

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS
OF
STERLING POINTE ESTATES OWNERS ASSOCIATION

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**FIRST AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS
OF
STERLING POINTE ESTATES OWNERS ASSOCIATION**

**ARTICLE I
RECITALS AND DEFINITIONS**

Section 1.01. Name of Association. The name of this corporation is Sterling Pointe Estates Owners Association and shall be referred to herein as the "***Association***".

Section 1.02. Association Is Nonprofit. The Association is a California nonprofit mutual benefit corporation and an "association" as defined by California Civil Code section 4080.

Section 1.03. Specific Purpose. The specific and primary purpose of this Association shall be to own, repair, maintain and manage the Common Areas and Common Facilities within the Sterling Pointe Estates common interest development located in the Town of Loomis, County of Placer, State of California, to maintain individual Lots and the Residences located thereon to the extent and in the manner more particularly described in Article VII of the Declaration, to enforce the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as well as the terms and covenants, conditions and restrictions set forth in of the Declaration, and to otherwise enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the Common Areas and Common Facilities of the Development by the Owners and residents of Sterling Pointe Estates in common.

Section 1.04. Definitions.

(a) "***Act***" means and refers to the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act (California Civil section 4000 et seq.) as amended from time to time.

(b) "***Annual Budget Report***" means and refers to the compilation of documents that the Association must provide to its Members on an annual basis (thirty (30) to ninety (90) days prior to the end of the fiscal year) pursuant to Civil Code section 5300 (see Section 12.05, below).

(c) "***Annual Policy Statement***" means and refers to the information, statements and notices that the Association must provide to its Members on an annual basis (thirty (30) to ninety (90) days prior to the end of the fiscal year) pursuant to Civil Code section 5310 (see Section 13.01, below).

(d) "***Common Area***" means and refers to the lettered lots that are shown on the Subdivision Map for the Development and which are owned by the Association.

(e) "***County***" means the County of Placer, State of California.

(f) "***Declaration***" means the First Restated Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions for Sterling Pointe Estates, recorded in the Official Records of Placer County, California on April 5, 2017, as Document No. 2017-0025119, as

such Declaration may be supplemented, amended or modified by a duly recorded subsequent Declaration, or amendment thereto.

(g) **"Development"** means and refers to the Sterling Point common interest development. At times herein and in the Declaration the term "Development" and "Sterling Pointe" are used interchangeably.

(h) **"Emergency Meeting"** means and refers to a meeting of the Board of Directors that meets the criteria set forth in Civil Code section 4923 and Section 8.05(e), below.

(i) **"General Notice"** and **"General Delivery"** are used in these Bylaws when notice can be provided to the Members by any of the following methods:

- (i) Any method of delivery that constitutes "Individual Notice" (if a particular Member requests to receive General Notices in that manner, then Individual Notice must be used; Civil Code section 4045(b));
- (ii) Inclusion of the notice in a newsletter, or similar Association document;
- (iii) Posting a copy of the printed document in a prominent location that is accessible to all Members, so long as the location has been designated for the posting of General Notices by the Association in its Annual Policy Statement; and
- (iv) If the Association has a broadcast television program site for the purpose of distributing information on Association business, that site can be used for General Notices.

(j) **"Good Standing"** is a term that is used in these Bylaws and in the Declaration to determine those Members who constitute part of the Voting Power of the Association and are therefore eligible to vote in the election of directors or with respect to any other matter or action that requires the consent or approval of the Members. In order to be in Good Standing, a Member must be current in the payment of all Assessments levied against the Member's Lot and not be subject to any suspension of voting privileges as a result of any disciplinary proceeding conducted in accordance with the due process and disciplinary hearing procedures of the Declaration and Civil Code sections 5900 et seq. Good Standing shall also be a prerequisite for being a candidate for election to the Board of Directors and for continued service on the Board, once elected to office (See Sections 7.04(b) and 7.07(c)(iv), below). An incumbent director who is a party to a Board approved payment plan to retire delinquent Assessments in accordance with Civil Code section 5665 and who is in compliance with the terms of that plan shall be deemed to be in Good Standing for purposes of continued Board service unless the terms of the payment plan call for the director to resign from office.

(k) If a provision of these Bylaws requires that the Association deliver a document by **"Individual Notice"** or **"Individual Delivery"** then the document must be delivered to the Members by one of the following methods:

- (i) First-class mail, postage prepaid, registered or certified mail, express mail, or overnight delivery by an express service carrier (addressed to the Member at his or her address appearing on the Association's records);
- (ii) E-mail, facsimile or other electronic means so long as the recipient has consented to receiving notice in that fashion. That consent may be revoked in a writing delivered to an officer of the Association or to the Association's manager or management company;
- (iii) If a Member has identified a secondary address for delivery of documents included in the Annual Budget Report or notices pertaining to Assessments or Assessment collections, the Association must deliver an additional copy of those notices to the secondary address that is identified (as well as to the primary address provided by the Member).

(l) **"Inspector(s) of Election"** means and refers to the person or persons appointed by the Board of Directors to tabulate ballots and report on the outcome of any election and to discharge the other duties and responsibilities stated in Civil Code section 5110(c) and Section 7.05(d), below. In accordance with Civil Code section 5110(a), there shall be either one or three Inspectors of Election, however the person(s) designated as such may appoint and oversee additional persons to verify signatures and to count and tabulate votes so long as those other designees are independent third parties. Although selection of the Inspector or Inspectors of Election remains in the discretion of the Board, the following individuals are eligible to serve as the Association's Inspector of Election: (i) an independent third party such as a volunteer poll worker with the County registrar of voters, a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy, a notary public, or the Association's legal counsel; (ii) Members of the Association who are not members of the Board of Directors or candidates for election to the Board. No person or business entity that is currently employed by, or under contract with, the Master Association may serve as an Inspector of Election.

(m) **"Lot"** means and refers to each residential Lot as shown on the Subdivision Map for the Development.

(n) **"Major Capital Improvements"** means and refers to any major component of the Development for which the Association has the maintenance, repair, and replacement responsibility under the Declaration. If a Major Capital Improvement has a useful life of thirty (30) years or less, it must be included in the Association's Reserve Study (see Section 12.08, below).

(o) **"Majority of a Quorum"**, whenever that phrase is used in these Bylaws, means the vote of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting or by written or secret ballot when the number of Members attending the membership meeting or the number of ballots cast by ballot equals or exceeds the quorum requirement specified in Section 5.05, below, which votes also constitute a majority of the required quorum. For purposes of any Member vote to approve increases in the Regular Assessment that require Member approval or Special Assessments that

require Member approval pursuant to Civil Code section 5605, the minimum quorum for valid Member action is more than fifty percent (50%) of the Members (See section 5.05(a)(i), below).

(p) **"Operating Rule"** shall be as defined in Section 13.02(a), below, and Section 3.07(c) of the Declaration. A **"Rule Change"** is also defined in those Sections of these Bylaws and the Declaration.

(q) **"Property"** means and refers to the real property (Lots and Common Areas) comprising the Sterling Pointe common interest development.

(r) **"Reserves"** and **"Reserve Accounts"** **"Reserves"** and **"Reserve Accounts"** mean and refer to those funds, if any, that the Board of Directors of the Association has identified and set aside in one or more Reserve Accounts for use to defray the future repair or replacement of, or additions to, the Major Capital Improvements within the Development that the Association is obligated to maintain, repair and eventually replace. The obligation of common interest owner associations to contribute funds in Reserve Accounts is set forth in California Civil Code sections 5550 through 5570. However, within the Development there are currently no Major Capital Improvements that the Association must maintain that would require the regular evaluation and funding of capital replacement Reserves, given the fact that the private roads within the Development are maintained pursuant to the Permanent Road Division. The Board of Directors has made the reasonable determination that the annual budget of the Association need not include a component for Reserves to fund Major Capital Improvements unless and until the County ceases to provide road maintenance within the Development.

(s) **"Subdivision Map"** means and refers to that certain map entitled "Sterling Pointe Estates", which was filed for record in the Office of the Placer County Recorder on July 3, 1997, at Book "T" of Maps, Page 93.

(t) **"Town"** means and refers to the incorporated Town of Loomis, County of Placer, State of California.

(u) **"Voting Power"** means those Members who are eligible to vote for the election of directors or with respect to any other matter, issue or proposal properly presented to the Members for approval at the time any determination of Voting Power is made. To be part of the Voting Power a Member must be in Good Standing.

(v) Other Definitions Incorporated by Reference. Any other capitalized terms in these Bylaws that are not defined in this Article I, shall have the meanings given to those capitalized terms in the Declaration when used herein, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intention.

ARTICLE II LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE

The principal office of the Association will be located at such place within the Development as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate by resolution.

ARTICLE III MEMBERSHIP

Section 3.01. Members of the Association. Every Owner of a Lot within the Development is a Member of the Association. Membership in the Association is appurtenant to, and may not be separated from, ownership of a Lot in the Development.

Section 3.02. Term of Membership. Each Owner shall remain a Member until he or she no longer qualifies as such under Section 3.01, above. Upon the sale, conveyance or other transfer of an Owner's interest in a Lot, the Owner's membership interest appurtenant to the Lot shall automatically transfer to the Lot's new Owner(s).

Section 3.03. Multiple Ownership of Lots. Ownership of a Lot in the Development shall give rise to a single membership in the Association and each membership held by an Owner shall entitle the Owner(s) of a Lot to one vote on matters requiring the consent or approval of the Members. Accordingly, if more than one person owns a Lot, all of the co-Owners shall be deemed to be one Member for voting purposes, although all such Owners shall have equal rights as Members to use and enjoy the Common Areas and Common Facilities. Any one of the multiple Owners shall be entitled to vote the membership, unless the Secretary of the Association is notified in writing of the Owner designated by his or her co-Owners as having the sole right to vote the membership on their behalf. If such notification does not occur and more than one of the multiple Owners of a Lot attempts to vote the membership that is appurtenant to that Lot, the Inspector of Elections that has been appointed pursuant to Section 7.05(d), below, shall be empowered to disqualify the vote of that membership. However, the membership shall be considered for purposes of determining whether the quorum requirements applicable to the vote or meeting have been met. If a person owns more than one Lot in the Development, that Owner shall have one membership and membership voting rights with respect to each Lot owned.

Section 3.04. Furnishing Evidence of Membership. If requested by the Secretary of the Association, a new Owner shall provide the Secretary with confirmation of the Owner's status as such in the form of a duly recorded grant deed to the Lot that gives rise to the Owner's membership in the Association or a currently effective policy of title insurance for that Lot. Exercise of membership rights shall be further subject to the rules regarding record dates for notice, voting and actions by written ballot and eligibility for voting set forth in Section 5.08, below.

ARTICLE IV MEMBERSHIP VOTING

Section 4.01. Single Class of Membership. The Association shall have a single class of membership comprised of those persons who are Owners of Lots in the Development

Section 4.02. Member Voting Rights. On each matter submitted to a vote of the Members, whether at a meeting of the Members called and held pursuant to the provisions of these Bylaws, or a vote conducted by written ballot in accordance with Section 4.06, below, or a secret ballot conducted in accordance with Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g), and (h), below, each Member who is in Good Standing shall be entitled to have one vote for each Lot that

the Member owns. Single memberships in which two or more persons have an indivisible interest shall be voted as provided in Section 3.03, above. If a Lot is owned by a trust, corporation, partnership or other entity, the vote attributable to that Lot must be exercised by the trustee or settlor of the trust or by a duly authorized officer of the entity-Owner.

Section 4.03. Eligibility to Vote. Only Members in Good Standing, as defined in Section 1.04(j), above, shall be entitled to vote with respect to any matter requiring the consent or approval of the Members. A Member's Good Standing shall be determined as of the record date established in accordance with Section 5.08, below. In accordance with Civil Code section 5855, the Association shall be obligated to conduct a hearing in order to suspend a Member's voting privileges on the basis of the nonpayment of Assessments, as set forth in Section 13.06 of the Declaration.

Section 4.04. Manner of Casting Votes.

(a) Voting at Membership Meetings. Voting at any membership meeting may be by voice or by ballot; provided, however, that the voting in any election of directors or any other matter identified in subparagraph (e), below, shall be conducted by secret ballot in accordance with Civil Code sections 5110 through 5135 and Section 7.05 subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h), below. The vote on any other issue properly before a meeting of the Members shall be conducted by secret ballot when determined by the chairman of the meeting, in his or her discretion, or when requested by ten percent (10%) of the Members present at the meeting. In this context, the secret ballot need not comply with the double envelope secret balloting rules set forth in Section 7.05(b), below.

(b) Voting by Written Ballot. In addition to voting in person or by proxy at a meeting, Members' votes may be solicited by written ballot with respect to any issue including the election of directors in accordance with Sections 4.06 and 7.05, below. As noted in subparagraph (e), below, certain matters requiring the vote or consent of the Members must be conducted by use of a mailed secret ballot.

(c) Proxy Voting. Members otherwise eligible to vote at a meeting may do so in person or by proxy issued as provided in Section 4.05, below.

(d) Cumulative Voting. Each Member entitled to vote at any election of directors where two or more positions are to be filled shall have the right to cumulate his or her votes by giving one candidate a number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected, multiplied by the number of votes to which the Member is entitled, or by distributing his or her votes on the same principle among as many candidates as he or she desires. Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes, up to the number of directors to be elected, shall be elected.

(e) Secret Ballot Voting Requirements (Civil Code sections 5100-5135). California Civil Code section 5100(a) requires that the following actions requiring the vote or approval of the Members of the Association must be conducted by use of a secret mailed ballot, with the vote conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h), below.

