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**LEX, INC.**

a Delaware corporation

**BYLAWS**

As Adopted June 2, 2023

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**ARTICLE I: STOCKHOLDERS**

**Section 1.1: Annual Meetings.** Unless members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”) are elected by written consent in lieu of an annual meeting, as permitted by Section 211 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “**DGCL**”) and these Bylaws, an annual meeting of stockholders shall be held for the election of directors at such date and time as the Board shall each year fix. The meeting may be held either at a place, within or outside of the State of Delaware, or by means of remote communication as the Board in its sole discretion may determine. Any proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting.

**Section 1.2: Special Meetings.** Special meetings of stockholders for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time by the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the holders of shares of the Corporation that are entitled to cast not less than ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by all stockholders at such meeting, or by a majority of the “**Whole Board**,” which shall mean the total number of authorized directors, whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships. Special meetings may not be called by any other person or persons. If a special meeting of stockholders is called by any person or persons other than by a majority of the members of the Board, then such person or persons shall request such meeting by delivering a written request to call such meeting to each member of the Board, and the Board shall then determine the time and date of such special meeting, which shall be held not more than one hundred twenty (120) days nor less than thirty-five (35) days after the written request to call such special meeting was delivered to each member of the Board. The special meeting may be held either at a place, within or outside of the State of Delaware, or by means of remote communication as the Board in its sole discretion may determine.

**Section 1.3: Notice of Meetings.** Notice of all meetings of stockholders shall be given in writing or by electronic transmission in the manner provided by law (including, without limitation, as set forth in Section 7.1.1 of these Bylaws) stating the date, time and place, if any, of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise required by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation (as the same may be amended and/or restated from time to time, the “**Certificate of Incorporation**”), such notice shall be given not less than ten (10), nor more than sixty (60), days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting.

**Section 1.4: Adjournments.** The chairperson of the meeting shall have the power to adjourn the meeting to another time, date and place (if any). Any meeting of stockholders may adjourn from time to time, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time, date and place (if any) thereof and the means of remote communications (if any) by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned

meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken; *provided, however*, that if the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, or if a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, then a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. At the adjourned meeting the Corporation may transact any business that might have been transacted at the original meeting. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Board may cancel, postpone or reschedule any previously scheduled special or annual meeting of stockholders before it is to be held, in which case notice shall be provided to the stockholders of the new date, time and place, if any, of the meeting as provided in Section 1.3 above.

**Section 1.5: Quorum.** At each meeting of stockholders the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless otherwise required by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws. If a quorum shall fail to attend any meeting, the chairperson of the meeting or the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting may adjourn the meeting. Shares of the Corporation's stock belonging to the Corporation (or to another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of directors of such other corporation are held, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation), shall neither be entitled to vote nor be counted for quorum purposes; *provided, however*, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of the Corporation or any other corporation to vote any shares of the Corporation's stock held by it in a fiduciary capacity and to count such shares for purposes of determining a quorum.

**Section 1.6: Organization.** Meetings of stockholders shall be presided over by such person as the Board may designate, or, in the absence of such a person, the Chairperson of the Board, or, in the absence of such person, the Chief Executive Officer or President of the Corporation, or, in the absence of such person, such person as may be chosen by the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting. Such person shall be chairperson of the meeting and, subject to Section 1.11 hereof, shall determine the order of business and the procedure at the meeting, including such regulation of the manner of voting and the conduct of discussion as seems to him or her to be in order. The Secretary of the Corporation shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in such person's absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

**Section 1.7: Voting; Proxies.** Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders, or to take corporate action by written consent without a meeting, may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy. Such a proxy may be prepared, transmitted and delivered in any manner permitted by applicable law. Except as may be required in the Certificate of Incorporation, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors. Unless otherwise provided by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, every matter other than the election of directors shall be decided by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of stock entitled to vote on such matter that are present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and are voted for or against the matter.

## **Section 1.8: Fixing Date for Determination of Stockholders of Record.**

1.8.1 Meeting of Stockholders. In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board, and which record date shall, unless otherwise required by law, not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting. If the Board so fixes a date, such date shall also be the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Board determines, at the time it fixes such record date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination. If no record date is fixed by the Board, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board may fix a new record date for determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting, and in such case shall also fix as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to vote in accordance herewith at the adjourned meeting.

1.8.2 Payment of Dividends; Other Lawful Action. In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall not be more than sixty (60) days prior to such action. If no such record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board adopts the resolution relating thereto.

1.8.3 Action by Written Consent. Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation, in order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board, and which record date shall not be more than ten (10) days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board. If no record date for determining stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting is fixed by the Board, (i) when no prior action of the Board is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the Corporation in accordance with applicable law, and (ii) if prior action by the Board is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

**Section 1.9: List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote.** The Corporation shall prepare, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (provided, however, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote is less than ten (10) days before the date of the meeting, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth day before the meeting date), arranged in alphabetical

order and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting, either on a reasonably accessible electronic network as permitted by law (provided that the information required to gain access to the list is provided with the notice of the meeting) or during ordinary business hours at the principal place of business of the Corporation. If the meeting is held at a location where stockholders may attend in person, the list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present at the meeting. If the meeting is held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access the list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting.

