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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of Earliest Event Reported):

October 5, 2010

**Aqua America, Inc.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

001-06659

23-1702594

(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation)

(Commission  
File Number)

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

762 West Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr,  
Pennsylvania

19010-3489

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

610-527-8000

Not Applicable

Former name or former address, if changed since last report

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
  - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
  - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
  - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
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**Item 5.03 Amendments to Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; Change in Fiscal Year.**

On October 5, 2010, the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Aqua America, Inc. (the "Company") approved amendments (the "Amendments") to the Company's Bylaws, effective October 5, 2010.

Certain of the Amendments, which were adopted in response to proxy access rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 25, 2010, clarify that the existing provisions in Section 3.17 of the Bylaws relating to business to be transacted at shareholder meetings do not apply to matters properly brought by a shareholder under Rule 14a-8 of the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and the existing provisions in Section 4.14 of the Bylaws relating to shareholder nominations for election of directors do not apply to any such nominations properly made under Rule 14a-11 of the Exchange Act.

The Amendments also designate the position of lead independent director in Section 4.04 of the Bylaws and set forth certain responsibilities of the lead independent director, including, among other things, serving as Chair of the Board's Corporate Governance Committee and presiding at Board and shareholder meetings at which the Chairman of the Board is not present. The Amendments with respect to lead independent director are consistent with the designation of this position previously approved by the Board as part of the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines.

The foregoing description of the Amendments does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Bylaws, as amended, that are attached hereto as Exhibit 3.2 and incorporated by reference herein.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits.

3.2 Bylaws of Aqua America, Inc., as amended, effective as of October 5, 2010.

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**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

October 7, 2010

Aqua America, Inc.

By: *Roy H. Stahl*

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*Name: Roy H. Stahl  
Title: Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and  
Secretary*

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Exhibit Index

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.2	Bylaws of Aqua America, Inc., as amended, effective as of October 5, 2010.

**BYLAWS  
OF  
AQUA AMERICA, INC.  
(a Pennsylvania Corporation)**

**ARTICLE I  
Offices and Fiscal Year**

**Section 1.01. Registered Office.** The registered office of the corporation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is in Montgomery County, shall be at 762 Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010 until otherwise established by an amendment of the articles of incorporation (the “articles”) or by the board of directors, and a statement of such change is filed with the Department of State in the manner provided by law.

**Section 1.02. Other Offices.** The corporation may also have offices at such other places within or without the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the board of directors may from time to time appoint or the business of the corporation may require.

**Section 1.03. Fiscal Year.** The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of January in each year.

**ARTICLE II**

**Notice — Waivers — Meetings Generally**

**Section 2.01. Manner of Giving Notice.**

**(a) General rule.** Whenever written notice is required to be given to any person under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law or by the articles or these bylaws, it may be given to the person either personally or by sending a copy thereof by first class mail or express mail, postage prepaid, or by telegram (with messenger service specified), telex or TWX (with answerback received) or courier service, charges prepaid, by internet or other means of electronic transmission consented to by the person whom the notice is given or by facsimile transmission, to the address (or to the telex, TWX or facsimile number) of the person appearing on the books of the corporation or, in the case of directors, supplied by the director to the corporation for the purpose of notice. If the notice is sent by mail, telegraph or courier service, it shall be deemed to have been given to the person entitled thereto when deposited in the United States mail or with a telegraph office or courier service for delivery to that person or, in the case of telex or TWX, or internet or other means of electronic transmission, when dispatched or, in the case of facsimile transmission, when received. A notice of a meeting shall specify the place, day and hour of the meeting and any other information required by any other provision of the Business Corporation Law, the articles or these bylaws.

**(b) Bulk mail.** If the corporation has more than 30 shareholders, notice of any regular or special meeting of the shareholders, or any other notice required by the Business Corporation Law or by the articles or these bylaws to be given to all shareholders or to all holders of a class or series of shares, deposited in the United States mail at least 20 days prior to the day named for the meeting or any corporate or shareholder action specified in the notice.

**(c) Adjourned shareholder meetings.** When a meeting of shareholders is adjourned, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting, other than by announcement at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken, unless the board fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting in which event notice shall be given in accordance with Section 2.03.

**Section 2.02. Notice of Meetings of Board of Directors.** Notice of a regular meeting of the board of directors need not be given. Notice of every special meeting of the board of directors shall be given to each director by telephone or in writing or with the prior consent of the director by internet or other means of electronic transmission at least 24 hours (in the case of notice by telephone, telex, TWX, internet or other means of electronic transmission or facsimile transmission) or 48 hours (in the case of notice by telegraph, courier service or express mail) or five days (in the case of notice by first class mail) before the time at which the meeting is to be held. Every such notice shall state the time and place of the meeting. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the board need be specified in a notice of the meeting.

**Section 2.03. Notice of Meetings of Shareholders.**

**(a) General rule.** Written notice of every meeting of the shareholders shall be given by, or at the direction of, the secretary or other authorized person to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting, at least 20 days prior to the day named for the meeting. If the secretary neglects or refuses to give notice of a meeting, the person or persons calling the meeting may do so. In the case of a special meeting of shareholders, the notice shall specify the general nature of the business to be transacted.

**(b) Notice of action by shareholders on bylaws.** In the case of a meeting of shareholders that has as one of its purposes action on the bylaws, written notice shall be given to each shareholder that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the adoption, amendment or repeal of the bylaws. There shall be included in, or enclosed with, the notice of a copy of the proposed amendment or a summary of the changes to be effected thereby.

**(c) Notice of action by shareholders on fundamental change.** In the case of a meeting of the shareholders that has as one of its purposes action with respect to any fundamental change under 15 Pa.C.S. Chapter 19, each shareholder shall be given, together with written notice of the meeting, a copy or summary of the amendment or plan to be considered at the meeting in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 19.

**(d) Notice of action by shareholders giving rise to dissenters' rights.** In the case of a meeting of the shareholders that has as one of its purposes action that would give rise to dissenters' rights under the provisions of 15 Pa.C.S. Subchapter 15D, each shareholder shall be given, together with written notice of the meeting:

(1) a statement that the shareholders have a right to dissent and obtain payment of the fair value of their shares by complying with the provisions of Subchapter 15D (relating to dissenters rights); and

(2) a copy of Subchapter 15D.

