



Board Agenda Item #	Agenda # IVC- Discussion Item
Date:	5/9/2019
To:	Magnolia Board of Directors
From:	Alfredo Rubalcava, CEO & Superintendent
Staff Lead:	Alfredo Rubalcava, CEO & Superintendent
RE:	SB 126

### Information Item

No actions to take at this time.

### Introduction

- Magnolia Public Schools (MPS) is already in compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act requirements. Senate Bill 126, if passed, will take effect January 1, 2020, and adds additional language to the Ralph M. Brown Act.
- New requirements as they relate to MPS are the following:
  - All board and committee meetings must be held within the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County.
  - All 10 MSAs will have to remain open for each meeting.
  - All audio recordings will have to be posted on each school's website.

### Background

Potential expenses including but not limited to items listed below are not included in the board approved budgets by school sites or MERF:

- The current MPS Bylaws will have to be amended to reflect the additional requirements no later than December 2019.
- History of the project (if applicable)

### Budget Implications

- There may be additional costs incurred by the organization to reflect the extra hours worked by school staff when they need to keep campuses open
- There may be additional costs in transportation expenses for staff and board members that need to travel to the monthly meetings

### Exhibits (attachments):

- Current MPS Bylaws with recommended changes by legal
- Senate Bill 126

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS  
OF  
MAGNOLIA EDUCATIONAL & RESEARCH FOUNDATION

(A California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation)

**ARTICLE I  
NAME**

Section 1. NAME. The name of this corporation is Magnolia Educational & Research Foundation.

**ARTICLE II  
PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION**

Section 1. PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION. The principal office for the transaction of the activities and affairs of this corporation is 250 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Suite 1500, Los Angeles, 90012 California. The Board of Directors may change the location of the principal office. Any such change of location must be noted by the Secretary on these bylaws opposite this Section; alternatively, this Section may be amended to state the new location.

Section 2. OTHER OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION. The Board of Directors may at any time establish branch or subordinate offices at any place or places where this corporation is qualified to conduct its activities.

**ARTICLE III  
GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PURPOSES; LIMITATIONS**

Section 1. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PURPOSES. The purposes of this corporation are to provide community support in educational and research areas, which include, but are not limited to the following: managing, operating, guiding, directing and promoting public charter schools; conducting scientific research at K-12 schools and colleges to identify and implement successful education practices; promoting and discovering the research modules in scientific areas with applied and practicable methods to promote prospective scientists; coordinating international conferences/competitions in various fields of academic study. Also in the context of these purposes, the Corporation shall not, except to an insubstantial degree, engage in any other activities or exercise of power that do not further the purposes of the Corporation.

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

**ARTICLE IV  
CONSTRUCTION AND DEFINITIONS**

Section 1. CONSTRUCTION AND DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the general provisions, rules of construction and definitions in the California Nonprofit Corporation Law shall govern the construction of these bylaws. Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter, the singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular, and the term "person" includes both a legal entity and a natural person.

**ARTICLE V  
DEDICATION OF ASSETS**

Section 1. DEDICATION OF ASSETS. This corporation's assets are irrevocably dedicated to public benefit purposes. No part of the net earnings, properties, or assets of the corporation, on dissolution or otherwise, shall inure to the benefit of any private person or individual, or to any director or officer of the corporation. On liquidation or dissolution, all properties and assets remaining after payment, or provision for payment, of all debts, liabilities and all charter obligations of the corporation shall be distributed to a nonprofit fund, foundation, or corporation that is organized and operated exclusively for the public and/or charitable purposes of managing, operating, guiding, directing, promoting, and/or supporting one or more California public charter schools that serve students in grades K-12 and that has established its exempt status under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3).

**ARTICLE VI  
CORPORATIONS WITHOUT MEMBERS**

Section 1. CORPORATIONS WITHOUT MEMBERS. This corporation shall have no voting members within the meaning of the Nonprofit Corporation Law.

**ARTICLE VII  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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

Section 2. SPECIFIC POWERS. Without prejudice to the general powers set forth in Section 1 of these bylaws, but subject to the same limitations, the Board of Directors shall have the power to:

- a. Appoint and remove, at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, all corporate officers, agents, and

employees; prescribe powers and duties for them as are consistent with the law, the articles of incorporation, and these bylaws; fix their compensation; and require from them security for faithful service.