- (i) any vote of the Members to approve an increase in the Regular Assessment or imposition of a Special Assessment where Member approval is required under Civil Code section 5605 and Article IV of the Declaration;
- (ii) any vote for the election or removal of directors;
- (iii) any vote to approve amendments to the Governing Documents; and
- (iv) any vote authorizing the granting of exclusive use of any portion of the Common Area pursuant to Civil Code section 4600.

Except for the meeting conducted pursuant to Section 7.05(f), below (i.e., a meeting convened to tabulate and announce the results of a vote conducted by the use of secret mailed ballots) a vote or election that is subject to the secret ballot voting requirements may be conducted entirely by mail.

Section 4.05. Proxies.

(a) Proxies, Generally. Any Member entitled to vote may do so either in person or by one or more agents authorized by a written proxy signed by the Member and filed with the secretary of the Association. Any proxy shall be for a term not to exceed eleven (11) months from the date of issuance, unless otherwise provided in the proxy, except that the maximum term of any proxy shall be three years from the date of execution.

(b) Effectiveness of Proxies. Every proxy continues in full force and effect until revoked by the issuing Member prior to the vote pursuant thereto subject to the maximum term of a proxy set forth in subparagraph (a), above. Any proxy issued hereunder shall be revocable by the person executing such proxy at any time prior to the vote pursuant thereto, by: (i) delivery to the secretary of a written notice of revocation, (ii) a subsequent proxy executed by the Member executing the prior proxy and presented to the meeting, or (iii) as to any meeting, by attendance at such meeting and voting in person by the Member executing the proxy. The dates contained on the forms of proxy presumptively determine the order of execution, regardless of the postmarks contained on the envelopes in which they are mailed. A proxy shall be deemed revoked when the Association secretary receives actual notice of the death or judicially declared incompetence of the Member issuing the proxy, or upon termination of such Member's status as an Owner of a Lot as provided in Section 3.01, above.

(c) Validity of Proxies With Respect to Certain Material Transactions. Any proxy given with respect to any of the matters described in this subparagraph (c) shall be valid only if the proxy form sets forth a general description of the nature of the matter to be voted on. The matters subject to this requirement are:

- (i) Removal of directors without cause;
- (ii) Filling of vacancies on the Board;

- (iii) Approval of contracts or transactions between the Association and one or more of its directors, or between the Association and a corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors has a material financial interest;
- (iv) Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation, these Bylaws or the Declaration;
- (v) Action to impose or increase any Association Assessment when the action requires Member approval under Article IV of the Declaration;
- (vi) The sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Association's assets otherwise than in the regular course of the Association's activities;
- (vii) Merger of the Association with another association of property owners or an amendment to an agreement of merger; and
- (viii) Voluntary dissolution of the Association.

(d) Limited Proxies and Proxies Issued In Director and Other Secret Ballot Elections.

(i) Limited Proxies. Any form of proxy distributed to ten (10) or more Members must afford an opportunity on the proxy to specify a choice between approval or disapproval of any matter or group of related matters intended, at the time the proxy is distributed, to be acted upon at the meeting for which the proxy is solicited. If the form of proxy lists one or more matters to be acted upon and the issuer of the proxy has specified a choice with respect to any such matter (including a preference in voting for candidates for election to the Board), the proxy holder shall be obligated to cast the vote represented by the proxy in accordance with the issuer's designated preference.

(ii) Proxies Issued In Connection With An Election of Directors. With respect to any proxy that is issued in connection with the election of directors or any other matter that is subject to Civil Code section 5100(a) (see Section 4.04(e), above) shall not be construed or used in lieu of the secret ballot that is required by that Code section. Any instruction given in a proxy issued for an election that is subject to Civil Code sections 5100 through 5135 (see Section 4.04(e), above) that directs the manner in which the proxy holder is to cast the vote, shall be set forth on a separate page of the proxy that can be detached and given to the proxy holder to retain. The proxy holder shall cast the issuing Member's vote by secret ballot in accordance with Section 7.05(b), below. The proxy may be revoked by the issuing Member prior to the receipt of the ballot by the inspector of elections as described in Section 7.05(d), below. If the ballot is marked by a Member "withhold" or otherwise marked in a manner indicating that the authority to vote for the election of directors is withheld, the proxy holder shall not vote the proxy either for or against the election of a director. If any proxy issued in connection with the election of directors directs the manner in which the proxy holder is to vote the proxy (i.e., for a specified

candidate or candidates) the proxy holder shall vote the secret ballot in accordance with the proxy issuer's instructions.

(e) Restriction or Elimination of Proxy Rights; Limitation on Authority. No amendment of the Articles or Bylaws repealing, restricting, or expanding proxy rights may be adopted without approval by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Voting Power of the Members represented and voting in accordance with the secret ballot voting procedures set forth in Section 7.05(b), below.

(f) Proxy Rules for Memberships Held by More Than One Person. Where two or more persons constitute a Member, any proxy with respect to the vote of such Member may be signed by one or more of such persons so long as no more than one proxy is issued with respect to any single membership.

Section 4.06. Action by Written Ballot Without a Meeting.

(a) Definition of Written Ballot. A "written ballot" is a ballot which is mailed or otherwise distributed to every Member entitled to vote on the matter and which complies with the requirements of this Section. The term "written ballot" does not include a ballot distributed to Members at a meeting for purposes of conducting a vote of the Members at such meeting.

(b) Written Ballots, Generally. Any matter or issue requiring the vote of the Members, including the election of directors, may be submitted for vote by written ballot without the necessity of calling a meeting of the Members, so long as the requirements for action by written ballot set forth in this Section are met. The determination to seek Member approval for Association actions in this fashion shall be made by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

Once the determination is made to seek Member approval by written ballot, the Board shall establish a record date (see Section 5.08(a)(iii), below) and distribute a written ballot to every Member in Good Standing by General Delivery not less than thirty (30) days prior to the deadline for voting.

(c) Content of Written Ballots. Any written ballot distributed to the Members to vote on any issue other than the election of directors shall set forth the proposed action and provide an opportunity to specify approval or disapproval of the proposal. Written ballots distributed for the election of directors shall list all candidates who are candidates for election to the Board as of the date when the written ballots are mailed or delivered to the Members and the written ballots shall comply with the secret ballot voting requirements of California Civil Code sections 5100 through 5135 and Section 7.05(b), below, by being prepared in a form that requires that the ballot, itself, not be signed by the voter or otherwise present any identification of the voter by name, Residence or Lot number or address.

The mailed ballots shall be accompanied by two preaddressed envelopes with instructions on how to return the ballots by a stated deadline in order to be counted. Those instructions shall state, at a minimum, that the ballot itself is not to be signed by the voter, but rather is to be inserted into an envelope that is sealed. That sealed envelope shall then be inserted into a second envelope that is also sealed. In the upper left hand corner of the second envelope, the voter shall be instructed to print and sign his or her name, address, and Residence or Lot number that

entitles him or her to vote in the election. This second (outside) envelope shall be addressed to the Inspector(s) of Election and the envelope may be mailed or delivered by hand to a location specified by the Inspector(s) of Election. The Member may request a receipt for delivery.

(d) Balloting Time Requirements. Written ballots shall be distributed to all eligible Members in Good Standing at least thirty (30) days prior to the final date the written ballots must be received by the Association in order to be counted. All written ballots shall provide a reasonable deadline for the return of written ballots to the Association in order to be counted. The deadline for the return of secret written ballots distributed to conduct an election of directors shall be established to coincide with the date of the annual Board or membership meeting at which the Members' ballots are to be tabulated (although the actual final deadline for the return of election ballots can be stated as being the close of business on the last business day preceding the date of that meeting in order to facilitate the tabulation of ballots).

Except in the case of written ballots distributed in the election of directors in accordance with this Section 4.06 and California Civil Code section 5115, the time fixed for the return of written ballots may only be extended if the Board so notifies the Members on the face of the ballot or in the balloting solicitation materials accompanying the ballot and then for no more than two (2) successive periods of thirty (30) days each. If the right to extend the balloting period has been properly reserved, the Board's decision to extend the deadline for the return of ballots shall be agendized and acted on at a meeting of the Board that is open to attendance by the Members (see Section 8.06, below).

(e) Requirements for Valid Member Action by Written Ballot. Membership approval by written ballot shall only be valid if: (i) the number of votes cast by ballot within the time established by the Board for the return of ballots equals or exceeds the quorum (as specified in Section 5.05, below), that would have been required to be present at a membership meeting if such a meeting had been convened to vote on the proposal; and (ii) the number of affirmative votes equals or exceeds the number of affirmative votes that would have been required to approve the action at a formal membership meeting. In the case of the election of directors, those candidates who receive the highest number of votes, up to the total number of positions on the Board to be filled, shall be the successful, elected candidates. In accordance with Civil Code section 5115(b), a quorum shall be required only if so stated in the Governing Documents or other provisions of law. If a quorum is required, each ballot received by the inspector of elections shall be treated as a Member present at a meeting for purposes of establishing a quorum.

(f) Solicitation Rules. Written ballots shall be solicited in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 5.04, below, pertaining to issuance of notice of Members' meetings. All solicitations of written ballots shall indicate: (i) the number of responses needed to meet the quorum requirement for valid action; (ii) the time by which the written ballot must be received by the Association in order to be counted; and (iii) the percentage of affirmative votes necessary to approve the measure. Written ballots that are distributed in connection with director elections and other membership votes that are subject to the secret ballot voting procedures that are set forth in Civil Code sections 5110 through 5135 (see Section 4.04(e), above) must also conform with those secret ballot voting requirements

(g) Additional Balloting Procedures. If deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, the written ballot shall be conducted in accordance with such additional procedures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Section or applicable State law, as may be prescribed by a firm of public accountants of or by the Association's legal counsel, who may also be retained to supervise the secrecy and conduct of the balloting process.

(h) Notification of Results of Balloting Process. Upon tabulation of the written ballots, the Board shall notify the Members of the outcome of the vote within thirty (30) days following the close of the balloting process and tabulation of the ballots. If the number of written ballots cast with respect to any matter prior to conclusion of the stated balloting period is insufficient to satisfy the minimum quorum requirements for valid Member action, the Board shall so notify the Members. Written ballots that are solicited with respect to any matter identified in Section 4.04(e), above, shall be tabulated at a duly noticed meeting of the Board or the Members that is open to attendance by all Members (Civil Code section 5120(a)).

(i) Prohibition of Revocation of Written Ballots. Once cast, a written ballot may not be revoked.

(j) Conduct of Informational Meetings. Use of the written ballot procedures set forth in this Section 4.06 shall not preclude the Association from also conducting informational meetings of the Members to provide information or a forum during the prescribed balloting period or from scheduling a Board or membership meeting to coincide with the culmination of the prescribed balloting period.

Section 4.07. Majority Vote of Members Represented Required for Valid Action. In any vote of the Members, whether conducted at a meeting or by use of a mailed written or secret ballot, the affirmative vote of a Majority of a Quorum of the Members who are entitled to vote and voting on any matter (other than the election of directors) shall be the act of the Members, unless the vote of a greater number is required by the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law (Cal. Corp. Code section 7110 et seq.) the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act (Cal. Civil Code section 4000 et seq.) or by the Governing Documents of the Association. In the case of director elections, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes, up to the number of directors to be elected, shall be elected to fill the vacancies.

ARTICLE V MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Section 5.01. Place of Meeting and Conduct of the Meeting. The meetings of the Members shall be held at the offices of the Association within the Development or at such other reasonable place (within the County) and at such time as may be designated by notice of the Board of the meeting. Unless unusual conditions exist, meetings of the Members shall not be held outside of the County. The Board shall permit any Member to speak at any meeting of the membership of the Association (Civil Code section 5000), although the Board shall be entitled to impose reasonable time limits, applicable to all Members, to speak during membership meetings or other reasonable protocols such as restricting Members to speak on particular agenda items only when that item comes up for discussion on the meeting agenda.

Section 5.02. Annual Meeting. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Members in the month of December of each year, at a date, time and location that is set forth in the notice of the Annual Meeting.

Section 5.03. Special Meetings.

(a) Persons Entitled to Call Special Meetings. A majority of the Board, the president or five percent (5%) or more of the Members may call special meetings of the Members at any time to consider any lawful business of the Association.

(b) Procedures for Calling Special Meetings Requested by Members. If a special meeting is requested by five percent (5%) or more of the Members, rather than being called by the Board of Directors or the President, the request shall be submitted by such Members in writing, specifying the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted or the matters that the petitioning Members wish to discuss, and shall be delivered personally or sent by first-class, certified or registered mail or by telegraphic or other facsimile transmission to the President, the Vice President or the Secretary of the Association. Nothing contained in this subparagraph (b) shall be construed as limiting, fixing, or affecting the time when a meeting of Members may be held when the meeting is called by action of the Board of Directors or the president.

(c) Effect of Approval of Actions at a Special Membership Meeting for Which Voting by Secret Mailed Ballot is Required. In the event that a special meeting of the Members is called in response to a demand for the meeting received from petitioning Members pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, and a Majority of a Quorum of the Members present at the meeting approve an action that must be presented to the Members by use of a secret ballot in accordance with Section 4.04(e), above, the action taken by the Members at the special meeting to approve the proposed action is merely a directive to the Board of Directors to prepare and distribute a secret written ballot to all Members and to comply with the other secret ballot voting requirements and procedures set forth in Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h), below, so as to afford all Members the opportunity to vote on the proposal. It is only following the conduct of that mailed secret ballot vote and approval by the prescribed number or percentage of affirmative Member votes that the underlying action or amendment shall be approved and become effective.