#### **Section 2.04. Waiver of Notice.**

**(a) Written waiver.** Whenever any written notice is required to be given under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law, the articles or these bylaws, a waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, the meeting need be specified in the waiver of notice of such meeting.

**(b) Waiver by attendance.** Attendance of a person at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

**Section 2.05. Modification of Proposal Contained in Notice.** Whenever the language of a proposed resolution is included in a written notice of a meeting required to be given under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law or the articles or these bylaws, the meeting considering the resolution may without further notice adopt it with such clarifying language or other amendments as do not enlarge its original meaning.

#### **Section 2.06. Exception to Requirement of Notice.**

**(a) General rule.** Whenever any notice or communication is required to be given to any person under the provisions of the Business Corporation Law or by the articles or these bylaws or by the terms of any agreement or other instrument or as a condition precedent to taking any corporate action and communication with that person is then unlawful, the giving of the notice or communication to that person shall not be required.

**(b) Shareholders without forwarding addresses.** Notice or other communications shall not be sent to any shareholder with whom the corporation has been unable to communicate for more than 24 consecutive months because communications to the shareholder are returned unclaimed or the shareholder has otherwise failed to provide the corporation with a current address. Whenever the shareholder provides the corporation with a current address, the corporation shall commence sending notices and other communications to the shareholder in the same manner as to other shareholders.

**Section 2.07. Use of Conference Telephone and Similar Equipment.** Any director may participate in any meeting of the board of directors, and the board of directors may provide by resolution with respect to a specific meeting or with respect to a class of meetings that one or more persons may participate in a meeting of the shareholders of the corporation by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting pursuant to this section shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

### **ARTICLE III**

#### **Shareholders**

**Section 3.01. Place of Meeting.** All meetings of the shareholders of the corporation shall be held at the registered office of the corporation unless another place is designated by the board of directors in the notice of such meeting.

**Section 3.02. Annual Meeting.** The board of directors may fix the date and time of the annual meeting of the shareholders, but if

no such date and time is fixed by the board the meeting for any calendar year shall be held on the Second Thursday of May in such year, if not a legal holiday under the laws of Pennsylvania, and, if a legal holiday, then on the next succeeding business day, not a Saturday, at 10:00 o'clock A.M., and at said meeting the shareholders entitled to vote shall elect directors and shall transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. If the annual meeting shall not have been called and held within six months after the designated time, any shareholder may call such meeting at any time thereafter.

**Section 3.03. Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the shareholders may be called at any time by the chairman, the president, or shareholders entitled to cast a majority of the votes which all shareholders are entitled to cast at the particular meeting, or by resolution of the board of directors. Any authorized person who has called a special meeting may fix the date, time and place of the meeting. If the person who has called the meeting does not fix the date, time or place of the meeting, it shall be the duty of the secretary to do so. A date fixed by the secretary shall not be more than 60 days after receipt of the request.

**Section 3.04. Quorum and Adjournment.**

**(a) General rule.** A meeting of shareholders of the corporation duly called shall not be organized for the transaction of business unless a quorum is present. The presence of shareholders entitled to cast a majority of the votes which all shareholders are entitled to cast on the particular matter to be acted upon at the meeting shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of consideration and action on the matter. Shares of the corporation owned, directly or indirectly, by it and controlled, directly or indirectly, by the board of directors of this corporation, as such, shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares for quorum purposes at any given time.

**(b) Withdrawal of a quorum.** The shareholders present at a duly organized meeting can continue to do business until adjournment, notwithstanding withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum.

**(c) Adjournments generally.** Any regular or special meeting of the shareholders, including one at which directors are to be elected and one which cannot be organized because a quorum has not attended, may be adjourned for such period and to such place as the shareholders present and entitled to vote shall direct. At any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum may be present such business may be transacted as might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called. No notice of any adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the corporation shall be required to be given except by announcement at the meeting at which the adjournment took place. In case of any meeting called for the election of directors, those who attend the second of such adjourned meetings, although less than a quorum, shall nevertheless constitute a quorum for the purpose of electing directors. Any meeting at which directors are to be elected shall be adjourned only from day to day, or for such longer periods not exceeding 15 days each, as may be directed by shareholders who are present in person or by proxy and who are entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes which all such shareholders would be entitled to cast at an election of directors, until such directors are elected.

**Section 3.05. Action by Shareholders.** Except as otherwise provided in the Business Corporation Law or the articles or these bylaws, the acts, at a duly organized meeting, of the shareholders present, in person or by proxy, entitled to cast at least a majority of the votes which all shareholders present in person or by proxy are entitled to cast shall be the acts of the shareholders.

**Section 3.06. Organization.** At every meeting of the shareholders, the chairman of the board, if there be one, or in the case of vacancy in office or absence of the chairman of the board, one of the following individuals present in the order stated: the lead independent director, the president, the vice presidents in their order of rank and seniority, or a person chosen by vote of the shareholders present shall act as chairman of the meeting. The secretary, or, in the absence of the secretary, an assistant secretary, or in the absence of both the secretary and assistant secretaries, a person appointed by the chairman of the meeting, shall act as secretary of the meeting.

**Section 3.07. Voting Rights of Shareholders.** Unless otherwise provided in the articles, every shareholder of the corporation shall be entitled to one vote for every share standing in the name of the shareholder on the books of the corporation.

**Section 3.08. Voting and Other Action by Proxy.**

**(a) General rule.**

(1) Every shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders may authorize another person to act for the shareholder by proxy.

(2) The presence of, or vote or other action at a meeting of shareholders by a proxy of a shareholder shall constitute the presence of, or vote or other action by the shareholder.

(3) When two or more proxies of a shareholder are present, the corporation shall, unless otherwise expressly provided in the proxy, accept as the vote of all shares represented thereby the vote cast by a majority of them and, if a majority of the proxies

cannot agree whether the shares represented shall be voted or upon the manner of voting the shares, the voting of the shares shall be divided equally among those persons.

**(b) Minimum requirements.** Every proxy shall be executed in writing by the shareholder or by the duly authorized attorney-in-fact of the shareholder and filed with the secretary of the corporation. A telegram, telex, cablegram, datagram or similar transmission from a shareholder or attorney-in-fact, or a photographic, facsimile or similar reproduction of a writing executed by a shareholder or attorney-in-fact, or other proxy transmitted as permitted by law, including without limitation, by internet, interactive voice response system or other means of electronic transmission executed by a shareholder or attorney-in-fact:

(1) may be treated as properly executed for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) shall be so treated if it sets forth a confidential and unique identification number or other mark furnished by the corporation to the shareholder for the purposes of a particular meeting or transaction.

