

Exhibit 14
Amended and Restated Bylaws
of
Calpine Corporation



**AMENDED AND RESTATED
BYLAWS
OF
CALPINE CORPORATION
(a Delaware corporation)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO
AMENDED AND RESTATED
BYLAWS
OF
CALPINE CORPORATION

ARTICLE I OFFICES.....	1
Section 1.1 Location	1
Section 1.2 Change of Location.....	1
ARTICLE II MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS.....	1
Section 2.1 Annual Meeting	1
Section 2.2 Special Meetings.....	1
Section 2.3 List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote.....	1
Section 2.4 Notice of Meetings to Stockholders.....	2
Section 2.5 Adjourned Meetings and Notice Thereof	2
Section 2.6 Quorum	2
Section 2.7 Voting	3
Section 2.8 Action by Consent of Stockholders	3
Section 2.9 Nature of Business at Meetings of Stockholders; Notice Procedures.....	3
ARTICLE III BOARD OF DIRECTORS	5
Section 3.1 General Powers	5
Section 3.2 Number of Directors	5
Section 3.3 Qualification	5
Section 3.4 Election	5
Section 3.5 Term.....	7
Section 3.6 Resignation and Removal	7
Section 3.7 Vacancies	7
Section 3.8 Quorum and Voting	7
Section 3.9 Regulations	8
Section 3.10 Annual Meeting	8
Section 3.11 Regular Meetings.....	8
Section 3.12 Special Meetings.....	8
Section 3.13 Notice of Meetings; Waiver of Notice.....	8
Section 3.14 Committees of Directors.....	9
Section 3.15 Powers and Duties of Committees.....	9
Section 3.16 Compensation of Directors	10
Section 3.17 Action Without Meeting.....	10
ARTICLE IV OFFICERS.....	10
Section 4.1 Principal Officers	10
Section 4.2 Election of Principal Officers; Term of Office	10
Section 4.3 Subordinate Officers; Agents and Employees	10
Section 4.4 Delegation of Duties of Officers.....	11
Section 4.5 Removal of Officers.....	11

Section 4.6	Resignations	11
Section 4.7	Chairman of the Board.....	11
Section 4.8	Chief Executive Officer	11
Section 4.9	President.....	11
Section 4.10	Chief Financial Officer	12
Section 4.11	Vice President	12
Section 4.12	Secretary	13
Section 4.13	Treasurer	13
Section 4.14	Controller	13
Section 4.15	Bond	13
ARTICLE V CAPITAL STOCK		13
Section 5.1	Issuance of Certificates of Stock.....	13
Section 5.2	Signatures on Stock Certificates	14
Section 5.3	Stock Ledger	14
Section 5.4	Regulations Relating to Transfer	14
Section 5.5	Transfers	14
Section 5.6	Cancellation	15
Section 5.7	Lost, Destroyed, Stolen and Mutilated Certificates	15
Section 5.8	Fixing of Record Dates	15
ARTICLE VI INDEMNIFICATION		16
ARTICLE VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS		17
Section 7.1	Corporate Seal.....	17
Section 7.2	Fiscal Year	17
Section 7.3	Dividends	17
Section 7.4	Execution of Contracts and Other Instruments.....	17
Section 7.5	Loans.....	17
Section 7.6	Bank Accounts	18
Section 7.7	Checks, Drafts, Etc	18
Section 7.8	Waiver of Notice.....	18
Section 7.9	Amendment.....	18

**AMENDED AND RESTATED
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ARTICLE I

OFFICES

Section 1.1 Location. The address of the registered office of the Corporation in the State of Delaware and the name of the registered agent at such address shall be as specified in the Certificate of Incorporation or, if subsequently changed, as specified in the most recent Statement of Change filed pursuant to law. The Corporation may also have other offices at such places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate or the business of the Corporation may require.

Section 1.2 Change of Location. In the manner permitted by law, the Board of Directors or the registered agent may change the address of the Corporation's registered office in the State of Delaware and the Board of Directors may make, revoke or change the designation of the registered agent.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Section 2.1 Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting shall be held at the registered office of the Corporation, or at such other place within or without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors may fix by resolution or as set forth in the notice of the meeting.

