



BYLAWS

ARTICLE ONE
NAME, PURPOSES, POWERS AND OFFICES

Section 1.1. Name. The name of this corporation is Corsa Foundation Inc (the Corporation”) The corporate name, domain name and corporate logo shall be registered trademarks of the Corporation, with all rights reserved.

Section 1.2. Purposes. The Corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for those purposes set forth in its Certificate of Formation.

Section 1.3. Powers. The Corporation is a nonprofit corporation and shall have all of the powers, duties, authorizations and responsibilities as provided for nonprofit corporations under the Texas Business Organizations Code as it now exists or as it may hereafter be amended; provided, however, the Corporation shall neither have nor exercise any power, nor engage directly or indirectly in any activity, that would invalidate its status as a corporation that is exempt from federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 1.4. Offices. The Corporation may have, in addition to its registered office, offices at such places, both within and without the State of Texas, as the board of directors (“Board of Directors”) may from time to time determine or as the activities of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE TWO
MEMBERS

Section 2.1. Membership. The Corporation shall have no members.

ARTICLE THREE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 3.1. General Powers; Delegation. The activities, property and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by its Board of Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are permitted by law, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws, unless otherwise expressly provided herein.

Section 3.2. Number and Qualifications. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than three (3) directors and no more than five (5). The initial directors shall be those persons named as directors in the Certificate of Formation. No decrease in the number of directors shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director.

Section 3.3. Election and Term of Office. Directors shall hold office for a one-year term and until such director’s successor is elected and qualified, or until such director’s earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office. Any director may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms of office.

Section 3.4. Filling of Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors resulting from the death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office of any director shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at any meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present. Any director elected or appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the vacated term and until such director’s successor is elected and qualified, or until such director’s earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office.

Section 3.5. Removal. Any director may be removed, either for or without cause, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds majority of the directors present at any meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present, if notice of the intention to act upon such matter shall have been given in the notice of such meeting and if such notice is provided to the director proposed to be removed.

Section 3.6. Resignations. A director may resign at any time by giving written notice, including by electronic transmission, to the Board of Directors or the chair of the Board. The resignation will take effect as of the date of receipt of notice, unless the notice prescribes a later effective date or states that the resignation will take effect on the occurrence of a future event. If the resignation is to take effect on a later date or on the occurrence of a future event, the resignation will take effect on that later date or the occurrence of that event. The resignation is irrevocable when it takes effect. The resignation is revocable before it takes effect, unless the notice of resignation states that it is irrevocable. Unless specified in the notice of resignation, the acceptance of the resignation will not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 3.7. Place of Meeting. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such places, within or without the State of Texas, as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors or as shall be specified or fixed in the respective notices or waivers of notice thereof.

Section 3.8. Annual Meetings. An annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and communicated to all directors. At such annual meeting, the directors shall transact such business as shall be included in the notice and agenda for the meeting. Written notice of the place, date and time of each annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director who on the record date for notice of the meeting is entitled to vote thereat, at such director's address as it appears on the books of the Corporation at the time such notice is given.

Section 3.9. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such times and places as may be fixed from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board and communicated by written notice to all directors. Except as otherwise provided by law, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws, any and all business may be transacted at any regular meeting.

Section 3.10. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President upon not less than three (3) nor more than sixty (60) days' notice to each director. Special meetings shall be called by the President or Secretary in like manner and on like notice on the written request of two (2) or more directors. Except as otherwise provided by law, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws, neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting.

Section 3.11. Quorum and Manner of Acting. At all meetings of the Board of Directors the presence of a majority of the number of directors then in office shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except as otherwise provided by law, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws. The act of a majority of the directors present in person at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors unless the act of a greater number is required by law, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws, in which case the act of such greater number shall be required to constitute the act of the Board. If a quorum shall not be present at any meeting of the directors, the directors present thereat may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum shall be present. At any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall later be present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally convened. Any director who participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened shall not be counted toward a quorum.

Section 3.12. Presumption of Assent. When the Board of Directors votes on anything, all directors present shall be deemed to have voted for the action, unless the director's dissent is specifically noted in the minutes. If the secretary of the meeting refuses to note the director's dissent in the minutes, the dissenting director shall mail, using certified or registered mail, the director's dissent to the Secretary of the Corporation within one business day after the Board of Directors adjourned the meeting.

