

Model Bylaws for Stock Associations

The bylaws for a federal stock savings bank must substitute the term “savings bank” for “association.”

Article I: Home Office

The home office of the association shall be at _____ [set forth the full address] in the County of _____, in the State of _____.

Article II: Shareholders

Section 1: Place of meetings. All annual and special meetings of shareholders shall be held at any convenient place as the board of directors may designate. [Optional provision] The board of directors may also permit telephonic or electronic participation of shareholders at annual and special meetings.

Section 2: Annual meeting. A meeting of the shareholders of the association for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business of the association shall be held annually within 150 days after the end of the association’s fiscal year.

Section 3: Special meetings. Special meetings of the shareholders may be called at any time by the chairman of the board, the president, or a majority of the board of directors, and shall be called by the chairman of the board, the president, or the secretary upon the written request of the holders of 10 percent or more of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting. Such written request shall state the purpose or purposes of the meeting and shall be delivered to the home office of the association addressed to the chairman of the board, the president, or the secretary.

Section 4: Conduct of meetings. Annual and special meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of *Robert’s Rules of Order* unless otherwise prescribed by regulations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) or these bylaws or the board of directors adopts another written procedure for the conduct of meetings. The board of directors shall designate, when present, either the chairman of the board or president to preside at such meetings.

Section 5: Notice of meetings. Written notice stating the place, day, and hour of the meeting and the purpose(s) for which the meeting is called shall be delivered not fewer than 20 or more than 50 days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the chairman of the board, the president, the secretary, or the directors calling the meeting, to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the mail, addressed to the shareholder at the address as it appears on the stock transfer books or records of the association as of the record date prescribed in section 6 of this Article II with postage prepaid. When any shareholders’ meeting, either annual or special, is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in

the case of an original meeting. Notwithstanding anything in this section, however, a federal stock association that is wholly owned shall not be subject to the shareholder notice requirement.

Section 6: Fixing of record date. For the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of shareholders or any adjournment, or shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend, or in order to make a determination of shareholders for any other proper purpose, the board of directors shall fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination of shareholders. Such date in any case shall be not more than 60 days and, in case of a meeting of shareholders, not fewer than 10 days before the date on which the particular action, requiring such determination of shareholders, is to be taken. When a determination of shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders has been made as provided in this section, such determination shall apply to any adjournment.

Section 7: Voting lists. At least 20 days before each meeting of the shareholders, the officer or agent having charge of the stock transfer books for shares of the association shall make a complete list of the shareholders of record entitled to vote at such meeting, or any adjournment thereof, arranged in alphabetical order, with the address and the number of shares held by each. This list of shareholders shall be kept on file at the home office of the association and shall be subject to inspection by any shareholder of record or the shareholder's agent at any time during usual business hours for a period of 20 days before such meeting. Such list shall also be produced and kept open at the time and place of the meeting and shall be subject to inspection by any shareholder of record or any shareholder's agent during the entire time of the meeting. The original stock transfer book shall constitute prima facie evidence of the shareholders entitled to examine such list or transfer books or to vote at any meeting of shareholders. Notwithstanding anything in this section, however, a federal stock association that is wholly owned shall not be subject to the voting list requirements. In lieu of making the shareholder list available for inspection by shareholders as provided above, the board of directors may elect to follow the procedures prescribed in 12 CFR 5.22(k)(4)(ii) of the OCC's regulations as now or hereafter in effect.

Section 8: Quorum. A majority of the outstanding shares of the association entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of shareholders. Shareholders participating in an annual or special meeting telephonically or electronically will be deemed present in person. If less than a majority of the outstanding shares is represented at a meeting, a majority of the shares so represented may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present or represented, any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified. The shareholders present at a duly organized meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the shareholders, unless the vote of a greater number of shareholders voting together or voting by classes is required by law or the charter. Directors, however, are elected by a plurality of the votes cast at an election of directors.

Section 9: Proxies. At all meetings of shareholders, a shareholder may vote by proxy executed in writing by the shareholder or by his or her duly authorized attorney in fact. Proxies may be given telephonically or electronically as long as the holder uses a procedure for verifying the identity of the shareholder. Proxies solicited on behalf of the management shall be voted as directed by the shareholder or, in the absence of such direction, as determined by a majority of the board of directors. No proxy shall be valid more than 11 months from the date of its execution except for a proxy coupled with an interest.