### **Section 1.10: Action by Written Consent of Stockholders.**

1.10.1 Procedure. Unless otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation, any action required or permitted to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed in the manner permitted by law by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, to its principal place of business or to an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the agent of the Corporation's registered office in the State of Delaware shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Written stockholder consents shall bear the date of signature of each stockholder who signs the consent in the manner permitted by law and shall be delivered to the Corporation as provided in Section 1.10.2 below. No written consent shall be effective to take the action set forth therein unless, within sixty (60) days of the earliest dated consent delivered to the Corporation in the manner required by law, written consents signed by a sufficient number of stockholders to take the action set forth therein are delivered to the Corporation in the manner required by law.

1.10.2 Form of Consent A telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission consenting to an action to be taken and transmitted by a stockholder or proxy holder, or a person or persons authorized to act for a stockholder or proxy holder, shall be deemed to be written, signed and dated for the purposes of this section, provided that any such telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission sets forth or is delivered with information from which the Corporation can determine (a) that the telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission was transmitted by the stockholder or proxy holder or by a person or persons authorized to act for the stockholder or proxy holder and (b) the date on which such stockholder or proxy holder or authorized person or persons transmitted such telegram, cablegram or electronic transmission. The date on which such telegram, cablegram or electronic transmission is transmitted shall be deemed to be the date on which such consent was signed. No consent given by telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission shall be deemed to have been delivered until such consent is reproduced in paper form and until such paper form shall be delivered to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are

recorded. Delivery made to a Corporation's registered office shall be made by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on delivery, consents given by telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission may be otherwise delivered to the principal place of business of the Corporation or to an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded if, to the extent and in the manner provided by resolution of the Board. Any copy, facsimile or other reliable reproduction of a consent in writing may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing for any and all purposes for which the original writing could be used, provided that such copy, facsimile or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original writing.

1.10.3 Notice of Consent. Prompt notice of the taking of corporate action by stockholders without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent of the stockholders shall be given to those stockholders who have not consented thereto in writing and, who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting, if the record date for such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take the action were delivered to the Corporation as required by law. If the action which is consented to is such as would have required the filing of a certificate under the DGCL if such action had been voted on by stockholders at a meeting thereof, then if the DGCL so requires, the certificate so filed shall state, in lieu of any statement required by the DGCL concerning any vote of stockholders, that written stockholder consent has been given in accordance with Section 228 of the DGCL.

### **Section 1.11: Inspectors of Elections.**

1.11.1 Applicability. Unless otherwise required by the Certificate of Incorporation or by the DGCL, the following provisions of this Section 1.11 shall apply only if and when the Corporation has a class of voting stock that is: (a) listed on a national securities exchange; (b) authorized for quotation on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association; or (c) held of record by more than two thousand (2,000) stockholders. In all other cases, observance of the provisions of this Section 1.11 shall be optional, and at the discretion of the Board.

1.11.2 Appointment. The Corporation shall, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors of election to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The Corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting.

1.11.3 Inspector's Oath. Each inspector of election, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of such inspector's ability.

1.11.4 Duties of Inspectors. At a meeting of stockholders, the inspectors of election shall (a) ascertain the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each share, (b) determine the shares represented at a meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (c) count all votes and ballots, (d) determine and retain for a reasonable period of time a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors, and (e) certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting, and their count of all votes and ballots. The

inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of the duties of the inspectors.

1.11.5 Opening and Closing of Polls. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced by the chairperson of the meeting at the meeting. No ballot, proxies or votes, nor any revocations thereof or changes thereto, shall be accepted by the inspectors after the closing of the polls unless the Court of Chancery upon application by a stockholder shall determine otherwise.

1.11.6 Determinations. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots, the inspectors shall be limited to an examination of the proxies, any envelopes submitted with those proxies, any information provided in connection with proxies in accordance with any information provided pursuant to Section 211(a)(2)(B)(i) of the DGCL, or Sections 211(e) or 212(c)(2) of the DGCL, ballots and the regular books and records of the Corporation, except that the inspectors may consider other reliable information for the limited purpose of reconciling proxies and ballots submitted by or on behalf of banks, brokers, their nominees or similar persons which represent more votes than the holder of a proxy is authorized by the record owner to cast or more votes than the stockholder holds of record. If the inspectors consider other reliable information for the limited purpose permitted herein, the inspectors at the time they make their certification of their determinations pursuant to this Section 1.11 shall specify the precise information considered by them, including the person or persons from whom they obtained the information, when the information was obtained, the means by which the information was obtained and the basis for the inspectors' belief that such information is accurate and reliable.

## ARTICLE II: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Section 2.1: Number; Qualifications.** The Board shall consist of one or more members. The initial number of directors shall be one (1), and, thereafter, unless otherwise required by law or the Certificate of Incorporation, shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of a majority of the Whole Board or the stockholders of the Corporation holding at least a majority of the voting power of the Corporation's outstanding stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors. No decrease in the authorized number of directors constituting the Board shall shorten the term of any incumbent director. Directors need not be stockholders of the Corporation.