**(c) Revocation.** A proxy, unless coupled with an interest, shall be revocable at will, notwithstanding any other agreement or any provision in the proxy to the contrary, but the revocation of a proxy shall not be effective until written notice thereof has been given to the secretary of the corporation. An unrevoked proxy shall not be valid after three years from the date of its execution, unless a longer time is expressly provided therein. A proxy shall not be revoked by the death or incapacity of the maker unless, before the vote is counted or the authority is exercised, written notice of the death or incapacity is given to the secretary of the corporation.

**(d) Expenses.** The corporation shall pay the reasonable expenses of solicitation of votes, proxies or consents of shareholders by or on behalf of the board of directors or its nominees for election to the board, including solicitation by professional proxy solicitors and otherwise.

**Section 3.09. Voting by Fiduciaries and Pledges.** Shares of the corporation standing in the name of a trustee or other fiduciary and shares held by an assignee for the benefit of creditors or by a receiver may be voted by the trustee, fiduciary, assignee or receiver. A shareholder whose shares are pledged shall be entitled to vote the shares until the shares have been transferred into the name of the pledgee, or a nominee of the pledgee, but nothing in this section shall affect the validity of a proxy given to a pledgee or nominee.

#### **Section 3.10. Voting by Joint Holders of Shares.**

**(a) General rule.** Where shares of the corporation are held jointly or as tenants in common by two or more persons, as fiduciaries or otherwise:

(1) if only one or more of such persons is present in person or by proxy, all of the shares standing in the names of such persons shall be deemed to be represented for the purpose of determining a quorum and the corporation shall accept as the vote of all the shares the vote cast by a joint owner or a majority of them; and

(2) if the persons are equally divided upon whether the shares held by them shall be voted or upon the manner of voting the shares, the voting of the shares shall be divided equally among the persons without prejudice to the rights of the joint owners or the beneficial owners thereof among themselves.

**(b) Exception.** If there has been filed with the secretary of the corporation a copy, certified by an attorney at law to be correct, of the relevant portions of the agreement under which the shares are held or the instrument by which the trust or estate was created or the order of court appointing them or of an order of court directing the voting of the shares, the persons specified as having such voting power in the document latest in date of operative effect so filed, and only those persons, shall be entitled to vote the shares but only in accordance therewith.

#### **Section 3.11. Voting by Corporations.**

**(a) Voting by corporate shareholders.** Any corporation that is a shareholder of this corporation may vote at the meetings of shareholders of this corporation by any of its officers or agents, or by proxy appointed by any officer or agent, unless some other person, by resolution of the board of directors of the other corporation or a provision of its articles or bylaws, a copy of which resolution or provision certified to be correct by one of its officers has been filed with the secretary of this corporation, is appointed its general or special proxy in which case that person shall be entitled to vote the shares.

**(b) Controlled shares.** Shares of the corporation owned, directly or indirectly, by it and controlled, directly or indirectly, by the board of directors of this corporation, as such, shall not be voted at any meeting and shall not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares for voting purposes at any given time.

#### **Section 3.12. Determination of Shareholders of Record.**



**(a) Fixing record date.** The board of directors may fix a time prior to the date of any meeting of shareholders as a record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any such meeting, which time, except in the case of an adjourned meeting, shall be not more than 90 days prior to the date of the meeting of shareholders. Only shareholders of record on the date so fixed shall be so entitled notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the corporation after any such record date fixed as provided in this subsection. The board of directors may similarly fix a record date for the determination of shareholders of record for any other purpose. When a determination of shareholders of record has been made as provided in this section for purposes of a meeting, the determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof unless the board fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

**(b) Determination when a record date is not fixed.** If a record date is not fixed:

(1) The record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of shareholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given.

(2) The record date for determining shareholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the board of directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

**(c) Certification by nominee.** The board of directors may adopt a procedure whereby a shareholder of the corporation may certify in writing to the corporation that all or a portion of the shares registered in the name of the shareholder are held for the account of a specified person or persons. Upon receipt by the corporation of a certification complying with the procedure, the persons specified in the certification shall be deemed, for the purposes set forth in the certification, to be the holders of record of the number of shares specified in the place of the shareholder making the certification.

### **Section 3.13. Voting Lists.**

**(a) General rule.** The officer or agent having charge of the transfer books for shares of the corporation shall make a complete list of the shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders, arranged in alphabetical order, with the address of and the number of shares held by each. The list shall be produced and kept open at the time and place of the meeting, and shall be subject to the inspection of any shareholder during the whole time of the meeting for the purposes thereof except that, if the corporation has 5,000 or more shareholders, in lieu of the making of the list of the corporation may make the information therein available at the meeting by any other means.

**(b) Effect of list.** Failure to comply with the requirements of this section shall not affect the validity of any action taken at a meeting prior to a demand at the meeting by any shareholder entitled to vote thereat to examine the list. The original transfer book, or a duplicate thereof kept in Pennsylvania, shall be prima facie evidence as to who are the shareholders entitled to examine the list or transfer records or to vote at any meeting of shareholders.

### **Section 3.14. Judges of Election.**

**(a) Appointment.** In advance of any meeting of shareholders of the corporation, the board of directors may appoint judges of election, who need not be shareholders, to act at such meeting or any adjournment thereof. If judges of election are not so appointed, the presiding officer of any such meeting may, and upon the demand of any shareholder shall, appoint judges of election at the meeting. The number of judges shall be either one or three, as determined, in the case of judges appointed upon demand of a shareholder, by shareholders present entitled to cast a majority of the votes which all shareholders present are entitled to cast thereon. No person who is a candidate for office to be filled at the meeting shall act as a judge.

**(b) Vacancies.** In case any person appointed as judge fails to appear or fails or refuses to act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment made by the board of directors in advance of the convening of the meeting, or at the meeting by the presiding officer thereof.

**(c) Duties.** The judges of election shall determine the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each, the shares represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, the authenticity, validity and effect of proxies, receive votes or ballots, hear and determine all challenges and questions in any way arising in connection with the nominations by shareholders or the right to vote, count and tabulate all votes, determine the result, and do such acts as may be proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all shareholders. The judges of election shall perform their duties impartially, in good faith, to the best of their ability and as expeditiously as is practical. If there are three judges of election, the decision, act or certificate of a majority shall be effective in all respects as the decision, act or certificate of all.