Section 5.04. Notice of Members' Meetings.

(a) Requirement That Notice Be Given. Notice of all regular and special meetings of the Members shall be sent or otherwise given (in accordance with subparagraph (e), below) to each Member who is eligible to vote at the meeting as of the record date for notice established in accordance with Section 5.08, below.

(b) Time Requirements for Notice. Except in the case of membership meetings called in response to a valid demand therefore received from five percent (5%) or more of the Members, notice of membership meetings shall be given in the manner specified in subparagraph (e) of this Section, not less than ten (10) nor more than ninety (90) days before the date of the meeting. If notice is given by mail and the notice is not given by first-class,

registered or certified mail, the notice shall be given not less than twenty (20) days nor more than ninety (90) days before the meeting. When a special meeting of the Members is called in response to a valid Member demand, the Board shall be obligated to send the Members a notice of the special meeting of the Members within twenty (20) days following receipt of the Members' demand and the meeting must be held on a date which is not less than thirty-five (35) nor more than ninety (90) days following the receipt of the request. If notice of the meeting is not given by the Association's Board within the twenty (20) days after receipt of the request, the Members requesting the meeting may give the notice.

(c) Minimum Requirements Regarding Content of Notice. Notices of meetings of the Members shall specify the place, date, and hour of the meeting and: (i) in the case of a special meeting, the general nature of the business to be transacted, and no other business may in that case be transacted, or (ii) in the case of a regular meeting, those matters that the Board of Directors, at the time of giving the notice, intends to present for action by the Members; but any proper matter may be presented at the meeting for such action so long as a quorum is present. As stated in the following subparagraph (d), certain significant actions may only be acted upon by the Members when the notice of the meeting has informed the Members that the matter or action is on the agenda for action.

(d) Specification of Certain Significant Actions. If action is proposed to be taken at any membership meeting for approval of any of the following proposals, the notice shall also state the general nature of the proposal. Member action on such items is invalid unless the notice or written waiver of notice or consent states the general nature of the proposal(s):

- (i) Removing a director without cause;
- (ii) Filling vacancies on the Board of Directors under those circumstances where a vote of the Members is required pursuant to Section 7.07(f), below;
- (iii) Amending the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, these Bylaws or the Declaration in any manner requiring approval of the Members;
- (iv) Approving a contract or transaction between the Association and one or more of its directors, or between the Association and any corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors has a material financial interest;
- (v) Approving any change in the Association's Assessments in a manner requiring membership approval under the Declaration; or
- (vi) Voting upon any election to voluntarily terminate and dissolve the Association.

(e) Manner of Service. Notice of any meeting of the Members shall be given personally, by electronic transmission by the Association, or by mail or other means of written communication, addressed to a Member at the address of the Member appearing on the books of the Association or given by the Member to the Association for purposes of notice. Notices that are given by electronic transmission (meaning by facsimile telecommunication or electronic mail) by the Association are only valid if the transmission complies with Corporations Code section 20 which generally provides that the Member-recipient has provided the Association with an unrevoked consent to the receipt of notices by electronic transmission and the method of transmission is capable of creating a copy in legible tangible form. Furthermore, even when a proper Member consent to receipt of notices electronically has been provided, the Association shall use some other authorized means of notice if the electronic transmission is rejected consecutively on two occasions or if the person issuing the notice on behalf of the Association becomes aware of the inability to transmit the notice electronically.

If no address appears on the Association's books and no other has been given, notice shall be deemed to have been given if either: (i) notice is sent to that Member by first-class mail or telegraphic or other written communication to the Association's principal office, or (ii) notice is published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the County. Notice shall be deemed to have been given at the time when the notice is delivered personally or deposited in the mail (postage prepaid) or sent by telegram or other means of written or electronic communication to the recipient.

(f) Affidavit of Mailing. An affidavit of the mailing or other means of giving any notice of any Members' meeting may be executed by the secretary or the assistant secretary of the Association, and if so executed, shall be filed and maintained in the minute book of the Association. Such affidavit shall constitute prima facie evidence that proper notice was given.

Section 5.05. Quorum Requirements.

(a) Quorum Requirements Generally. The following quorum requirements must be satisfied in order to take valid action at any meeting of the Members, by written ballot in accordance with Section 4.06, above, or by secret ballot in accordance with Section 7.05(b), below.

(i) Quorum for Votes on Assessment Increases; Special Assessments; Certain Significant Board Actions. In the case of any secret ballot called or conducted for the purpose of voting on Assessment increases requiring membership approval (see Sections 4.02(b), 4.03(b) and 4.08 of the Declaration), or a vote of the Members to approve those matters requiring Member consent pursuant to Section 9.02(b), below, the quorum requirement for valid action on the proposal shall be the affirmative vote of a Majority of a Quorum of the Members, with the minimum quorum percentage being fifty percent (50%) of the Members (Civil Code section 5605). Accordingly, by way of example, if; an association had a 100 members, all in good standing and qualified to vote on an assessment increase, if exactly fifty (50) members voted in the election, the minimum quorum would be met and if twenty-six (26) of the votes supported the increase, the measure would pass.

(ii) Quorum for Valid Action on Other Matters. In the case of a membership meeting or any other action requiring the consent or approval of the Members for which a minimum quorum percentage is stated or required by law, the presence at a duly noticed meeting of Members in Good Standing entitled to cast, or of proxies entitled to cast, forty-five percent (45%) of the total Voting Power of the Members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for any action except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation, the Declaration or these Bylaws.

(b) Effect of Departure of Members From Meeting. The Members present at a duly called or duly held meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough Members to leave less than a quorum, if any action taken (other than adjournment) is approved by at least a majority of the Members required to constitute a quorum. If a quorum is never established for the meeting, a majority of those Members who are present at the meeting may vote to adjourn the meeting for lack of a quorum but no other action may be taken or business transacted.

(c) Application of Quorum Requirements to Votes Conducted by Secret Ballot. In any vote or election that is required to be conducted by use of a secret ballot meeting the requirements of Civil Code sections 5110 through 5135(see Sections 4.04(e), above, and Section 7.05(b), below) and any other membership vote that is conducted by use of the written balloting process described in Section 4.06, above, each ballot received by the Inspector(s) of Election from Members in Good Standing on or before the deadline established for the return of ballots shall be treated as a Member present at a meeting for purposes of establishing a quorum.

Section 5.06. Adjourned Meeting.

(a) Adjournment, Generally. The quorum for the adjourned meeting shall be 25% of the votes of the total voting power of the Association. Any Members' meeting, annual or special, may be adjourned to another time and/or place by the vote of the majority of Members present at the meeting. Unless there is an absence of a quorum (in which case no business other than adjournment may be transacted), at the reconvened meeting the Members may take any action that might have been transacted at the original meeting.

(b) Time Limitations for Reconvening an Adjourned Meeting. No meeting may be adjourned for more than forty-five (45) days. In addition, when adjournment is for lack of a quorum, the meeting shall be adjourned to a date that is not less than five (5) or more than thirty (30) days from the original meeting date.

(c) Notice Requirements for Adjourned Meetings. When a Members' meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the new meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if after adjournment a new record date is fixed for notice or voting or a new date for the adjourned meeting is, for any reason, established after adjournment, a notice of the time and place of the adjournment meeting must be given to each Member who on the record date for notice of the meeting is in Good Standing and thus entitled to vote at the meeting.

Section 5.07. Waiver of Notice or Consent by Absent Members.

(a) Waivers and Consents, Generally. If decisions are made or action is otherwise taken by the Members at a meeting where a quorum is present either in person or by proxy, but for which proper notice was not given to all Members for whatever reason, the decisions or actions made at that meeting will be valid if, either before or after the meeting, each Member entitled to vote who was not present at the meeting consents to the meeting by signing: (i) a written waiver of notice, (ii) a consent to holding the meeting, or (iii) an approval of the minutes. The waiver of notice or consent need not specify the purpose or general nature of business to be transacted at such meeting unless action was taken or is proposed to be taken with respect to any matters specified in Section 5.04(d), above, in which case, the waiver of notice or consent must state the general nature of the matter. All such waivers, consents or approvals shall be filed with the Association records or be made part of the minutes of the meeting.

(b) Effect of a Member's Attendance at a Meeting. Attendance by a Member at a meeting shall also constitute a waiver of any objections such person may have with respect to notice of that meeting, except when the Member attends the meeting for the sole purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of any business due to the inadequacy or illegality of the notice. Attendance at a meeting is not a waiver of any right to object to the consideration of matters not included in the notice of the meeting which are required to be described therein pursuant to Section 5.04(d), above, if that objection is expressly made at the meeting.

Section 5.08. Record Dates for Member Notice, Voting and Giving Consents.

(a) Record Dates Established By the Board of Directors. For the purpose of determining which Members are entitled to receive notice of any meeting, vote, act by written ballot without a meeting or exercise any rights in respect to any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix, in advance, a "record date" and only Members of record on the date so fixed are entitled to notice, to vote, or to take action by written ballot or otherwise, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any membership on the books of the Association after the record date, except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation, by agreement, or in the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law. The record dates established by the Board pursuant to this Section must be in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Record Date for Notice of Meetings. In the case of determining those Members entitled to notice of a meeting, the record date shall not be more than ninety (90) days nor less than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting;

(ii) Record Date for Voting. In the case of determining those Members entitled to vote at a meeting, the record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting;

(iii) Record Date for Action By Written Ballot or Mailed Secret Ballot Without Meeting. In the case of determining Members entitled to cast written ballots or secret ballots the record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days before the day on which the first written or secret ballot is mailed or solicited; and

(iv) Record Date for Other Lawful Action. In the case of determining Members entitled to exercise any rights in respect to other lawful action requiring Member approval, the record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days prior to the date of such other action.

(b) Failure of Board to Fix a Record Date. If the Board, for any reason, fails to establish a record date, the following rules shall apply:

(i) Record Date for Notice of Meetings. The record date for determining those Members entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Members, shall be the business day preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, the business day preceding the day on which the meeting is held.

(ii) Record Date for Voting. The record date for determining those Members entitled to vote at a meeting of Members shall be the day of the meeting, or in the case of an adjourned meeting, the day of the adjourned meeting.

(iii) Record Date for Action by Written Ballot or Mailed Secret Ballot Without Meeting. The record date for determining those Members entitled to vote by written ballot or by mailed secret ballot on proposed Association actions without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board has been taken, shall be the day on which the first written or secret ballot is mailed or solicited. When prior action of the Board has been taken, it shall be the day on which the Board adopts the resolution relating to that action.

(iv) Record Date for Other Lawful Action. The record date for determining those Members entitled to exercise any rights in respect to any other lawful action shall be Members at the close of business on the day on which the Board adopts the resolution relating thereto, or the 60th day prior to the date of such other action, whichever is later.

(v) “Record Date” Means as of Close of Business. For purposes of this subparagraph (b) a person holding a membership as of the close of business on the record date shall be deemed the Member of record.

ARTICLE VI MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS

Subject to the provisions hereof and the provisions of the Declaration, the Members shall have the following rights:

Section 6.01. Use and Enjoyment of Common Areas by Members and Family. Each Member and the members of his or her Family who also reside in the Member’s Residence shall be entitled to the use and enjoyment of all roads and other Common Areas and Common Facilities within the Development.

Section 6.02. Assignment of Rights to Tenants and Lessees. Each Owner of a Lot in the Development shall have the right to assign his or her rights as a Member (other than voting rights) to a tenant or lessee residing within the Member’s Residence. Such assignment shall only be effective so long as the tenant or lessee is residing in said Residence and is in compliance with

the Declaration and the Association Rules as the same may exist from time to time. At all times the Owner shall remain responsible for compliance by Owner's lessee or tenant with the provisions of the Governing Documents.

Section 6.03. Invitees and Guests. The invitees and guests of a Member shall have the right to use and enjoy the roads and other Common Areas and Common Facilities within the Development, subject to the same obligations imposed on the Owner to observe the rules, restrictions and regulations of the Association as set forth in the Governing Documents.

Section 6.04. Association Rules and Regulations. The right of any person to use and enjoy the Common Areas and Common Facilities within the Development shall at all times be subject to the rules, limitations, and restrictions set forth in these Bylaws, in the Declaration and in the Association Rules, as promulgated by the Board from time to time in accordance with Section 3.07 of the Declaration and Civil Code sections 4340 through 4370 and 4765(a)(1). With the exception of the right of use of any roads within the Development, the Board shall have the right to impose monetary penalties or to temporarily suspend the use and enjoyment of any recreational Common Facilities for the failure of a Member to pay any Assessments when due under the Declaration, or to comply with any other rule or regulation imposed upon such Member, his or her tenants or guests, pursuant to the Governing Documents; provided, however, that any such suspension shall only be imposed after such person has been afforded the notice and hearing rights more particularly described in Section 13.06 of the Declaration. The adoption of certain Operating Rules, as defined in Section 13.02, below, are subject to statutory obligations to first publish the proposed rules or rule changes to the Members by General Notice, all as more particularly provided in Section 3.07(c) of the Declaration and Civil Code section 4360(a).

ARTICLE VII BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 7.01. General Association Powers. Subject to the provisions of the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law (California Corporations Code section 7110 et seq.), the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act (California Civil Code section 4000, et seq.) and any limitations contained in any of the Governing Documents of the Association relating to action required to be approved by the Members, the business and affairs of the Association shall be vested in and exercised by, the Association's Board of Directors. Subject to the limitations expressed in Section 10.03, below, the Board may delegate the management of the activities of the Association to any person or persons, management company or committee, provided, however, that notwithstanding any such delegation the activities and affairs of the Association shall continue to be managed and all Association powers shall continue to be exercised under the ultimate direction of the Board (California Corporations Code section 7210).