Section 2.2 Special Meetings. Special meetings of stockholders, unless otherwise prescribed by law, may only be called by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, by order of a majority of the whole Board of Directors or by holders of common stock who hold a majority of the outstanding common stock entitled to vote generally in the election of Directors. Stock ownership for these purposes may be evidenced in any manner prescribed by Rule 14a-8(b)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Special meetings of stockholders shall be held at such time and any such place, within or without the State of Delaware, as shall be designated in the notice of meeting; provided, however, that any special meeting called by stockholders pursuant to this Section 2.2 shall comply with the notice, administrative and other requirements of Section 2.9 in addition to the other requirements of this Article II.

Section 2.3 List of Stockholders Entitled to Vote. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the Corporation shall prepare and make, or cause to be prepared and made, at least ten days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list, based upon the record date for such meeting determined pursuant to Section 5.8, of the stockholders entitled to vote at the

meeting, 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, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least ten days prior to the meeting at the Corporation's principal place of business. The list also shall 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.

The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger, the list of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting, or to inspect the books of the Corporation, or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

Section 2.4 Notice of Meetings to Stockholders. Written notice of each annual and special meeting of stockholders, other than any meeting the giving of notice of which is otherwise prescribed by law, stating the place, date and hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered or mailed, in writing, at least ten but not more than sixty days before the date of such meeting, to each stockholder entitled to vote thereat. If mailed, such notice shall be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, directed to such stockholder at the address as the same appears on the records of the Corporation. Notice given by electronic transmission shall be effective (A) if by facsimile, when faxed to a number where the stockholder has consented to receive notice; (B) if by electronic mail, when mailed electronically to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive such notice; (C) if by posting on an electronic network together with a separate notice of such posting, upon the later to occur of (1) the posting or (2) the giving of separate notice of the posting; or (D) if by other form of electronic communication, when directed to the stockholder in the manner consented to by the stockholder. An affidavit of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary or the transfer agent of the Corporation that notice has been duly given shall be evidence of the facts stated therein.

Section 2.5 Adjourned Meetings and Notice Thereof. Any meeting of stockholders may be adjourned to another time or place, and the Corporation may transact at any adjourned meeting any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. Notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken, unless (a) any adjournment caused the original meeting to be adjourned for more than thirty days after the date originally fixed therefor, or (b) a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting. If notice of an adjourned meeting is given, such notice shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting in the manner prescribed in Section 2.4 for the giving of notice of meetings.

Section 2.6 Quorum. At any meeting of stockholders, except as otherwise expressly required by law or by the Certificate of Incorporation, the holders of record of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote or act at such meeting shall be present or represented by proxy in order to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, but less than a quorum shall have power to adjourn any meeting until a quorum shall be present. When a quorum is once present to organize a meeting, the quorum cannot be destroyed by the subsequent withdrawal or revocation of the proxy of any stockholder. Shares of capital stock owned by the Corporation or by another corporation, if a majority of the shares of such other corporation entitled to vote in the election of Directors is held by the Corporation, shall not be

counted for quorum purposes or entitled to vote. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when specified business is to be voted on by a class or series voting separately as a class or series, the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of such class or series shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business for the purposes of taking action on such business.

Section 2.7 Voting. At any meeting of stockholders, each stockholder holding, as of the record date, shares of stock entitled to be voted on any matter at such meeting shall have one vote on each such matter submitted to vote at such meeting for each such share of stock held by such stockholder, as of the record date, as shown by the list of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, unless the Certificate of Incorporation provides for more or less than one vote for any share, on any matter, in which case every reference in these Bylaws to a majority or other proportion of stock shall refer to such majority or other proportion of the votes of such stock.

Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy, provided that no proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. A duly executed proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that it is irrevocable and if, and only so long as, it is coupled with an interest, whether in the stock itself or in the Corporation generally, sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. Such proxy must be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation or the Secretary's representative, or otherwise delivered telephonically or electronically as set forth in the applicable proxy statement, at or before the time of the meeting.

The Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or the person presiding at a meeting of stockholders may appoint one or more persons to act as inspectors of voting at any meeting with respect to any matter to be submitted to a vote of stockholders at such meeting, with such powers and duties, not inconsistent with applicable law, as may be appropriate.

Section 2.8 Action by Consent of Stockholders. Any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders of the Company must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of the Company and may not be effected by any consent in writing of such stockholders.

Section 2.9 Nature of Business at Meetings of Stockholders; Notice Procedures. No business may be transacted at any meeting of stockholders, other than business that is either (a) specified in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto) given by or at the direction of the Board of Directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof), (b) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by or at the direction of the Board of Directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof), or (c) otherwise properly brought before the meeting by any stockholder of the Corporation (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 2.9 and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at such meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 2.9.