**Section 2.2: Election; Resignation; Removal; Vacancies.** The Board shall initially consist of the person or persons elected by the incorporator or named in the Corporation's initial Certificate of Incorporation. Unless otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation, each director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until such director's successor is duly elected and qualified, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon written notice or notice by electronic transmission to the Corporation. Except as otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation or applicable law, (a) any director or the entire Board may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors and (b) any vacancy occurring in the Board for any reason, and any newly created directorship resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors to be elected by all stockholders having the right to vote as a single class, may be filled by the stockholders or by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director.

**Section 2.3: Regular Meetings.** Regular meetings of the Board may be held at such places, within or without the State of Delaware, and at such times as the Board may from time to time determine. Notice of regular meetings need not be given if the date, times and places thereof are fixed by resolution of the Board.

**Section 2.4: Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President or a majority of the members of the Board then in office and may be held at any time, date or place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the person or persons calling the meeting shall fix. Notice of the time, date and place of such meeting shall be given, orally, in writing or by electronic transmission (including electronic mail), by the person or persons calling the meeting to all directors at least four (4) days before the meeting if the notice is mailed, or at least twenty-four (24) hours before the meeting if such notice is given by telephone, hand delivery, telegram, telex, mailgram, facsimile, electronic mail or other means of electronic transmission. Unless otherwise indicated in the notice, any and all business may be transacted at a special meeting.

**Section 2.5: Remote Meetings Permitted.** Members of the Board, or any committee of the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to conference telephone or other communications equipment shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

**Section 2.6: Quorum; Vote Required for Action.** Subject to Section 2.2 above regarding the ability of the members of the Board to fill a vacancy or newly-created directorship on the Board, at all meetings of the Board, the presence a majority of the then current members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided, however, that such majority shall constitute at least one-third (1/3) of the Whole Board. If a quorum shall fail to attend any meeting, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting to another place, date or time without further notice thereof. Except as otherwise provided herein or in the Certificate of Incorporation, or required by law, the vote of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board.

**Section 2.7: Organization.** Meetings of the Board shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the Board, or in such person's absence by the Chief Executive Officer, the President, or in such person's absence by a chairperson chosen at the meeting. The Secretary shall act as secretary of the meeting, but in such person's absence the chairperson of the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

**Section 2.8: Written Action by Directors.** Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and the writing or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee, respectively, in the minute books of the Corporation. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.



**Section 2.9: Powers.** The Board may, except as otherwise required by law or the Certificate of Incorporation, exercise all such powers and manage and direct all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Corporation.

**Section 2.10: Compensation of Directors.** Members of the Board, as such, may receive, pursuant to a resolution of the Board, fees and other compensation for their services as directors, including without limitation their services as members of committees of the Board.

### ARTICLE III: COMMITTEES

**Section 3.1: Committees.** The Board may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the Corporation. 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. In the absence or disqualification of a member of the committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting of such committee who are not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in a resolution of the Board, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it; but no such committee shall have the power or authority in reference to the following matters: (a) approving, adopting, or recommending to the stockholders any action or matter (other than the election or removal of members of the Board) expressly required by the DGCL to be submitted to stockholders for approval or (b) adopting, amending or repealing any bylaw of the Corporation.

**Section 3.2: Committee Rules.** Unless the Board otherwise provides, each committee designated by the Board may make, alter and repeal rules for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board conducts its business pursuant to Article II of these Bylaws.

### ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

**Section 4.1: Generally.** The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a Chief Executive Officer (who may be the Chairperson of the Board or the President), a Secretary and a Treasurer and may consist of such other officers, including a Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer and one or more Vice Presidents, as may from time to time be appointed by the Board. All officers shall be elected by the Board; *provided, however*, that the Board may empower the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation to appoint any officer other than the Chairperson of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer or the Treasurer. Each officer shall hold office until such person's successor is appointed or until such person's earlier resignation, death or removal. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Any officer may resign at any time upon written notice to the Corporation. Any vacancy occurring in any office of the Corporation by death, resignation, removal or otherwise may be filled by the Board.

**Section 4.2: Chief Executive Officer.** Subject to the control of the Board and such supervisory powers, if any, as may be given by the Board, the powers and duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation are:

- (a) To act as the general manager and, subject to the control of the Board, to have general supervision, direction and control of the business and affairs of the Corporation;
- (b) Subject to Article I, Section 1.6, to preside at all meetings of the stockholders;
- (c) Subject to Article I, Section 1.2, to call special meetings of the stockholders to be held at such times and, subject to the limitations prescribed by law or by these Bylaws, at such places as he or she shall deem proper; and
- (d) To affix the signature of the Corporation to all deeds, conveyances, mortgages, guarantees, leases, obligations, bonds, certificates and other papers and instruments in writing which have been authorized by the Board or which, in the judgment of the Chief Executive Officer, should be executed on behalf of the Corporation; to sign certificates for shares of stock of the Corporation; and, subject to the direction of the Board, to have general charge of the property of the Corporation and to supervise and control all officers, agents and employees of the Corporation.