Section 10: Shares controlled by association. Neither treasury shares of its own stock held by the association nor shares held by another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote for the election of directors of such other corporation are held by the association, shall be voted at any meeting or counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares at any given time for purposes of any meeting.

[If charter authorizes cumulative voting, the following section 11 shall apply.]

Section 11: Cumulative voting. Every shareholder entitled to vote at an election for directors shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares owned by the shareholder for as many persons as there are directors to be elected and for whose election the shareholder has a right to vote, or to cumulate the votes by giving one candidate as many votes as the number of such directors to be elected multiplied by the number of shares shall equal or by distributing such votes on the same principle among any number of candidates.

Section 12: Inspectors of election. In advance of any meeting of shareholders, the board of directors may appoint any person other than nominees for office as inspectors of election to act at such meeting or any adjournment. The number of inspectors shall be either one or three. Any such appointment shall not be altered at the meeting. If inspectors of election are not so appointed, the chairman of the board or the president may, or on the request of not fewer than 10 percent of the votes represented at the meeting, make such appointment at the meeting. If appointed at the meeting, the majority of the votes present shall determine whether one or three inspectors are to be appointed. In case any person appointed as inspector fails to appear or fails or refuses to act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the board of directors in advance of the meeting or at the meeting by the chairman of the board or the president. Unless otherwise prescribed by OCC regulations, the duties of such inspectors shall include determining the number of shares and the voting power of each share, the shares represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, and the authenticity, validity, and effect of proxies; receiving votes, ballots, or consents; hearing and determining all challenges and questions in any way arising in connection with the rights to vote; counting and tabulating all votes or consents; determining the result; and such acts as may be proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all shareholders.

Section 13: Nominations and new business. Nominations for directors and new business submitted by shareholders shall be voted upon at the annual meeting if such nominations or new business are submitted in writing and delivered to the secretary of the association at least five days before the date of the annual meeting. Ballots bearing the names of all the persons nominated shall be provided for use at the annual meeting.

Section 14: Informal action by shareholders. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders, or any other action that may be taken at a meeting of shareholders, may be taken without a meeting if consent in writing shall be given by all of the shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter.

[If the bylaws authorize shareholder meetings by telephonic or electronic participation, the following section 15 shall apply.]

Section 15: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings by Telephonic or Electronic Participation. Shareholder participation in annual and special meetings conducted telephonically or electronically will be conducted in accordance with the procedures in [state the specific legal citations of the provisions of law elected under 12 CFR 5.22(j)(2)(ii)], as may be amended from time to time.

Article III: Board of Directors

Section 1: General powers. The business and affairs of the association shall be under the direction of its board of directors. The board of directors shall annually elect a chairman of the board from among its members and shall designate, when present, either the chairman of the board or the president to preside at its meetings.

Section 2: Number and term. The board of directors shall consist of ____ [not fewer than five nor more than 15] members and shall be elected for a term of ____ [one to three years. If the board is not staggered, all members have a one year term. If the board is staggered, the terms are two or three , depending on which staggering option is used, except that initially terms are shorter in order to establish the staggering, i.e., if staggered terms using a one-half cycle is used, then the initial term for one half of the board would be one year]years] and until successors are elected and qualified. [If a staggered board is chosen, this bylaw provision must include: The directors shall be divided into ____ [two or three] classes as nearly equal in number as possible and one class shall be elected by ballot annually.]

Section 3: Regular meetings. The board of directors shall determine the place, frequency, time, and procedure for notice of regular meetings. Members of the board of directors may participate in a meeting by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment through which all persons participating in the meeting can hear one another at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person for all purposes.

Section 4: Qualification (optional provision). Each director shall at all times be the beneficial owner of not less than 100 shares of capital stock of the association unless the association is a wholly owned subsidiary of a holding company.

Section 5: Special meetings. Special meetings of the board of directors may be called by or at the request of the chairman of the board, the president, or one-third of the directors. The persons authorized to call special meetings of the board of directors may fix any place, within the association's normal lending territory, as the place for holding any special meeting of the board

of directors called by such persons. Members of the board of directors may participate in special meetings by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by which all persons participating in the meeting can hear one another. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person for all purposes.