Section 3.13. Written Consent of Directors. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or any committee may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing setting forth the action to be taken shall be signed by the number of directors or committee members, as the case may be, as would be necessary to take such action at a meeting at which all persons entitled to vote on the action were present and voted. For purposes of this Section 3.12, an electronic transmission of a consent by a director or committee member is considered a signed writing if the transmission contains or is accompanied by information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was transmitted by the director or committee member, as the case may be, and the date on which it was transmitted. Such consent must be filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Directors or of the committee. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as a vote at a meeting where such directors or officers were present and voted, and may be stated as such in any document. Prompt notice of the taking of any action by the directors or committee members without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those directors or committee members who did not consent in writing to the action.

Section 3.14. Electronic Meetings. Subject to the provisions of applicable law and these Bylaws regarding notice of meetings, members of the Board of Directors or members of any committee designated by such Board may, unless otherwise restricted by statute, by the Certificate of Formation or by these Bylaws, participate in and hold any meeting of such Board of Directors or committee by using conference telephone or similar communications equipment, or another suitable electronic communications system, including videoconferencing technology or the Internet (but only if, in the case of such other suitable communications system, each person entitled to participate in the meeting consents to the meeting being held by means of that system and the system permits each person participating in the meeting to communicate concurrently with all other persons participating in the meeting). If voting is to take place at the meeting, reasonable measures must be implemented to verify that every person voting at the meeting by means of remote communications is sufficiently identified and a record must be kept of any vote or other action taken. Participation in a meeting pursuant to this Section 3.13 shall constitute presence in person at such

meeting, except when a person participates in the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

Section 3.15. Duties of Directors. Directors shall discharge their duties, including any duties as committee members, in good faith, with ordinary care, and in a manner they reasonably believe to be in the best interest of the Corporation. Ordinary care is care that ordinarily prudent persons in similar positions would exercise under similar circumstances. In the discharge of any duty imposed or power conferred on directors, they may in good faith rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, concerning the Corporation or another person that were prepared or presented by a variety of persons, including officers and employees of the Corporation, professional advisors or experts such as accountants or attorneys. A director is not relying in good faith if the director has knowledge concerning a matter in question that renders reliance unwarranted.

Directors are not deemed to have the duties of trustees of a trust with respect to the Corporation or with respect to any property held or administered by the Corporation, including property that may be subject to restrictions imposed by the donor or transferor of the property.

Section 3.16. Duty to Avoid Improper Distributions. Directors who vote for or assent to improper distributions, are jointly and severally liable to the Corporation for the value of improperly distributed assets, to the extent that debts, obligations, and liabilities of the Corporation are not thereafter paid and discharged. Any distribution made when the Corporation is insolvent, other than in payment of corporate debts, or any distribution that would render the Corporation insolvent is an improper distribution. A distribution made during liquidation without payment and discharge of or provision for all known debts, obligations, and liabilities, is also improper.

A director is not liable if, in voting for or assenting to a distribution, the director (1) relies in good faith and with ordinary care on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, prepared or presented by one or more officers or employees of the Corporation; legal counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or a committee of the Board of Directors of which the director is not a member; (2) while acting in good faith and with ordinary care, considers the assets of the Corporation to be at least that of their book value; or (3) in determining whether the Corporation made adequate provision for payment, satisfaction, or discharge of all of its liabilities and obligations, relied in good faith and with ordinary care on financial statements or other information concerning a person who was or became contractually obligated to satisfy or discharge some or all of these liabilities or obligations. Furthermore, directors are protected from liability if, in the exercise of ordinary care, they acted in good faith and in reliance on the written opinion of an attorney for the Corporation.

Directors who are held liable for an improper distribution are entitled to contribution from persons who accepted or received the improper distributions knowing they were improper. Such right to contribution shall be in proportion to the amount received by each such person.

Section 3.17. Delegation of Duties. Directors are entitled to select advisors and delegate duties and responsibilities to them, such as the full power and authority to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, bonds, securities, and other investments on behalf of the Corporation; and to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the Corporation's assets and properties at a time and for a consideration that the advisor deems appropriate. Directors have no liability for actions taken or omitted by the advisor if the Board of Directors acts in good faith and with ordinary care in selecting the advisor. The Board of Directors may remove or replace the advisor, with or without cause.

