powers. There shall be a Board of Directors of the Corporation, which shall supervise and control the business, property and affairs of the Corporation, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation, or these Bylaws.

Section 2. Number and Qualifications. The members of the initial Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be those individuals named in the Articles of Incorporation and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Thereafter, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be composed of no less than _____ nor more than _____ individuals. The number of directors may be decreased, but no decrease shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director.

Section 3. Election and Term of Office. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the directors at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors shall serve for a term of [one year].

NOTE: If the board is quite large and staggered terms of office are desired, the following provision could be used in lieu of the one above. The example below divides the board members into three groups, but a greater or lesser division could also be used. When there are three groups of directors, it is usually easiest for each director to serve a 3-year term. To begin the initial stagger in a new charity, some directors must serve only one year and some must serve only two years, as demonstrated in the example below]:

Alternate Section 3. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the directors at the annual meeting of the Board. At the time of his or her election, each director shall be assigned to Class A, Class B or Class C, and an effort shall be made to keep each class of directors of approximately equal size. Each director shall hold office for a term of three years, except that for the initial Board elected at the organizational meeting in 2002:

- a. Directors in Class A shall have their term expire in 2003 (and every three years thereafter);
- b. Directors in Class B shall have their term expire in 2004 (and every three years thereafter); and
- c. Directors in Class C shall have their term expire in 2005 (and every three years thereafter).

Section 4. Resignation. Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or, if no time is specified, at the time of acceptance thereof as determined by the President of the Corporation.

Section 5. Removal. Any director may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. Vacancies. Vacancies shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Section 7. Regular Meetings. A regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be held each year, at such time, day and place as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at the direction of the Chair or by a majority of the voting directors then in office, to be held at such time, day and place as shall be designated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 9. Notice. Notice of the time, day and place of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least ____ days previous to the meeting and in the manner set forth in Section 2 of Article VII. The purpose for which a special meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. Any director may waive notice of any meeting by a written statement executed either before or after the meeting. Attendance and participation at a meeting without objection to notice shall also constitute a waiver of notice.

Section 10. Quorum. A majority of the directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 11. Manner of Acting. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation, or these Bylaws, the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. Each director shall have one vote. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

Section 12. Unanimous Written Consent In Lieu of a Meeting. The Board may take action without a meeting if written consent to the action is signed by all of the directors.

Section 13. Telephone Meeting. Any one or more directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by means of a conference telephone or similar telecommunications device which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other. Participation by telephone shall be equivalent to presence in person at the meeting for purposes of determining if a quorum is present.

Section 14. Conflicts of Interest. **[NOTE: This clause is optional, but may be useful in helping the board handle situations where a director cannot be impartial due to a financial or other conflict of interest. Alternatively, the Board could simply adopt by resolution a Conflicts of Interest policy that is not part of the bylaws. An example of a policy that has been approved by the IRS is at Appendix A of the monograph.]**

(a) In the event any director has a conflict of interest which might properly limit such director's fair and impartial participation in Board deliberations or decisions, such director shall inform the Board as to the circumstances of such conflict. If those circumstances require the nonparticipation of the affected director, the Board may nonetheless request from the director any appropriate nonconfidential information which might inform its decisions. "Conflict of interest," as referred to herein, shall include, but shall not be limited to, any transaction by or with the Corporation in which a director has a direct or indirect personal interest, or any transaction in which a director is unable to exercise impartial judgment or otherwise act in the best interests of the Corporation.

(b) No director shall cast a vote, nor take part in the final deliberation in any matter in which he or she, members of his or her immediate family or any organization to which such director has allegiance, has a personal interest that may be seen as competing with the interest of the Corporation. Any director who believes he or she may have such a conflict-of-interest shall so notify the Board prior to deliberation on the matter in question, and the Board shall make the final determination as to whether any director has a conflict-of-interest in any matter. The minutes of the Board meeting shall reflect disclosure of any conflict-of-interest and the recusal of the interested director.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Corporation, shall consist of a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Corporation shall have such other assistant officers as the Board of Directors may deem necessary, and such officers shall have the authority prescribed by the Board. One person may hold more than one office, other than the offices of President and Secretary.