Section 6: Notice. Written notice of any special meeting shall be given to each director at least 24 hours prior thereto when delivered personally or at least five days prior thereto when delivered by mail or transmitted electronically. A director may waive notice of any meeting by a writing filed with the secretary. The attendance of a director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any meeting of the board of directors need be specified in the notice of waiver of notice of such meeting.

Section 7: Quorum. A majority of the number of directors fixed by section 2 of this Article III shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board of directors; but if less than such majority is present at a meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Notice of any adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as prescribed by section 6 of this Article III. The act of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors, unless a greater number is prescribed by OCC regulations.

Section 8: Action without a meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the board of directors at a meeting may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the directors.

Section 9: Resignation. Any director may resign at any time by sending a written notice of such resignation to the home office of the association addressed to the chairman of the board or the president. Unless otherwise specified, such resignation shall take effect upon receipt by the chairman of the board or the president. More than three consecutive absences from regular meetings of the board of directors, unless excused by resolution of the board of directors, shall automatically constitute a resignation, effective when such resignation is accepted by the board of directors.

Section 10: Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors although less than a quorum of the board of directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected to serve only until the next election of directors by the shareholders. Any directorship to be filled because of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by election by the board of directors for a term of office continuing only until the next election of directors by the shareholders.

Section 11: Presumption of assent. A director of the association who is present at a meeting of the board of directors at which action on any association matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his or her dissent or abstention shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he or she shall file a written dissent to such action with the person acting as the secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or shall forward

such dissent by registered mail to the secretary of the association within five days after the date a copy of the minutes of the meeting is received. Such right to dissent shall not apply to a director who voted in favor of such action.

Section 12: Removal of directors. At a meeting of shareholders called expressly for that purpose, any director may be removed only for cause as defined in 12 CFR 5.21(j)(2)(x)(B) by a vote of the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Whenever the holders of the shares of any class are entitled to elect one or more directors by the provisions of the charter or supplemental sections thereto, the provisions of this section shall apply, in respect to the removal of a director or directors so elected, to the vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of that class and not to the vote of the outstanding shares as a whole.

Section 13: Integrity of Directors A person is not qualified to serve as a director if the person: (1) is under indictment for, or has ever been convicted of, a criminal offense involving dishonesty or breach of trust and the penalty for such offense could be imprisonment for more than one year; or (2) is a person against whom a banking agency has within the past 10 years issued a cease-and-desist order for conduct involving dishonesty or breach of trust and that order is final and subject to appeal; or (3) has been found either by a regulatory agency whose decision is final and not subject to appeal or by a court to have (i) breached a fiduciary duty involving personal profit or (ii) committed a willful violation of any law, rule, or regulation governing banking, securities, commodities or insurance, or any final cease-and-desist order issued by a banking, securities, commodities, or insurance regulatory agency.. (optional provision)

Section 14: Age limitation (optional provision). [Bylaws on age limitations must comply with all federal laws¹, rules, and regulations.] (fill in bylaw adoption date) may complete the term as director. This age limitation does not apply to an advisory director.____(fill in age used above), except that a director serving on ____ years of age shall be eligible for election, reelection, appointment, or reappointment to the board of the association. No director shall serve as such beyond the annual meeting of the association immediately following the director becoming ____No person

Article IV: Executive and Other Committees

Section 1: Appointment. The board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the full board, may designate from among its members an executive committee and one or more other committees. The designation of any committee and the delegation of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of directors, or any director, of any responsibility imposed by law or regulation.

Section 2: Authority. The executive committee, when the board of directors is not in session, shall have and may exercise all of the authority of the board of directors except to the extent, if any, that such authority shall be limited by the resolution appointing the executive committee;

¹ [Federal laws such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.](#)

and except also that the executive committee shall not have the authority of the board of directors with reference to the declaration of dividends; the amendment of the charter or bylaws of the association, or recommending to the shareholders a plan of merger, consolidation, or conversion; the sale, lease, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the association otherwise than in the usual and regular course of its business; a voluntary dissolution of the association; a revocation of any of the foregoing; or the approval of a transaction in which any member of the executive committee, directly or indirectly, has any material beneficial interest.