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business to be properly brought before any meeting of stockholders by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary of the Corporation.

To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not less than ninety days nor more than one hundred twenty days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within thirty days before or after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or such public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, for purposes of determining whether a stockholder's notice shall have been timely received for the annual meeting of stockholders in 2009, a stockholder's notice must have been received not later than February 1, 2009 nor earlier than January 1, 2009. Subject to the information requirements of this Section 2.9, any special meetings called by stockholders pursuant to Section 2.2 shall be preceded by a notice of such stockholders to the Secretary, to be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation, not less than ninety days nor more than one hundred twenty days prior to the date specified in such notice for such special meeting. The location of such meeting shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

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

No business shall be conducted at any meeting of stockholders except business brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.9; provided, however, that, once business has been properly brought before the meeting in accordance with such procedures, nothing in this Section 2.9 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by any stockholder of any such business. If the chairman of a meeting determines that business was not properly brought before the meeting in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the business was not properly brought before the meeting and such business shall not be transacted. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 2.9, unless otherwise required by law, if the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the annual or special meeting of stockholders of the Corporation to present a nomination or proposed business, such nomination shall be disregarded and such proposed business shall not be transacted, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Corporation. For purposes of this Section 2.9, to be considered a qualified representative of the stockholder, a person must be a duly authorized officer, manager or partner of such stockholder or must be authorized by a writing executed by such stockholder or an electronic transmission delivered by such stockholder to act for such stockholder as proxy at the meeting of stockholders and such person must produce

such writing or electronic transmission, or a reliable reproduction of the writing or electronic transmission, at the meeting of stockholders.

The Board of Directors may adopt by resolution such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting of stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders. If the Chairman of the Board is not present, the Chief Executive Officer or the President shall preside over such meeting, and, if the Chief Executive Officer or the President is not present at the meeting, a majority of the Board of Directors present at such meeting shall elect one of their members to so preside.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 2.9 to the contrary, only persons nominated for election as a Director at an annual or special meeting pursuant to Section 3.4 will be considered for election at such meeting.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 3.1 General Powers. The property, business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and have such authority and do all such lawful acts and things as are permitted by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws.

Section 3.2 Number of Directors. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall consist of nine members. The number of Directors constituting the whole Board of Directors shall be nine.

Section 3.3 Qualification. Directors must be natural persons but need not be stockholders of the Corporation. Directors who willfully neglect or refuse to produce a list of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting for the election of Directors shall be ineligible for election to any office at such meeting.

Section 3.4 Election.

(a) The Corporation will hold its first annual meeting of stockholders following the effectiveness of these Amended and Restated Bylaws on a date to be determined by the Board of Directors during calendar year 2009. Prior to such time, the Directors of the Corporation shall be those holding office at the time of the effectiveness of these Amended and Restated Bylaws or those appointed by the Board to fill any vacancies in accordance with Section 3.7 hereof. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, after the first meeting of the Corporation at which Directors are elected, Directors of the Corporation shall be elected in each year at the annual meeting of stockholders, or at a special meeting in lieu of the annual meeting called for such purpose, by the vote of the plurality of the votes cast at any meeting for the election of Directors at which a quorum is present.

(b) Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as Directors of the Corporation,

except as may be otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation with respect to the right of holders of preferred stock of the Corporation to nominate and elect a specified number of Directors in certain circumstances. Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors may be made at any annual meeting of stockholders, or at any special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing Directors, (a) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors (or any duly authorized committee thereof) or (b) by any stockholder of the Corporation (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 3.4(b) and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at such meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 3.4(b).

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary of the Corporation.

To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the Corporation (a) in the case of an annual meeting, not less than ninety days nor more than one hundred twenty days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of stockholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within thirty days before or after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such notice of the date of the annual meeting was mailed or such public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs; provided further that for purposes of determining whether a stockholder's notice shall have been timely received for the annual meeting of stockholders in 2009, a stockholder's notice must have been received not later than February 1, 2009 nor earlier than January 1, 2009; and (b) in the case of a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing Directors, not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which notice of the date of the special meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the special meeting was made, whichever first occurs.