The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation unless the Board shall designate another officer to be the Chief Executive Officer. If there is no President, and the Board has not designated any other officer to be the Chief Executive Officer, then the Chairperson of the Board shall be the Chief Executive Officer.

**Section 4.3: Chairperson of the Board.** The Chairperson of the Board shall be chosen from among the members of the Board and shall have the power to preside at all meetings of the Board and shall have such other powers and duties as provided in these Bylaws and as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

**Section 4.4: President.** The Chief Executive Officer shall be the President of the Corporation unless the Board shall have designated one individual as the President and a different individual as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Subject to the provisions of these Bylaws and to the direction of the Board, and subject to the supervisory powers of the Chief Executive Officer (if the Chief Executive Officer is an officer other than the President), and subject to such supervisory powers and authority as may be given by the Board to the Chairperson of the Board, and/or to any other officer, the President shall have the responsibility for the general management and control of the business and affairs of the Corporation and the general supervision and direction of all of the officers, employees and agents of the Corporation (other than the Chief Executive Officer, if the Chief Executive Officer is an officer other than the President) and shall perform all duties and have all powers that are commonly incident to the office of President or that are delegated to the President by the Board.

**Section 4.5: Vice President.** Each Vice President shall have all such powers and duties as are commonly incident to the office of Vice President, or that are delegated to him or her by the Board or the Chief Executive Officer. A Vice President may be designated by the Board to perform

the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Executive Officer in the event of the Chief Executive Officer's absence or disability.

**Section 4.6: Chief Financial Officer.** The Chief Financial Officer shall be the Treasurer of the Corporation unless the Board shall have designated another officer as the Treasurer of the Corporation. Subject to the direction of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer shall perform all duties and have all powers that are commonly incident to the office of Chief Financial Officer.

**Section 4.7: Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall have custody of all moneys and securities of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall make such disbursements of the funds of the Corporation as are authorized and shall render from time to time an account of all such transactions. The Treasurer shall also perform such other duties and have such other powers as are commonly incident to the office of Treasurer, or as the Board or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time prescribe.

**Section 4.8: Chief Technology Officer.** The Chief Technology Officer shall have responsibility for the general research and development activities of the Corporation, for supervision of the Corporation's research and development personnel, for new product development and product improvements, for overseeing the development and direction of the Corporation's intellectual property development and such other responsibilities as may be given to the Chief Technology Officer by the Board, subject to: (a) the provisions of these Bylaws; (b) the direction of the Board; (c) the supervisory powers of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation; and (d) those supervisory powers that may be given by the Board to the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of the Board.

**Section 4.9: Secretary.** The Secretary shall issue or cause to be issued all authorized notices for, and shall keep, or cause to be kept, minutes of all meetings of the stockholders and the Board. The Secretary shall have charge of the corporate minute books and similar records and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as are commonly incident to the office of Secretary, or as the Board or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time prescribe.

**Section 4.10: Delegation of Authority.** The Board may from time to time delegate the powers or duties of any officer to any other officers or agents, notwithstanding any provision hereof.

**Section 4.11: Removal.** Any officer of the Corporation shall serve at the pleasure of the Board and may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the Board; provided that if the Board has empowered the Chief Executive Officer to appoint any Vice Presidents of the Corporation, then such Vice Presidents may be removed by the Chief Executive Officer. Such removal shall be without prejudice to the contractual rights of such officer, if any, with the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE V: STOCK**

**Section 5.1: Certificates.** The shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be represented by certificates; *provided, however*, that the Board may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of its stock may be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered

to the Corporation (or the transfer agent or registrar, as the case may be). Notwithstanding the adoption of such resolution by the Board, every holder of stock that is represented by a certificate shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by or in the name of the Corporation by any two authorized officers representing the number of shares owned by such stockholder in the Corporation registered in certificate form. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such person were an officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue.

**Section 5.2: Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Stock Certificates; Issuance of New Certificates or Uncertificated Shares.** The Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock, or uncertificated shares, in the place of any certificate previously issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming the certificate of stock to be lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to agree to indemnify the Corporation and/or to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it, against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

**Section 5.3: Other Regulations.** The issue, transfer, conversion and registration of stock certificates and uncertificated securities shall be governed by such other regulations as the Board may establish.

## ARTICLE VI: INDEMNIFICATION

**Section 6.1: Indemnification of Officers and Directors.** Each person who was or is made a party to, or is threatened to be made a party to, or is involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a “*Proceeding*”), by reason of the fact that such person (or a person of whom such person is the legal representative), is or was a member of the Board or officer of the Corporation or a Reincorporated Predecessor (as defined below) or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation or a Reincorporated Predecessor as a member of the board of directors, officer or trustee of another corporation, or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to employee benefit plans (for purposes of this Article VI, an “*Indemnitee*”), shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than such law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment), against all expenses, liability and loss (including attorneys’ fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes and penalties and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such Indemnitee in connection therewith, provided such Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner that the Indemnitee reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or Proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the Indemnitee’s conduct was unlawful. Such indemnification shall continue as to an Indemnitee who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of such Indemnities’ heirs, executors and administrators. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall indemnify any such Indemnitee seeking indemnity in connection with a Proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such Indemnitee only if

such Proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board or such indemnification is authorized by an agreement approved by the Board. As used herein, the term the “***Reincorporated Predecessor***” means a corporation that is merged with and into the Corporation in a statutory merger where (a) the Corporation is the surviving corporation of such merger and (b) the primary purpose of such merger is to change the corporate domicile of the Reincorporated Predecessor to Delaware.