Section 2. Election of Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected by the directors at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Term of Office. The officers of the Corporation shall be installed at the annual meeting at which they are elected and shall hold office for [one] year until the next annual meeting or until their respective successors shall have been duly elected.

Section 4. Resignation. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Chair of the Board. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, then immediately.

Section 5. Removal. Any officer may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Section 7. Chair. The Chair shall give active direction and have control of the business and affairs of the Corporation. He or she may sign contracts or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chair as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors. **[NOTE: Some state laws require that there be an officer with the title of “president” rather than “Chair.”]**

Section 8. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws, ensure staff members keep corporate records; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

Section 9. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall ensure staff members properly receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation and deposit all such moneys in the name of the Corporation in appropriate banks, and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors.

Section 10. Bonding. If requested by the Board of Directors, any person entrusted with the handling of funds or valuable property of the Corporation shall furnish, at the expense of the Corporation, a fidelity bond, approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI COMMITTEES

[NOTE: It is not necessary to designate committees in the bylaws, nor is it prudent to create an excessive number of committees. The clauses below are examples only, and state law may dictate a different composition and different limitations of powers for some committees.]

Section 1. Committees of Directors. The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, may designate and appoint one or more committees, each consisting of two or more directors, which committees shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors in the governance of the Corporation. However, no committee shall have the authority to amend or repeal these Bylaws; elect or remove any officer or director; adopt a plan of merger; or authorize the voluntary dissolution of the Corporation.

Section 2. Executive Committee. Between meetings of the Board of Directors, the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation may be conducted by an Executive Committee, the membership of which shall be as set forth in a resolution of the Board.

Section 3. Other Committees and Task Forces. The Board of Directors may create and appoint members to such other committees and task forces as they shall deem appropriate. Such committees and task forces shall have the power and duties designated by the Board of Directors, and shall give advice and make non-binding recommendations to the Board.

Section 4. Term of Office. Each member of a committee shall serve for one year until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors and until a successor is appointed, unless the committee is sooner dissolved.

Section 5. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of committees may be filled by the Chair of the Board.

Section 6. Rules. Each committee and task force may adopt rules for its meetings not inconsistent with these Bylaws or with any rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

[NOTE: It is not necessary to state the fiscal year in the bylaws, although many charities do so.]

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be [the calendar year] [insert any other period].

Section 2. Notice. Whenever under the provisions of these Bylaws notice is required to be given to a director, officer or committee member, such notice shall be given in writing by first-class mail or overnight delivery service with postage prepaid to such person at his or her address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Such notice shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in the mail or the delivery service. Notice may also be given by facsimile, electronic mail, or hand delivery, and will be deemed given when received. **[NOTE: Be sure to check state corporate law to see if facsimile and electronic mail are authorized means of giving notice.]**

ARTICLE VIII INDEMNIFICATION

Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the Corporation [may] [shall] indemnify any director or officer or any former director or officer, and may by resolution of the Board of Directors indemnify any employee, against any and all expenses and liabilities incurred by him or her in connection with any claim, action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of being a director, officer, or employee. However, there shall be no indemnification in relation to matters as to which he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of a criminal offense or liable to the Corporation for damages arising out of his own gross negligence in the performance of a duty to the Corporation.

Amounts paid in indemnification of expenses and liabilities may include, but shall not be limited to, counsel fees and other fees; costs and disbursements; and judgments, fines, and penalties against, and amounts paid in settlement by, such director, officer, or employee. The Corporation may advance expenses or where appropriate may itself undertake the defense of any director, officer or employee. However, such director, officer, or employee shall repay such expenses if it should be ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to indemnification under this Article.