To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the Secretary must set forth (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a Director (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (iii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by the person and (iv) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of Directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (b) as to the stockholder giving the notice (i) the name and record address of such stockholder, (ii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such stockholder, (iii) a description of all arrangements or understandings between such stockholder and each proposed nominee and any other person or persons (including their names) pursuant to which the nomination(s) are to be made by such stockholder, (iv) a representation that such stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to nominate the persons named in its notice and (v) any other information relating to such stockholder that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy

statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of Directors pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such notice must be accompanied by a written consent of each proposed nominee to being named as a nominee and to serve as a Director if elected.

No person shall be eligible for election as a Director of the Corporation unless nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 3.4(b). If the chairman of the meeting determines that a nomination was not made in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the nomination was defective and such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

Section 3.5 Term. Each Director shall hold office until such Director's successor is duly elected and qualified, except in the event of the earlier termination of such Director's term of office by reason of death, resignation, removal or other reason.

Section 3.6 Resignation and Removal. Any Director may resign at any time upon written notice to the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary. The resignation of any Director shall take effect upon receipt of notice thereof or at such later time as shall be specified in such notice, and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any Director or the entire Board of Directors 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.

Section 3.7 Vacancies. Vacancies in the Board of Directors and newly created Directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of Directors shall be filled by a majority of the Directors then in office, though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining Director.

If one or more Directors shall resign (or are removed) from the Board of Directors effective at a future date, a majority of the Directors then in office, but not including those who have so resigned at a future date, shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies, the vote thereon to take effect and the vacancy to be filled when such resignation or resignations shall become effective, and each Director so chosen shall hold office as provided in this Section 3.7 in the filling of other vacancies.

Each Director chosen to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors shall hold office until the next annual election of Directors and until such Director's successor shall be elected and qualified.

Section 3.8 Quorum and Voting. Unless the Certificate of Incorporation provides otherwise, at all meetings of the Board of Directors a majority of the total number of Directors shall be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A Director interested in a contract or transaction may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors which authorizes the contract or transaction. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn the meeting until a quorum shall be present.

Unless the Certificate of Incorporation provides otherwise, members of the Board of Directors or any committee designated by the Board of Directors may participate in a meeting

of the Board of Directors or such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

The vote of the majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors unless the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws shall require a vote of a greater number.

Section 3.9 Regulations. The Board of Directors may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of the business and management of the Corporation, not inconsistent with law or the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, as the Board of Directors may deem proper. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings and cause the books and records of the Corporation to be kept at such place or places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. A member of the Board of Directors, or a member of any committee designated by the Board of Directors shall, in the performance of such member's duties, be fully protected in relying in good faith upon the books of account or reports made to the Corporation by any of its officers, by an independent certified public accountant, or by an appraiser selected with reasonable care by the Board of Directors or any committee of the Board of Directors or in relying in good faith upon other records of the Corporation.

Section 3.10 Annual Meeting. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be called and held for the purpose of organization, election of officers and transaction of any other business. If such meeting is held promptly after and at the place specified for the annual meeting of stockholders, no notice of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors need be given. Otherwise, such annual meeting shall be held at such time (not more than thirty days after the annual meeting of stockholders) and place as may be specified in a notice of the meeting.

Section 3.11 Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the time and place, within or without the State of Delaware, as shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors. After there has been such determination and notice thereof has been given to each member of the Board of Directors, no further notice shall be required for any such regular meeting. Except as otherwise provided by law, any business may be transacted at any regular meeting.

Section 3.12 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may, unless otherwise prescribed by law, be called from time to time by the Chairman of the Board, and shall be called by the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary upon the written request of a majority of the whole Board of Directors directed to the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary. Except as provided below, notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors, stating the time, place and purpose of such special meeting, shall be given to each Director.

Section 3.13 Notice of Meetings; Waiver of Notice. Notice of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to be duly given to a Director (i) if mailed and addressed to such Director at the address as it appears upon the books of the Corporation, or at the address last made known in writing to the Corporation by such Director as the address to which such notices

are to be sent, at least five days before the day on which such meeting is to be held, or (ii) if sent to such Director at such address by telegraph, telex, telecopy, e mail, cable, radio or wireless not later than 24 hours before the time when such meeting is to be held, or (iii) if delivered to such Director personally or orally, by telephone or otherwise, not later than 24 hours before the time when such meeting is to be held. Each such notice shall state the time and place of the meeting and the purposes thereof.