- b. Change the principal office or the principal business office in California from one location to another; cause the corporation to be qualified to conduct its activities in any other state, territory, dependency, or country; conduct its activities in or outside California; and designate a place in California for holding any meeting of members.
- c. Borrow money and incur indebtedness on the corporation's behalf and cause to be executed and delivered for the corporation's purposes, in the corporate name, promissory notes, bonds, debentures, deeds of trust, mortgages, pledges, hypothecations, and other evidences of debt and securities.
- d. Adopt and use a corporate seal; prescribe the forms of membership certificates; and alter the forms of the seal and certificates.

Section 3. DESIGNATED DIRECTORS. The number of directors shall be no less than three (3) and no more than eleven (11), unless changed by amendments to these bylaws. The exact number of directors shall be fixed within these limits by a Resolution of the Board. All directors shall be designated by the existing Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors commits to designating at least one (1) director who resides in each county where this corporation operates a charter school. The Board of Directors shall strive to recruit directors representing parents and the charter school communities, from diverse professional and ethnic backgrounds and commits to designating at least one (1) director representing parents at all times.

Section 4. RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS. No current employees of the corporation may serve on the Board of Directors.

**Commented [WKS1]:** Magnolia is already complying with Government Code section 1090 so no change is needed here regarding the new requirements under Education Code section 47604.1.

Section 5. DIRECTORS' TERMS. Each director shall hold office for five (5) years and until a successor director has been designated and qualified. The terms of directors shall be staggered as determined by the Board. Staggering has been accomplished by the Board appointing directors on different dates. Staggering shall be maintained as directors shall be appointed to fill vacant seats at the expiration of each staggered term.

Section 6. NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE. The Chairman of the Board of Directors or, if none, the President will appoint a committee to nominate qualified candidates for designation to the Board of Directors at least thirty (30) days before the date of any designation of directors. The nominating committee shall make its report at least seven (7) days before the date of the designation or at such other time as the Board of Directors may set and the Secretary shall forward to each Board member, with the notice of meeting required by these bylaws, a list of all candidates nominated by committee. Any member of the community may also refer a potential candidate to the Board for consideration.

Section 7. USE OF CORPORATE FUNDS TO SUPPORT NOMINEE. If more people have been nominated for director than can be designated, no corporation funds may be expended to support a nominee.

Section 8. EVENTS CAUSING VACANCIES ON BOARD. A vacancy or vacancies on the Board of Directors shall occur in the event of (a) the death, resignation, or removal of any director; (b) the declaration by resolution

of the Board of Directors of a vacancy in the office of a director who has been convicted of a felony, declared of unsound mind by a court order, or found by final order or judgment of any court to have breached a duty under California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law, Chapter 2, Article 3; (c) the increase of the authorized number of directors; and (d) the failure of the members, at any meeting of members at which any director or directors are to be elected, to elect the number of directors required to be elected at such meeting.

Section 9. RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS. Except as provided below, any director may resign by giving written notice to the Chairman of the Board, if any, or to the President, or the Secretary, or to the Board. The resignation shall be effective when the notice is given unless the notice specifies a later time for the resignation to become effective. If a director's resignation is effective at a later time, the Board of Directors may elect a successor to take office as of the date when the resignation becomes effective.

Section 10. DIRECTOR MAY NOT RESIGN IF NO DIRECTOR REMAINS. Except on notice to the California Attorney General, no director may resign if the corporation would be left without a duly elected director or directors.

Section 11. REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS. Any director may be removed, with or without cause, by a simple majority of directors then in office at a special meeting called for that purpose, or at a regular meeting, provided that notice of that meeting and of the removal questions are given in compliance with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act. (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code). Any vacancy caused by the removal of a director shall be filled as provided in Section 12.

Section 12. VACANCIES FILLED BY BOARD. Vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled by approval of the Board of Directors or, if the number of directors then in office is less than a quorum, by (a) the unanimous consent of the directors then in office, (b) the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office at a meeting held according to notice or waivers of notice complying with Corporations Code Section 5211, or (c) a sole remaining director.

Section 13. NO VACANCY ON REDUCTION OF NUMBER OF DIRECTORS. Any reduction of the authorized number of directors shall not result in any directors being removed before his or her term of office expires.

Section 14. QUORUM. A majority of the directors then in office shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the directors at the meeting shall be a decision of the Board of Directors. Should there be fewer than a majority of the directors present at any meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned. A majority of the directors present, whether or not constituting a quorum, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. Directors may not vote by proxy. The vote or abstention of each board member present for each action taken shall be publicly reported.