Section 3.18. Directors' Compensation. Directors shall not receive compensation for service as a director. Any director (including a director who is a "disqualified person" with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of Section 4946 or Section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder) shall be entitled to the payment or reimbursement of expenses (including reasonable advances for expenses anticipated in the immediate future) for the performance of personal services which are reasonable and necessary to carry out the exempt purposes of the Corporation, provided that such reimbursement of reasonable expenses shall not be excessive.

Section 3.19. Directors' Compensation. Directors are not restricted from being remunerated for professional services to the Corporation. Such remuneration shall be reasonable and fair to the Corporation and must be reviewed and approved in accordance with the board Conflict of Interest Policy and State law. In the event that a director has been selected, named, entitled, or otherwise employed to serve an additional function within the Corporation as an Officer or employee of the Corporation, the director may be fairly compensated for their services rendered or as a salaried officer, or employee of the Corporation. A director may hold multiple titles or roles as needed and approved by the Board of Directors and may be compensated fairly for each role, function or professional service provided. Multiple salaries for different roles may be combined at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Section 3.20. Advisory Directors. The Board of Directors may elect advisory directors as they see fit. The advisory directors shall have not have a vote, but may attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and participate in the discussion like the regular directors.

ARTICLE FOUR
COMMITTEES

Section 4.1. Committees of Directors. The Board of Directors by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office may designate one or more committees which to the extent provided in said resolution, shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the Corporation. Each such committee shall consist of three (3) or more persons, a majority of whom are directors. The designation of such committees and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the Board of Directors, or any individual director, of any responsibility imposed on the Board or such director by law. Any member thereof may be removed by the Board of Directors whenever in the Board of Directors' judgment the best interests of the Corporation shall be served by such removal.

Section 4.2. Limitation on Power of Committees. No committee shall have the authority of the Board of Directors to:

- (a) Amend the Certificate of Formation.
- (b) Adopt a plan of merger or conversion of the Corporation.
- (c) Authorize the sale, lease, exchange, or mortgage of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Corporation.
- (d) Authorize the voluntary winding up and termination of the Corporation.
- (e) Revoke a voluntary winding up and termination of the Corporation.
- (f) Adopt a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Corporation.
- (g) Amend, alter, or repeal the Bylaws.
- (h) Elect, appoint, or remove a member of a committee or a director or officer of the Corporation.
- (i) Approve any transaction to which the Corporation is a party and that involves an affiliated transaction as referenced in Section 8.9 below.
- (j) Take any action outside the scope of authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.3. Advisory Boards or Committees. Advisory boards or committees not having and exercising the authority, responsibility or duties of the Board of Directors in the management of the Corporation may be designated by a resolution adopted by the directors. Except as otherwise provided in such resolution, members of each such advisory board or committee need not be directors of the Corporation. The President shall appoint the members of such advisory boards or committees. Any member thereof may be removed by the President whenever in the President's judgment the best interests of the Corporation shall be served by such removal.

Section 4.3. Oversight Committee. The Board of Directors shall, by resolution adopted by a majority of the directors in office, designate one or more oversight committees, each consisting of two or more directors, to serve as chairman and vice chairman at the pleasure of the Board of Directors (each an "Oversight Committee"). The Oversight Committee shall be comprised of two or more directors, one of which shall be the Treasurer of the Board of Directors, the other an Attorney or Legal Counsel, or if no director serving is an Attorney, a Board approved Attorney or Legal counsel may substitute as an alternate director for the purposes of serving on the Oversight Committee alongside the Treasurer in lieu of a secondary Board member. The Treasurer and the Attorney or Legal Counsel must both be present for a committee quorum to be met. The Board of Directors shall establish at least one Oversight Committee with the express purpose of drafting and maintaining a code of ethics and a conflict of interest policy for the oversight of the governing body of the corporation and, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors, shall have the authority of the Board of Directors, to oversee, audit, prevent, mitigate, investigate and take action against any disadvantageous activities of the corporations members, directors, committees, officers or employees such as but not limited to:

- (a) ethical violations as set out in the code of ethics;
- (b) any conflicts of interest as set out in the conflicts of interest policy;
- (c) any activities deemed unlawful or any activities that violate any limitations, restrictions, or reservations in the articles, the bylaws, or Texas Business Organizations Code, or section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service code.