The Board of Directors [shall] [may] also authorize the purchase of insurance on behalf of any director, officer, employee, or other agent against any liability incurred by him which arises out of such person's status as a director, officer, employee, or agent, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against that liability under law.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended or new Bylaws adopted upon the affirmative vote of [a majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] of [a quorum of the Board of Directors] [all the directors then in office] at any regular or special meeting of the Board. The notice of the meeting shall set forth a summary of the proposed amendments.

[NOTE: Careful thought should be given to major decisions, such as amending the bylaws or removing directors or merging with another entity. In the absence of specific language to the contrary, the requirement of a “two-thirds vote,” for example, simply means that there must be the approval of two-thirds of a quorum in order for the measure to pass. Thus, depending upon the number of directors who show up for the meeting, it is possible for bylaws to be amended by a relatively small percentage of the total board members. If it is desired that major decisions receive the approval of a very large percentage of the directors, consider requiring a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of “all of the directors then in office.”]

EXAMPLE 2: Basic bylaws for a nonprofit organization (such as a trade association or professional association) with formal voting membership.

BYLAWS
OF THE

[insert name of association]

**ARTICLE I
OFFICE AND REGISTERED AGENT**

Section 1. Principal Office. The principal office of the _____ shall be in the State of _____.

Section 2. Registered Office and Agent. The Corporation shall have and continuously maintain a registered office and a registered agent in the State of _____, as required by the State of _____ Nonprofit Corporation Act. The registered agent shall be either an individual resident of the State or a corporation authorized to transact business in the State.

**ARTICLE II
PURPOSES**

The purposes for which the Corporation is formed are as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation. **[NOTE: The purposes from the Articles of Incorporation may be reprinted here. However, it must be remembered that amending the purposes in the bylaws is not effective unless the purposes clause in the articles of incorporation is also amended. A “mission statement” interpreting and clarifying the purposes may be inserted here as well.]**

**ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP**

[NOTE: There are a wide variety of membership provisions that could be added to bylaws. In general, the bylaws should specify the categories of membership, which categories have voting power, what types of actions members are allowed to vote on, and how member meetings are called and votes are cast. The example below contains three very simple classes of members. The fine details of membership qualification, removal, payment of dues, etc. are often set forth in separate documents, rather than cluttering the bylaws.]

Section 1. Classes and Qualifications. The Board of Directors shall determine and set forth in separate documents the qualifications, dues, terms and other conditions of each class of member. There shall be the following classes of members:

- a. Individuals: Individual members shall consist of those individuals [insert criteria] and who meet any additional requirements for individual membership as may be imposed by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- b. Corporate (or “Associate”): Corporate members shall consist of any corporation that [insert criteria] and that meets any additional requirements for corporate membership as may be imposed by the Board of Directors from time to time.
- c. Honorary Members: The Board of Directors may designate individuals who do not qualify under the foregoing categories as honorary members, using such criteria as the Board may develop.

Section 2. Voting Rights. Only individual members in good standing shall have the right to vote at the annual meeting of the members on those items specified in Section 3 below, as well as to vote on such other issues as the Board may choose to bring before the members. Other classes of members may attend meetings, but may not vote.

Section 3. Membership Meetings.

- a. There shall be an annual meeting of the members upon such date, time and place as the Board shall determine. During the annual meeting, voting members shall have the right to vote on the following matters only: election of the Board of Directors and officers, approval of the annual budget proposed by the Board, approval of any amendments to the bylaws that may be proposed by the Board, and [insert any other voting rights here]. Voting on all other matters is expressly reserved for the Board of Directors.
- b. Special meetings of the members may be called by the Chair of the Board or upon the request of ___% of the voting members. Members shall receive not less than ___ days prior written notice of special meetings. Notice shall be given in the manner specified in Section 2 of Article VII of these bylaws, and the notice shall state the purposes of the special meeting.

Section 4. Quorum and Voting. Each voting member in good standing shall have one vote at any meeting of the members. A quorum shall consist of ___% of the total voting members present either in person or by proxy. A majority of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall constitute the action of the members.