Section 15. COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT. Directors shall serve without compensation except that they shall be allowed reasonable advancement or reimbursement of actual reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out his or her duties. Directors shall not otherwise be compensated.

Commented [WKS2]: Again, Magnolia is already in compliance with the new law.

Section 16. CREATION AND POWERS OF COMMITTEES. The Board, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office, may create one or more committees, each consisting of two or more directors and no one who is not a director, to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Appointments to committees of the Board of Directors shall be by majority vote of the authorized number of directors. The Board of Directors may appoint one or more directors as alternate members of any such committee, who may replace any absent member at any meeting. Any such committee shall have all the authority of the Board, to the extent provided in the Board of Directors' resolution, except that no committee may:

- a. Take any final action on any matter that, under the California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law, also requires approval of the members or approval of a majority of all members;
- b. Fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or any committee of the Board;
- c. Amend or repeal bylaws or adopt new bylaws;
- d. Amend or repeal any resolution of the Board of Directors that by its express terms is not so amendable or subject to repeal;
- e. Create any other committees of the Board of Directors or appoint the members of committees of the Board; or
- f. Expend corporate funds to support a nominee for director if more people have been nominated for director than can be elected.

Section 17. MEETINGS AND ACTION OF COMMITTEES. Meetings and actions of committees of the Board of Directors shall be governed by, held, and taken under the provisions of these bylaws concerning meetings, other Board of Directors' actions, and the Brown Act, except that the time for general meetings of such committees and the calling of special meetings of such committees may be set either by Board of Directors' resolution or, if none, by resolution of the committee. Minutes of each meeting shall be kept and shall be filed with the corporate records. The Board of Directors may adopt rules for the governance of any committee as long as the rules are consistent with these bylaws. If the Board of Directors has not adopted rules, the committee may do so.

Section 18. NON-LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS. No director shall be personally liable for the debts, liabilities, or other obligations of this corporation.

Section 19. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS GOVERNING STUDENT RECORDS. The Charter School and the Board of Directors shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Family Education Rights Privacy Act ("FERPA") as set forth in Title 20 of the United States Code Section 1232g and attendant regulations as they may be amended from time to time.

Section 20. COMPLIANCE WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST LAWS. The corporation shall comply with applicable conflict of interest laws, including the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 81000) of Title 9 of the Government Code) and Govt. Code § 1090 et seq.

**ARTICLES VIII  
MEETINGS**

Section 1. PLACE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS. The Board of Directors will designate that a meeting be held ~~in the county in which the greatest number of pupils enrolled in Magnolia Public Schools reside, which is in compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act and Education Code Section 47604.1(c)(4)(A).~~ The Board of Directors will establish a two-way teleconference location at each of the corporation's charter school sites and each resource center, in compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act and Education Code Section 47604.1(c)(4)(B).

All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called, held and conducted in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, California Government Code Sections 54950, et seq., as said chapter may be modified by subsequent legislation.

Section 2. MEETINGS; ANNUAL MEETINGS. All meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees shall be called, noticed, and held in compliance with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act. ("Brown Act") (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code).

The Board of Directors shall meet annually for the purpose of organization, appointment of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. This meeting shall be held at a time, date, and place as may be specified and noticed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. REGULAR MEETINGS. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the second Thursday of each month, unless the second Thursday of the month should fall on a legal holiday in which event the regular meeting shall be held at the same hour and place on the next business day following the legal holiday. At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the Board of Directors, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting.

Section 4. SPECIAL MEETINGS. Special meetings of the Board of Directors for any purpose may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if there is such an officer or a majority of the Board of Directors. If a Chairman of the Board has not been elected, then the President is authorized to call a special meeting in place of the Chairman of the Board. The party calling a special meeting shall determine the place, date, and time thereof.

Section 5. NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS. In accordance with the Brown Act, special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held only after twenty-four (24) hours' notice is given to each director and to the public through the posting of an agenda. Pursuant to the Brown Act, the Board of Directors shall adhere to the following notice requirements for special meetings:

- a. Any such notice shall be addressed or delivered to each director at the director's address as it is shown on the records of the corporation, or as may have been given to the corporation by the director for purposes of notice, or, if an address is not shown on the corporation's records or is not readily ascertainable, at the place at which the meetings of the Board of Directors are regularly held.