**(d) Report.** On request of the presiding officer of the meeting, the judges shall make a report in writing of any challenge or question or matter determined by them, and execute a certificate of any fact found by them. Any report or certificate made by them shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

**Section 3.15. Consent of Shareholders in Lieu of Meeting.** Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders or of a class of shareholders of the corporation may be taken without a meeting only upon the unanimous written consent of all the shareholders who would be entitled to vote thereon at a meeting of the shareholders called to consider the matter.

**Section 3.16. Minors as Security Holders.** The corporation may treat a minor who holds shares or obligations of the corporation as having capacity to receive and to empower others to receive dividends, interest, principal and other payments or distributions, to vote or express consent or dissent and to make elections and exercise rights relating to such shares or obligations unless, in the case of payments or distributions on shares, the corporate officer responsible for maintaining the list of shareholders or the transfer agent of the corporation or, in the case of payments or distributions on obligations, the treasurer or paying officer or agent has received written notice that the holder is a minor.

**Section 3.17. Business to be Transacted at Shareholder Meetings.** No business may be transacted at an annual meeting of shareholders, other than business that is either (a) specified in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto) given by or at the direction of the board of directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof), (b) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof) or (c) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by any shareholder of the corporation (i) who is a shareholder of record on the date of the giving of notice provided for in Section 3.17 and on the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at such annual meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 3.17. In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a shareholder, such shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of the corporation.

To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the corporation not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within 30 days before or after such anniversary date, notice by the shareholder, in order to be timely, must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such notice of the date of the annual meeting was first mailed.

To be in proper written form, a shareholder's notice to the secretary must set forth as to each matter such shareholder proposes to bring before the annual meeting (i) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting, (ii) the name and record address of such shareholder, (iii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such shareholder, (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such shareholder and any other person or persons (including their names) in connection with the proposal of such business by such shareholder and any material interest of such shareholder in such business and (v) a representation that such shareholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the annual meeting to bring such business before the meeting.

No business shall be conducted at the annual meeting of shareholders except business brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 3.17; provided, however, that once business has been properly brought before the annual meeting in accordance with such procedures, nothing in this Section 3.17 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by any shareholder of any such business. If the chairman of an annual meeting determines that business was not properly brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the business was not properly brought before the meeting and such business shall not be transacted.

At a special meeting of shareholders, only such business shall be conducted as shall have been set forth in the notice relating to the meeting. At any meeting, matters incident to the conduct of this meeting may be voted upon or otherwise disposed of as the chairman of the meeting shall determine to be appropriate.

Compliance with this Section 3.17 shall be the exclusive means for business to be properly brought before a shareholder meeting by a shareholder (other than matters properly brought under Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and included in the corporation's notice of meeting).

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the notice requirements set forth herein with respect to the proposal of any business pursuant to this Section 3.17 shall be deemed satisfied by a shareholder if such shareholder has submitted a proposal to the corporation in compliance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act, and such shareholder's proposal has been included in a proxy statement that has been prepared by the corporation to solicit proxies for the meeting of shareholders.

## ARTICLE IV

### Board of Directors

#### **Section 4.01. Powers; Personal Liability.**

**(a) General rule.** Unless otherwise provided by statute, all powers vested by law in the corporation shall be exercised by or under the authority of, and the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed under the direction of, the board of directors.

**(b) Personal liability of directors.** A director of the corporation shall not be personally liable for monetary damages, as such, for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, unless the director has breached or failed to perform the duties of his or her office under 42 Pa.C.S. Section 8363 [now a reference to 15 Pa.C.S. Subch. 17B] and the breach or failure to perform constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the responsibility or liability of a director pursuant to any criminal statute, or the liability of a director for the payment of taxes pursuant to local, state or Federal law. The provisions of this subsection shall be effective January 27, 1987, but shall not apply to any action filed prior to that date nor any breach of performance of duty or failure of performance of duty by a director occurring prior to that date.

**(c) Notation of dissent.** A director of the corporation who is present at a meeting of the board of directors, or of a committee of the board, at which action on any corporate matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken on which the director is generally competent to act unless his or her dissent is entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless the director files his or her written dissent to the action with the secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or transmits the dissent in writing to the secretary of the corporation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. The right to dissent shall not apply to a director who voted in favor of the action. Nothing in this section shall bar a director from asserting that minutes of the meeting incorrectly omitted his or her dissent if, promptly upon receipt of a copy of such minutes, the director notifies the secretary, in writing, of the asserted omission or inaccuracy.

#### **Section 4.02. Qualification and Election of Directors.**

**(a) Qualifications.** Each director of the corporation shall be a natural person of full age, who need not be a resident of Pennsylvania or a shareholder of the corporation. No person shall be appointed or elected as a director unless:

(1) such person is elected to fill a vacancy in the board of directors (including any vacancy resulting from any accordance with section 4.04(a)); or

(2) the name of such person, together with such consents and information as may be required by the board of directors or by the provisions of section 4.13(b) shall have been filed with the secretary of the corporation.

**(b) Election of directors.** Except as otherwise provided in the articles or these bylaws, directors of the corporation shall be elected by the shareholders. In elections for directors, voting need not be by ballot, except upon demand made by a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and before the voting begins. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes from each class or group of classes, if any, entitled to elect directors separately up to the number of directors to be elected by the class or group of classes shall be elected. If at any meeting of shareholders, directors of more than one class are to be elected, each class of directors shall be elected in a separate election.

#### **Section 4.03. Number and Term of Office.**

**(a) Number.** The board of directors shall consist of such number of directors as may be determined from time to time by resolution of the board adopted by a vote of three quarters of the entire board of directors.

**(b) Term of office.** Each director shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he or she was selected and until a successor shall have been elected and qualified, or until his or her death, resignation or removal. A decrease in the number of directors shall not have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director.

**(c) Resignations.** Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. Such resignation shall take effect on the date of the receipt by the corporation of such notice or at any later time specified therein.

**(d) Classified board of directors.** The directors shall be classified in respect of the time for which they shall severally hold office as follows:

(1) Each class shall be as nearly equal in number as possible.

(2) The term of office of at least one class shall expire in each year.

(3) The members of each class shall be elected for a period of three years.