Section 4.4. Term of Office. Each member of a committee of directors or advisory board or committee shall continue for such term as designated by the Board of Directors and until such member's successor is appointed, unless the board or committee is sooner terminated, or unless such member is removed from such board or committee or shall cease to qualify as a member thereof.

Section 4.5. Chairperson. Unless otherwise designated by these Bylaws, one or more members of each directors' committee or advisory board or committee shall be appointed chairperson, or co-chairperson, by the person or persons authorized to appoint the members thereof.

Section 4.6. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of any committee of directors or advisory board or committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of the original appointments.

Section 4.7. Quorum; Manner of Acting. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee of directors or advisory board or committee, a majority of the whole board or committee shall constitute a quorum, and the act of the majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board or committee.

Section 4.8. Rules. Each committee of directors or advisory board or committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these Bylaws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.9. Notice. Written notice of the place, date and time of each meeting of an advisory board or committee shall be delivered not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of such meeting to each member of such board or committee, at such member's address as it appears on the books of the Corporation at the time such notice is given.

ARTICLE FIVE NOTICES

Section 5.1. Manner of Giving Notice. Whenever, under the provisions of any law, the Certificate of Formation or these Bylaws, notice is required to be given to any director or committee member of the Corporation, and no provision is made as to how such notice shall be given, it shall not be construed to require personal notice, but any such notice may be given in writing by hand delivery, by facsimile transmission, by email or other form of electronic communication permitted by the Texas Business Organizations Code, or by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to such director or committee member at such person's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Any notice required or permitted to be given by mail shall be deemed to be delivered at the time when the same shall be thus deposited in the United States mails, as aforesaid. Any notice required or permitted to be given by facsimile transmission or email or other form of electronic communication shall be deemed to be delivered upon successful transmission of such facsimile or email or other form of electronic communication.

Section 5.2. Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given to any director or committee member of the Corporation under the provisions of any law, the Certificate of Formation or these Bylaws, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether signed before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

ARTICLE SIX OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS: POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 6.1. Elected Officers. The elected officers of the Corporation shall include a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and may include one or more Vice Presidents, as may be determined from time to time by the Board. None of the elected officers need be a member of the Board of Directors.

Section 6.2. Election. So far as is practicable, all elected officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors at each annual meeting thereof.

Section 6.3. Appointive Officers. The Board of Directors may also appoint one or more Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers and such other officers and assistant officers and agents as it shall from time to time deem necessary, who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as shall be set forth in these Bylaws or determined from time to time by the Board.

Section 6.4. Two or More Offices. Any two (2) or more offices may be held by the same person, except that the President and Secretary shall not be the same person.

Section 6.5. Term of Office; Removal; Filling of Vacancies. The initial elected officers of the Corporation shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at its organizational meeting, and they shall hold office until their

successors are chosen and qualified at the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors, or until their respective death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, or removal from office. Thereafter, each elected officer of the Corporation shall hold office for a one-year term concluding upon the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors following such officer's election, and until such officer's successor is chosen and qualified in such officer's stead or until such officer's earlier death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal from office. Each appointive officer shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors without the necessity of periodic reappointment. Any officer or agent may be removed at any time by the Board of Directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Corporation will be served thereby. If the office of any officer becomes vacant for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

Section 6.6. Resignation. Any officer may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the President or the Secretary of the Corporation. The resignation is effective when the notice is delivered, unless the notice specifies a later effective date.

Section 6.7. Compensation. The compensation, if any, of all officers of the Corporation shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may from time to time delegate to the President the authority to fix the compensation of any or all of the other employees and agents of the Corporation. Any officer, employee or agent of the Corporation (including an officer, employee or agent who is a "disqualified person" with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of Section 4946 or Section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder) shall be entitled to compensation and the payment or reimbursement of expenses (including reasonable advances for expenses anticipated in the immediate future) for the performance of personal services which are reasonable and necessary to carry out the exempt purposes of the Corporation, provided that such compensation and reimbursement of reasonable expenses shall not be excessive.

Section 6.8. Disallowed Payments. Any payments made to an officer of the Corporation such as a salary, commission, bonus, interest or rent, or expense reimbursement incurred by him, which is disallowed in whole or in part as an acceptable expense by the Internal Revenue Service, shall be reimbursed by such officer to the Corporation to the full extent of such disallowance. It shall be the duty of the directors, as a Board, to enforce payment of each such amount disallowed.