Notice of any meeting of the Board of Directors need not be given to any Director if waived by such Director in writing (or by telegram, cable, radio or wireless and confirmed in writing) whether before or after the holding of such meeting, or if such Director is present at such meeting. Any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be a duly constituted meeting without any notice thereof having been given if all Directors then in office shall be present thereat.

Section 3.14 Committees of Directors. The Board of Directors may, by resolution or resolutions passed by a majority of the Board of Directors, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the Directors of the Corporation.

Except as hereinafter provided, vacancies in membership of any committee shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors 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 any member of a committee (and the alternate appointed pursuant to the immediately preceding sentence, if any), the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not constituting a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Members of a committee shall hold office for such period as may be fixed by a resolution adopted by a majority of the Board of Directors, subject, however, to removal at any time by the vote of a majority of the Board of Directors.

Section 3.15 Powers and Duties of Committees. Any committee, to the extent provided in the resolution or resolutions creating such committee, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors 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 which may require it. No such committee shall have the power or authority with regard to amending the Certificate of Incorporation, adopting an agreement of merger or consolidation, recommending to the stockholders the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the Corporation's property and assets, recommending to the stockholders a dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation of a dissolution, or amending or repealing the Bylaws. The Corporation hereby expressly elects to be governed by Section 141(c)(2) of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Each committee may adopt its own rules of procedure and may meet at stated times or on such notice as such committee may determine. Except as otherwise permitted by these Bylaws, each committee shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings and report the same to the Board of Directors when required.

Section 3.16 Compensation of Directors. Each Director shall be entitled to receive for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors or any duly constituted committee thereof which such Director attends, such fee as is fixed by the Board and in connection therewith shall be reimbursed by the Corporation for travel expenses. The fees to such Directors may be fixed in unequal amounts among them, taking into account their respective relationships to the Corporation in other capacities. These provisions shall not be construed to preclude any Director from receiving compensation in serving the Corporation in any other capacity.

Section 3.17 Action Without Meeting. Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all of the members of the Board of Directors or of such committee consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, as the case may be, and such written consent is filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Directors or such committee.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Section 4.1 Principal Officers. The principal officers of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall include a Chairman of the Board, a Chief Executive Officer (who may also be the President), a Chief Financial Officer and a Secretary and may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, also include a Vice Chairman of the Board, a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and a Controller. All officers chosen by the Board of Directors shall each have such powers and duties as generally pertain to their respective offices, subject to the specific provisions of this Article IV. Such officers shall also have powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred by the Board of Directors or by any committee thereof. Except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, one person may hold the offices and perform the duties of any two or more of said principal offices. None of the principal officers need be Directors of the Corporation.

Section 4.2 Election of Principal Officers; Term of Office. The principal officers of the Corporation shall be elected annually by the Directors at such annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Failure to elect any principal officer annually shall not dissolve the Corporation.

If the Board of Directors shall fail to fill any principal office at an annual meeting, or if any vacancy in any principal office shall occur, or if any principal office shall be newly created, such principal office may be filled at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors.

Each principal officer shall hold office until such officer's successor is duly elected and qualified, or until such officer's earlier death, resignation or removal.

Section 4.3 Subordinate Officers; Agents and Employees. In addition to the principal officers, the Corporation may have one or more Assistant Treasurers, Assistant Secretaries, and such other subordinate officers, agents and employees as the Board of Directors may deem advisable, each of whom shall hold office for such period and have such authority and perform

such duties as the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or any officer designated by the Board of Directors, may from time to time determine. The Board of Directors at any time may appoint and remove, or may delegate to any principal officer the power to appoint and to remove, any subordinate officer, agent or employee of the Corporation.

Section 4.4 Delegation of Duties of Officers. The Board of Directors may delegate the duties and powers of any officer of the Corporation to any other officer or to any Director for a specified period of time for any reason that the Board of Directors may deem sufficient.

Section 4.5 Removal of Officers. Any officer of the Corporation removed, with or without cause, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors then in office at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors or by a written consent signed by all of the Directors then in office. No elected officer shall have any contractual rights against the Corporation for compensation by virtue of such election beyond the date of the election of such officer's successor, death, resignation or removal, whichever event shall first occur, except as otherwise provided in an employment contract or an employee plan.

Section 4.6 Resignations. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice of resignation to the Board of Directors, to the Chairman of the Board, to the Chief Executive Officer or to the Secretary. Any such resignation shall take effect upon receipt of such notice or at any later time specified therein. Unless otherwise specified in the notice, the acceptance of a resignation shall not be necessary to make the resignation effective.