Section 5. Removal. Any member may be removed from membership by a [majority] [two-thirds] vote of the [Board of Directors] [other voting members] only for cause, which is defined as [insert grounds, such as failure to pay dues, etc.].

[NOTE: Because calling a meeting of members is slow and cumbersome, many states allow members to vote by written ballot (which can sometimes include a ballot submitted electronically) in lieu of a meeting. If voting by written ballot is allowed by state law, it is definitely something that should be added to the bylaws to facilitate relatively quick decision-making for those items that are to be approved by dues-paying members. Set forth below is an example of how written ballot language might read, but state law should be consulted.]

Section 6. Voting By Written Ballot. Any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of the members (including the election of officers and directors and the amendment of the bylaws) may be taken without a meeting if the corporation delivers a written ballot to every member entitled to vote on the matter. Voting by written ballot shall be permitted to the fullest extent allowed by law, and shall be conducted as follows:

- a. The ballot shall set forth each proposed action and shall provide an opportunity to vote either for or against each proposed action.
- b. The number of ballots received by the Corporation must equal or exceed the quorum that would have been required had their been a meeting (i.e., Corporation must receive a valid ballot from ____ percent or more of its voting members.)
- c. Unless otherwise indicated in these bylaws, a majority of the affirmative votes cast by ballot shall constitute the action of the members with respect to each matter on the ballot.
- d. All solicitations for votes by written ballot shall indicate the number of responses needed to meet the quorum requirement, state the percentage of approvals necessary to approve each matter, and specify the time by which a ballot must be received by the corporation in order to be counted.
- e. To the fullest extent allowed by state law, written ballots may be delivered to members and received from members by electronic mail.

ARTICLE IV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Powers. There shall be a Board of Directors of the Corporation, which shall supervise and control the business, property and affairs of the Corporation, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation, or these Bylaws.

Section 2. Number and Qualifications. The members of the initial Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be those individuals named in the Articles of Incorporation and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Thereafter, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be composed of no less than _____ nor more than _____ individuals. The number of directors may be decreased, but no decrease shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director.

Section 3. Election and Term of Office. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the voting members at the annual meeting of the members. Directors on the Board of Directors shall serve for a term of [one year].

Section 4. Resignation. Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or, if no time is specified, at the time of acceptance thereof as determined by the President of the Corporation.

Section 5. Removal. Any director may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the voting members at any regular or special meeting of the members called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. Vacancies. Vacancies shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Section 7. Regular Meetings. A regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall be held each year, at such time, day and place as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at the direction of the Chair or by a majority of the voting directors then in office, to be held at such time, day and place as shall be designated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 9. Notice. Notice of the time, day and place of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least ____ days previous to the meeting and in the manner set forth in Section 2 of Article VII. The purpose for which a special meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. Any director may waive notice of any meeting by a written statement executed either before or after the meeting. Attendance and participation at a meeting without objection to notice shall also constitute a waiver of notice.

Section 10. Quorum. A majority of the directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 11. Manner of Acting. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation, or these Bylaws, the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. Each director shall have one vote. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

Section 12. Unanimous Written Consent In Lieu of a Meeting. The Board may take action without a meeting if written consent to the action is signed by all of the directors.

Section 13. Telephone Meeting. Any one or more directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by means of a conference telephone or similar telecommunications device which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other. Participation by telephone shall be equivalent to presence in person at the meeting for purposes of determining if a quorum is present.

Section 14. Conflicts of Interest. **[NOTE: This clause is optional, but may be useful in helping the board handle situations where a director cannot be impartial due to a financial or other conflict of interest. Alternatively, the Board could simply adopt by resolution a Conflicts of Interest policy that is not part of the bylaws. An example of a policy that has been approved by the IRS is at Appendix A of the monograph.]**

(a) In the event any director has a conflict of interest which might properly limit such director's fair and impartial participation in Board deliberations or decisions, such director shall inform the Board as to the circumstances of such conflict. If those circumstances require the nonparticipation of the affected director, the Board may nonetheless request from the director any appropriate nonconfidential information which might inform its decisions. "Conflict of interest," as referred to herein, shall include, but shall not be limited to, any transaction by or with the Corporation in which a director has a direct or indirect personal interest, or any transaction in which a director is unable to exercise impartial judgment or otherwise act in the best interests of the Corporation.