Section 7.02. Number and Qualification of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be comprised of three (3) persons who shall be Owners of Lots in the Development whose memberships are in Good Standing (as defined in Section 1.04(j), above).

Section 7.03. Term of Office; Staggered Terms of Office. Directors shall serve for a term of three (3) years, on a staggered term basis, with one director being elected each year.

Each director, including a director elected to fill a vacancy or elected at a special meeting of Members, shall hold office for the term for which the director has been elected and until a successor director has been elected and qualified, unless a director is removed from office in which case the director's term shall end on the effective date of his or her removal. Persons serving on the Board are limited to two (2) consecutive full terms of office, but can run again for election after being off of the Board for one year or more.

Section 7.04. Nomination of Directors; Qualifications for Candidacy.

(a) Right of Self-Nomination. In accordance with Civil Code section 5105(a)(3), any individual who is a Member in Good Standing shall have the right to place his or her name in nomination for election to the Board of Directors so long as the Member tenders written notice to the Board of Directors of his or her desire to run for election at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the election.

(b) Good Standing Requirement. In order to be eligible for nomination and election to the Board, the Association Secretary must certify that the candidate-Member is in Good Standing with the Association as defined in Section 1.04(j), above. Remaining current in the payment of Assessment obligations shall also be a continuing qualification for a sitting director's continued service on the Board of Directors (see Section 7.07(c)(iv), below).

(c) Nominating Committee. Although Members in Good Standing have a right of self-nomination under the Civil Code, the Board of Directors shall nevertheless have the discretion to appoint a Nominating Committee to assist the Board in its efforts to advertise an upcoming election, educate interested Members regarding the duties, obligations and standards for service as a director, advise the Board as to improvements or alterations in election procedures; and to assist in identifying as many interested and qualified candidates as possible.

Section 7.05. Election of Directors; Ballot Tabulation and Retention Requirements. The following procedures shall be followed in the election of directors and in the conduct of other Member votes that must be conducted by use of a double envelope, mailed secret ballot (see Section 4.04 (e), above). Under the limited circumstances described in subparagraph (i), below, in which at the close of nominations there are no more qualified candidates than positions on the Board to be filled in the election, the Inspector(s) of Election can affirm the candidates as the duly elected directors by acclamation and without necessity of conducting a vote by secret mailed ballot.

(a) Coordination of Director Elections to Coincide with Date of the Annual Meeting. In accordance with Civil Code section 5115 the annual election of directors must be conducted using a double envelope balloting process that is described in subparagraph (b), below, however the results of the balloting and thus the deadline for voting shall be scheduled to coincide with the annual meeting of the Members. In order to be in compliance with the Civil Code secret balloting procedures, the secret ballots shall be mailed to every Member at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the annual Membership meeting. However, if for any reason an annual meeting of the Members is not held or the directors are not elected in a secret balloting process that is scheduled to coincide with the date of the annual membership meeting, the directors may be elected using the same secret balloting procedures with the results of the

election being tabulated at a special meeting called for that purpose (see subparagraph (h)), below.

(b) Use of Secret Ballots and Ballot Completion Requirements. In accordance with Civil Code section 5115, secret ballots shall be used in the election of directors and with respect to other matters requiring the approval of the Members which are identified in Section 4.04(e), above. The secret ballots, together with two pre-addressed envelopes with instructions on how to return ballots, shall be mailed by first-class mail or delivered by the Association to every Member not less than thirty (30) days prior to the deadline for voting. In order to preserve the confidentiality of each Member's vote, the voter may not be identified by name, address, or Residence or Lot number on the ballot. Instead, the unsigned ballot shall be inserted into an envelope that is sealed and this sealed envelope is, itself, inserted into a second envelope that is sealed. In the upper left hand corner of the second envelope, a space or lines shall be presented where the voter can print and sign his or her name, address and Lot number. The second envelope shall be addressed to the Inspector(s) of Election who shall tally the votes. The envelope containing the ballot may be mailed or delivered by hand to the location specified by the Inspector(s) of Election (that location shall be stated in the balloting materials that are mailed to the Members). Any Member may request a receipt from the Inspector of Election to confirm delivery of his or her ballot. Once a secret ballot is received by the Inspector(s) of Election, it shall be irrevocable. The Inspector(s) of Election or the Inspector(s)' designee may verify the Member's information and signature on the outer envelope prior to the meeting at which ballots are tabulated.

(c) Determination of Election Results/Succession to Office. So long as the minimum quorum requirement for valid action has been met, the candidates receiving the highest number of votes, up to the number of vacancies to be filled in the election, shall be elected as directors and shall take office on January 1 of the next succeeding calendar year. In the event there is a tie vote between those candidates who receive the lowest number of votes necessary to qualify the candidate for election, the tie shall be broken by random drawing.

(d) Supervision of Election Process; Appointment of Inspector(s) of Election. In order to insure secrecy of ballots and fairness in the conduct of director elections, the Board of Directors shall select an independent third party or parties to serve as the Inspector(s) of Election. The number of Inspectors shall be one or three (see Section 1.04(l), above). The person or persons appointed to serve as Inspectors of Election shall have the full powers of an inspector of elections appointed by the Board pursuant to Corporations Code section 7614. Without limiting the foregoing, and in accordance with Civil Code section 5110(c), the Inspector(s) of Election shall do all of the following:

- (i) Determine the number of memberships that are in Good Standing and therefore entitled to vote and the Voting Power of each.
- (ii) Determine the existence of a quorum for conduct of the election (each ballot received by the Inspector(s) of Election from Members in Good Standing shall be treated as a Member present at a meeting for purposes of establishing a quorum). Even if a ballot is rejected by the Inspector(s) of Election for voting purposes due to

some irregularity or ambiguity relating to the manner in which the Member has marked the ballot to express his or her voting intentions, the ballot may be counted for quorum purposes if the Inspectors, in their discretion, have determined that the ballot was received, completed, and cast by a Member in Good Standing.

- (iii) The Inspector(s) of Election shall be the designated recipient(s) of all Member ballots. Sealed ballots shall at all times be in the custody of the Inspector(s) of Election or at a location designated by the Inspector(s) until after the tabulation of the vote and expiration of the time for challenging the election pursuant to Corporations Code section 7527, at which time custody of the ballots shall be transferred to the Association to be stored in a secure place for no less than one year after the date of the election.
- (iv) Hear and determine all challenges and questions in any way arising out of or in connection with the right to vote.
- (v) Count and tabulate all votes.
- (vi) Determine when the polls close.
- (vii) Determine the tabulated results of the election.
- (viii) Perform any acts as may be proper to the conduct of the election with fairness to all Members and in accordance with the Association Rules pertaining to the conduct of elections and sections 5100 through 5135 of the Civil Code.

Inspector(s) of Election must perform their duties impartially, in good faith, to the best of their ability, and as expeditiously as is practical. If there are three Inspectors of Election, the decision or act of a majority of the Inspectors shall be effective in all respects as the decision or act of all. Any report made by the Inspector(s) of Election is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the report.

(e) Limitations on Association Election Activities. In accordance with Section 9.02(a)(v), below, the Association shall be prohibited from using Association funds for campaign purposes, as defined in this Section, although this prohibition shall not apply to communications disseminated pursuant to an Association Rule that is intended to comply with the requirement imposed by Civil Code section 5105(a)(1) that all candidates have equal access to Association media to communicate points of view that are reasonably related to the election. As used in this subparagraph (e), “campaign purposes” means the use of Association funds to advocate the election or defeat of any candidate or the inclusion of a candidate’s photograph or the prominent presentation of a candidate’s name in any communication from the Association or the Board within thirty (30) days of the election (excepting the ballot and the balloting materials or communications that are made to comply with the equal access requirements for all candidates pursuant to Civil Code section 5105(a)(1).

(f) Requirements for the Counting and Tabulation of Ballots. In accordance with Civil Code Section 5120(a), the designated Inspector(s) of Election or the Inspector(s)' independent designee must count and tabulate the votes in public at a properly noticed open meeting of the Board of Directors or the Members. This tabulation can take place at the Annual Meeting or at a duly convened Board or membership meeting conducted promptly thereafter which is open to attendance by the Members. Any candidate or other Member of the Association may witness the counting and tabulation of the votes. No person, including a Member of the Association or an employee of the Association's management company, if any, shall open or otherwise review any ballot prior to the time and place at which the ballots are counted and tabulated by the Inspector(s) of Election. Nevertheless, to facilitate the timely conduct of the election, the Inspector(s) of Election or the Inspector(s)' duly appointed independent designees may verify the Member's information and signature on the outer envelope of the secret ballot prior to the meeting at which ballots are tabulated. Once a secret ballot is received by the Inspector(s) of Election it shall be irrevocable.

(g) Announcement of the Results of the Election. The tabulated results of the election shall be promptly reported by the Inspector(s) of Election to the Board of Directors of the Association and shall be recorded in the minutes of the next meeting of the Board and shall be available for review by Members of the Association. Within fifteen (15) days of the election, the Board shall give General Notice to all Members of the tabulated results of the election. Civil Code section 5120 (b).

(h) Retention of Ballots. After tabulation the ballots shall remain in the custody of the Inspector(s) of Election until such time as the period for challenging the election pursuant to Corporations Code section 7527 has expired, whereupon the Inspector(s) shall deliver the ballots to the Association to be stored in a secure place for no less than one year after the date of the election. In the event of a recount or other challenge to the election process, the Association shall, upon written request, make the ballots available for inspection and review by Association Members or their authorized representatives. In order to ensure that ballots are not tampered with or removed, entirely, the Inspector(s) of Election shall be entitled to be in attendance at any such inspection. In the event that a recount of the ballots is required, the recount shall be conducted in a manner that shall preserve the confidentiality of each Member's vote.

(i) Election by Acclamation. If in any election of directors the number of candidates nominated (by the nominating committee or by self-nomination) on the date set for the close of nominations for open seats on the Board equals the number of directors seats then up for election, then the Inspector(s) of Election may declare that the nominees have been elected by acclamation and dispense with the requirement and expense of mailing, counting and tabulating the ballots cast for the election, as contemplated by Civil Code sections 5115 through 5125 and subparagraphs (b) and (f), above. Such election by acclamation shall be deemed to satisfy the obligations and requirements of the Civil Code section 5100 through 5110 and conducting an election by the use of secret ballots shall not be required in that situation. The authority conferred by this subparagraph (i) shall not affect the Association's obligation to adopt reasonable nomination and election procedures as required by Civil Code section 5105, including the adoption of qualification for candidates, fair procedures for nomination (including self-nomination) and the selection of one or three Inspectors of Election to perform the duties and

responsibilities sated in subparagraphs (d) through (h), above to the extent that they apply to an election by acclamation.

Section 7.06. Conflicts of Interest. The provisions of Corporations Code sections 7233 and 7234 (relating to the manner in which transactions involving the Association in which a director(s) have a material financial interest must be approved either by a disinterested vote of the Board or by a disinterested vote of the Members) shall apply to any contract or other transaction authorized, approved, or ratified by the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board. Furthermore, a director or member of a committee shall not vote on any of the following matters:

- (a) Discipline of the director or committee member;
- (b) An Assessment against the director or committee member for damage to the Common Area or Common Facilities;
- (c) A request, by the director or committee member, for a payment plan for overdue Assessments;
- (d) A decision whether to foreclose on a lien on the Lot and Residence of the director or committee member;
- (e) Review of a proposed physical change to the Lot and Residence of the director or committee member, pursuant to Article V of the Declaration; and
- (f) A grant of Exclusive Use Common Area to the director or committee member.

Nothing in this Section 7.06 limits any other provision of law or the Governing Documents that govern a decision in which a director may have an interest and the Association Rules may include a Directors' Conflict of Interest Code that supplements or expands on this statutory list of what constitutes a conflict of interest or interested director transaction.

Section 7.07. Vacancies on Board of Directors.

(a) Vacancies, Generally. A vacancy or vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be deemed to exist on the occurrence of any of the following: (i) the death, resignation or removal of a director pursuant to subparagraphs (c) and (d) hereof; (ii) the Declaration by resolution of the Board of Directors of a vacancy of the office of a director who has been declared of unsound mind by an order of court or convicted of a felony or has been found by final order or judgment of any court to have breached a duty under Section 7230 and following of the California Mutual Benefit Nonprofit Corporation Law; (iii) an increase of the authorized number of directors; or (iv) the failure of the Members, in any election of directors, to elect the number of directors required to fill all vacancies in that election.

(b) Resignation of Directors. Except as provided in this subparagraph (b), any director may resign, which resignation shall be effective on giving written notice to the president,

the secretary, or the Board of Directors, unless the notice specifies a later time for the resignation to become effective. If the resignation of a director is stated (in the resignation document) to be effective at a future time, the Board of Directors may elect a successor to take office when the resignation becomes effective.

(c) Authority of Board to Remove Directors. Subject to the qualifications set forth in this subparagraph (c), the Board of Directors shall have the power and authority to remove a director and declare his or her office vacant if he or she:

- (i) has been declared of unsound mind by a final order of court;
- (ii) has been convicted of a felony;
- (iii) fails to attend three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Board of Directors which have been duly noticed in accordance with California Law and these Bylaws; or
- (iv) fails to remain in Good Standing with the Association, as defined in Section 1.04(j), above.