#### **Section 4.04. Lead Independent Director**

**(a)** The board of directors shall designate one of the "independent" directors (as determined in accordance with the rules of the

New York Stock Exchange) as the lead independent director. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, the independent director elected annually to serve as the chair of the corporate governance committee will also serve as the lead independent director. At meetings of the shareholders and of the Board of Directors, in the absence of the chairman of the board, the lead independent director shall act as chairman of the meeting and preside over such meetings. In the event of the death or incapacity of the chairman of the board, the lead independent director shall become the acting chairman until a new chairman is selected by the board of directors. The lead independent director shall have such other duties and powers as may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the board of directors.

#### **Section 4.05. Vacancies.**

**(a) General rule.** Vacancies in the board of directors, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, may be filled by a vote of a majority of the entire board of directors, or by sole remaining director, and such person so elected shall hold office until the election of the class for which such directors shall have been elected and until a successor shall have been elected and qualified, or until their death, resignation or removal.

**(b) Action by resigned directors.** When one or more directors resign from the board effective at a future date, the directors then in office, including those who have so resigned, shall have power by the applicable vote to fill the vacancies, the vote thereon to take effect when the resignations become effective.

#### **Section 4.06. Removal of Directors.**

**(a) Removal by the directors.** At any special meeting called for the purpose of removing or electing directors, the entire board of directors, or any class of the board, where the board is classified with respect to the power to elect directors, or any individual director may be removed from office without assigning any cause, as provided in the articles. In case the board or such class of the board or any one or more directors be so removed, new directors may be elected at the same meeting.

**(b) Removal by the board.** The board of directors may declare vacant the office of a director who has been judicially declared of unsound mind or who has been convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year or if within 60 days after notice of his or her selection, the director does not accept the office either in writing or by attending a meeting of the board of directors.

**Section 4.07. Place of Meeting.** The board of directors may hold its meetings at such place or places within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere as the board of directors may from time to time appoint, or as may be designated in the notice calling the meeting.

**Section 4.08. Organization Meeting.** At every meeting of the board of directors, the chairman of the board, or, in the case of a vacancy in the office or absence of the chairman of the board, one of the following individuals present in the order stated: the lead independent director, the president, the vice presidents in their order of rank and seniority, or a person chosen by a majority of the directors present, shall act as chairman of the meeting. The secretary, or, in the absence of the secretary, an assistant secretary, or in the absence of the secretary and assistant secretaries, any person appointed by the chairman of the meeting, shall act as secretary of the meeting.

**Section 4.09. Regular Meetings.** Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated from time to time by resolution of the board of directors.

**Section 4.10. Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the board of directors shall be held whenever called by the chairman or by two or more of the directors.

#### **Section 4.11. Quorum of and Action by Directors.**

**(a) General rule.** A majority of the directors in office shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and, except as otherwise provided in the articles or these bylaws, the acts of a majority of the directors present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the acts of the board of directors.

**(b) Action by written consent.** Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the directors may be taken without a meeting if, prior or subsequent to the action, a consent or consents thereto by all of the directors in office is filed with the secretary of the corporation.

#### **Section 4.12. Executive and Other Committees.**

**(a) Establishment and powers.** The board of directors may, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, establish one or more committees, to consist of one or more directors of the corporation. Any committee, to the extent provided in the

resolution of the board of directors, shall have and may exercise all of the powers and authority of the board of directors except that a committee shall not have the power or authority as to the following:

- (1) The submission to shareholders of any action requiring approval of shareholders under the Business Corporation Law.
- (2) The creation or filling of vacancies in the board of directors.
- (3) The adoption, amendment or repeal of these bylaws.
- (4) The amendment or repeal of any resolution of the board that by its terms is amendable or repealable only by the board.
- (5) Action on matters committed by a resolution of the board of directors to another committee of the board.

**(b) Alternate committee members.** The board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee or for the purpose of any written action by the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member and the alternate member or members of a committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not constituting a quorum, may unanimously appoint another director to act at the meeting in the place of the absent or disqualified member.

**(c) Term.** Each committee of the board shall serve at the pleasure of the board.

**(d) Committee procedures.** The term “board of directors” or “board,” when used in any provision of these bylaws relating to the organization or procedures of or the manner of taking action by the board of directors, shall be construed to include and refer to any executive or other committee of the board.

**Section 4.13. Compensation.** The board of directors shall have the authority to fix the compensation of directors for their services as directors and a director may be a salaried officer of the corporation.

**Section 4.14. Nomination of Directors.**

**(a) Notice required.** Nominations for election of directors may be made by any shareholder entitled to vote for the election of directors, provided that written notice (the “Notice”) of such shareholder’s intent to nominate a director at the meeting is given by the shareholder and received by the secretary of the corporation in the manner and within the time specified herein. The Notice shall be delivered to the secretary of the corporation not less than 14 days nor more than 50 days prior to any meeting of the shareholders called for the election of directors; provided, however, that if less than 21 days’ notice of the meeting is given to shareholders, the Notice shall be delivered to the secretary of the corporation not later than the earlier of the seventh day following the day on which notice of the meeting was first mailed to shareholders or the fourth day prior to the meeting. In lieu of delivery to the secretary of the corporation, the Notice may be mailed to the secretary of the corporation by certified mail, return receipt requested, but shall be deemed to have been given only upon actual receipt by the secretary of the corporation.

**(b) Contents of notice.** The notice shall be in writing and shall contain or be accompanied by:

- (1) the name and residence of such shareholder;
- (2) a representation that the shareholder is a holder of record of the corporation’s voting stock and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the person or persons specified in the Notice;
- (3) such information regarding each nominee as would have been required to be included in a proxy statement filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the rules and regulations established by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act (or pursuant to any successor act or regulation) had proxies been solicited with respect to such nominee by the management or board of directors of the corporation;
- (4) a description of all arrangements or understandings among the shareholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which such nomination or nominations are to be made by the shareholder; and
- (5) the consent of each nominee to serve as director of the corporation if so elected.

**(c) Determination of compliance.** If a judge or judges of election shall not have been appointed pursuant to these bylaws, the chairman of the meeting may, if the facts warrant, determine and declare to the meeting that any nomination made at the meeting was not made in accordance with the foregoing procedures and, in such event, the nomination shall be disregarded. Any decision by the chairman of the meeting shall be conclusive and binding upon all shareholders of the corporation for any purpose.