(b) No director shall cast a vote, nor take part in the final deliberation in any matter in which he or she, members of his or her immediate family or any organization to which such director has allegiance, has a personal interest that may be seen as competing with the interest of the Corporation. Any director who believes he or she may have such a conflict-of-interest shall so notify the Board prior to deliberation on the matter in question, and the Board shall make the final determination as to whether any director has a conflict-of-interest in any matter. The minutes of the Board meeting shall reflect disclosure of any conflict-of-interest and the recusal of the interested director.

ARTICLE V OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Corporation, shall consist of a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Corporation shall have such other assistant officers as the Board of Directors may deem necessary, and such officers shall have the authority prescribed by the Board. One person may hold more than one office, other than the offices of President and Secretary.

Section 2. Election of Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected by the voting members at the annual meeting of the members.

Section 3. Term of Office. The officers of the Corporation shall be installed at the annual meeting at which they are elected and shall hold office for [one] year until the next annual meeting or until their respective successors shall have been duly elected.

Section 4. Resignation. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Chair of the Board. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, then immediately.

Section 5. Removal. Any officer may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the voting members at any regular or special meeting of the members called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Section 7. Chair. The Chair shall give active direction and have control of the business and affairs of the Corporation. He or she may sign contracts or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chair as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors. **[NOTE: Some state laws require that there be an officer with the title of “president” rather than “Chair.”]**

Section 8. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws, ensure staff members keep corporate records; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

Section 9. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall ensure staff members properly receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation and deposit all such moneys in the name of the Corporation in appropriate banks, and in general perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors.

Section 10. Bonding. If requested by the Board of Directors, any person entrusted with the handling of funds or valuable property of the Corporation shall furnish, at the expense of the Corporation, a fidelity bond, approved by the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE VI
COMMITTEES**

[NOTE: It is not necessary to designate committees in the bylaws, nor is it prudent to create an excessive number of committees. The clauses below are examples only, and state law may dictate a different composition and different limitations of powers for some committees.]

Section 1. Committees of Directors. The Board of Directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, may designate and appoint one or more committees, each consisting of two or more directors, which committees shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors in the governance of the Corporation. However, no committee shall have the authority to amend or repeal these Bylaws; elect or remove any officer or director; adopt a plan of merger; or authorize the voluntary dissolution of the Corporation.

Section 2. Executive Committee. Between meetings of the Board of Directors, the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation may be conducted by an Executive Committee, the membership of which shall be as [set forth in a resolution of the Board] [determined by the voting members].

Section 3. Other Committees and Task Forces. The Board of Directors may create and appoint members to such other committees and task forces as they shall deem appropriate. Such committees and task forces shall have the power and duties designated by the Board of Directors, and shall give advice and make non-binding recommendations to the Board.

Section 4. Term of Office. Each member of a committee shall serve for one year until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors and until a successor is appointed, unless the committee is sooner dissolved.

Section 5. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of committees may be filled by the Chair of the Board.

Section 6. Rules. Each committee and task force may adopt rules for its meetings not inconsistent with these Bylaws or with any rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE VII
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

[NOTE: It is not necessary to state the fiscal year in the bylaws, although many charities do so.]

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be [the calendar year] [insert any other period].