In exercising its discretion to remove a director for his or her failure to attend duly noticed meetings, the Board may consider in mitigation such matters as: medical hardship, business travel, financial hardships, or other factors, being mindful, however, to the benefits that accrue to the Members, as a whole, from the active and regular participation of the full Board of Directors.

In the event that the basis for removal of an incumbent director is the director's failure to remain current in the payment of Assessment obligations to the Association, the Board shall take no action to declare the delinquent director's seat to be vacated unless and until the director has received the Pre-Lien Delinquency Notice prescribed in Section 4.10(b)(i) of the Declaration and Civil Code section 5660 and a period of at least thirty (30) days has elapsed following delivery of that Notice to the Director without payment in full of all delinquent Assessments and other duly levied fees, interest, and reasonable costs of collection. An incumbent director who is a party to a Board-approved payment plan to retire delinquent assessments in accordance with Civil Code section 5665 and who is in compliance with the terms of that plan shall be deemed to be in Good Standing for purposes of continued Board service unless the terms of the payment plan call for the director to resign from office.

(d) Authority of Members to Remove Directors. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (c), (e), (f), and (g) of this Section 7.07, any or all directors may be removed without cause if such removal is approved by a vote of the Members. Such action is to be conducted in accordance with the secret ballot voting requirements set forth in Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g) and (h), above.

(e) Removal by Court Action. The Placer County Superior Court may, in response to a suit filed by any director or the lesser of twenty (20) Members or five (5%) percent of the Members, remove any director determined to be guilty of fraudulent or dishonest acts or

gross abuse of authority or discretion with reference to the Association. The Association shall be made a party to any such action.

(f) Filling of Vacancies. Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director unless the vacancy is created through removal of a director by action of the Members in which case the vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the Members conducted by secret ballot in accordance with Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b) (d), (f), (g), and (h), above. Furthermore, the Members may elect a director or directors at any time to fill any vacancy or vacancies not filled by the directors by an election conducted in accordance with Section 7.05, above.

(g) Reduction in the Number of Directors. No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director from office prior to expiration of that director's stated term.

ARTICLE VIII MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 8.01. Place of Meetings; Meetings by Conference Telephone.

(a) Permitted Locations for Board Meetings. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b), below, regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any place within the Development or the County that has been designated from time to time by resolution of the Board and stated in the notice of the meeting. In the absence of such designation, regular meetings shall be held at the principal office of the Association. The location of Board meetings shall ordinarily be within the Development unless in the judgment of the Board a larger meeting room is required than exists within the Development in which case the meeting room selected shall be as close as possible to the Development.

(b) Requirements for Conducting Board Meetings by Conference Telephone or Other Electronic Means. A regular or special meeting of the Board may be held by conference telephone, electronic video screen communications, or other communications equipment so long as the requirements of this subparagraph (b) are satisfied. Participation in a meeting through the use of conference telephone pursuant to this Section constitutes presence in person at the meeting as long as all directors, Members and other permitted meeting participants, if any, participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a meeting through the use of electronic video screen communication or other communications equipment (other than a conference telephone) constitutes presence in person at the meeting so long as each director participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other directors concurrently and each director is given the means of participating in all matters coming before the Board. In accordance with Civil Code section 4090(b) a telephone conference meeting of the Board shall be conducted in a manner that protects the rights of Members to attend the meeting (or the portion of a telephone conference meeting that is open to attendance by the Members pursuant to Section 8.06(a), below), and that meeting or portion of the meeting shall be audible to the Members in at least one physical location that is specified in the notice of the teleconference Board meeting and at least one director shall be present at that location.

Section 8.02. Annual Meeting of Directors. In January of each year, the Board of Directors shall hold a regular meeting for the purpose of organization, election of officers, and the transaction of other business. Notice of this meeting shall not be required.

Section 8.03. Other Regular Meetings. Ordinarily, regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be conducted at least monthly; provided, however, that regular meetings can be held as infrequently as every quarter if the Board's business does not justify more frequent meetings. In order to comply with Civil Code section 5500 (the obligation of the Board to review actual fiscal performance of the Association to budgeted projections of fiscal performance that had been provided to the Members as part of the Annual Budget Report) in no event shall the Board meet on less than a quarterly basis. If the Board adopts an annual schedule for the conduct of regular meetings (such as a schedule that calls for regular meetings to be held at a specific time and location on the third Thursday of each month) and that schedule is communicated to all directors and to all Members at the inception of the year, no further notice of a regular meeting shall be required unless the date, time or location for a particular regular meeting is changed for any reason, in which case, notice shall be provided to all directors and to the Members in accordance with Section 8.05, below.

Section 8.04. Special Meetings of the Board. Special meetings of the Board of Directors for any purpose may be called at any time by the President or any two (2) directors.

Section 8.05. Notice of Board Meetings.

(a) Minimum Time Requirements for Giving Notice to Directors. In the case of any special meeting of the Board, and if the Board has not fixed the time and location for regular meetings and provided each director with the schedule for the conduct of regular meetings, notice shall be communicated to each Board member not less than four (4) days prior to the date of the meeting; provided, however, that if the meeting qualifies as an Emergency Meeting (as defined in subparagraph (e), below) or is a special meeting that can be called in executive session (Section 8.06(e), below) the time for providing notice is forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting, unless notice is given by first-class mail in which case the four (4) day notice requirement remains in effect. Notice of a meeting of the Board need not be given to any director who has signed a waiver of notice or a written consent to the conduct of the meeting or an approval of the minutes of the meeting (whether before or after the meeting) or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at the commencement of the meeting, the lack of notice to that director.

(b) Manner of Giving Notice to Directors. Each director shall be entitled to receive notice of meetings by any one of the following means: by first-class mail, by personal delivery, by telephone, including a voice messaging system or other system or technology designed to record and communicate messages, by facsimile, electronic mail, or other electronic means (so long as the director has provided his or her consent to the receipt of notices by electronic transmission).

(c) Notice Contents. The notice of any meeting of the Board shall state the time, place, and purpose of, and the agenda for, the meeting.

(d) Members' Right to Receive Notice of Board Meetings. All Members of the Association shall be given notice of the time and place of all Board meetings (as defined in Section 8.06(a), below), except for "Emergency Meetings" (as defined in subparagraph (e), below), at least four (4) days prior to the date of the meeting. Unless an executive session meeting of the Board is called as an Emergency Meeting, Members are entitled to receive notice of executive session meetings at least two (2) days prior to the meeting, even though the Members may be excluded from attending the executive session under most circumstances (see Section 8.06(e)(iii), below, for Members' limited right of attendance). Notices of Board meetings shall include the agenda for the meeting and shall be given by any method of delivery constituting General Notice, unless a particular Member has notified the Association that he or she desires to have notices of Board meetings sent by some form of Individual Delivery. So long as a Member has consented to receipt of notices by email or other electronic transmission, notice of Board meetings may also be given to that consenting Member by electronic means (Civil Code section 4040(a)(2)).

In addition to the foregoing General Notice requirements for Members, Civil Code section 5855(a) provides that if a particular Member or Members are scheduled for possible disciplinary action on the agenda for a Board meeting, the Board must notify the subject Member(s) in writing, by either personal delivery or Individual Delivery at least ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting. Any such special notice of possible disciplinary action must contain, at a minimum, the date, time and location of the meeting, the nature of the alleged violation for which the Member(s) is/are being considered for disciplinary action, and a statement that the Member(s) has/ have a right to attend the meeting and address the Board concerning the disciplinary matter. The Board shall meet in executive session if requested by the Member who is the subject of the possible disciplinary action.

(e) Definition of an Emergency Meeting. For purposes of the Member notification requirements set forth in subparagraph (d), above, an "**Emergency Meeting**" of the Board is defined in Civil Code section 4923 to mean a meeting called by the president or by any two members of the Board (other than the president) under circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen which require immediate attention and possible action by the Board and which of necessity make it impracticable to provide prior notice to the Members as required by the Open Meeting Act (see Section 8.06, below). Notice of Emergency Meetings must still be provided to each director (unless the director signs a waiver of notice, in accordance with Section 8.08, below) at least four days in advance of the meeting if the notice is given by mail and at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting when notice is delivered to a director by one of the other means stated in Section 8.05(b), above.

Section 8.06. Attendance by Members; Common Interest Development Open Meeting Act Provisions. The following provisions reflect the California Common Interest Development Open Meeting Act (California Civil Code section 4900 through 4950):

(a) Meetings Generally Open to Members; Definition of What Constitutes a "Meeting." With the exception of executive session meetings of the Board (see subparagraph (e), below), any Member of the Association may attend meetings of the Board of Directors. For purposes of the Open Meeting Act, the term "meeting" includes (i) any congregation of a majority of the members of the Board at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate

upon any item of business that is within the authority of the Board, except those matters that may be discussed in executive session; and (ii) a teleconference in which a majority of the members of the Board, in different locations, are connected by electronic means, through audio or video or both (Civil Code section 4090). The Board may not take action on any item of business, as so defined, outside of a meeting, as so defined and use of a series of electronic transmissions (including emails) to conduct a meeting is not permitted except as a means of conducting an Emergency Meeting as defined in Section 8.05(e), above, if all members of the Board individually or collectively consent in writing to that form of Emergency Meeting. Written consent to conduct an Emergency Meeting may be transmitted electronically by the directors. In other respects, the authority that is generally conferred on nonprofit boards by California Corporations Code section 7211(b) to take action by unanimous written consent is not authorized under the Common Interest Development Open Meeting Act.

A Member of the Association shall be entitled to attend a teleconference meeting of the Board that is conducted in accordance with Section 8.01(b), above, or the portion of a teleconference meeting that is open to attendance by the Members, and that meeting or portion of the meeting shall be audible to the Members in a location specified in the notice of the meeting.

The phrase “item of business,” as used in the Open Meeting Act means any action within the authority of the Board, except those actions that the Board has validly delegated to any other person or persons, managing agent, officer of the association, or committee of the Board comprising less than a majority of the directors (Civil Code section 4155). Accordingly, if any number of directors congregate for the purpose of generally discussing or receiving advice or instruction on matters of general interest to the Members and/or the Development or matters related to laws or regulations governing common interest developments or nonprofit mutual benefit corporations, and the topics of discussion are not pending or scheduled as intended or possible action items for the Association, the congregation is not a “meeting” that is subject to the open meeting requirements of this Section 8.06. In the event that the decision is made to delegate authority to take certain actions to persons who are not directors or to a committee of the Board comprised of less than a majority of directors, the resolution authorizing that delegation shall clearly state the purpose of the delegation and the scope of authority that is being delegated.

(b) Right of Members to Speak at Meetings. The Board of Directors shall permit any Member to speak at any meeting of the Members or of the Board of Directors, except for Board meetings that are held in executive session pursuant to subparagraph (e), below. Reasonable time limitations can be imposed by the Board or the chairman of the meeting on presentations or statements by Members and, in the case of Board meetings, the agenda for the meeting can designate a specific time for Member statements and comments. Civil Code section 4925(b).

(c) Meeting Agendas; General Restriction of Action to Items on the Agenda. As required by Civil Code section 4920(d) any notice of Board meetings that is required by law to be distributed or made available to the Members must include an agenda for the meeting. Except as provided in subparagraphs (i) through (iv) of this subparagraph (c) or subparagraph (d), below, the Board of Directors may not discuss or take action on any item at a non-Emergency Meeting of the Board unless the item was placed on the agenda that was included in

the notice given to the Members. Members who are not on the Board may, however, speak on issues that are not on the agenda (Civil Code section 4930(a)). Notwithstanding the general rule that Board actions must be restricted to items shown on the meeting agenda, a member of the Board of Directors, a managing agent or other agent of the Board, or a member of the staff of the Board of Directors may do any of the following (Civil Code section 4930(b)):

(i) Directors, managing agents and other agents or staff members of the Board may briefly respond to statements made or question posed by a person speaking at an open Board meeting;

(ii) Directors, managing agents and other agents or staff members of the Board may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on the director's own activities, whether in response to a question posed by a Member or passed on the director's own initiative;

(iii) The Board or any director may provide reference to, or provide other resources for factual information to, the Board's managing agent or other agents or staff;

(iv) The Board or any director may request the managing agent of the Association or other agents or staff to report back to the Board at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct the managing agent, other agents or staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda;

(d) Authority to Take Action On Certain Items Not on the Published Agenda. Notwithstanding the general rule that Board actions must be restricted to items shown on the Board meeting agenda, the Board of Directors may take action on any item of business not appearing on the posted meeting agenda under any of the following conditions (Civil Code section 4930(d)):

(i) Upon a determination made by a majority of the Board of Directors present at the meeting that an emergency situation exists. An Emergency Situation exists if there are circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen by the Board, that require immediate attention and possible action by the Board, and that, of necessity, make it impracticable to provide notice.

(ii) Upon a determination made by the Board by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board who are present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of total membership of the Board is present at the meeting, by a unanimous vote of the Board Members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the Board after the agenda for the meeting was posted and distributed to the Members; or

(iii) The item appeared on an agenda that was posted and distributed pursuant to the Members for a prior meeting of the Board of Directors and, at the prior meeting, action on the item was continued to the meeting at which the action is taken.

Before discussing any item pursuant to this subparagraph (d), the Board of Directors shall openly identify the item to the Members in attendance at the meeting.

(e) Executive Session Board Meetings.