**Section 6.2: Advance of Expenses.** The Corporation shall pay all expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by such an Indemnitee in defending any such Proceeding as they are incurred in advance of its final disposition; *provided, however*, that (a) if the DGCL then so requires, the payment of such expenses incurred by such an Indemnitee in advance of the final disposition of such Proceeding shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking, by or on behalf of such Indemnitee, to repay all amounts so advanced if it should be determined ultimately by final judicial decision from which there is no appeal that such Indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified under this Article VI or otherwise; and (b) the Corporation shall not be required to advance any expenses to a person against whom the Corporation directly brings a claim, in a Proceeding, alleging that such person has breached such person’s duty of loyalty to the Corporation, committed an act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or derived an improper personal benefit from a transaction.

**Section 6.3: Non-Exclusivity of Rights.** The rights conferred on any person in this Article VI shall not be exclusive of any other right that such person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaw, agreement, vote or consent of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise. Additionally, nothing in this Article VI shall limit the ability of the Corporation, in its discretion, to indemnify or advance expenses to persons whom the Corporation is not obligated to indemnify or advance expenses pursuant to this Article VI.

**Section 6.4: Indemnification Contracts.** The Board is authorized to cause the Corporation to enter into indemnification contracts with any director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or any person serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including employee benefit plans, providing indemnification or advancement rights to such person. Such rights may be greater than those provided in this Article VI.

**Section 6.5: Right of Indemnitee to Bring Suit.** The following shall apply to the extent not in conflict with any indemnification contract provided for in Section 6.4 above.

**6.5.1 Right to Bring Suit.** If a claim under Section 6.1 or 6.2 of this Article VI is not paid in full by the Corporation within sixty (60) days after a written claim has been received by the Corporation, except in the case of a claim for an advancement of expenses, in which case the applicable period shall be twenty (20) days, the Indemnitee may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim. If successful in whole or in part in any such suit, or in a suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Indemnitee shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting or defending such suit. In (a) any suit brought by the Indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder (but not in a suit brought by the Indemnitee to enforce a right to an

advancement of expenses) it shall be a defense that, and (b) in any suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that, the Indemnatee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in applicable law.

6.5.2 Effect of Determination. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such directors, independent legal counsel or its stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such suit that indemnification of the Indemnatee is proper in the circumstances because the Indemnatee has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in applicable law, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such directors, independent legal counsel or its stockholders) that the Indemnatee has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall create a presumption that the Indemnatee has not met the applicable standard of conduct or, in the case of such a suit brought by the Indemnatee, be a defense to such suit.

6.5.3 Burden of Proof. In any suit brought by the Indemnatee to enforce a right to indemnification or to an advancement of expenses hereunder, or brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the burden of proving that the Indemnatee is not entitled to be indemnified, or to such advancement of expenses, under this Article VI, or otherwise, shall be on the Corporation.

**Section 6.6: Nature of Rights.** The rights conferred upon Indemnitees in this Article VI shall be contract rights and such rights shall continue as to an Indemnatee who has ceased to be a director, officer or trustee and shall inure to the benefit of the Indemnatee's heirs, executors and administrators. Any amendment, repeal or modification of any provision of this Article VI that adversely affects any right of an Indemnatee or an Indemnatee's successors shall be prospective only, and shall not adversely affect any right or protection conferred on a person pursuant to this Article VI and existing at the time of such amendment, repeal or modification.

## **ARTICLE VII: NOTICES**

### **Section 7.1: Notice.**

7.1.1 Form and Delivery. Except as otherwise specifically required in these Bylaws (including, without limitation, Section 7.1.2 below) or by law, all notices required to be given pursuant to these Bylaws shall be in writing and may, (a) in every instance in connection with any delivery to a member of the Board, be effectively given by hand delivery (including use of a delivery service), by depositing such notice in the mail, postage prepaid, or by sending such notice by prepaid telegram, cablegram, overnight express courier, facsimile, electronic mail or other form of electronic transmission and (b) be effectively be delivered to a stockholder when given by hand delivery, by depositing such notice in the mail, postage prepaid or, if specifically consented to by the stockholder as described in Section 7.1.2 of this Article VII by sending such notice by telegram, cablegram, facsimile, electronic mail or other form of electronic transmission. Any such notice shall be addressed to the person to whom notice is to be given at such person's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. The notice shall be deemed given (a) in the case of hand delivery, when received by the person to whom notice is to be given or by any person accepting such notice on behalf of such person, (b) in the case of delivery by mail, upon deposit in the mail,

(c) in the case of delivery by overnight express courier, when dispatched, and (d) in the case of delivery via telegram, cablegram, facsimile, electronic mail or other form of electronic transmission, when dispatched.