Section 4.7 Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of stockholders and of the Board of Directors at which the Chairman of the Board is present. The Chairman of the Board shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.8 Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer shall, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board, preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors at which the Chief Executive Officer is present. The Chief Executive Officer shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall have general supervision over the business and affairs of the Corporation and shall be responsible for carrying out the policies and objectives established by the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer shall have all powers and duties usually incident to the office of the Chief Executive Officer, except as specifically limited by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors and may be designated as President as well as Chief Executive Officer.

Section 4.9 President. The President shall, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer, preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors at which the President is present. In the absence of a Chief Executive Officer, the President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall have general supervision over the business and affairs of the Corporation and shall be responsible for carrying out the policies and objectives established by the Board of Directors. The President shall have all powers and duties usually incident to the office of the President, except as specifically limited

by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The President shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.10 Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for all functions and duties related to the financial affairs of the Corporation, and may also serve as the Treasurer of the Corporation and the Controller of the Corporation. The Chief Financial Officer may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be the chief accounting officer of the Corporation and shall have supervision over the maintenance and custody of the accounting operations of the Corporation. The Chief Financial Officer shall:

(a) Keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of account for the Corporation.

(b) Receive or be responsible for receipt of all monies due and payable to the Corporation from any source whatsoever; have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all monies and other valuables of the Corporation and be responsible for deposit of all such monies in the name and to the credit of the Corporation with such depositaries as may be designated by the Board of Directors or a duly appointed and authorized committee of the Board of Directors.

(c) Disburse or be responsible for the disbursement of the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors or a duly appointed and authorized committee of the Board of Directors.

(d) Render to the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors a statement of the financial condition of the Corporation if called upon to do so.

(e) Exercise such powers and perform such duties as are usually vested in the office of chief financial officer of a corporation and exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or these Bylaws.

If any assistant financial officer is appointed, the assistant financial officer, or one of the assistant financial officers, if there are more than one, in the order of their rank as fixed by the Board of Directors or, if they are not so ranked, the assistant financial officer designated by the Board of Directors, shall, in the absence or disability of the Chief Financial Officer or in the event of such officer's refusal to act, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Financial Officer, and shall have such powers and discharge such duties as may be assigned from time to time pursuant to these Bylaws or by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.11 Vice President. In the absence or disability of the Chief Executive Officer or if the office of Chief Executive Officer be vacant, the Vice Presidents in the order determined by the Board of Directors, or if no such determination has been made, in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Executive Officer, subject to the right of the Board of Directors at any time to extend or confine such powers and duties or to assign them to others. Any Vice President may have such additional designation in such Vice President's title as the Board of Directors may determine. The Vice Presidents shall generally assist the Chief Executive Officer in such manner as the Chief Executive Officer shall direct.

Each Vice President shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer.

Section 4.12 Secretary. The Secretary shall act as Secretary of all meetings of stockholders and of the Board of Directors at which the Secretary is present, shall record all the proceedings of all such meetings in a book to be kept for that purpose, shall have supervision over the giving and service of notices of the Corporation, and shall have supervision over the care and custody of the records and seal of the Corporation. The Secretary shall be empowered to affix the corporate seal to documents, the execution of which on behalf of the Corporation under its seal is duly authorized, and when so affixed may attest the same. The Secretary shall have all powers and duties usually incident to the office of Secretary, except as specifically limited by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer.

Section 4.13 Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have general supervision over the care and custody of the funds and over the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation and shall cause the funds of the Corporation to be deposited in the name of the Corporation in such banks or other depositories as the Board of Directors may designate. The Treasurer shall have supervision over the care and safekeeping of the securities of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall have all powers and duties usually incident to the office of Treasurer, except as specifically limited by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer.

Section 4.14 Controller. The Controller shall have supervision over the maintenance and custody of the accounting operations of the Corporation, including the keeping of accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions and may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be the chief accounting officer of the Corporation. The Controller shall have all powers and duties usually incident to the office of Controller, except as specifically limited by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Controller shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Financial Officer.