(i) Definition of What Constitutes an Executive Session. An executive session meeting of the Board is a meeting that is conducted by the Board of Directors that is not open to attendance by all Members and which is convened to consider and potentially to act upon one or more of the following matters only (Civil Code section 4935(a)): (i) litigation in which the Association is or may become a party; (ii) matters relating to the formation of contracts with third parties; (iii) Member discipline; (iv) personnel matters, or (v) to meet with a Member, upon the Member's request, regarding the Member's payment of Assessments pursuant to a payment plan, as specified in n Civil Code section 4935(c).

(ii) Manner in Which Executive Session Meetings May be Called. The Board can adjourn for purposes of meeting in an executive session, on the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at a meeting that is open to attendance by the Members at which a quorum has been established or an executive session meeting can be called independent from any open meeting of the Board (Civil Code section 4935(a)).

(iii) Executive Sessions to Address Member Disciplinary Matters. The Board must meet in executive session if requested by a Member who may be subject to a fine, penalty, or other form of discipline and the Member who is the subject of the disciplinary proceeding shall be entitled to attend the executive session.

(iv) Executive Sessions Called to Meet With a Delinquent Member. In the event that a Member who has received a Pre-Lien Notice from the Association pursuant to Civil Code section 5660 (regarding an Assessment delinquency) requests a meeting before the Board in executive session to discuss a payment plan, the Board shall meet with the Member within forty-five (45) days following receipt of the Member's request, so long as the request is mailed within fifteen (15) days of the postmark of the Pre-Lien Notice.

(v) Reporting of Executive Session Meetings in the Minutes. Any matter discussed in executive session shall be generally noted in the minutes of the immediately following Board meeting that is open to the entire membership (Civil Code section 4935(e)). Although the phrase "generally noted in the minutes" is not further defined in Civil Code section 4935(e), any description of the actions or topics that are appropriately discussed or acted upon in an executive session meeting should be described in a manner that is consistent with the purpose and intent of the executive session, namely to preserve the confidentiality of what was discussed and the opinions that were expressed during the meeting.

(f) Board Meeting Minutes; Right of Members of Obtain Minutes. The minutes, minutes proposed for adoption that are marked to indicate draft status, or a summary of the minutes, of any meeting of the Board of Directors, other than minutes of an executive session, shall be available to the Members within thirty (30) days of the meeting (Civil Code section 4950(a)). The minutes, proposed minutes, or summary minutes shall be distributed to any Member upon request and upon reimbursement of the Association's costs in making that distribution. Members of the Association shall be notified in the Association's Annual Policy Statement distributed to the Members pursuant to Civil Code section 5310 of their right to have

copies of the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors, and how and where those minutes may be obtained.

Section 8.07. Quorum Requirements. A majority of the authorized number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn as provided in Section 8.09, below. Every act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present shall be regarded as the act of the Board of Directors, subject to the provisions of the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law, especially those provisions relating to: (i) approval of contracts or transactions in which a director has a direct or indirect material financial interest, (ii) appointment of committees, and (iii) indemnification of directors. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business, notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors below a quorum, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting, or such greater number as is required by these Bylaws, the Articles or by law.

Section 8.08. Waiver of Notice. The transaction of any meeting of the Board of Directors, however called and noticed or wherever held, shall be as valid as though taken at a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if: (a) a quorum is present, and (b) either before or after the meeting, each of the directors not present, individually or collectively, signs a written waiver of notice, a consent to holding the meeting, or an approval of the minutes. The waiver of notice or consent need not specify the purpose of the meeting. All waivers, consents, and approvals shall be filed with the Association records or made a part of the minutes of the meeting and shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the Board. The requirement of notice of a meeting shall also be deemed to have been waived by any director who attends the meeting without protesting the lack of proper notice either before or at the inception of the meeting.

Section 8.09. Adjournment. A majority of the directors present, whether or not constituting a quorum, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. If the meeting is adjourned for more than twenty-four (24) hours, notice of adjournment to any other time or place shall be given prior to the time of the adjourned meeting to the directors who are not present at the time of the adjournment. Except as provided above, notice of adjournment need not be given.

Section 8.10. Compensation of Directors, Officers, and Committee Members. Directors, officers and members of committees shall not be entitled to compensation for their services as such, although they may be reimbursed for such actual expenses as may be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors to be just and reasonable. Expenses for which reimbursement is sought shall be supported by a proper receipt or invoice.

ARTICLE IX
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD

Section 9.01. Specific Powers. Without prejudice to the general powers of the Board of Directors set forth in Section 7.01, above, the directors shall have the power to:

(a) Exercise all powers vested in the Board of Directors under the Governing Documents of the Association and under the laws of the State of California. See particularly Corporations Code section 7210.

(b) Appoint and remove all officers of the Association, the Association's property manager or property management company, if any (subject to any contractual obligations that may exist), and other Association employees; prescribe the powers and duties for such persons that are consistent with law, the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws; and fix their compensation.

(c) Appoint such agents and employ such other employees, including attorneys and accountants, as it sees fit to assist in the operation of the Association, and to fix their duties and to establish their compensation.

(d) Adopt and establish rules and regulations subject to the provisions of Section 3.07 of the Declaration and Section 13.02 of these Bylaws, governing the use of the Common Areas and Common Facilities within the Development, and the personal conduct of the Members and their guests thereon, and take such steps as it deems necessary for the enforcement of such rules and regulations, including the imposition of monetary penalties and/or the suspension of voting rights and the right to use any Common Areas or Common Facilities; provided notice and a hearing are provided as more particularly set forth in Section 13.06 of the Declaration. Rules and regulations adopted by the Board may contain reasonable variations and distinctions as between Owners and tenants.

(e) Enforce all applicable provisions of the Governing Documents relating to the control, management, and use of the Lots, Common Areas, Common Facilities and the roads within the Development.

(f) Contract for and pay premiums for fire, casualty, liability and other insurance and bonds (including indemnity bonds) which may be required from time to time to be maintained by the Association pursuant to Article X of the Declaration

(g) Contract for and pay for maintenance, landscaping, utilities, materials, supplies, labor and services that may be required from time to time in relation to the Common Areas, Common Facilities, or other portions of the Development, if any, that the Association is obligated to maintain, repair or replace pursuant to Article VII of the Declaration.

(h) Pay all taxes, special assessments and other assessments and charges which are or would become a lien on any portion of the Common Areas.

(i) Contract for and pay for construction or reconstruction of any portion or portions of the Development that the Association is obligated to maintain, repair and replace pursuant to Article XI of the Declaration and which have been damaged or destroyed and which are to be rebuilt.

(j) Delegate its duties and powers hereunder to the officers of the Association or to committees established by the Board, subject to the limitations expressed in Section 10.01, below.

(k) Levy and collect Assessments from the Members of the Association in accordance with Article IV of the Declaration.

(l) Perform all acts required of the Board of Directors under the Declaration, these Bylaws and the other Governing Documents of the Association.

(m) Prepare budgets and maintain a full set of books and records showing the financial condition of the affairs of the Association in a manner consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and at no greater than annual intervals prepare an Annual Budget Report in accordance with Civil code section 5300.. A copy of the Annual Budget Report and the year-end review of the Association's financial statement shall be delivered to each Member as provided in Section 12.05, below.

(n) If considered desirable by the Board, to appoint a Nominating Committee for the nomination of persons to be elected to the Board, and prescribe rules under which said Nominating Committee is to act, all as more particularly described in Section 7.04(c), above.

(o) Appoint such other committees as it deems necessary from time to time in connection with the affairs of the Association in accordance with Article X, below.

(p) Fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or in any committee, except for a vacancy created by the removal of a Board member by action of the Members.

(q) Open bank accounts and borrow money on behalf of the Association and designate the signatories to such bank accounts.

(r) Bring and defend actions on behalf of the Members in common or the Association to protect the interests of the Members in common or the Association, as such, so long as the action is pertinent to the operations of the Association, and assess the Members for the cost of such litigation. Without limiting the foregoing, the Association has standing to institute, defend, settle, or intervene in litigation, arbitration, mediation, or administrative proceedings in its own name as the real party in interest and without necessity of joining its individual Members in matters pertaining to: (i) enforcement of the Governing Documents; (ii) damage to any portion of the Common Area; (iii) damage to a Lot or Residence which involves portions of the separate interest that the Association is obligated to maintain or repair, if any; and (iv) damage to a Lot or Residence that arises out of, or is integrally related to, damage to the Common Area or any portion of a Lot or Residence that the Association is obligated to maintain or repair (Civil Code section 5980).

(s) Enter Lots as necessary, subject to the notice requirements of the Declaration, in connection with construction, maintenance or emergency repairs for the benefit of the Common Areas, Common Facilities or the Owners in common. (See Section 3.07(b) of the Declaration).

Section 9.02. Limitations on Powers of the Board.

(a) Prohibited Actions. The Association is prohibited from taking any of the following actions:

(i) Denial of Access to Residences and Lots. Except as otherwise provided in law, or order of the court, or an order pursuant to a final and binding arbitration decision, the Association shall not deny an Owner or occupant physical access to his or her Residence or Lot either by restricting access through the Common Areas to the Owner's Residence or by restricting access solely to the Owner's Residence and Lot;

(ii) Assignments or Pledges of Future Assessment Obligations. The Association may not voluntarily assign or pledge the Association's right to collect payments or Assessments or to enforce or foreclose a lien to a third party except when the assignment or pledge is made to a financial institution or lender chartered or licensed under federal or State law when acting within the scope of that charter or license as security for a loan obtained by the Association; however, the foregoing provision may not restrict the right or ability of the Association to assign any unpaid obligations of a former Member to a third party for purposes of collection;

(iii) Rules Unreasonably Restricting Sales. The Association shall not adopt a Rule or regulation that arbitrarily or unreasonably restricts an Owner's ability to market the Owner's Residence and Lot;

(iv) Exclusive Broker Relationships. The Association shall not establish an exclusive relationship with a real estate broker through which the sale or marketing of Residences or Lots is required to occur; or

(v) Use of Association Funds for Campaign Purposes. The Association shall be prohibited from using any Association funds for campaign purposes in connection with the election of directors. Funds of the Association may be used for campaign purposes in connection with any other Association election to the extent necessary to comply with duties of the Association that are imposed by law. For purposes of these limitations, "campaign purposes" include, but are not limited to: (A) expressly advocating the election or defeat of any candidate that is on the election ballot; and (B) inclusion of the photograph or prominently featuring the name of any candidate on a communication from the Association or its Board of Directors, excepting the ballot and ballot materials, within thirty (30) days of an election. This restriction shall not apply to any communication that is made in as part of an Association's efforts to ensure that all candidates are provided with access to Association media, newsletter, or Internet Web sites during a campaign, for purposes that are reasonably related to that election.

(b) Board Actions Requiring Member Approval. The Board of Directors shall not take any of the following actions without the consent of a simple majority of the Members constituting a quorum of more than fifty percent (50%) of the Voting Power of the Members of the Association:

(i) Enter into a contract with a third party for the furnishing of goods or services to the Common Areas or the Association for a term longer than one year. This restriction shall not apply to:

- (A) FHA or VA approved management contracts;
- (B) public utility contracts where the rates charged for materials or services are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission; provided, however that the term of the contract shall not exceed the shortest term for which the supplier will contract at the regulated rate;
- (C) prepaid casualty or liability insurance policies not to exceed three years, provided the policies provide for short rate cancellation by the insured;
- (D) agreements for cable television services and equipment or satellite dish television services and equipment of not to exceed five (5) years duration; and
- (E) any contract that is for a term not to exceed three years so long as the contract is terminable by the Association after no longer than one year without cause, penalty or other obligation upon ninety (90) days prior written notice of termination to the other party

(ii) Incur aggregate expenditures for capital improvements to the Common Areas in any fiscal year in excess of five percent (5%) of the budgeted gross expenses of the Association for that year.

(iii) Sell during any fiscal year property of the Association having an aggregate fair market value greater than five percent (5%) of the budgeted gross expenses of the Association for that fiscal year.

(iv) Pay compensation to members of the Board of Directors or the officers of the Association; provided, however, that directors and officers can be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, verified in writing, incurred in carrying on the business of the Association.

(v) Fill any vacancy on the Board of Directors created by the removal of a director by election of the Member.

(vi) Enter into a Residence or Lot in a non-emergency situation unless the Owner is furnished with at least twenty-four (24) hours' written notice, except in the case of an emergency as more particularly described in Section 3.06(b) of the Declaration.

ARTICLE X COMMITTEES

Section 10.01. Standing Committees of the Board. The Association shall have the following Standing Committees which shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors:

(a) Architectural Control Committee. The Architectural Control Committee, if such a Committee is appointed by the Board pursuant to Section 5.01 of the Declaration, will have the responsibility of reviewing all plans for proposed Improvements that require Committee approval pursuant to Article V of the Declaration and proposed amendments to the Architectural Rules for review and approval by the Board. This Committee shall also prepare amendments to the Architectural Rules for review and approval by the Board. This Committee shall perform other duties as may be set forth in these Bylaws or in the Declaration (see particularly Articles V and VI of the Declaration).

(b) Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee, if appointed by the Board, shall function in accordance with Section 7.04(c), above.

Section 10.02. Other Committees. In addition to the standing committees identified in Section 10.01, above, the Board of Directors shall be authorized and empowered to appoint additional committees to assist the Board and management in the effective pursuit of the Association's business and affairs. Such committees, if appointed, shall be advisory to the Board and the scope of their authority shall be as stated in the resolution creating the committee. Only members in Good Standing may serve on Association committees.

Section 10.03. Organization of Committees. With the exception of the Architectural Control Committee, it shall be mandatory, at the next regular Board meeting after election of the President, that the Chairperson of the Standing Committees described in Section 10.01, above, be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Board. The members of the Architectural Control Committee shall be appointed to office in the manner prescribed in Section 5.03 of the Declaration.

(a) Appointment of Committee Members. The Chairperson of each committee shall select and appoint the other members of the committee from the membership at large, and the Chairperson shall be empowered to appoint chairmen of the respective subcommittees which have been established by the Board.

Section 10.04. Composition of Committees. Unless described differently herein or in the charter forming the committee, all Standing Committees shall not have all or any of the authority of the Board unless it includes at least 2 (two) Members of the Board. With the exception of the Chairperson of the Architectural Control Committee, members of the Committee need not be Members of the Association.

Section 10.05. Powers of Committees. Committees shall have all the authority of the Board with respect to matters within their area of assigned responsibility, except that no committee, regardless of Board resolution, may:

- (a) Take any final action on any matter which, under the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law, also requires approval of the Members.
- (b) Fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or on any committee which has been delegated any authority of the Board.
- (c) Amend or repeal Bylaws or adopt new Bylaws.
- (d) Amend or repeal any resolution of the Board of Directors which by its express terms is not so amendable or repealable.
- (e) Appoint any other committees of the Board of Directors or designate the members of those committees.
- (f) Approve any transaction: (i) to which the Association is a party and one or more directors have a material financial interest; or (ii) between the Association and one or more of its directors or between the Association or any person in which one or more of its directors have a material financial interest.

Section 10.06. Meetings and Actions of Committees. Duly appointed committees of the Association shall meet with such frequency as is considered necessary or appropriate to accomplish the tasks and to perform the duties that have been delegated to the committee. All members of a committee shall receive at least forty-eight (48) hours' prior notice of meetings. Notices may be given in writing, electronically, or in person or by telephone (so long as committee member responds to the call or a voice mail message is left). Special meetings of committees may also be called by resolution of the Board of Directors. If a committee has alternate members, those persons shall also receive notice of committee meetings and shall have the right to attend meetings of the committee. Unless otherwise provided in the Board resolution establishing the committee, minutes shall be kept of each meeting of any committee and shall be filed with the Association records. The Board of Directors may adopt additional rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Bylaws, for the governance of any committee. Unless otherwise provided in the Board resolution appointing a committee, all actions of the committee shall be recommendations to the Board and no committee shall have authority to bind the Association.

ARTICLE XI OFFICERS

Section 11.01. Officers. The officers of the Association shall be a President and a Vice President, who shall at all times be members of the Board of Directors, a Secretary and a Chief Financial Officer. The Association may also have, at the discretion of the Board, one (1) or more assistant secretaries, one (1) or more assistant treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 11.03, below. Any person may hold two

(2) or more offices, except that neither the secretary nor the Chief Financial Officer may serve concurrently as President.

Section 11.02. Election of Officers. The officers of the Association, except such officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 11.03 and 11.06, below, shall be chosen annually by majority vote of the Board at its first regular meeting following the annual meeting of the Members or the election of directors, and each shall hold his or her office until he or she shall resign or shall be removed or otherwise disqualified to serve, or his or her successor shall be elected and qualified.

Section 11.03. Subordinate Officers. The Board may appoint, and may empower the President to appoint, such other officers as the affairs of the Association may require, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in the Bylaws and as the Board may from time to time determine.

Section 11.04. Removal of Officers. Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the Board at any regular or special meeting.

Section 11.05. Resignation of Officers. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board or to the president or to the Secretary. Any such resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of such notice or at any later time specified therein; and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the Association under any contract to which the officer is a party.

Section 11.06. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or any other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed in the Bylaws for regular appointments to such officer. The officer appointed shall serve for the remainder of the term of the officer he replaces.

Section 11.07. President. The President shall be elected by the Board from among the directors. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and shall, subject to the control of the Board, have general supervision, direction and control of the affairs and officers of the Association. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall have the general power and duties of management usually vested in the office of President of a corporation, together with such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Board or the Bylaws.

Section 11.08. Vice President. The Vice President shall be elected by the Board from among the directors. In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice President shall perform all the duties of the President and when so acting shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President. The Vice President shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed by the Board or the Bylaws.

Section 11.09. Secretary. The Secretary shall be elected by the Board from among the directors. The Secretary shall have the following duties: (a) maintaining or causing to be maintained, at the principal office of the Association, a book of minutes of all meetings of

directors and Members, with the time and place of holding same, whether regular or special, and if special, how authorized, the notice thereof given, the names of those present at directors' meetings, the number of Members present in person or by proxy at Members' meetings, and the proceedings thereof; (b) maintaining or causing to be maintained appropriate current records showing the Members of the Association, together with their addresses; (c) notice of all meetings of the Board and the Members that are required by these Bylaws or by law to be given; and (d) the Secretary shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or by these Bylaws.

Section 11.10. Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer, who shall be known as the Treasurer, shall be elected by the Board from among the directors. The Treasurer, shall: (a) keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct accounts of the properties and business transactions of the Association, including accounts of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, retained earnings and other matters customarily included in financial statements; (b) deposit all monies and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the Association with such depositaries as may be designated by the Board; (c) disburse the funds of the Association as may be ordered by the Board; (d) render to the President and directors whenever they request it, an account of all of his or her transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the Association; and (e) shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or by these Bylaws. The books and records of the Association shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any director or Member. If required by the Board, the Treasurer shall give the Association a bond in the amount and with the surety or sureties specified by the Board for faithful performance of the duties of his or her office and for restoration to the Association of all its books, papers, vouchers, money, and other property of every kind in his or her possession or under his or her control on his or her death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office.

ARTICLE XII MEMBER ASSESSMENT OBLIGATIONS AND ASSOCIATION FINANCES

Section 12.01. Description of Assessments to Which Owners Are Subject. Owners of Lots within the Development are subject to Regular, Special, Special Individual and Emergency Assessments as more particularly described in Article IV of the Declaration.

Section 12.02. Checks. All checks or demands for money and notes of the Association shall be signed by the president and treasurer or by such other officer or officers or such other person or persons as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any withdrawal of funds from Association Reserve accounts shall require the signature of two directors or an officer (who is not also a director) and a director.

Section 12.03. Association Accounts.

(a) The Operating Account. The Association shall establish and maintain a cash deposit account to be known as the "Operating Account" into which shall be deposited the operating portion of all Regular and Special Assessments as fixed and determined for all Members. Disbursements from such account shall be for the general need of the operation

including, but not limited to, wages, repairs, betterments, maintenance, and other operating expenses of the Development.

(b) Maintenance of Other Accounts. The Association shall have the authority and the discretion to maintain any other accounts it shall deem necessary to carry out its purposes under the Act and the Governing Documents.

Section 12.04. Use of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Maintenance of Accounts. All Association books of account shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Section 12.05. The Association's Annual Budget Report. Not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days before the end of the Association's fiscal year the Association shall distribute an Annual Budget Report to its Members.

(a) Required Content of the Annual Budget Report. The Annual Budget Report must include the following information:

(i) Pro-Forma Operating Budget. The Annual Budget Report shall include a pro forma operating budget, showing the estimated revenue and expenses on an accrual basis.

(ii) A Summary of the Association's Reserves. The Annual Budget Report shall include a summary of the Association's Reserves, if any, based on the most recent Reserve Study conducted pursuant to Civil Code section 5550, prepared pursuant to Civil Code Section 5565 and Section 12.08, below.

(iii) A Summary of the Association's Reserve Funding Plan. If the Association is responsible for the maintenance, repair or replace of any Major Capital Improvements within the Development that have a remaining useful life of thirty (30) years or less, the Annual Budget Report shall include a summary of the Reserve Funding Plan adopted by the Board, as specified in Civil Code Section 5550(b)(5).

(iv) Disclosure of Decisions to Defer Major Repairs or Replacements. If the Board has decided not to undertake needed repairs or replacements of Major Capital Improvements for which the Association is responsible (if any), the Annual Budget Report shall include a disclosure of that decision, including a justification for the deferral or decision not to undertake the repairs or replacement.

(v) A Statement of How Reserve Funding Requirements Have Been Calculated. If the Association is responsible for the maintenance, repair or replace of any Major Capital Improvements within the Development that have a remaining useful life of thirty (30) years or less, the Annual Budget Report shall include a general statement addressing the procedures used for the calculation and establishment of those Reserves to defray the future repair, replacement, or additions to Major Capital Improvements within the Development.

(vi) Disclosure Regarding the Basic Terms of any Long-Term Loan Obligations. The Annual Budget Report shall include a statement as to whether the Association has any outstanding loans with an original term of more than one year, including the payee, interest rate, amount outstanding, annual payment, and when the loan is scheduled to be retired.

(vii) Summary of Association-Maintained Insurance. Finally, the Annual Budget Report shall include a summary of the Insurance Policies that the Association is maintaining, including policies for property insurance, general liability insurance, earthquake, flood, and fidelity insurance. For each policy, the summary shall include the name of the insurer, the type of insurance, the policy limit, and the amount of the deductible, if any. To the extent that any of the required information is specified in the insurance policy declaration page, the Association may meet its obligation to disclose that information by making copies of that page and distributing it with the Annual Budget Report. The summary distributed pursuant to this subparagraph (ix) shall contain, in at least 10-point boldface type, the following statement:

This summary of the Association's policies of insurance provides only certain information, as required by Section 5300 of the Civil Code, and should not be considered a substitute for the complete policy terms and conditions contained in the actual policies of insurance. Any Association Member may, upon request and provision of reasonable notice, review the Association's insurance policies and, upon request and payment of reasonable duplication charges, obtain copies of those policies. Although the Association maintains the policies of insurance specified in this summary, the Association's policies of insurance may not cover your property, including personal property or real property improvements to or around your Lot or Residence, or personal injuries or other losses that occur within or around your dwelling. Even if a loss is covered, you may nevertheless be responsible for paying all or a portion of any deductible that applies. Association Members should consult with their individual insurance broker or agent for appropriate additional coverage."

(b) Manner of Distributing the Annual Budget Report. The Annual Budget Report shall be made available to the Members by some form of Individual Delivery. Furthermore, if a Member requests full copies of the reports, full copies must be provided to that Member.

Section 12.06. Year-End Review of the Association's Financial Statement. Within one hundred twenty (120) days after the close of the fiscal year, the Association shall distribute to its Members, by Individual Delivery a review of the financial statement of the Association, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy, for any fiscal year in which the gross income to the Association exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).

Section 12.07. Review of Accounts. On no less than a quarterly basis, the Board of Directors shall:

- (a) Review a current reconciliation of the Association's operating accounts;
- (b) Review a current reconciliation of the Association's Reserve Accounts;

- (c) Review the current year's actual reserve revenues and expenses compared to the current year's budget;
- (d) Review the Association's latest account statements prepared by the financial institution(s) with whom the operating and Reserve Accounts are lodged; and
- (e) Review the Association's income and expense statement for the operating and Reserve Accounts.

Section 12.08. Reserve Studies. If the Association is responsible for the maintenance, repair or replace of any Major Capital Improvements within the Development that have a remaining useful life of thirty (30) years or less, then the Association must have a Reserve Funding Plan that is based on a Reserve Study. The Reserve Study must be prepared by a qualified reserve analysis professional on a three (3) year, rotating basis, with the Board updating the independent study internally on other fiscal year budget cycles. If the Association is obligated to comply with the Davis-Stirling Act reserve study and funding requirements, the study and the reserve funding plan shall be prepared in accordance with Civil Code sections 5550 and 5560 and an Assessment and Reserve Funding Disclosure Summary shall be distributed to the Members using the form that is set forth in Civil Code section 5570.

ARTICLE XIII OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS AND DISCLOSURES TO MEMBERS

In addition to the documents that the Association is required to distribute to the Members pursuant to Article XII, above, various statutes applicable to common interest developments and owner associations require that the following disclosures and information be provided to the Members of the Association as provided below.

Section 13.01. Annual Policy Statement. Within thirty (30) to ninety (90) days before the end of the Association's fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall distribute to the Members, by Individual Delivery, an Annual Policy Statement that provides the Members with information about Association policies. The Annual Policy Statement shall include all of the following information (Civil Code section 5310):

(a) The name and address of the person designated to receive official communications to the Association, pursuant to Civil Code section 4035 (i.e., documents that the law or the Governing Documents require Members to deliver to the Association).

(b) A statement explaining that a Member may submit a request to have certain notices sent to up to two different specified addresses, pursuant to Civil Code section 4040(b).

(c) The location, if any, designated for posting of a General Notice (in a prominent location in the Development that is accessible to all Members and designated for the posting of General Notices), pursuant to Civil Code section 4045(a)(3)

(d) Notice of a Member's option to receive General Notices by Individual Delivery, pursuant to Civil Code section 4045(b).

(e) Notice of a Member's right to receive copies of meeting minutes, draft minutes or a summary of the minutes within thirty (30) days of the meeting, pursuant to Civil Code section 4950(b).

(f) The notice, in at least 12-point type, entitled "NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS AND FORECLOSURE" that the Association is required to deliver to its Members as part of the Annual Policy Statement, in the form set forth in Civil Code section 5730.

(g) A statement describing the Association's policies and practices in enforcing lien rights or other legal remedies for default in the payment of Assessments.

(h) A statement describing the Association's discipline policy, if any, including any schedule of penalties for violations of the Governing Documents as required by Civil Code section 5850.