7.1.2 Electronic Transmission. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, any notice to stockholders given by the Corporation under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation, or these Bylaws shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given in accordance with Section 232 of the DGCL. Any such consent shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the Corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (a) the Corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the Corporation in accordance with such consent and (b) such inability becomes known to the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice; *provided, however*, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action. Notice given pursuant to this Section 7.1.2 shall be deemed given: (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specific posting, upon the later of such posting and the giving of such separate notice; and (iv) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder.

7.1.3 Affidavit of Giving Notice. An affidavit of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary or of the transfer agent or other agent of the Corporation that the notice has been given in writing or by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

**Section 7.2: Waiver of Notice.** Whenever notice is required to be given under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, a written waiver of notice, signed by the person entitled to notice, or waiver by electronic transmission by such person, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the 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 is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders, directors or members of a committee of directors need be specified in any waiver of notice.

**Section 7.3: Waiver of Right to Inspect Books and Records.** To the fullest extent permitted by law, the stockholders of the Corporation waive any rights provided under Section 220 of the DGCL to inspect the books and records of the Corporation.

## **ARTICLE VIII: INTERESTED DIRECTORS**

**Section 8.1: Interested Directors.** No contract or transaction between the Corporation and one or more of its members of the Board or officers, or between the Corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association or other organization in which one or more of its directors or officers are members of the board of directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void

or voidable solely for this reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the Board or committee thereof that authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because his, her or their votes are counted for such purpose, if: (a) the material facts as to his, her or their relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board or the committee, and the Board or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative votes of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors be less than a quorum; (b) the material facts as to his, her or their relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or (c) the contract or transaction is fair as to the Corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified by the Board, a committee thereof, or the stockholders.

**Section 8.2: Quorum.** Interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board or of a committee which authorizes the contract or transaction.

## **ARTICLE IX: MISCELLANEOUS**

**Section 9.1: Annual Report.** During such time or times that the Corporation is subject to Section 1501 of the California General Corporation Law, if and so long as there are fewer than one hundred (100) holders of record of the Corporation's shares, the requirement of sending of an annual report to the stockholders of the Corporation is hereby expressly waived.

**Section 9.2: Fiscal Year.** The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be determined by resolution of the Board.

**Section 9.3: Seal.** The Board may provide for a corporate seal, which may have the name of the Corporation inscribed thereon and shall otherwise be in such form as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

**Section 9.4: Form of Records.** Any records maintained by the Corporation in the regular course of its business, including its stock ledger, books of account and minute books, may be kept on or by means of, or be in the form of, diskettes, CDs, or any other information storage device or method, provided that the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible paper form within a reasonable time. The Corporation shall so convert any records so kept upon the request of any person entitled to inspect such records pursuant to any provision of the DGCL.

**Section 9.5: Reliance upon Books and Records.** A member of the Board, or a member of any committee designated by the Board shall, in the performance of such person's duties, be fully protected in relying in good faith upon records of the Corporation and upon such information, opinions, reports or statements presented to the Corporation by any of the Corporation's officers or employees, or committees of the Board, or by any other person as to matters the member reasonably believes are within such other person's professional or expert competence and who has been selected with reasonable care by or on behalf of the Corporation.

**Section 9.6: Certificate of Incorporation Governs.** In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws, the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation shall govern.



**Section 9.7: Severability.** If any provision of these Bylaws shall be held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation, then such provision shall nonetheless be enforced to the maximum extent possible consistent with such holding and the remaining provisions of these Bylaws (including without limitation, all portions of any section of these Bylaws containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the Certificate of Incorporation, that are not themselves invalid, illegal, unenforceable or in conflict with the Certificate of Incorporation) shall remain in full force and effect.

## **ARTICLE X: FORUM SELECTION**

Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission thereunder. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any security of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Article X.

## **ARTICLE XI: TRANSFERS OF CAPITAL STOCK**

### **Section 11.1: Restriction on Transfer.**

11.1.1 No holder (“***Stockholder***”) of shares of capital stock of the Corporation (“***Shares***”) may transfer, sell, assign, pledge, enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of, or otherwise in any manner dispose of or encumber, whether voluntarily or by operation of law, or by gift or otherwise (“***transfer***”), Shares or any right or interest therein without the prior written consent of the Corporation, in its sole discretion, and such holder otherwise complying with the requirements of this Article XI.

11.1.2 The restriction contained in subsection 11.1.1 shall not apply to the following transactions (each, a “***Permitted Transfer***”):

(i) any transfer during the Stockholder’s lifetime by gift or pursuant to domestic relations orders or a transfer of no consideration to (a) the Stockholder’s immediate family, (b) a trust for the benefit of Stockholder or Stockholder’s immediate family, or an entity wholly owned by such a trust or (c) if the Stockholder is a trust or entity wholly owned by a trust, to (x) any of such trust’s beneficiaries or the immediate family of any of such trust’s beneficiaries or (y) a trust or entity wholly owned by a trust for the benefit of such trust’s beneficiaries or the immediate family of any of such trust’s beneficiaries, where “***immediate family***” as used herein shall mean spouse, Spousal Equivalent, lineal descendant or antecedent, parent, sibling, stepchild, stepparent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law (and for avoidance of doubt shall include adoptive relationships), and where a person is deemed to be a “***Spousal Equivalent***” provided the following circumstances are true: (1) irrespective of whether or not the relevant person and the Spousal Equivalent are the same sex, they are the sole spousal equivalent of the other for the last twelve (12) months,