Compliance with this Section 4.14 shall be the exclusive means for a shareholder to make director nominations (other than director nominations properly brought before a shareholder meeting by a shareholder under Rule 14a-11 under the Exchange Act and included in the corporation's notice of meeting).

**(d) Exception.** The above procedures of this section shall not apply to director nominations with respect to which proxies shall have been solicited pursuant to a proxy statement filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the rules and regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act, or pursuant to any successor act or regulation (including, without limitation, director nominations properly brought before a shareholder meeting by a shareholder under Rule 14a-11 under the Exchange Act and included in the corporation's notice of meeting).

## ARTICLE V

### Officers

#### **Section 5.01. Officers Generally.**

**(a) Number, qualifications and designation.** The officers of the corporation shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.03. Officers may, but need not be, directors or shareholders of the corporation. The president and secretary shall be natural persons of full age. The treasurer may be a corporation, but if a natural person shall be of full age. The board of directors may elect from among the members of the board a chairman of the board who shall be an officer of the corporation. Any number of offices may be held by the same person.

**(b) Resignations.** Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. Any such resignation shall be effective at the date of the receipt thereof by the corporation or at any later time specified therein.

**(c) Bonding.** The corporation may secure the fidelity of any or all of its officers by bond or otherwise.

**(d) Standard of care.** In lieu of the standards of conduct otherwise provided by law, officers of the corporation shall be subject to the same standards of conduct, including standards of care and loyalty and rights of justifiable reliance, as shall at the time be applicable to directors of the corporation. An officer of the corporation shall not be personally liable, as such, to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages (including, without limitation, any judgment, amount paid in settlement, penalty, punitive damages or expense of any nature (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and disbursements) for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, unless the officer has breached or failed to perform the duties of his or her office under the articles, these bylaws, or the applicable provisions of law and the breach or failure to perform constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the responsibility or liability of an officer pursuant to any criminal statute or for the payment of taxes pursuant to local, state or federal law.

**Section 5.02. Election and Term of Office.** The officers of the corporation, except those elected by delegated authority pursuant to Section 5.03, shall be elected annually by the board of directors, and each such officer shall hold office for a term of one year and until a successor shall have been duly chosen and qualified, or until his or her death, resignation, or removal.

**Section 5.03. Subordinate Officers, Committees and Agents.** The board of directors may from time to time elect such other officers and appoint such committees, employees or other agents as the business of the corporation may require, including one or more assistant secretaries, and one or more assistant treasurers, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority, and perform such duties as are provided in these bylaws, or as the board of directors may from time to time determine. The board of directors may delegate to any officer or committee the power to elect subordinate officers and to retain or appoint employees or other agents, or committees thereof, and to prescribe the authority and duties of such subordinate officers, committees, employees or other agents. Any delegation by the board of directors of the power to elect, retain or appoint subordinate officers, committees, employees or other agents, shall be deemed to include the power to remove such subordinate.

**Section 5.04. Removal of Officers and Agents.** Any officer or agent of the corporation may be removed by the board with or without cause. The removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of any person so removed. Election or appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

**Section 5.05. Vacancies.** A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or any other cause, may be filled by the board of directors or by the officer or committee to which the power to fill such office has been delegated pursuant to Section 5.03, as the case may be, and if the office is one for which these bylaws prescribe a term, shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term.

**Section 5.06. Authority.** All officers of the corporation as between themselves and the corporation, shall have such authority and perform such duties in the management of the corporation as may be provided by or pursuant to resolutions or orders of the board of

directors, or, in the absence of controlling provisions in the resolutions or orders of the board of directors, as may be determined by or pursuant to these bylaws.

**Section 5.07. The Chairman of the Board.** The chairman of the board shall preside at all meetings of shareholders and of the board of directors and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be requested by the board of directors.

**Section 5.08. The President.** The president shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall have general supervision over the business and operations of the corporation, subject, however, to the control of the board of directors. The president shall sign, execute, and acknowledge, in the name of the corporation, deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments authorized by the board of directors, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the board of directors or these bylaws, to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and, in general, shall perform all duties incident to the office of president and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the board of directors.

**Section 5.09. The Vice Presidents.** The vice presidents shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the president and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to them by the board of directors or the president.

**Section 5.10. The Secretary.** The secretary or an assistant secretary shall attend all meetings of the shareholders and of the board of directors and all committees thereof and shall record all the votes of the shareholders and of the directors and the minutes of the meetings of the shareholders and of the board of directors and of committees of the board in a book or books to be kept for that purpose; shall see that notices are given and records and reports properly kept and filed by the corporation as required by law; shall be the custodian of the seal of the corporation and see that it is affixed to all documents to be executed on behalf of the corporation under its seal; and, in general, shall perform all duties incident to the office of secretary, and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned by the board of directors, the chairman or the president.

**Section 5.11. The Treasurer.** The treasurer or an assistant treasurer shall have or provide for the custody of the funds or other property of the corporation; shall collect and receive or provide for the collection and receipt of moneys earned by or in any manner due to or received by the corporation; shall deposit all funds in his or her custody as treasurer in such banks or other places of deposit as the board of directors may from time to time designate; shall, whenever so required by the board of directors, render an account showing all transactions as treasurer, and the financial condition of the corporation; and, in general, shall discharge such other duties as may from time to time be assigned by the board of directors or the president.

**Section 5.12. Salaries.** The salaries of the officers elected by the board of directors shall be fixed from time to time by the board of directors or by such officer as may be designated by resolution of the board. The salaries or other compensation of any other officers, employees and other agents shall be fixed from time to time by the officer or committee to which the power to elect such officers or to retain or appoint such employees or other agents has been delegated pursuant to Section 5.03. No officer shall be prevented from receiving such salary or other compensation by reason of the fact that the officer is also a director of the corporation.

## ARTICLE VI

### Certificates of Stock, Transfer, Etc.

**Section 6.01. Share Certificates.** Certificates for shares of the corporation shall be in such form as approved by the board of directors, and shall state that the corporation is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the name of the person to whom issued, and the number and class of shares and the designation of the series (if any) that the certificate represents. The share transfer records and the blank share certificates shall be kept by the secretary or by any transfer agency or registrar designated by the board of directors for that purpose.