**Deleted:** may

**Commented [WKS3]:** Effective January 1, 2020, new Education Code section 47604.1(c)(4)(A) states: "For a governing body of an entity that manages two or more charter schools that are not located in the same county, the governing body of the entity managing the charter schools shall meet within the physical boundaries of the county in which the greatest number of pupils enrolled in those charter schools managed by that entity reside."

**Deleted:** at any place within California that has been designated by resolution of the Board of Directors or in the notice of the meeting and

**Commented [WKS4]:** Effective January 1, 2020, new Education Code section 47604.1(c)(4)(B) states "two-way teleconference location shall be established at each school site and each resource center." This is required for a governing body of an entity that manages two or more charter schools.

**Deleted:** commits to rotating the locations of its regular physical meetings among the counties where the corporation's charter school sites are located, and to holding at least one of its regular physical meetings in a calendar year in each of those counties, and that the final date, time, and place will be specified in the notice of the meeting

**Commented [WKS5]:** New Education Code section 47604.1(c)(4)(C) requires the Magnolia Board to "audio record, video record, or both, all the governing board meetings and post the recordings on each charter school's internet website." We do not recommend this be included in the bylaws but be aware of this requirement beginning January 1, 2020.

- b. Notice by mail shall be deemed received at the time a properly addressed written notice is deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid. Any other written notice shall be deemed received at the time it is personally delivered to the recipient or is delivered to a common carrier for transmission, or is actually transmitted by the person giving the notice by electronic means to the recipient. Oral notice shall be deemed received at the time it is communicated, in person or by telephone or wireless, to the recipient or to a person at the office of the recipient whom the person giving the notice has reason to believe will promptly communicate it to the receiver.
- c. The notice of special meeting shall state the time of the meeting, and the place if the place is other than the principal office of the corporation, and the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting. No business, other than the business the general nature of which was set forth in the notice of the meeting, may be transacted at a special meeting.

Section 6. TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS. Members of the Board of Directors may participate in teleconference meetings so long as all of the following requirements in the Brown Act are complied with:

- a. At a minimum, a quorum of the members of the Board of Directors shall participate in the teleconference meeting from locations within the boundaries of the county in which the greatest number of pupils enrolled in the those charter schools managed by the corporation reside.
- b. All votes taken during a teleconference meeting shall be by roll call;
- c. If the Board of Directors elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations with each teleconference location being identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting;
- d. All locations where a member of the Board of Directors participates in a meeting via teleconference must be fully accessible to members of the public and shall be listed on the agenda;<sup>1</sup>
- e. Members of the public must be able to hear what is said during the meeting and shall be provided with an opportunity to address the Board of Directors directly at each teleconference location; and
- f. The agenda shall indicate that members of the public attending a meeting conducted via teleconference need not give their name when entering the conference call.<sup>2</sup>

**Commented [WKS6]:** New Education Code section 47604.1(c)(4)(A), effective January 1, 2020.

**Deleted:** a school district in which at least one of the charter schools operated by the corporation operates;

Section 7. ADJOURNMENT. A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any Board of Directors meeting to another time or place. If a meeting is adjourned for more than twenty-four (24) hours, notice of such adjournment to another time or place shall be given, prior to the time schedule for the continuation of the meeting, to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment, and to the public in the manner prescribed by any applicable public open meeting law.

<sup>1</sup> This means that members of the Board of Directors who choose to utilize their homes or offices as teleconference locations must open these locations to the public and accommodate any members of the public who wish to attend the meeting at that location.

<sup>2</sup> The Brown Act prohibits requiring members of the public to provide their names as a condition of attendance at the meeting.



**ARTICLE X**  
**OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION**

Section 1. OFFICES HELD. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Secretary, and Chief Financial Officer, who shall be known as the "Treasurer." The corporation, at the Board's direction, may also have a Chairman of the Board, one or more Vice-Presidents, one or more assistant secretaries, one or more assistant treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed under Article X Section 4, of these bylaws.

Section 2. DUPLICATION OF OFFICE HOLDERS. Any number of offices may be held by the same person, except that neither the Secretary nor the Treasurer may serve concurrently as either the President or the Chairman of the Board.

Section 3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The officers of this corporation shall be chosen annually by the Board of Directors and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Section 4. APPOINTMENT OF OTHER OFFICERS. The Board of Directors may appoint and authorize the Chairman of the Board, the President, or another officer to appoint any other officers that the corporation may require. Each appointed officer shall have the title and authority, hold office for the period, and perform the duties specified in the bylaws or established by the Board.

Section 5. REMOVAL OF OFFICERS. Without prejudice to the rights of any officer under an employment contract, the Board of Directors may remove any officer with or without cause.

Section 6. RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board. The resignation shall take effect on the date the notice is received or at any later time specified in the notice. Unless otherwise specified in the notice, the resignation need not be accepted to be effective. Any resignation shall be without prejudice to any rights of the corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

Section 7. VACANCIES IN OFFICE. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or any other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed in these bylaws for normal appointment to that office, provided, however, that vacancies need not be filled on an annual basis.

Section 8. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. If a Chairman of the Board of Directors is elected, he or she shall preside at the Board of Directors' meetings and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors may assign from time to time. If there is no President, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall also be the chief executive officer and shall have the powers and duties of the President of the corporation set forth in these bylaws. If a Chairman of the Board of Directors is elected, there shall also be a Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at Board of Directors meetings and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors may assign from time to time.

Section 9. PRESIDENT. Subject to such supervisory powers as the Board of Directors may give to the Chairman of the Board, if any, and subject to the control of the Board, the President shall be the general manager of the

corporation and shall supervise, direct, and control the corporation's activities, affairs, and officers as fully described in any applicable employment contract, agreement, or job specification. The President shall preside at all Board of Directors' meetings. The President shall have such other powers and duties as the Board of Directors or the bylaws may require.

Section 10. VICE-PRESIDENTS. If the President is absent or disabled, the Vice-Presidents, if any, in order of their rank as fixed by the Board, or, if not ranked, a Vice-President designated by the Board, shall perform all duties of the President. When so acting, a Vice-President shall have all powers of and be subject to all restrictions on the President. The Vice-Presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board of Directors or the bylaws may require.

Section 11. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the corporation's principal office or such other place as the Board of Directors may direct, a book of minutes of all meetings, proceedings, and actions of the Board and of committees of the Board. The minutes of meetings shall include the time and place that the meeting was held; whether the meeting was annual, regular, or special and, if special, how authorized; the notice given; and the names of the directors present at Board of Directors and committee meetings.

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

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

Section 12. TREASURER. The Treasurer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and accounts of the corporation's properties and transactions. The Treasurer shall send or cause to be given to directors such financial statements and reports as are required to be given by law, by these bylaws, or by the Board. The books of account shall be open to inspection by any director at all reasonable times.

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

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

Section 13. VICE-CHAIRMEN. One Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors will be assigned to each county in which a charter school operated by the corporation is located.

**ARTICLE XI  
CONTRACTS WITH DIRECTORS**

Section 1. **CONTRACTS WITH DIRECTORS.** In compliance with Government Code Section 1090 et seq., the corporation shall not enter into a contract or transaction in which a director directly or indirectly has a material financial interest (nor any other corporation, firm, association, or other entity in which one or more of the corporation's directors are directors and have a material financial interest).

**Commented [WKS7]:** Again, Magnolia already complies with Government Code section 1090, so no change is needed with new law.

**ARTICLE XII  
CONTRACTS WITH NON-DIRECTOR DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES**

Section 1. **CONTRACTS WITH NON-DIRECTOR DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES.** The corporation shall not enter into a contract or transaction in which a non-director designated employee (e.g., officers and other key decision-making employees) directly or indirectly has a material financial interest unless all of the requirements in the corporation's Conflict of Interest Code and applicable law have been fulfilled.

Section 2. **AGAINST NEPOTISM.** If a member of an officer's or employee's immediate family is to be hired to work in a position directly subordinate or supervisory to the officer or employee, that fact should be disclosed in advance to the Board of Directors so that a determination can be made whether to permit an exception to the normal prohibition against nepotism.

**ARTICLE XIII  
LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

Section 1. **LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.** This corporation shall not lend any money or property to or guarantee the obligation of any director or officer without the approval of the California Attorney General; provided, however, that the corporation may advance money to a director or officer of the corporation for expenses reasonably anticipated to be incurred in the performance of his or her duties if that director or officer would be entitled to reimbursement for such expenses of the corporation.

**ARTICLE XIV  
INDEMNIFICATION**

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

On written request to the Board of Directors by any person seeking indemnification under Corporations Code Section 5238 (b) or Section 5238 (c) the Board of Directors shall promptly decide under Corporations Code Section 5238

(e) whether the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Corporations Code Section 5238 (b) or Section 5238 (c) has been met and, if so, the Board of Directors shall authorize indemnification.

**ARTICLE XV  
INSURANCE**

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

**ARTICLE XVI  
MAINTENANCE OF CORPORATE RECORDS**

Section 1. MAINTENANCE OF CORPORATE RECORDS. This corporation shall keep:

- a. Adequate and correct books and records of account;
- b. Written minutes of the proceedings of the Board and committees of the Board; and
- c. Such reports and records as required by law.

**ARTICLE XVII  
INSPECTION RIGHTS**

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

Section 2. ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND MINUTES. On written demand on the corporation, any director may inspect, copy, and make extracts of the accounting books and records and the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors at any reasonable time for a purpose reasonably related to the director's interest as a director. Any such inspection and copying may be made in person or by the director's agent or attorney. This right of inspection extends to the records of any subsidiary of the corporation.

Section 3. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF ARTICLES AND BYLAWS. This corporation shall keep at its principal California office the original or a copy of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, as amended to the current date, which shall be open to inspection by the directors at all reasonable times during office hours. If the corporation has no business office in California, the Secretary shall, on the written request of any director, furnish to that director a copy of the articles of incorporation and bylaws, as amended to the current date.

**ARTICLE XVIII  
REQUIRED REPORTS**

Section 1. ANNUAL REPORTS. The Board of Directors shall cause an annual report to be sent to itself (the members of the Board of Directors) within 120 days after the end of the corporation's fiscal year. That report shall contain the following information, in appropriate detail:

- a. The assets and liabilities, including the trust funds, or the corporation as of the end of the fiscal year;
- b. The principal changes in assets and liabilities, including trust funds;
- c. The corporation's revenue or receipts, both unrestricted and restricted to particular purposes;
- d. The corporation's expenses or disbursement for both general and restricted purposes;
- e. Any information required under these bylaws; and
- f. An independent accountant's report or, if none, the certificate of an authorized officer of the corporation that such statements were prepared without audit from the corporation's books and records.

Section 2. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS AND INDEMNIFICATIONS. The corporation shall comply with the reporting requirements of Corporations Code Section 6322.

**ARTICLE XIX  
BYLAW AMENDMENTS**

Section 1. BYLAW AMENDMENTS. The Board of Directors may adopt, amend or repeal any of these Bylaws by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present, except that no amendment shall make any provisions of these Bylaws inconsistent with the corporation's Articles of Incorporation, or any laws. The Board of Directors may only amend these Bylaws provisions fixing the authorized number of directors or establishing procedures for the nomination or appointment of directors by unanimous vote of all directors then in office. This section may only be amended by the unanimous vote of the all the directors then in office.

**ARTICLE XX  
FISCAL YEAR**

Section 1. FISCAL YEAR OF THE CORPORATION. The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on July 1<sup>st</sup> and end on June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year.

**CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY**

I certify that I am the duly elected and acting Secretary of the Magnolia Educational & Research Foundation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation; that these amended and restated bylaws, consisting of **13** pages including this "Certificate of Secretary", are the bylaws of this corporation as adopted by the Board of Directors on October 11, 2018; and that these amended and restated bylaws have not been amended or modified since that date.

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Ms. Barbara Torres  
Secretary

## Senate Bill No. 126

### CHAPTER 3

An act to add Section 47604.1 to the Education Code, relating to charter schools.

[Approved by Governor March 5, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State March 5, 2019.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 126, Leyva. Charter schools.

(1) The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of the legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend.

This bill would expressly state that charter schools and entities managing charter schools are subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act, unless the charter school is operated by an entity governed by the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, in which case the charter school would be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, except as specified.

This bill would require specified charter schools or entities managing charter schools to hold meetings in specified locations. The bill would prohibit a meeting of the governing body of a charter school to discuss items related to the operation of the charter school from including the discussion of any item regarding an activity of the governing body that is unrelated to the operation of the charter school.

(2) The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection and to make copies available upon request and payment of a fee unless the records are exempt from disclosure.

This bill would expressly state that charter schools and entities managing charter schools are subject to the California Public Records Act, except as specified.

(3) Existing law prohibits certain public officials, including, but not limited to, state, county, or district officers or employees, from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity or by any body or board of which they are members, except as provided.