(2) they intend to remain so indefinitely, (3) neither are married to anyone else, (4) both are at least 18 years of age and mentally competent to consent to contract, (5) they are not related by blood to a degree of closeness that which would prohibit legal marriage in the state in which they legally reside, (6) they are jointly responsible for each other's common welfare and financial obligations, and (7) they reside together in the same residence for the last twelve (12) months and intend to do so indefinitely;

(ii) any transfer or deemed transfer effected pursuant to the Stockholder's will or the laws of intestate succession;

(iii) any transfer by an entity Stockholder to an Affiliate (as defined below) of such Stockholder, where, for purposes of this Article XI, (a) an "***Affiliate***" of an entity Stockholder shall include any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company, trust or other entity who, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such entity Stockholder or such entity Stockholder's principal, including, without limitation, any general partner, managing member, managing partner, officer or director of such entity Stockholder, such entity Stockholder's principal or any venture capital fund now or hereafter existing that is controlled by one or more general partners or managing members of, or shares the same management company with, such entity Stockholder or such entity Stockholder's principal, and (b) the terms "***controlling***," "***controlled by***," or "***under common control with***" shall mean the possession, directly or indirectly, of (x) the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of an entity Stockholder, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise, or (y) the power to elect or appoint at least 50% of the directors, managers, general partners, or persons exercising similar authority with respect to such entity Stockholder;

(iv) a corporate Stockholder's transfer of all of its shares to a single transferee pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of any *bona fide* merger, consolidation, reclassification of shares or capital reorganization of the corporate Stockholder, or pursuant to a *bona fide* sale of all or substantially all of the stock or assets of a corporate Stockholder, provided in each case that such transfer is not essentially simply a transfer of the Shares without substantial additional assets other than cash or cash equivalents being transferred;

(v) any repurchase or redemption of Shares by the Corporation; and/or

(vi) any transfer or deemed transfer approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board, even though the disinterested directors are less than a quorum; provided, however, that notwithstanding the foregoing, if a transfer or deemed transfer is approved pursuant to this clause (vi) and the Shares of the transferring Stockholder are subject to co-sale rights (the "***Co-Sale Rights***"), the persons and/or entities entitled to the Co-Sale Rights shall be permitted to exercise their respective Co-Sale Rights in conjunction with such approved transfer or deemed transfer without any additional approval of the Board.

provided, however, that each transferee, assignee, or other recipient of any interest in the Shares shall, as a condition to the transfer, agree to be bound by all of the restrictions set forth in these Bylaws.

11.1.3 As a condition to any transfer, the Corporation may, in its sole discretion, (i) require in connection with such transfer of Shares delivery to the Corporation of a written opinion of legal counsel, in form and substance satisfactory to it or its legal counsel in their respective discretion, that such transfer is exempt from applicable federal, state or other securities laws and regulations (a “*Legal Opinion*”), (ii) charge the transferor, transferee or both a transfer fee in such amount as may be reasonably determined by the Corporation’s management in order to recoup the Corporation’s internal and external costs of processing such transfer, due and payable to the Corporation prior to or upon effectiveness of such transfer, and/or (iii) require such transfer to be effected pursuant to a standard form of transfer agreement in such customary and reasonable form as may be determined by the Corporation’s management from time to time in its discretion.

## **Section 11.2: Right of First Refusal.**

11.2.1 In addition to and without limiting the effect of Section 11.1, if the Stockholder desires to transfer any of their Shares pursuant to Section 11.1.2(vi) above, then the Stockholder shall first give written notice thereof to the Corporation. The notice shall (i) name the proposed transferee, (ii) state (a) the number of Shares to be transferred, (b) the proposed consideration and (c) all other terms and conditions of the proposed transfer, (iii) be signed by such Stockholder and the proposed purchaser or transferee, (iv) must constitute a binding commitment subject to the Corporation’s right of first refusal as set forth herein, (v) be accompanied by proof satisfactory to the Corporation or its legal counsel that the proposed sale or transfer will not violate any applicable U.S. federal, state or other securities laws, and (vi) offer the Shares at the same price and upon the same terms (or terms as similar as reasonably possible) to the Corporation or its assignee(s). The notice shall not be deemed delivered for purposes of this Section 11.2 until the later of (i) such time as the transferring Stockholder shall have delivered the foregoing notice to the Corporation, (ii) such time as any Legal Opinion that may be required pursuant to subsection 11.1.3(i) shall have been delivered to the Corporation, (iii) such time as an officer of the Corporation shall have confirmed in writing (including via email) that no such Legal Opinion shall be required with respect to the proposed transfer (or is not required to be delivered until a time reasonably in advance of the consummation of the proposed transfer).