**Section 6.02. Issuance.** The share certificates of the corporation shall be numbered and registered in the share register or transfer books of the corporation as they are issued. They shall be signed by the president or a vice president and by the secretary or an assistant secretary or the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, and shall bear the corporate seal, which may be a facsimile, engraved or printed; but where such certificate is signed by a transfer agent or a registrar the signature of any corporate officer upon such certificate may be a facsimile, engraved or printed. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed, or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon any share certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar because of death, resignation or otherwise, before the certificate is issued, it may be issued with the same effect as if the officer, transfer agent or registrar had not ceased to be such at the date of its issue. The provisions of this Section 6.02 shall be subject to any inconsistent or contrary agreement in effect at the time between the corporation and any transfer agent or registrar.

**Section 6.03. Transfer.** Transfers of shares shall be made on the share register or transfer books of the corporation upon surrender of the certificate therefor, endorsed by the person named in the certificate or by an attorney lawfully constituted in writing. No transfer shall be made inconsistent with the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code, 13 Pa.C.S. ?? 8101 et seq., and its amendments and supplements.

**Section 6.04. Record Holder of Shares.** The corporation shall be entitled to treat the person in whose name any share or shares of the corporation stand on the books of the corporation as the absolute owner thereof, and shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to, or interest in, such share or shares on the part of any other person.

**Section 6.05. Lost, Destroyed or Mutilated Certificates.** The holder of any shares of the corporation shall immediately notify the corporation of any loss, destruction or mutilation of the certificate therefor, and the board of directors may, in its discretion, cause a new certificate or certificates to be issued to such holder, in case of mutilation of the certificate, upon the surrender of the mutilated certificate, or, in case of loss or destruction of the certificate, upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction, and, if the board of directors shall so determine, the deposit of a bond in such form and in such sum, and with such surety or sureties, as it may direct.

## ARTICLE VII

### Indemnification of Directors, Officers, Etc.

#### **Section 7.01. Scope of Indemnification.**

(a) The corporation shall indemnify an indemnified representative against any liability incurred in connection with any proceeding in which the indemnified representative may be involved as a party or otherwise, by reason of the fact that such person is or was serving in an indemnified capacity, including without limitation liabilities resulting from any actual or alleged breach or neglect of duty, error, misstatement or misleading statement, negligence, gross negligence or act giving rise to strict or products liability, except where such indemnification is expressly prohibited by applicable law or where the conduct of the indemnified representative has been determined pursuant to Section 7.06 to constitute willful misconduct or recklessness within the meaning of 42 Pa. C.S. Section 8365(b) [now a reference to 15 Pa.C.S. Section 1746(b)] or any superseding provision of the law, sufficient in the circumstances to bar indemnification against liabilities arising from the conduct.

(b) If an indemnified representative is entitled to indemnification in respect of a portion, but not all, of any liabilities to which such person may be subject, the corporation shall indemnify such indemnified representative to the maximum extent for such portion of the liabilities.

(c) The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the indemnified representative is not entitled to indemnification.

(d) For purposes of this Article:

(1) “indemnified capacity” shall mean any and all past, present and future service by an indemnified representative in one or more capacities as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or, at the request of the corporation, as a director, officer, employee, agent, fiduciary or trustee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other entity or enterprise;

(2) “indemnified representative” shall mean any and all directors and officers of the corporation and any other person specifically designated as an indemnified representative by the board of directors of the corporation under these bylaws (which may, but need not, include any person serving at the request of the corporation, as a director, officer, employee, agent, fiduciary or trustee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other entity or enterprise);

(3) “liability” means any damage, judgment, amount paid in settlement, fine, penalty, punitive damages, excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan, or cost or expense of any nature (including, without limitation, attorney’s fees and disbursements); and

(4) “proceeding” means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, appeal or other proceeding of any nature, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, whether formal or informal, and whether brought by or in the right of the corporation, a class of its security holders or otherwise.

**Section 7.02. Proceedings Initiated by Indemnified Representatives.** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, the corporation shall not indemnify under this Article an indemnified representative for any liability incurred in a proceeding initiated (which shall not be deemed to include counter-claims or affirmative defenses) or participated in as an intervener or amicus curiae by the person seeking indemnification unless such initiation of or participation in the proceedings is authorized, either before or after its commencement, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors in office. This section does not apply to reimbursement of expenses incurred in successfully prosecuting or defending an arbitration under Section 7.06 of this Article or otherwise successfully prosecuting or defending the rights of an indemnified representative granted by or pursuant to this Article.

**Section 7.03. Advancing Expenses.** The corporation shall pay the expenses (including attorney’s fees and disbursements)



incurred in good faith by an indemnified representative in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding described in Section 7.01 or 7.02 of this Article upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the indemnified representative to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined pursuant to Section 7.06 of this Article that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation pursuant to this Article. The financial ability of an indemnified representative to repay in advance shall not be a prerequisite to the making of such advance.

**Section 7.04. Securing of Indemnification Obligations.** To further effect, satisfy or secure the indemnification obligations provided herein or otherwise, the corporation may maintain insurance, obtain a letter of credit, act as self-insurer, create a reserve, trust, escrow, cash collateral or other fund or account, enter into indemnification agreements, pledge or grant a security interest in any assets or properties of the corporation, or use any other mechanism or arrangement whatsoever in such amounts, at such costs, and upon such other terms and conditions as the board of directors shall deem appropriate. Absent fraud, the determination of the board of directors with respect to such amounts, costs, terms and conditions shall be conclusive against all security holders, officers and directors and shall not be subject to violability.

**Section 7.05. Payment of Indemnification.** An indemnified representative shall be entitled to indemnification within 30 days after a written request for indemnification has been delivered to the secretary of the corporation.

**Section 7.06. Arbitration.** Any dispute related to the right of indemnification, contribution or advancement of expenses as provided under this Article, except with respect to indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 that the corporation has undertaken to submit to a court for adjudication, shall be decided only by arbitration in the metropolitan area in which the corporation's executive offices are located, in accordance with the commercial arbitration rules then in effect of the American Arbitration Association before a panel of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be selected by the corporation, the second of whom shall be selected by the indemnified representative and the third of whom shall be selected by the other two arbitrators. In the absence of the American Arbitration Association or if for any reason arbitration under the arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association cannot be initiated, or if the arbitrators selected by the corporation and the indemnified representative cannot agree on the selection of a third arbitrator within 30 days after such time as the corporation and the indemnified representative have each been notified of the selection of the others' arbitrator, the necessary arbitrator or arbitrators shall be selected by the presiding judge of the court of general jurisdiction in such metropolitan area. Each arbitrator selected as provided herein is required to be or have been a director or executive officer or a corporation whose shares of common stock were listed during at least one year of such service on the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange or quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System. The party or parties challenging the right of an indemnified representative to the benefits of this Article shall have the burden of proof. The corporation shall reimburse an indemnified representative for the expenses (including attorney's fees and disbursements) incurred in successfully prosecuting or defending such arbitration. Any award entered by the arbitrators shall be final, binding and non-appealable and judgment may be entered thereon by any party in accordance with applicable law in any court of competent jurisdiction. This arbitration provision shall be specifically enforceable.