Section 4.15 Bond. The Board of Directors shall have power, to the extent permitted by law, to require any officer, agent or employee of the Corporation to give bond for the faithful discharge of such officer, agent or employee's duties in such form and with such surety or sureties as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE V

CAPITAL STOCK

Section 5.1 Issuance of Certificates of Stock. The shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be represented by certificates unless the Board of Directors shall by resolution or resolutions provide that some or all of any or all classes or series of stock of the Corporation shall be uncertificated shares of stock. Every holder of stock represented by a certificate shall be

entitled to a certificate or certificates in such form as shall be approved by the Board of Directors, certifying the number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation owned by such stockholder. The Board of Directors may appoint a bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof to act as its transfer agent or registrar, or both in connection with the transfer of any class or series of securities of the Corporation.

Section 5.2 Signatures on Stock Certificates. Certificates for shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be signed and countersigned by, or in the name of the Corporation by, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President or a Vice President and by, or in the name of the Corporation by, the Secretary, the Treasurer, an Assistant Secretary or an Assistant Treasurer. Any of or all the signatures on the certificates 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, such certificate may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such signer were such officer at the date of issue.

Section 5.3 Stock Ledger. A record of all certificates for capital stock issued by the Corporation shall be kept by the Secretary or any other officer or employee of the Corporation designated by the Secretary or by any transfer clerk or transfer agent appointed pursuant to Section 5.4 hereof. Such record shall show the name and address of the person, firm or corporation in which certificates for capital stock are registered, the number of shares represented by each such certificate, the date of each such certificate, and in case of certificates which have been canceled, the dates of cancellation thereof.

The Corporation shall be entitled to treat the holder of record of shares of capital stock as shown on the stock ledger as the owner thereof and as the person entitled to receive dividends thereon, to vote such shares and to receive notice of meetings, and for all other purposes. The Corporation shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in any share of capital stock on the part of any other person whether or not the Corporation shall have express or other notice thereof, except that a person who is the beneficial owner of shares (if held in a voting trust or by a nominee on behalf of such person), upon providing documentary evidence of beneficial ownership of such shares and satisfying such other conditions as are provided under applicable law, may inspect the books and records of the Corporation.

Section 5.4 Regulations Relating to Transfer. The Board of Directors may make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent with law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, concerning issuance, transfer and registration of certificates for shares of capital stock of the Corporation. The Board of Directors may appoint, or authorize any principal officer to appoint, one or more transfer clerks or one or more transfer agents and one or more registrars and may require all certificates for capital stock to bear the signature or signatures of any of them.

Section 5.5 Transfers. Transfers of capital stock shall be made on the books of the Corporation only upon delivery to the Corporation or its transfer agent of (i) a written direction of the registered holder named in the certificate or such holder's attorney lawfully constituted in

writing, (ii) the certificate for the shares of capital stock being transferred, and (iii) a written assignment of the shares of capital stock evidenced thereby.

Section 5.6 Cancellation. Each certificate for capital stock surrendered to the Corporation for exchange or transfer shall be canceled and no new certificate or certificates shall be issued in exchange for any existing certificate (other than pursuant to Section 5.7) until such existing certificate shall have been canceled.

Section 5.7 Lost, Destroyed, Stolen and Mutilated Certificates. In the event that any certificate for shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be mutilated, the Corporation shall issue a new certificate in place of such mutilated certificate. In case any such certificate shall be lost, stolen or destroyed, the Corporation may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors or a committee designated thereby with power so to act, issue a new certificate for capital stock in the place of any such lost, stolen or destroyed certificate. The applicant for any substituted certificate or certificates shall surrender any mutilated certificate or, in the case of any lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, furnish satisfactory proof of such loss, theft or destruction of such certificate and of the ownership thereof. The Board of Directors or such committee may, in its discretion, require the owner of a lost or destroyed certificate, or such owner's representatives, to furnish to the Corporation a bond with an acceptable surety or sureties and in such sum as will be sufficient to indemnify the Corporation against any claim that may be made against it on account of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate or the issuance of such new certificate. A new certificate may be issued without requiring a bond when, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, it is proper to do so.

Section 5.8 Fixing of Record Dates.

(a) The Board of Directors may fix, in advance, a record date, which shall not be more than sixty nor less than ten days before the date of any meeting of stockholders, nor more than sixty days prior to any other action, for the purpose of determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at such meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, or to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action. Except as provided in Section 5.8(b), if no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, (i) 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 and (ii) the record date for determining stockholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

(b) 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 unless the Board of Directors fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

ARTICLE VI

INDEMNIFICATION

The Corporation shall indemnify any Director or “executive officer” (as such term is defined in Rule 405 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) of the Corporation, and may indemnify any employee or agent of the Corporation who is not a Director or executive officer, who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to, or testifies in, any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative in nature, by reason of the fact that such person is or was a Director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a Director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, employee benefit plan, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys’ fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person 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 person’s conduct was unlawful, to the fullest extent permitted by law as the same exists or may hereafter be amended; provided, however, that, except with respect to proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the Corporation shall indemnify any such indemnitee in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such indemnitee only if such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Corporation may enter into agreements with any such person for the purpose of providing for such indemnification.