(i) A summary of the Association's dispute resolution procedures (ADR and IDR) adopted by the Board pursuant and distributed to the Members in accordance with Civil Code sections 5920 and 5965. This notice must specifically reference Article 3 of Chapter 10 of the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act and must include this statement:

"Failure by any Member of the Association to comply with the pre-filing requirements of Civil Code section 5930 may result in the loss of your rights to sue the Association or another Member of the Association regarding enforcement of the Governing Documents or the applicable law."

(j) A summary of any requirements for approval of Improvement projects by the Architectural Committee pursuant to Article V of the Declaration (Civil Code section 4765).

(k) The mailing address for overnight payment of Assessments which the Association must provide as convenience to its Members pursuant to Civil Code section 5655.

(l) Any other information that is required by law or the Governing Documents or that the Board determines to be appropriate for inclusion in the Annual Policy Statement.

Although subparagraphs (a) through (l) of this Section 13.01 often speak of a summary of various reports being included in the Annual Policy Statement, the Association may deliver copies of the full report and if a summary is provided, the summary shall include instructions on how to request a complete copy of the report at no cost to the Member shall be printed in at least 10-point boldface type on the first page of the summary and if a particular Member has requested that all reports be sent in full, the Association must deliver the full report to that Member, rather than a summary of the report. Civil Code section 5320.

Section 13.02. Notification to the Members of Rule Changes.

(a) Rule Changes Requiring Notification to Members. For purposes of this Section 13.02, a "**Rule Change**" is defined as any proposed action by the Board of Directors to adopt, amend, or repeal an "**Operating Rule**" (i.e., any regulation adopted by the Board that applies generally to the management and operation of the Development or the conduct of the business and affairs of the Association). See Civil Code section 4340. An Operating Rule is one that pertains to one of the following subjects: (i) use of the Association Common Areas of the Development; (ii) use of a Lot or Residence (including, without limitation, the adoption or amendment of any Design Guideline; (iii) Rule Changes relating to Member discipline, including any action to adopt or amend a fine schedule or procedures for the imposition of penalties; (iv) any standards for delinquent Assessment payment plans; (v) any procedures adopted by the Association for resolution of disputes; (vi) any procedures for reviewing and approving or disapproving a proposed physical change to a Member's Unit pursuant to Article V of the Declaration; and (vii) procedures for the conduct of elections.

Specifically excluded from the definition of a Rule Change or an Operating Rule are the following: (i) a decision regarding maintenance of the Common Area; (ii) decisions on specific matters that are not intended to apply generally; (iii) decisions setting the amount of the Regular Assessment or Special Assessment; (iv) Rule Changes that are required by law if the Board has no discretion with respect to the substantive effect of the Rule Change; and (v) issuance of a document that merely repeats existing law or the Governing Documents.

(b) Required Notice to Members; Right of Members to Challenge Rule Changes. Civil Code section 4360 requires the Board of Directors to provide notice pursuant to Civil Code section 4045 ("**General Delivery**") of a proposed Rule Change, as defined in subparagraph (a), above, to the Members at least thirty (30) days prior to making any Rule Change. The notice must include the text of the proposed Rule Change and a description of the purpose and effect of the proposed Rule Change. Notice is not required under this subparagraph (b) if the Board determines that an immediate Rule Change is necessary to address an imminent threat to public health, or safety or imminent risk of substantial economic loss to the Association. The decision on any Rule Change that is subject to these notice requirements shall be made by the Board at a duly noticed meeting that is open to the Members, after consideration of any comments made by the Members.

As soon as possible after making a Rule Change (but in no event later than fifteen (15) days thereafter), the Board shall deliver notice of the Rule Change to every Member by General Notice. Members then have thirty (30) days after receipt of the Association's notice in which to call for a special vote to reverse the Rule Change (that demand must be signed by at least five percent (5%) of the Members). If the Rule Change was an emergency Rule Change, the notice shall include the text of the Rule Change, a description of the purpose and effect of the Rule Change and the date that the Rule Change expires (emergency rules cannot remain in effect for more than one hundred and twenty (120) days). If the Members successfully challenge a Rule Change, the same rule cannot be readopted for one year after the date of the vote reversing the Rule Change. Civil Code section 4365.

**ARTICLE XIV
MISCELLANEOUS**

Section 14.01. Inspection of Books and Records.

(a) Member Inspection Rights.

(i) Scope of Inspection Rights of Members. All accounting books and records, minutes of proceedings of the Members, the Board and committees of the Board, the membership list of the Association, and other documents that are defined as “association records” or “enhanced association records” shall at all times, during reasonable business hours, be subject to the inspection of any Member in accordance with the requirements and restrictions set forth in Civil Code sections 5200 5240. The Member who desires to inspect those documents must submit a written request for inspection to the Association and that request must state a reason for the requested inspection that reasonably related to the Member’s interests in the Association. The accounting books and records and the minutes of proceedings of an Association, and any information contained in those records may not be used or sold for a commercial purposes or used for any other purpose that is not reasonably related to a Member’s interests as a Member. Prohibited uses of the Association’s membership list are set forth in Corporations Code section 8338 and Civil Code section 5230 and the Association shall have the right, pursuant to Corporations Code section 8330 to offer a Member who is seeking access to the membership list an alternative method of achieving the Member’s stated purpose without providing actual access to, or a copy of, the list, itself, so long as the Association presents its alternative method within ten (10) days following receipt of the Member’s request.

(ii) Association’s Right to Withhold Information. The Association has the right to withhold or redact information from the accounting books and records and the minutes of proceedings for any of the following reasons: (A) the release of the information is reasonably likely to lead to identity theft (i.e., the unauthorized use of another person’s personal identifying information to obtain credit, goods, services, money or property); (B) the release of the information is reasonably likely to lead to fraud in connection with the Association; or (C) the information is privileged by law. However, except as provided by the attorney-client privilege, the Association may not withhold or redact information concerning the compensation paid to employees, vendors or contractors. Compensation information for individual employees shall be presented only by job classification or title, and not by use of the employee’s name, social security number or other personal information.

(iii) Designation of Agent for Purposes of Inspection. A Member may inspect and copy those records that are open to Member inspection either in person or through his or her duly appointed representative. If a Members designates another person to inspect and/or copy Association records that are open to Member inspection, that designation must be in writing.

(iv) Where Inspection Rights May be Exercised. The Association shall make the accounting books and records and the minutes of proceedings available for inspection and copying in the Association’s business office within the Development or if there is no such office at a mutually agreeable location as established by the Association and the Member who

requests the inspection (Civil Code section 5205, subparagraphs (c) and (d)). If the Association and the requesting Member cannot agree upon a place for inspection and copying pursuant to this subparagraph or if the requesting Member submits a written request directly to the Association for copies of specifically identified records, the Association may satisfy the requirement to make the Association records available for inspection and copying by delivering copies of the specifically identified records to the Member by Individual Delivery within the timeframes set forth in Civil Code section 5210(b).

(v) Cost of Copies. The Association may bill the requesting Member for its direct and actual cost of copying and mailing requested documents so long as the Association informs the Member of the amount of the copying and mailing costs before sending the requested documents (Civil Code section 5205(f). Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (iii), above and in sections 4525 through 4535 of the Civil Code (which obligate associations to provide certain information to requesting Members), nothing in this subparagraph (v) shall be construed to obligate the Association to make copies of requested documents or to organize or compile specific information or categories of information sought by a requesting Member under circumstances where the Association has made the information available for inspection and copying by the Member or his or her agent.

(vi) Electronic Delivery of Information. Requesting parties shall have the option of receiving specifically identified records by electronic transmission or machine-readable storage media as long as those records can be transmitted in a redacted format that does not allow the records to be altered. Under such circumstances, the cost of duplication for purposes of subparagraph (v), above, shall be limited to the direct cost of producing the copy of a record in that electronic format. The Association may deliver specifically identified records by electronic transmission or machine-readable storage media as long as those records can be transmitted in a redacted format that prevents the records from being altered. Civil Code section 5205(h).

(b) Director Inspection Rights. Every director shall have an absolute right at any reasonable time to inspect all books, records, documents and minutes of the Association and the physical properties owned by the Association. The right of inspection by a director includes the right to make extracts and copies of documents. All Directors should consider their fiduciary obligations to act in good faith and in a manner the director believes to be in the best interests of the Association in determining what use and/or dissemination is to be made of information obtained in the director's exercise of his or her inspection rights.

(c) Adoption of Reasonable Inspection Rules. The Board of Directors may establish reasonable rules with respect to: (i) notice of inspection, (ii) hours and days of the week when inspection may be made, and (iii) payment of the cost of reproducing copies of documents requested by the Member.

Section 14.02. Property Manager. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, employ the services of a manager or property management company to manage the affairs of the Association and, to the extent not inconsistent with the laws of the State of California, and upon such conditions as are otherwise deemed advisable by the Board, the Board may delegate to the manager or management company any of its day-to-day management and maintenance duties

and powers under these Bylaws and the Declaration, provided that the manager or management company shall at all times remain subject to the general control of the Board.

Section 14.03. Corporate Seal. The Association shall have a seal in circular form having within its circumference the words “Sterling Pointe Estates Owners Association, Incorporated October 10, 1997, State of California.”

Section 14.04. Roberts Rules of Order. In the event of a question or dispute concerning the procedural aspects of any meetings which cannot be resolved by reference to these Bylaws or applicable law, the matter shall be resolved by reference to Robert’s Rules of Order.

Section 14.05. Amendment or Repeal of Bylaws.

(a) Member Approval Requirements for Amendments. These Bylaws may be amended or revoked in any respect by the affirmative vote of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) of the Voting Power of the Members. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the percentage of the Voting Power necessary to amend a specific clause or provision of these Bylaws shall not be less than the percentage of affirmative votes prescribed for action to be taken under that clause. Any vote to amend these Bylaws shall be conducted in accordance with the secret ballot voting procedures set forth in Section 7.05, subparagraphs (b), (d), (f), (g), and (h), above.

(b) Approval of Certain Amendments by Holders of First Mortgages. As provided in Section 14.12 of the Declaration, there are certain material amendments to the Bylaws (which are enumerated in that Section of the Declaration) which must also be presented to, and approved by, at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the Eligible Mortgagees who hold mortgages on Lots in the Development.

Section 14.06. Notice Requirements. Any notice or other document permitted or required to be delivered as provided herein may be delivered in either the manner or form of delivery mandated by the Davis-Stirling Act or by Individual Delivery or General Delivery. If a document is delivered by mail, delivery is deemed to be complete on deposit into the United States mail. If a document is delivered by electronic means, delivery is complete at the time of transmission. If the Association or a Member has consented to receive information by electronic delivery, and a provision of the Davis-Stirling Act requires that the information be in writing, that requirement is satisfied if the information is provided in an electronic record capable of retention by the recipient at the time of receipt. An electronic record is not capable of retention by the recipient if the sender or its information processing system inhibits the ability of the recipient to print or store the electronic record.

Section 14.07. Indemnification of Agents.

(a) Indemnification by Association of Directors, Officers, Employees and Other Agents. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Association shall indemnify its directors, officers, employees, and other agents described in Corporations Code section 7237, 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 of the Code and including an action by or in the right of the Association, by reason of the fact that such person is or was a person described by

that section. “Expenses,” as used in this Section, shall have the same meaning as in Corporations Code section 7237(a).

(b) Approval of Indemnity by Association. On written request to the Board by any person seeking indemnification hereunder, the Board shall promptly determine in accordance with Corporations Code section 7237(e) whether the applicable standard of conduct set forth in section 7237(b) or section 7237(c) has been met and, if it has, the Board shall authorize indemnification. If the Board cannot authorize indemnification because the number of directors who are parties to the proceeding with respect to which indemnification is sought prevents the formation of a quorum of directors who are not parties to the proceeding, the Board shall promptly call a meeting of Members. At that meeting, the Members shall determine under Corporations Code section 7237(e) whether the applicable standard of conduct set forth in section 7237(b) or section 7237(c) has been met and, if it has, the Members present at the meeting shall authorize indemnification.

(c) Advancement of Expenses. To the fullest extent permitted by law and except as is otherwise determined by the Board in a specific instance, expenses incurred by a person seeking indemnification under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section in defending any proceeding covered by those sections shall be advanced by the Association before final disposition of the proceeding, on receipt by the Association of an undertaking by or on behalf of that person that the advance will be repaid unless it is ultimately determined that the person is entitled to be indemnified by the Association for those expenses.

(d) Insurance. The Association shall have the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of its directors, officers, employees and other agents against other liability asserted against or incurred by any director, officer, employee or agent in such capacity or arising out of the director’s, officer’s, employee’s or agent’s status as such.

Section 14.08. Construction and Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise or a term is specifically defined herein, the general provisions, rules of construction, and definitions in the California Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation Law shall govern the construction of these Bylaws. Without limiting the generality of the above, the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter, and singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular. All captions and titles used in these Bylaws are intended solely for the reader’s convenience of reference and shall not affect the interpretation or application of any of the terms or provisions contained herein.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SECRETARY

The undersigned Secretary of the Sterling Pointe Estates Owners Association hereby certifies that the above and foregoing Amended and Restated Bylaws, consisting of fifty-one (51) pages, were duly adopted by the affirmative vote of fifty-one percent (51%) of the Voting Power of the Members of the Association in a secret ballot vote that ended on 15 March 2017, 2017, and that they now constitute the Bylaws of the Association.

**STERLING POINTE ESTATES OWNERS
ASSOCIATION**, a California nonprofit mutual benefit
corporation

By: Earl Alonzo Trestrail
Secretary

Signed document on file – Sterling Pointe Estates Owners Association