Article V: Officers

Section 1: Positions. The officers of the association shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer or comptroller, each of whom shall be elected by the board of directors. The board of directors may also designate the chairman of the board as an officer. The offices of the secretary and treasurer or comptroller may be held by the same person, and a vice president may also be either the secretary or the treasurer or comptroller. The board of directors may designate one or more vice presidents as executive vice president or senior vice president.

Section 2: Removal. Any officer may be removed by the board of directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the association will be served thereby, but such removal, other than for cause, shall be without prejudice to the contractual rights, if any, of the person so removed.

Section 3: Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or otherwise may be filled by the board of directors.

Section 4: Age limitation (optional provision). [Bylaws on age limitations must comply with all federal laws², rules, and regulations.] ____ if the officer has served in an executive or high policy-making post for at least two years immediately prior to retirement and is immediately entitled to nonforfeitable annual retirement benefits of at least ____ (fill in bylaw adoption date) may complete the term. However, an officer shall, at the option of the board, retire at age (fill in age used above), except that an officer serving on ____ No person __ years of age shall be eligible for election, reelection, appointment, or reappointment as an officer of the association. No officer shall serve beyond the annual meeting of the association immediately following the officer becoming

Article VI: Certificates for Shares and Their Transfer

Section 1: Certificates for shares. Certificates representing shares of capital stock of the association shall be in such form as shall be determined by the board of directors and approved by the OCC. The name and address of the person to whom the shares are issued, with the number of shares and date of issue, shall be entered on the stock transfer books of the association. All certificates surrendered to the association for transfer shall be canceled and no new certificate

² [Federal laws such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.](#)

shall be issued until the former certificate for a like number of shares has been surrendered and canceled, except that in the case of a lost or destroyed certificate, a new certificate may be issued upon such terms and indemnity to the association as the board of directors may prescribe.

Section 2: Uncertificated shares. The association may provide for uncertificated shares.

Section 3: Transfer of shares. Transfer of shares of capital stock of the association shall be made only on its stock transfer books. Authority for such transfer shall be given only by the holder of record or by his or her legal representative, who shall furnish proper evidence of such authority, or by his or her attorney authorized by a duly executed power of attorney and filed with the association. Such transfer shall be made only on surrender for cancellation of the certificate for such shares. The person in whose name shares of capital stock stand on the books of the association shall be deemed by the association to be the owner for all purposes.

Article VII: Indemnification (optional provision)

The association may make or agree to make indemnification payments to an institution-affiliated party, as defined at 12 USC 1813(u), for an administrative proceeding or civil action initiated by any federal banking agency, that are reasonable and consistent with the requirements of 12 USC 1828(k), 12 CFR 359, and 12 CFR 7.2014.

The association may indemnify an institution-affiliated party, as defined at 12 USC 1813(u), for damages and expenses, including the advancement of expenses and legal fees, in cases involving an administrative proceeding or civil action not initiated by a federal banking agency, in accordance with [insert the law of the state which the association has designated for its corporate governance pursuant to 12 CFR 5.22(j)(2)(ii)], provided such payments are consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

Article VIII: Corporate Governance Procedures (optional provision)

To the extent not inconsistent with applicable federal banking statutes or regulations or bank safety and soundness and subject to the requirements of 12 CFR 5.22(j)(2)(ii), the corporate governance procedures of [insert the law of the state in which the main office or any branch of the association is located, the law of any state in which a holding company of the association is incorporated or chartered, or the relevant provisions of the Model Business Corporation Act (1984, as amended 1994, and as amended thereafter), or, Delaware General Corporation Law, Del. Code Ann. Tit. 8 (1991, as amended 1994, and as amended thereafter)] will be followed.

Article IX: Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the association shall end on the _____ of _____ of each year. The appointment of accountants shall be subject to annual ratification by the shareholders.

Article X: Amendments

These bylaws may be amended in a manner consistent with OCC regulations and shall be effective after (1) approval of the amendment by a majority vote of the authorized board of directors, or by a majority vote of the votes cast by the shareholders of the association at any legal meeting, and (2) receipt of any applicable regulatory approval. When an association fails to meet its quorum requirements, solely due to vacancies on the board, then the affirmative vote of a majority of the sitting board will be required to amend the bylaws.