Section 2. Notice. Whenever under the provisions of these Bylaws notice is required to be given to a director, officer or committee member, such notice shall be given in writing by first-class mail or overnight delivery service with postage prepaid to such person at his or her address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Such notice shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in the mail or the delivery service. Notice may also be given by facsimile, electronic mail, or hand delivery, and will be deemed given when received. **[NOTE: Be sure to check state corporate law to see if facsimile and electronic mail are authorized means of giving notice.]**

ARTICLE VIII INDEMNIFICATION

Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the Corporation [may] [shall] indemnify any director or officer or any former director or officer, and may by resolution of the Board of Directors indemnify any employee, against any and all expenses and liabilities incurred by him or her in connection with any claim, action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of being a director, officer, or employee. However, there shall be no indemnification in relation to matters as to which he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of a criminal offense or liable to the Corporation for damages arising out of his own gross negligence in the performance of a duty to the Corporation.

Amounts paid in indemnification of expenses and liabilities may include, but shall not be limited to, counsel fees and other fees; costs and disbursements; and judgments, fines, and penalties against, and amounts paid in settlement by, such director, officer, or employee. The Corporation may advance expenses or where appropriate may itself undertake the defense of any director, officer or employee. However, such director, officer, or employee shall repay such expenses if it should be ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to indemnification under this Article.

The Board of Directors [shall] [may] also authorize the purchase of insurance on behalf of any director, officer, employee, or other agent against any liability incurred by him which arises out of such person's status as a director, officer, employee, or agent, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against that liability under law.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended or new Bylaws adopted upon the affirmative vote of [a majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] of the voting members at any regular or special meeting of the members. The notice of the meeting shall set forth a summary of the proposed amendments. **[NOTE: Careful thought should be given to major decisions, such as amending the bylaws or removing directors or merging with another entity. In the absence of specific language to the contrary, the requirement of a “two-thirds vote,” for example, simply means that there must be the approval of two-thirds of a quorum in order for the measure to pass. Thus, depending upon the number of members who vote at a meeting in person or by proxy, it is possible for bylaws to be amended by a relatively small percentage of the total voting membership. If it is desired that major decisions receive the approval of a very large percentage of the voting members, consider requiring a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of “all of the votes entitled to be cast by the members.”]**

EXAMPLE 3: Basic bylaws for a controlled nonprofit subsidiary organization (such as a charitable supporting organization).

NOTE: There are a number of ways to control a nonprofit subsidiary, but one technique that works well is to have the “parent” nonprofit entity designated as the “sole member” of the subsidiary and then give the sole member the right to elect and remove the officers and directors and the right to amend the bylaws. By controlling the membership of the subsidiary board and any changes to the bylaws, the parent entity effectively controls the subsidiary. For simplicity, the subsidiary bylaws are not set forth in their entirety below. Instead, only those portions that differ from EXAMPLE 2 above are set forth below.]

Article III **MEMBERSHIP**

Section 1. Identity and Powers of Sole Member. The sole member of the Corporation shall be [insert name of Parent entity] (hereinafter the "Sole Member"). The Sole Member shall have the right to vote on those matters granted to members by the state Nonprofit Corporation Act, as well as any matters specified in these Bylaws, specifically including the following:

- A. The election and removal of all directors on the Board of Directors;
- B. The election and removal of all officers of the Corporation;
- C. The adoption, amendment and/or repeal of any provision of the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws;
- D. At its option, the adoption or ratification of the Corporation's capital budget, operating budget, mission statement, and strategic plan.

Section 2. Manner of Acting. The Sole Member may act through its Board of Directors, or between meetings of the Board, through its Executive Committee. Whenever possible, the President of the Sole Member shall communicate to this Corporation's Board of Directors in writing the decisions of the Sole Member.

ARTICLE IV **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Section 5. Removal. Any director may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the Sole Member at any regular or special meeting of the Sole Member called expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE V
OFFICERS

Section 5. Removal. Any officer may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a [majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] vote of the Sole Member at any regular or special meeting of the Sole Member called expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended or new Bylaws adopted upon the affirmative vote of [a majority] [two-thirds] [three-fourths] of the board of the Sole Member. This Corporation's board may also propose bylaws amendments, but all such proposals must be approved by the Sole Member.