This bill would expressly state that charter schools and entities managing charter schools are subject to these provisions, except that the bill would provide that an employee of a charter school is not disqualified from serving as a member of the governing body of the charter school because of that employment status. The bill would require a member of the governing body of a charter school who is also an employee of the charter school to abstain

from voting on, or influencing or attempting to influence another member of that body regarding, any matter uniquely affecting that member's own employment.

(4) The Political Reform Act of 1974 requires every state agency and local governmental agency to adopt a conflict-of-interest code, formulated at the most decentralized level possible, that requires designated employees of the agency to file statements of economic interest disclosing any investments, business positions, interests in real property, or sources of income that may foreseeably be affected materially by any governmental decision made or participated in by the designated employee by virtue of that employee's position.

This bill would expressly state that charter schools and entities managing charter schools are subject to the Political Reform Act of 1974, except as specified.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 47604.1 is added to the Education Code, to read:

47604.1. (a) For purposes of this section, an "entity managing a charter school" means a nonprofit public benefit corporation that operates a charter school consistent with Section 47604. An entity that is not authorized to operate a charter school pursuant to Section 47604 is not an "entity managing a charter school" solely because it contracts with a charter school to provide to that charter school goods or task-related services that are performed at the direction of the governing body of the charter school and for which the governing body retains ultimate decisionmaking authority.

(b) A charter school and an entity managing a charter school shall be subject to all of the following:

(1) The Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code), except that a charter school operated by an entity pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 47620) shall be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) regardless of the authorizing entity.

(2) (A) The California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

(B) (i) The chartering authority of a charter school shall be the custodian of records with regard to any request for information submitted to the charter school if either of the following apply:

(I) The charter school is located on a federally recognized California Indian reservation or rancheria.

(II) The charter school is operated by a nonprofit public benefit corporation that was formed on or before May 31, 2002, and is currently operated by a federally recognized California Indian tribe.



(ii) This subparagraph does not allow a chartering authority to delay or obstruct access to records otherwise required under the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

(3) Article 4 (commencing with Section 1090) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(4) (A) The Political Reform Act of 1974 (Title 9 (commencing with Section 81000) of the Government Code).

(B) For purposes of Section 87300 of the Government Code, a charter school and an entity managing a charter school shall be considered an agency and is the most decentralized level for purposes of adopting a conflict-of-interest code.

(c) (1) (A) The governing body of one charter school shall meet within the physical boundaries of the county in which the charter school is located.

(B) A two-way teleconference location shall be established at each schoolsite.

(2) (A) The governing body of one nonclassroom-based charter school that does not have a facility or operates one or more resource centers shall meet within the physical boundaries of the county in which the greatest number of pupils who are enrolled in that charter school reside.

(B) A two-way teleconference location shall be established at each resource center.

(3) (A) For a governing body of an entity managing one or more charter schools located within the same county, the governing body of the entity managing a charter school shall meet within the physical boundaries of the county in which that charter school or schools are located.

(B) A two-way teleconference location shall be established at each schoolsite and each resource center.

(4) (A) For a governing body of an entity that manages two or more charter schools that are not located in the same county, the governing body of the entity managing the charter schools shall meet within the physical boundaries of the county in which the greatest number of pupils enrolled in those charter schools managed by that entity reside.

(B) A two-way teleconference location shall be established at each schoolsite and each resource center.

(C) The governing body of the entity managing the charter schools shall audio record, video record, or both, all the governing board meetings and post the recordings on each charter school's internet website.

(5) This subdivision does not limit the authority of the governing body of a charter school and an entity managing a charter school to meet outside the boundaries described in this subdivision if authorized by Section 54954 of the Government Code, and the meeting place complies with Section 54961 of the Government Code.

(d) Notwithstanding Article 4 (commencing with Section 1090) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, an employee of a charter school shall not be disqualified from serving as a member of the governing body of the charter school because of that employee's

employment status. A member of the governing body of a charter school who is also an employee of the charter school shall abstain from voting on, or influencing or attempting to influence another member of the governing body regarding, all matters uniquely affecting that member's employment.

(e) To the extent a governing body of a charter school or an entity managing a charter school engages in activities that are unrelated to a charter school, Article 4 (commencing with Section 1090) of Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code), the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code), and the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Title 9 (commencing with Section 81000) of the Government Code) shall not apply with regard to those unrelated activities unless otherwise required by law.

(f) A meeting of the governing body of a charter school to discuss items related to the operation of the charter school shall not include the discussion of any item regarding an activity of the governing body that is unrelated to the operation of the charter school.