**Section 7.07. Contribution.** If the indemnification provided for in this Article or otherwise is unavailable for any reason, the corporation shall contribute to the liabilities to which the indemnified representative may be subject in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect the intent of this Article or otherwise.

**Section 7.08. Discharge of Duty.** An indemnified representative shall be deemed to have discharged such person's duty to the corporation if he or she has relied in good faith on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, in each case prepared or presented by any of the following:

- (1) one or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the indemnified representative reasonably believes to be reliable and competent with respect to the matter presented;
- (2) legal counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters that the indemnified representative reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or
- (3) a committee of the board of directors on which he or she does not serve as to matters within its area of designated authority, which committee he or she reasonably believes to merit confidence.

**Section 7.09. Contract Rights; Amendment or Repeal.** All rights to indemnification, contribution and advancement of expense under this Article shall be deemed a contract between the corporation and the indemnified representative pursuant to which the corporation and each indemnified representative intend to be legally bound. Any repeal, amendment or modification of this Article shall not adversely affect any right or protection of any indemnified representative in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such repeal, amendment or modification.

**Section 7.10. Scope of Articles.** The rights granted by this Article shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification or advancement of expense may be entitled under any statute, agreement, vote of shareholders or

disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in an indemnified capacity and as to action in any other capacity. The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided by or granted pursuant to this Article shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be an indemnified representative in respect to matters arising prior to such time, and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives of such a person.

**Section 7.11. Reliance of Provisions.** Each person who shall act as an indemnified representative of the corporation shall be deemed to be doing so in reliance upon the rights provided by this Article, which right shall be deemed vested at the time the person commences acting in such capacity.

**Section 7.12. Interpretation.** The provisions of this Article have been approved and ratified by the shareholders of this corporation and are intended to constitute bylaws authorized by Section 410F of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law and 42 Pa. C.S. Section 8365 [now references to 15 Pa.C.S. Section 1746 and 1750].

## ARTICLE VIII

### Miscellaneous

**Section 8.01. Corporate Seal.** The corporation shall have a corporate seal in the form of a circle containing the name of the corporation, the year of incorporation and such other details as may be approved by the board of directors.

**Section 8.02. Checks.** All checks, notes, bills of exchange or other orders in writing shall be signed by such person or persons as the board of directors or any person authorized by resolution of the board of directors may from time to time designate.

**Section 8.03. Contracts.**

**(a) General rule.** Except as otherwise provided in the Business Corporation Law in the case of transactions that require action by the shareholders, the board of directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or to execute or deliver any instrument on behalf of the corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

**(b) Statutory form of execution of instruments.** Any note, mortgage, evidence of indebtedness, contract or other document, or any assignment or endorsement thereof, executed or entered into between the corporation and any other person, when signed by the chairman, the president or vice president and secretary or assistant secretary or treasurer or assistant treasurer of the corporation, shall be held to have been properly executed for and in behalf of the corporation, without prejudice to the rights of the corporation against any person who shall have executed the instrument in excess of his or her actual authority.

**Section 8.04. Interested Directors or Officers; Quorum.**

**(a) General rule.** A contract or transaction between the corporation and one or more of its directors or officers or between the corporation and any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial or other interest, shall not be void or voidable solely for that reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the board of directors which authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because his, her or their votes are counted for such purpose, if:

(1) The material facts as to the relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the board of directors and the board authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative votes of a majority of the disinterested directors even though the disinterested directors are less than a quorum; or

(2) The material facts as to his or her relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the shareholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of those shareholders; or

(3) The contract or transaction is fair as to the corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the board of directors or the shareholders.

**(b) Quorum.** Common or interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the board of directors which authorizes a contract or transaction specified in subsection (a).

**Section 8.05. Deposits.** All funds of the corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the corporation in such banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the board of directors may approve or designate, and all such funds shall be withdrawn only upon checks signed by such one or more officers or employees as the board of directors shall from time to time designate.

**Section 8.06. Corporate Records.**

**(a) Required records.** The corporation shall keep complete and accurate books and records of accounts, minutes of the proceedings of the incorporators, shareholders and directors and a share register giving the names and addresses of all shareholders and the number and class of shares held by each. The share register shall be kept at the registered office of the corporation in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or at its principal place of business wherever situated or at the office of its registrar or transfer agent. Any books, minutes or other records may be in written form or any other form capable of being converted into written form within a reasonable time.

**(b) Right of inspection.** Every shareholder shall, upon written verified demand stating the purpose thereof, have a right to examine, in person or by agent or attorney, during the usual hours for business, for any proper purpose, the share register, books and records of account, and records of the proceedings of the incorporators, shareholders and directors and to make copies or extracts therefrom. A proper purpose shall mean a purpose reasonably related to the interest of the person as a shareholder. In every instance where an attorney or other agent is the person who seeks the right of inspection, the demand shall be accompanied by a verified power of attorney or such other writing that authorizes the attorney or other agent to so act on behalf of the shareholder. The demand shall be directed to the corporation at its registered office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or at its principal place of business, wherever situated.

**Section 8.07. Amendment of Bylaws.** These bylaws may be amended or repealed, or new bylaws may be adopted, either (i) by vote of the shareholders in accordance with the articles at any duly organized annual or special meeting of shareholders, or (ii), with respect to those matters that are not by statute committed expressly to the shareholders and regardless of whether the shareholders have previously adopted or approved the bylaw being amended or repealed, by vote of majority of the board of directors of the corporation in office at any regular or special meeting of directors. Any change in these bylaws shall take effect when adopted unless otherwise provided in the resolution effecting the change. See Section 2.03(b) (relating to notice of action by shareholders on bylaws).