Section 6.9. President. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and, subject to the provisions of these Bylaws, shall have general supervision of the activities and affairs of the Corporation and shall have general and active control thereof. The President shall preside when present at meetings of the Board of Directors. The President shall have general authority to execute bonds, deeds and contracts in the name of the Corporation and to affix the corporate seal (if any) thereto; to cause the employment or appointment of such employees and agents of the Corporation as the proper conduct of operations may require and to fix their compensation; to remove or suspend any employee or agent; and in general to exercise all the powers usually appertaining to the office of president of a corporation, except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Formation or these Bylaws. In the absence or disability of the President, the duties of such office shall be performed and the powers may be exercised by the Vice Presidents, if any, in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.10. Vice Presidents. Each Vice President, if any, shall generally assist the President and shall have such powers and perform such duties and services as shall from time to time be prescribed or delegated to such office by the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.11. Secretary. The Secretary shall see that notice is given of all meetings of the Board of Directors and shall keep and attest true records of all proceedings at all meetings of the Board. The Secretary shall have charge of the corporate seal (if any) and shall have authority to attest any and all instruments of writing to which the same may be affixed. The Secretary shall keep and account for all books, documents, papers and records of the Corporation, except those for which some other officer or agent is properly accountable. The Secretary shall generally perform all duties usually appertaining to the office of secretary of a corporation. In the absence or disability of the Secretary, the duties of such office shall be performed and the powers may be exercised by the Assistant Secretaries in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the Secretary, the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.12. Assistant Secretaries. Each Assistant Secretary shall generally assist the Secretary and shall have such powers and perform such duties and services as shall from time to time be prescribed or delegated to such office by the Secretary, the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.13. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be the chief accounting and financial officer of the Corporation and shall have active control of and shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to the accounts and finances of the Corporation and shall direct the manner of certifying the same; shall supervise the manner of keeping all vouchers for payments by the Corporation and all other documents relating to such payments; shall receive, audit and consolidate all operating and financial statements of the Corporation and its various departments; shall have supervision of the books of account of the Corporation, their arrangements and classification; shall supervise the accounting and auditing practices of the Corporation and shall have charge of all matters relating to taxation. The Treasurer shall

have the care and custody of all monies, funds and securities of the Corporation; shall deposit or cause to be deposited all such funds in and with such depositories as the Board of Directors shall from time to time direct or as shall be selected in accordance with procedures established by the Board; shall advise upon all terms of credit granted by the Corporation; shall be responsible for the collection of all its accounts and shall cause to be kept full and accurate accounts of all receipts, disbursements and contributions of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall have the power to endorse for deposit or collection or otherwise all checks, drafts, notes, bills of exchange or other commercial papers payable to the Corporation, and to give proper receipts or discharges for all payments to the Corporation. The Treasurer shall generally perform all duties usually appertaining to the office of treasurer of a corporation. In the absence or disability of the Treasurer, the duties of such office shall be performed and the powers may be exercised by the Assistant Treasurers in the order of their seniority, unless otherwise determined by the Treasurer, the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.14. Assistant Treasurers. Each Assistant Treasurer shall generally assist the Treasurer and shall have such powers and perform such duties and services as shall from time to time be prescribed or delegated to such office by the Treasurer, the President or the Board of Directors.

Section 6.15. Additional Powers and Duties. In addition to the foregoing specially enumerated duties, services and powers, the several elected and appointed officers of the Corporation shall perform such other duties and services and exercise such further powers as may be provided by law, the Certificate of Formation or these Bylaws, or as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or as may be assigned by any competent superior officer.

ARTICLE SEVEN CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS, FUNDS AND FINANCIAL DUTY

Section 7.1. Contracts. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, or agent or agents, of the Corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these Bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Section 7.2. Checks, Drafts or Orders for Payment. All checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money, notes 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 from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of such determination, such instruments shall be signed by the President of the Corporation.

Section 7.3. Deposits. All funds of the Corporation shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select or as may be selected in accordance with procedures established by the Board.

Section 13.1. Financial Duty. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) have regulations relating to corporations, including nonprofits. These rules involve such things as what is required to obtain and maintain the tax exempt status of a nonprofit (purpose and nature of the organization, filing requirements, etc.), what acts are prohibited for a nonprofit (distribution of earnings for private benefit, political lobbying, etc.), the type of financial records and other organization documents that must be kept, the oversight of the officers by the board of directors, and officer compensation. There is also federal legislation (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), which established anti-fraud requirements for boards of directors and officers of corporations, and includes a provision that corporate officers are personally responsible to assure the completeness and accuracy of financial records. The president should be familiar with these regulations.

ARTICLE EIGHT MISCELLANEOUS

Section 8.1. Dividends Prohibited. No part of the net income of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private individual and no dividend shall be paid and no part of the income of the Corporation shall be distributed to its directors or officers. The Corporation may pay compensation in a reasonable amount to its officers for services rendered and may reimburse its directors as provided in Section 3.18 of Article Three and Section 6.7 of Article Six hereof.

Section 8.2. Loans to Officers and Directors Prohibited. No loans shall be made by the Corporation to its officers and directors, and any directors voting for or assenting to the making of any such loan, and any officer participating in the making thereof, shall be jointly and severally liable to the Corporation for the amount of such loan until repayment thereof.

Section 8.3. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be calendar year end.

Section 8.4. Seal. The Corporation's seal, if any, shall be in such form as shall be adopted and approved from time to time by the Board of Directors. The seal may be used by causing it, or a facsimile thereof, to be impressed, affixed, imprinted or in any manner reproduced. If the Board of Directors approves a seal, the affixation of such seal shall not be required to create a valid and binding obligation of the Corporation.

Section 8.5. Gender. Words of either gender used in these Bylaws shall be construed to include the other gender, unless the context requires otherwise.

Section 8.6. Invalid Provisions. If any part of these Bylaws shall be held invalid or inoperative for any reason, the remaining parts, so far as is possible and reasonable, shall remain valid and operative.

Section 8.7. Headings. The headings used in these Bylaws are for convenience only and do not constitute matter to be construed in the interpretation of these Bylaws.

Section 8.8. Gifts. The Board of Directors may accept on behalf of the Corporation any contribution, gift, bequest, or devise for the general purposes, or for any special purpose, of the Corporation. Prior to acceptance of any non-cash contribution, gift, bequest, or devise (other than marketable securities that are traded on a recognized securities exchange), the Board of Directors (or its designee) shall determine, by resolution thereof, that the acceptance of such non-cash contribution, gift, bequest, or devise by the Corporation would be in the best interests of the Corporation.

Section 8.9. Affiliated Transactions. No contract or transaction between the Corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, or between the Corporation and any other corporation, partnership or association or other organization in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void or voidable solely for this reason, if:

- (a) The material facts concerning the financial interests are disclosed to the Board of Directors or committee and the Board of Directors or committee authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors or committee members.
- (b) The contract or transaction is fair to the Corporation at the time of the approval. Nothing herein shall prevent retroactive approval of a transaction.
- (c) The interested director or committee member that is present may be counted towards a quorum for purposes of voting on the contract or transaction. The interested director or committee member may participate in the discussion of the matter, but may not vote.

Section 8.10. Prohibited Acts. As long as the Corporation is in existence, and except with the prior approval of the Board of Directors no director, officer, or committee member of the Corporation shall:

- (a) Do any act in violation of the Bylaws or a binding obligation of the Corporation.
- (b) Do any act with the intention of harming the Corporation or any of its operations.
- (c) Do any act that would make it impossible or unnecessarily difficult to carry on the intended or ordinary business of the Corporation.
- (d) Receive an improper personal benefit from the operation of the Corporation.
- (e) Use the assets of this Corporation, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than carrying on the business of this Corporation.
- (f) Wrongfully transfer or dispose of Corporation property, including intangible property such as good will.
- (g) Use the name of the Corporation (or any substantially similar name) or any trademark or trade name adopted by the Corporation, except on behalf of the Corporation in the ordinary course of the Corporation's business.
- (h) Disclose any of the Corporation business practices, trade secrets, or any other information not generally known to the business community to any person not authorized to receive it.

Section 8.11. Parties Bound. These Bylaws shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the directors, officers, committee members, employees, and agents of the Corporation and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives, successors, and assigns except as otherwise provided in the Bylaws.

Section 8.12. Counterterrorism. Although adherence and compliance with the U.S. Department of the Treasury's publication "Voluntary Best Practice for U.S. Based Charities" is not mandatory, the Corporation strives to willfully and voluntarily recognize and put to practice these guidelines and suggestions, to reduce, develop, reevaluate and strengthen a risk-based approach to guard against the threat of diversion of charitable funds or exploitation of charitable activity by terrorist organizations and their support networks. The Corporation shall also comply and put into practice the federal guidelines, suggestions, laws and limitations set forth by preexisting U.S. legal requirements related to combating terrorist financing, which include, but are not limited to various sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), in regard to foreign activities.

ARTICLE NINE AMENDMENTS

Section 9.1. Powers to Amend. These Bylaws may be amended or repealed, or new bylaws may be adopted at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at the meeting, provided notice of the proposed amendment, repeal or adoption be contained in the notice of such meeting; and provided further, that the foregoing notice requirement shall not prohibit the directors from adopting the proposed amendment, effecting the proposed repeal or adopting the proposed new bylaws, as the case may be, in a modified form which is not identical to that described or set forth in the notice of such meeting.

ARTICLE TEN INDEMNIFICATION

Section 10.1. Indemnification. To the maximum extent permitted or required by Chapter 8 of the Texas Business Organizations Code, as it now exists or as it may be amended in the future, the Corporation shall indemnify any person who was, is, or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding (as hereinafter defined) because the person (i) is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or (ii) while a director or officer of the Corporation, is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, employee, agent or similar functionary of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, against all expenses (other than taxes (including taxes imposed by Chapter 42 of the Internal Revenue Code), penalties, or expenses of correction), including attorneys' fees, to the fullest extent that a corporation may grant indemnification to a director under the Texas Business Organizations Code, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended. In addition to any indemnification to which a person may be entitled pursuant to the foregoing sentence of this Article, the Corporation shall indemnify a foundation manager (as defined in Section 4946(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) for Compensatory Expenses (as hereinafter defined) incurred by or imposed upon such person to the extent, and only to the extent, that when such payment or reimbursement is added to any other compensation paid to such person, such person's total compensation from the Corporation is reasonable under Chapter 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. As used herein, a Compensatory Expense shall mean (a) any penalty, tax (including a tax imposed by Chapter 42 of the Internal Revenue Code), or expense of correction that is owed by a person; (b) any expense not reasonably incurred by the person in connection with a proceeding arising out of a person's performance of services on behalf of the Corporation; or (c) any expense resulting from an act or failure to act with respect to which a person has acted willfully and without reasonable cause.

The rights conferred by this Article shall be contract rights and shall include the right to be paid by the Corporation expenses incurred in defending any such proceeding in advance of its final disposition to the maximum extent permitted under the Texas Business Organizations Code, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended. If a claim for indemnification or advancement of expenses hereunder is not paid in full by the Corporation within ninety (90) days after a written claim has been received by the Corporation, the claimant may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim, and if successful in whole or in part, the claimant shall be entitled to also be paid the expenses of prosecuting such claim. It shall be a defense to any such action that such indemnification or advancement of costs of defense is not permitted under the Texas Business Organizations Code, but the burden of proving such defense shall be on the Corporation. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its Board of Directors or any committee thereof or special legal counsel) to have made its determination prior to the commencement of such action that indemnification of, or advancement of costs of defense to, the claimant is permissible in the circumstances nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its Board of Directors or any committee thereof, or special legal counsel) that such indemnification or advancement is not permissible shall be a defense to the action or create a presumption that such indemnification or advancement is not permissible.

In the event of the death of any person having a right of indemnification under the foregoing provisions, such right shall inure to the benefit of such person's heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives. The rights conferred above shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, bylaw, resolution of directors or members, agreement or otherwise.

The Corporation may additionally indemnify any person covered by the grant of mandatory indemnification contained in this Article to such further extent as is permitted by law and may indemnify any other person to the fullest extent permitted by law. The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance or a similar arrangement (including, but not limited to, a trust fund, self-insurance, a security interest or lien on the assets of the Corporation, or a letter of credit, guaranty or surety arrangement) on behalf of any person who is serving the Corporation (or another entity at the request of the Corporation) against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in such a capacity or arising out of the status as such a person, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against that liability under this Article or by statute. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Article, the Corporation may not indemnify or maintain insurance or a similar arrangement on behalf of any person, if such indemnification or maintenance of insurance or similar arrangement would subject the Corporation to income tax under the Internal Revenue Code or subject such person to excise tax under the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this Article, the term "expenses" includes court costs and attorneys' fees, and the term "proceeding" means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitrative or investigative, any appeal in such action, suit or proceeding, and any inquiry or investigation that could lead to such an action, suit or proceeding.

ARTICLE ELEVEN BOOKS AND RECORDS

Section 11.1. Required Books and Records. The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account. The Corporation's books and records shall include:

- (a) A file-endorsed copy of all documents filed with the Texas Secretary of State relating to the Corporation, including, but not limited to, the Certificate of Formation, and any certificates of amendment, restated certificates, certificates of merger, certificates of consolidation, and statement of change of registered office or registered agent.
- (b) A copy of the Bylaws, and any amended versions or amendments to the Bylaws.
- (c) Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors.
- (d) A list of the names and addresses of the directors, officers, and any committee members of the Corporation.
- (e) A financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of the Corporation at the end of the three most recent fiscal years.
- (f) A financial statement showing the income and expenses of the Corporation for the three most recent fiscal years.
- (g) All rulings, letters, and other documents relating to the Corporation's federal, state, and local tax status.
- (h) The Corporation's federal, state, and local information or income tax returns for each of the Corporation's three most recent tax years.

Section 11.2. Inspection and Copying. Any director or officer of the Corporation may inspect and receive copies of all books and records of the Corporation required to be kept by the Bylaws. Such a person may inspect or receive copies if the person has a proper purpose related to the person's service to the Corporation and if the person submits a request in writing. Any person entitled to inspect and copy the Corporation's books and records may do so. A person entitled to inspect the Corporation's books and records may do so at a reasonable time no later than required by Internal Revenue Regulation after the Corporation's receipt of a proper written request. The Board of Directors may establish reasonable fees for copying the Corporation's books and records by members. The fees may cover the cost of materials and labor, but may not exceed the Internal Revenue Service guidelines for providing copies. The Internal Revenue Service requires copies to be made available to the legitimate, requesting public. The Corporation shall receive and respond as required by Internal Revenue Service guidelines to requests from the public for copies of the Corporation's Form 1023 and Form 990. The Corporation shall maintain a file containing all documents required by the Internal Revenue Service to be made available to the public.

ARTICLE TWELVE POLICES AND PROCEDURES

Section 12.1. Policies and Procedures. Directors shall draft, adopt and maintain one or more governing sets of guidelines to rule the corporation, including but not limited to:

- (a) Mission: The Corporation's Mission shall be drafted and adopted by the Board of Directors to serve as the Corporation's mission statement, followed and adhered to as closely as possible by all directors, officers, members, employees and volunteers who represent and serve the Corporation, unless otherwise amended.
- (b) Code of Ethics: The Corporation's Code of Ethics shall be drafted and adopted by the Oversight Committee to serve as the Corporation's code of ethics, followed and adhered to as closely as possible by all directors, officers, members, employees and volunteers who represent and serve the Corporation, unless otherwise amended.
- (c) Conflict of Interest Policy: The Corporation's Conflict of Interest Policy shall be drafted and adopted by the Oversight Committee to serve as the corporations Conflict of Interest Policy, followed and adhered to as closely as possible by all directors, officers, members, employees and volunteers who represent and serve the corporation, unless otherwise amended.
- (d) Confidentiality Policy: The Corporation's Confidentiality Policy shall be drafted and adopted by the Board to serve as the corporations official Confidentiality Policy, followed and adhered to as closely as possible by all directors, officers, members, employees and volunteers who represent and serve the corporation, unless otherwise amended.
- (e) Procedural Policy; The Corporation's Procedural Policy shall be drafted and adopted by the Board of Directors to serve as supplemental policies and procedures to the Corporation's Bylaws, followed and adhered to as closely as possible by all directors, officers, members, employees and volunteers who represent and serve the Corporation, unless otherwise amended. The procedural policies may be amended, rescinded, repealed or supplemented by the Board of Directors at any time and shall not supersede, subvert, contradict or otherwise disrupt the supreme dominance of the Bylaws or Articles herein.

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The undersigned, being the duly elected and qualified Secretary of the Corporation, hereby certifies that the foregoing initial Bylaws of the Corporation were duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation effective the 19th day of September, 2019.

/Brian Robinson/
Brian Robinson, Secretary