11.2.2 For thirty (30) days following receipt of such notice, the Corporation and/or its assignee shall have the option to purchase all (but not less than all) of the Shares specified in the notice at the price and upon the terms (or terms as similar as reasonably possible) set forth in such notice; provided, however, that, with the consent of the transferring Stockholder, the Corporation shall have the option to purchase a lesser portion of the Shares specified in said notice at the price and upon the terms set forth therein. In the event of a gift, property settlement or other transfer in which the proposed transferee is not paying the full price for the Shares, and that is not otherwise exempted from the provisions of this Section 11.2, the price shall be deemed to be the fair market value of the stock at such time as determined in good faith by the Board. In the event the Corporation elects to purchase all of the Shares or, with consent of the transferring Stockholder, a lesser portion of the Shares, it shall give written notice to the transferring Stockholder of its election and settlement for said Shares shall be made as provided below in the next paragraph.

11.2.3 In the event the Corporation and/or its assignee(s) elect to acquire any of the Shares of the transferring Stockholder as specified in said transferring Stockholder’s notice, the Secretary of the Corporation shall so notify the transferring Stockholder and settlement thereof shall be made in cash within sixty (60) days after the Secretary of the Corporation receives said transferring

Stockholder's notice; provided that if the terms of payment set forth in said transferring Stockholder's notice were other than cash against delivery, the Corporation and/or its assignee(s) shall pay for said Shares on the same terms and conditions set forth in said transferring Stockholder's notice.

11.2.4 In the event the Corporation and/or its assignees(s) do not elect to acquire all of the Shares specified in the transferring Stockholder's notice, said transferring Stockholder may, within the sixty (60)-day period following the expiration of the option rights granted to the Corporation and/or its assignees(s) herein, transfer the Shares specified in said transferring Stockholder's notice which were not acquired by the Corporation and/or its assignees(s) as specified in said transferring Stockholder's notice. All Shares so sold by said transferring Stockholder shall continue to be subject to the provisions of these Bylaws in the same manner as before said transfer.

11.2.5 Anything to the contrary contained herein notwithstanding, a Permitted Transfer shall be exempt from the provisions of this Section 11.2, provided, however, that the Stockholder shall provide written notice of a proposed transfer in accordance with subsection 11.2.1 prior to such transfer constituting a "Permitted Transfer" under subsection 11.1.2(vi).

### **Section 11.3: Application; Waiver; Termination of Rights; Legend.**

11.3.1 In the case of any transfer permitted hereunder (whether by consent or via an exemption), the transferee, assignee or other recipient shall receive and hold such stock subject to the provisions of these Bylaws, and there shall be no further transfer of such stock except in accordance with these Bylaws. Any proposed transfer on terms and conditions different from those set forth in the notice described in subsection 11.2.1, as well as any subsequent proposed transfer shall again be subject to the foregoing restrictions on transfer, including the Corporation's right of first refusal, and shall require compliance with the procedures described in Sections 11.1 and 11.2.

11.3.2 The provisions of this Article XI may be waived with respect to any transfer either by the Corporation, upon duly authorized action of its Board, or by the stockholders of the Corporation, upon the express written consent of the owners of a majority of the voting power of the Corporation (excluding the votes represented by those Shares to be transferred by the transferring Stockholder); provided, however, that such restrictions shall continue to apply to the Shares subsequent to such transfer; provided further that the Board may delegate the power to make any decision to consent to a transfer under Section 11.1 or waive the right of first refusal on behalf of the Corporation under Section 11.2 to either the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer or a committee of executive officers of the Corporation as the Board may determine (subject to such limitations as the Board may determine, if any).

11.3.3 Any sale or transfer, or purported sale or transfer, of securities of the Corporation shall be null and void unless the terms, conditions, and provisions of this bylaw are strictly observed and followed.

11.3.4 The restrictions on transfer in Sections 11.1 and 11.2 shall terminate immediately prior to the closing of a firm commitment underwritten public offering of common stock pursuant to a registration statement filed with, and declared effective by, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "*Securities Act*"). Upon

termination of such restrictions, a new certificate or certificates representing the Shares shall be issued, on request, without the legend referred to in subsection 11.3.5 below and delivered to each holder thereof.

11.3.5 The certificates representing shares of stock of the Corporation shall bear on their face the following legend so long as the foregoing restrictions on transfer remain in effect:

“THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY THIS CERTIFICATE ARE  
SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER AS PROVIDED  
IN THE BYLAWS OF THE CORPORATION.”

## **ARTICLE XII: AMENDMENT**

Unless otherwise required by the Certificate of Incorporation, stockholders of the Corporation holding at least a majority of the voting power of the Corporation’s outstanding voting stock then entitled to vote at an election of directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal Bylaws. To the extent provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, the Board shall also have the power to adopt, amend or repeal Bylaws of the Corporation.


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**CERTIFICATION OF BYLAWS  
OF  
LEX, INC.**

a Delaware corporation

I, Nathan Baschez, certify that I am the Secretary of Lex, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “*Corporation*”), that I am duly authorized to make and deliver this certification, that the attached Bylaws are a true and complete copy of the Bylaws of the Corporation in effect as of the date of this certificate.

Dated: June 2, 2023

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Nathan Baschez, Secretary