

**BYLAWS
OF
RESTORE LITTLE BAY FOUNDATION
(A Texas Nonprofit Corporation)**

**ARTICLE ONE
NAME, PURPOSES, POWERS AND OFFICES**

Section 1.1. Name. The name of this corporation is Restore Little Bay Foundation (the “Corporation”).

Section 1.2. Purposes. The Corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for those exempt 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 within the State of Texas as the 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; Independent Board. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five (5) directors. 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. All directors shall be residents of Aransas County, Texas [confirm wishes]. To preserve the independence of the Board, current members of the governing body of any Local Governmental Unit, and their spouses, are ineligible to serve as directors of the Corporation. For these purposes, “Local Governmental Unit” means (i) Aransas County – acting through its Commissioners Court; (ii) the City of

Rockport – acting through its City Council; and (iii) the Aransas County Navigation District – acting through its Navigation and Canal Commission. To encourage coordination while preserving independence, the Board may, by resolution, invite one representative designated by each Local Governmental Unit to serve as a non-voting ex officio liaison to the Board. Any such liaison shall have no vote, shall not count toward quorum, and shall have no authority to act on behalf of the Corporation. Service as a liaison shall not create or imply any right of the Local Governmental Unit to control, direct, or supervise the Corporation or its affairs.

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 remaining directors, even if less than a quorum of the Board. 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, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the directors then in office at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, provided that written notice of the proposed removal is given to all directors at least ten (10) days before the meeting and that the director proposed to be removed is given an opportunity to be heard at the meeting before the vote is taken..

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. Any such 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. If a director, or the spouse of a director, is elected or appointed to the governing body of any Local Governmental Unit (as defined in Section 3.2), such election or appointment shall constitute an automatic and immediate resignation from the Board of Directors, effective on the date the individual assumes such governmental office.

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 each year at such time and place as determined by the Board and stated in the notice of

meeting. The purposes of the annual meeting shall include (a) election of directors to succeed those whose terms have expired; (b) election of officers; (c) presentation of the Corporation's annual financial and program reports; and (d) such other business as may properly come before the Board. Written notice of the annual meeting shall be given to each director not less than ten (10) days before the meeting date in the manner provided in Article Five.

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 to all directors, without the necessity of separate notice of each such meeting, unless otherwise required by law or these Bylaws.

Section 3.10. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or by any two (2) directors. Upon the written request of any two (2) directors, the President or the Secretary shall, within five (5) days after receiving the request, call a special meeting and cause notice to be given as provided in Article Five. If the President or Secretary fails to give notice within that period, the directors who made the request may themselves give notice and convene the meeting. Unless a longer period is required by law or these Bylaws, notice of a special meeting shall be delivered to each director not less than three (3) days before the meeting if given by hand delivery, courier, telephone, or electronic transmission, and not less than five (5) days before the meeting if sent by United States mail, postage prepaid. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting (or the means of remote communication authorized under Section 3.14). Except as otherwise required by law, the Certificate of Formation, or these Bylaws, the notice need not describe the business to be transacted. A director may waive notice as provided in Section 5.2, and attendance at a meeting constitutes waiver of notice unless the director attends solely to object at the outset that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened and does not thereafter vote or assent to any action taken at the meeting.

Section 3.11. Quorum and Manner of Acting. At all meetings of the Board of Directors the presence of a majority of the 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 any matter, each director's vote shall be recorded in the minutes. Any director may request that their specific dissent be 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 promptly 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, 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. 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 within five (5) business days after the action is taken, in the manner provided in Article Five.

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 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 contribute 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 shall be entitled to the 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. Advisory Directors. The Board of Directors may elect advisory directors as they see fit. The advisory directors shall 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) 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 4.4. 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 governance 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 notice is required to be given to any director or committee member under any provision of law, the Certificate of Formation, or these Bylaws, and no other method is specified, such notice may be given in writing by hand delivery, courier, facsimile transmission, email, or other electronic means permitted by the Texas Business Organizations Code, or by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the person at the address shown on the records of the Corporation. Notice sent by mail is deemed delivered upon deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid. Notice sent electronically is deemed delivered upon successful transmission to the recipient.

Section 5.2. Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given to any director or committee member of the Corporation under any provision of 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. Attendance at any meeting constitutes waiver of notice unless the person attends solely to object at the outset that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened and does not thereafter vote or assent to any action taken at the meeting (see also Section 3.10 regarding waiver by attendance).

ARTICLE SIX

OFFICERS 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. Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting immediately following the election of directors and shall serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected and qualified.

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. No officer of the Corporation shall receive compensation for serving as an officer. The Board of Directors may from time to time delegate to the President the authority to fix the compensation of all agents of the Corporation for the performance of

personal services which are reasonable and necessary to carry out the exempt purposes of the Corporation, provided that such compensation shall be reasonable and not excessive. Any officer, employee or agent of the Corporation shall be entitled to the 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 6.8. 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 6.9. 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 6.10. 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 6.11. 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 6.12. 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 6.13. 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 6.14. 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 AND FUNDS

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, electronic transfers, or other orders for the payment of money shall be made in accordance with financial policies adopted by the Board. The Board shall establish dual-authorization requirements for disbursements above a stated dollar threshold and such other internal controls as are appropriate for the Corporation's size and risk profile.

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.

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 these Bylaws.

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 fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors.

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 or cash equivalents), 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. Grants to Local Governmental Units. The Corporation may make grants to Local Governmental Units (as defined in Section 3.2) for charitable purposes consistent with its exempt purposes as set forth in its Certificate of Formation, provided that each grant is subject to a written agreement specifying the charitable purpose to be served by the grant, as determined by

the Corporation, and requiring the recipient to use the funds solely for such purpose, to provide appropriate accounting or reporting to the Corporation, and to return any funds not used in accordance with the terms of the grant. Directors who have, or whose spouses have, a material financial interest in the outcome of a proposed grant to a Local Governmental Unit, or who serve in a fiduciary capacity with such Local Governmental Unit, shall disclose the nature of the interest to the Board prior to any deliberation on the grant and shall recuse themselves from all deliberations and votes on the matter. The disclosure and recusal shall be documented in the minutes of the meeting. Mere civic or community affiliation with a Local Governmental Unit, without a financial or fiduciary interest, shall not by itself constitute a conflict of interest.

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 the Corporation, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than carrying on the business of the 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's confidential business practices, trade secrets, donor information, or any other information not generally known to the business community to any person not authorized to receive it, except as required by law or court order.

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.

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 two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting, provided notice of the proposed amendment, repeal or adoption be contained in the notice of such meeting, which notice must be provided at least ten (10) days prior to the 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 BOOKS AND RECORDS

Section 10.1. Required Books and Records. The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account; minutes of the proceedings of the Board and committees; a current list of directors and officers with addresses; and file-stamped copies of documents filed with the Texas Secretary of State (including the Certificate of Formation and amendments).

Section 10.2. Director and Officer Inspection. Any director or officer may inspect and receive copies of books and records required to be kept by these Bylaws at a reasonable time and for a proper purpose related to service to the Corporation, upon written request.

Section 10.3. Public Inspection. The Corporation shall make available for public inspection and copying its IRS Form 1023 (including attachments and supporting documents) and its annual IRS Forms 990, and any application for reinstatement of exempt status, to the extent and for the periods required by Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations.

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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 on the _____ day of November, 2025.

D'Ann Williams, Secretary