To the extent that an employee or agent of the Corporation who is not a Director or executive officer has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in the first paragraph of this Article VI, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, such person may be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys’ fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection therewith.

Expenses incurred by a Director, executive officer, employee or agent in defending or testifying in a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding shall (in the case of a Director or executive officer of the Corporation) and may (in the case of an employee or agent of the Corporation who is not a Director or executive officer of the Corporation) be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such Director, executive officer, employee or agent to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation against such expenses as authorized by this Article VI, and the Corporation may enter into agreements with such persons for the purpose of providing for such advances.

The indemnification permitted by this Article VI shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which any person may be entitled under any agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested Directors or otherwise, both as to action in such person’s official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding an office, and shall continue as to a person who has

ceased to be a Director, executive officer, employee or agent of the Corporation and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such person.

The Corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a Director, executive officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a Director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, employee benefit plan trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in any such capacity, or arising out of such person's status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability under the provisions of this Article VI or otherwise.

ARTICLE VII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 7.1 Corporate Seal. The seal of the Corporation shall be circular in form with the name of the Corporation in the circumference and the words "Corporate Seal, Delaware" in the center. Alternatively, the Secretary and any Assistant Secretary are authorized to use a seal which has the name "Calpine Subsidiary" in place of the Corporation's name and such alternative seal shall have the same force and effect as the seal otherwise authorized by these Bylaws. The seal may be used by causing it to be affixed or impressed, or a facsimile thereof may be reproduced or otherwise used in such manner as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 7.2 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, in each year, or such other annual period as the Board of Directors may designate.

Section 7.3 Dividends. The Board of Directors may from time to time declare, and the Corporation may pay, dividends on its outstanding shares in the manner and upon the terms and conditions provided by law and its Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 7.4 Execution of Contracts and Other Instruments. Except as these Bylaws may otherwise provide, the Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation, and such authorization may be general or confined to specific instances. Except as so authorized or otherwise expressly provided in these Bylaws, no officer, agent, or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the Corporation by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable for any purpose or in any amount.

Section 7.5 Loans. No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation and no negotiable paper shall be issued in its name, unless and except as authorized by the Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee. Such authorization may be in the form a signed policy or other blanket authority specified by the Board of Directors from time to time. When so authorized by the Board of Directors or such committee, any officer or agent of the Corporation may effect loans and advances at any time for the Corporation from any bank, trust

company, or other institution, or from any firms, corporation or individual, and for such loans and advances may make, execute and deliver promissory notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the Corporation and, when authorized as aforesaid, may mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or transfer any and all stocks, securities and other property, real or personal, at any time held by the Corporation, and to that end endorse, assign and deliver the same as security for the payment of any and all loans, advances, indebtedness and liabilities of the Corporation. Such authorization may be general or confined to specific instances.

Section 7.6 Bank Accounts. The Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee from time to time may authorize the opening and keeping of general and/or special bank accounts with such banks, trust companies or other depositories as may be selected by the Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee or by any officer or officers or agent or agents of the Corporation to whom such power may be delegated from time to time by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee may make such rules and regulations with respect to said bank accounts, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Bylaws, as are deemed advisable.

Section 7.7 Checks, Drafts, Etc. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, acceptances or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers or agent or agents of the Corporation, and in such manner, as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee. Endorsements for deposit to the credit of the Corporation in any of its duly authorized depositories may be made, without counter signature, by the Chief Executive Officer or any vice president or the Chief Financial Officer or any assistant financial officer or by any other officer or agent of the Corporation to whom the Board of Directors or its duly appointed and authorized committee, by resolution, shall have delegated such power or by hand stamped impression in the name of the Corporation.

Section 7.8 Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given under any provision of law, the Certificate of Incorporation, or these Bylaws, a written waiver thereof, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. 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 written waiver of notice unless so required by the Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 7.9 Amendment. These Bylaws may be amended as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation.