

BYLAWS OF SOUTHWEST HOMESCHOOLING NETWORK, INC.

These Bylaws govern the affairs of Southwest Homeschooling Network, Inc., a non-profit corporation.

ARTICLE 1, OFFICES

- 1.01 Principal Office.** The Corporation's principal office in Texas will be located at the address of the Corporation's Registered Agent. The Corporation may have such other offices, in Texas or elsewhere, as the Board of Directors may determine. The Board may change the location of any office of the Corporation.
- 1.02 Registered Office and Registered Agent.** The Corporation will maintain a registered office and registered agent in Texas. The registered office may, but need not, be identical with the Corporation's principal office in Texas. The Board may change the registered office and the registered agent as permitted in the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act.

ARTICLE 2, MEMBERS

- 2.01 One Class of Members.** The Corporation will have one class of members. Members are the subscribers to the Corporation's newsletter and their families, who support the Corporation's Statement of Purpose, sign a release of liability agreement, and whose membership has not been otherwise terminated pursuant to the Bylaws. Each subscribing family will be entitled to one vote on any given matter or proposal at a meeting of members.
- 2.02 Certification of Membership.** The Board may provide for certifying membership in the Corporation. Any written certification of membership will be signed by the president or vice-president, and the secretary or an assistant secretary, and must include the Corporate seal.
- 2.03 Termination of Membership; Reinstatement.** The Board may refuse or terminate a membership for good cause, including: by a member's resignation or request to terminate one's own membership; by a member's default on an obligation to the Corporation to pay fees (a member's termination will not relieve him or her of any obligations to pay any fees, assessments, or other charges that had accrued and were unpaid before the effective date of the resignation); or by a member's material and serious violation of

the Corporation's articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, bylaws, or rules, or of law. A former member may submit a request for reinstatement of membership. The Board may reinstate membership on any reasonable terms that the Board deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 3, MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Annual Meetings; Special Meetings; Notice of Meetings; Proxies. Beginning in 1997, the Board will hold an annual members' meeting in El Paso County, at 7:00 o'clock p.m., on the second Thursday of the month of May each year, or at another time and place as the Board may designate. At the annual meetings, the members will transact any business that may come before the meeting. Special meetings of the members may be called by the president, the Board, or not less than a majority of the voting members. When a meeting of members is scheduled or called, notice may be given in the Corporation's newsletter; the notice will state the place, day, and time of the meeting, who called it, and the general purpose or purposes for which it is called; notice will be given by or at the direction of the president or secretary, or the majority of the Board. If all of the members meet and consent to holding a meeting, any corporate action pursuant to these bylaws may be taken at the meeting regardless of lack of proper notice. The membership will try to act by consensus on all matters or proposals. A member entitled to vote at a meeting of members of the corporation may vote on a given matter or proposal by proxy, as and in the manner allowed by the Board of Directors for such a given matter or proposal.

ARTICLE 4, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Management of Corporation. The Board will manage corporate affairs.

Number, Qualifications, and Tenure of Directors. The number of Directors will be a number determined by the Board that is not less than three and not greater than fifteen. Directors will be members of the Corporation. Anyone being nominated for or elected to the Board of Directors must meet the following qualifications: 1) a homeschooling parent of more than one year; 2) the nominee's spouse must be supportive of homeschooling; 3) must be a Christian; 4) must be available to fulfill the duties of a Director. Each duly elected director will serve a two-year term, beginning 1 June of the year in which he or

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she was elected. The Board may provide for an advisory board made up of persons who are not necessarily Directors or Members of the Corporation; an advisory board has no voting powers at a meeting of the Directors.

- 4.03 Nominating and Electing Directors.** At any meeting at which the election of a director is held, a director may nominate a person with the second of any other director. A person who meets the qualifications for director and who has been duly nominated may be elected as a director. Directors will be elected by the vote of the Board. The Board will fill any vacancy in the Board and any director position to be filled due to an increase in the number of directors. A vacancy is filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even if it is less than a quorum of the Board, or if it is a sole remaining director. A director selected to fill a vacancy will serve for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.
- 4.04 Annual Meeting.** The annual meeting of the Board may be held without notice other than these Bylaws. The annual Board meeting will be held immediately before, during, or immediately after, and at the same place as the annual members' meeting.
- 4.05 Regular Meetings; Special Meetings.** The Board may provide for regular meetings by resolution stating the time and place of such meetings. The meetings may be held inside or outside Texas, and will be held at the Corporation's registered office in Texas if the resolution does not specify the location of the meetings. No notice of regular Board meetings is required other than a Board resolution stating the time and place of the meetings. Special Board meetings may be called by, or at the request of, the president or any two officers. The person or persons calling a special meeting will inform the secretary of the Corporation of the information to be included in the notice of the meeting. The secretary of the Corporation will give notice to the directors in the following manner: written or printed notice of any special meeting of the Board will be delivered to each director not less than seven nor more than thirty days before the date of the meeting. The notice will state the place, day, and time of the meeting; who called it; and the purpose or purposes for which it was called.

Quorum. A minimum of three directors, two of which must be officers of the Corporation and one of which must be either the president or vice president, constitutes a quorum for transacting business at any Board meeting. The directors present at a duly called or held meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to transact business even if enough directors leave the meeting so that less than a quorum remains. However, no action may be approved without a vote of at least a majority of the number of directors required for a quorum. If a quorum is never present at any time during a meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn and reconvene the meeting once without further notice.

Duties of Directors. Directors will 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 Corporation's best interest. In this context, the term "ordinary care" means the care that ordinarily prudent persons in similar positions would exercise under similar circumstances. In discharging any duty imposed or power conferred on directors, directors 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 has been prepared or presented by a variety of persons, including officers and employees of the Corporation, professional advisors or experts such as accountants, legal counsel, or – in the appropriate matter – clergy. A director is not relying in good faith if he or she 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.

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, as a result of the improper distribution or distributions, the Corporation lacks sufficient assets to pay its debts, obligations, and liabilities. 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

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during liquidation without payment and discharge of or provision for payment and discharge of all known debts, obligations, and liabilities is also improper. Directors present at a Board meeting at which the improper action is taken are presumed to have assented, unless they dissent in writing. The written dissent must be filed with the secretary of the Corporation before adjournment of the meeting in question or mailed to the secretary by registered mail immediately after adjournment. 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 which the director is not a member; (2) while acting in good faith and with ordinary care, considers the Corporation's assets to be at least that of book value; or (3) in determining whether to Corporation made adequate provision for paying, satisfying, or discharging 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 exercising ordinary care, they acted in good faith and in reliance on the written opinion of an attorney for the Corporation. Directors held liable for an improper distribution are entitled to contribution from persons who accepted or received the improper distributions knowing they were improper. Contribution is in proportion to the amount received by each such person. Contracts or transactions between directors, officers, or members who have a financial interest in the matter are not void or voidable solely for that reason. Nor are they void or voidable solely because the director, officer, or member is present at or participates in the meeting that authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because the interested party's votes are counted for that purpose. However, every director with any personal interest in the transaction must disclose all material facts concerning the transaction, including all potential personal benefit and potential conflicts of interest, to the other members of the Board or other group authorizing the transaction. The transaction must be approved by a majority

of the uninterested directors or other group with the authority to authorize the transaction.

Delegating Duties. Directors may select advisors and delegate duties and responsibilities to them, such as the full power to buy or otherwise acquire investments on the Corporation's behalf; 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. The directors have no liability for actions taken or omitted by the advisor if the Board acts in good faith and with ordinary care in selecting the advisor. The Board may remove or replace the advisor at any time and without any cause whatsoever.

Establishing Committees. The Board may adopt a resolution establishing one or more committees, delegating specified authority to a committee, and appointing or removing members of a committee. A committee will include two or more directors and may only include persons who are not directors if at least one member of the committee is an Officer of the Corporation. The Board may not delegate its management authority to a committee. The Board may also delegate to the president its power to appoint and remove members of a committee. Establishing a committee or delegating authority to it will not relieve the Board, or any individual director, of any responsibility imposed by these Bylaws or otherwise imposed by law. No committee has the authority of the Board to: (a) amend the articles of incorporation; (b) adopt a plan of merger or of consolidation with another corporation; (c) authorize voluntary dissolution of the Corporation; (d) revoke proceedings for voluntary dissolution of the Corporation; (e) adopt a plan for distributing the Corporation's assets; (f) amend, alter, or repeal these Bylaws; (g) elect, appoint, or remove a member of a committee or a director or officer of the Corporation; or (h) take any action outside the scope of the authority delegated to it by the Board.

Newsletter Committee and Activities/Curriculum Committee. The Newsletter Committee and the Activities/Curriculum Committee are specifically authorized by these Bylaws. The Board will define the activities and scope of authority of each committee by resolution.

Actions of Board of Directors. The Board will try to act by consensus. However, if a consensus is not available, the vote of a majority of direc-

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tors present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present is enough to constitute the act of the Board, unless the act of a greater number is required by law or some other provision of these Bylaws. A director entitled to vote at a meeting of the directors of the Corporation may 5.04 vote on a given matter or proposal by proxy, as and in the manner allowed by the Board of Directors for such a given matter or proposal. Directors may not receive salaries for their services. A director may serve the Corporation in any other capacity and receive compensation for those services, but only upon written resolution; any such compensation that the Corporation pays to a director will be reasonable and commensurate with the services performed. A director or member may, on Board approval, receive reim- 5.05 bursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Corporation; Board approval is preferable before a director or member incurs such expenses. The Board may vote to remove a director at any time, with or without good cause.

ARTICLE 5, OFFICERS

- 5.01 Officer Positions.** The Corporation's officers will be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The Board may create additional officer positions, define the authority and duties of each such position, and elect or appoint persons to fill the positions. The same person may hold any two or more offices, except for president and secretary.
- 5.02 Election and Term of Office.** The Corporation's officers will be elected annually by the Board at the annual Board meeting. If officers are not elected at this time, they will be elected as soon thereafter as possible. An officer may be 5.06 elected to succeed himself or herself in the same office. Any officer elected or appointed by the Board may be removed by the Board only with good cause. The Board may select a person to fill a vacancy in any office for the unexpired portion of the officer's term.
- 5.03 President.** The president is the Corporation's chief executive officer. He or she will supervise and control all of the Corporation's business and affairs and will preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board. The president may execute any contracts, or other instruments that the Board authorizes to be executed. However, the president may not execute instruments on the 6.01 Corporation's behalf if this power is expressly delegated to another officer or agent of the Cor-

poration by the Board, these Bylaws, or statute. The president will perform other duties prescribed by the Board and all duties incident to the office of president.

Vice President. When the president is absent, cannot act, or refuses to act, a vice president will perform the president's duties. When acting in the president's place, the vice president has all the powers of – and is subject to all restrictions on – the president. If there is more than one vice president, vice presidents will act for the president in the order of appointment. A vice president will perform other duties as assigned by the president or the Board.

Treasurer. The treasurer will: (a) have charge and custody of – and be responsible for – all the Corporation's funds and securities; (b) receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any source; (c) deposit all moneys in the Corporation's name in banks, trust companies, or other depositories as these Bylaws provide or as the Board or president directs; (d) write checks and disburse funds to discharge the Corporation's obligations; however, funds may not be drawn from the Corporation or its accounts without the signature of the president or a vice president in addition to that of the treasurer; (e) maintain the Corporation's financial books and records; (f) prepare financial reports at least annually; (g) perform other duties as assigned by the president or the Board; (h) if the Board requires, give a bond for faithfully discharging his or her duties in a sum and with a surety as determined by the Board; (i) perform all of the duties incident to the office of treasurer.

Secretary. The secretary will: (a) give all notices as provided in the Bylaws or as required by law; (b) take minutes of the meetings of the members and the Board and keep the minutes as part of the corporate records; (c) maintain custody of the corporate records and seal; (d) affix the corporate seal to all documents as authorized; (e) keep a register of the mailing address of each director, officer, and employee of the Corporation; (f) perform duties as assigned by the president or the Board; (g) perform all duties incident to the office of secretary.

ARTICLE 6, TRANSACTIONS OF CORPORATE

Contracts. The Board may authorize any officer or agent of the Corporation to enter into a contract or execute and deliver any instrument in

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the name of, and on behalf of, the Corporation. This authority may be limited to a specific contract or instrument, or it may extend to any number and type of possible contracts and instruments.

- 6.02 Deposits.** All the Corporation's funds will be deposited to the credit of the Corporation in banks, trust companies, or other depositaries that the Board selects.
- 6.03 Gifts.** The Board may accept, on the Corporation's behalf, any contribution, gift, bequest, or devise for the general purposes or for any special purpose of the Corporation. The Board may make gifts and give charitable contributions not prohibited by these Bylaws, the articles of incorporation, state law, and provisions set out in federal tax law that must be complied with to maintain the Corporation's federal and state tax status.
- 6.04 Potential Conflicts of Interest.** The Corporation may not make any loan to a director or officer of the Corporation. A member, director, or officer of the Corporation may lend money to – and otherwise transact business with – the Corporation except as otherwise provided by these Bylaws, the article of incorporation, and applicable law. Such a person transacting business with the Corporation has the same rights and obligations relating to those matters as other persons transacting business with the Corporation. The Corporation may not borrow money from – or otherwise transact business with – a member, director, or officer of the Corporation unless the transaction is described fully in a legally binding instrument and is in the Corporation's best interests. The Corporation may not borrow money from – or otherwise transact business with – a member, director, or officer of the Corporation without full disclosure of all relevant facts and without the Board's approval, not including the vote of any person having a personal interest in the transaction.
- 6.05 Prohibited Acts.** As long as the Corporation exists, and except with the Board's prior approval, no member, director, officer, or committee member of the Corporation may: (a) do any act in violation of these 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 Corporation's intended or ordinary

business; (d) receive an improper personal benefit from the operation of the Corporation; (e) use the Corporation's assets, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than carrying on the Corporation's business; (f) wrongfully transfer or dispose of Corporation property, including intangible property such as good will; (g) use the Corporation's name (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 its business; (h) disclose any of the Corporation's business practices, trade secrets, or any other information not generally known to the business community or to any person not authorized to receive it.

ARTICLE 7, BOOKS AND RECORDS

Required Books and Records. The Corporation will keep correct and complete books and records of account. The books and records 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 articles of incorporation, and any articles of amendment, restated articles, articles of merger, articles of consolidation, and statement of registered office or registered agent; (b) a copy of all bylaws, including these Bylaws, and any amended versions or amendments to them, (c) minutes of the proceedings of the members, Board, and committees having any of the authority of the Board, (d) a list of the names and addresses of the members, directors, officers, and any committee members of the Corporation; (e) a financial statement showing the Corporation's assets, liabilities, and net worth at the end of the three most recent fiscal years; (f) a financial statement showing the Corporation's income and expenses 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 tax information or income-tax returns for each of the Corporation's three most recent tax years.

Inspection and Copying. Any member, director, or officer, or committee member of the Corporation may inspect and receive copies of all the corporate books and records required to be kept under the bylaws. Such a person may, by written request, inspect or receive copies if he or she has a proper purpose related to his or her interest in the Corporation. He or she may do so through his or her attorney or other duly author-

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ized representative. The inspection may take place at a reasonable time, no later than five working days after the Corporation receives a proper written request. The Board may establish reasonable copying fees, which may cover the cost of materials and labor but may not exceed \$0.50 per page. The Corporation will provide requested copies of books or records no later than five working days after receiving a proper written request.

- 7.03 Audits.** Any member may have an audit conducted of the Corporation's books. That member bears the expense of the audit unless the members vote to authorize payment of audit expenses. The member requesting the audit may select the accounting firm to conduct it. A member may not exercise these rights so as to subject the Corporation to an audit more than once

ARTICLE 8, FISCAL YEAR

- 8.01 Fiscal Year.** The Corporation's fiscal year of the Corporation will begin on the first day of January and end on the last day in December in each year.

ARTICLE 9, INDEMNIFICATION

- 9.01 When Indemnification is Required, Permitted, and Prohibited.** (a) The Corporation will indemnify a director, officer, member, committee member, employee, or agent of the Corporation who was, is, or may be named defendant or respondent in any proceeding as a result of his or her actions or omissions within the scope of his or her official capacity in the Corporation. For the purpose of this article, an agent includes one who is or was serving at the Corporation's request as a director, officer, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee-benefit plan, or other enterprise. (b) The Corporation will indemnify a person only if he or she acted in good faith and reasonably believed that his or her conduct was in the Corporation's best interests. In case of a criminal proceeding, the person may be indemnified only if he or she had no reasonable cause to believe that the conduct was unlawful. The Corporation will not indemnify a person who is found liable to the Corporation or is found liable to another on the basis of improperly receiving a personal benefit from the Corporation. A person is conclusively considered to have been found liable in relation to any claim, issue, or matter if the person has been adjudged

liable by a court of competent jurisdiction and all appeals have been exhausted. Termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or on a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent does not necessarily preclude indemnification by the Corporation. (c) The Corporation will pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a director, officer, member, committee member, employee, or agent of the Corporation in connection with the person's appearance as a witness or other participation in a proceeding involving or affecting the Corporation when the person is not a named defendant or respondent in the proceeding. (d) In addition to the situations otherwise described in this paragraph, the Corporation may indemnify a director, officer, member, committee member, employee, or agent of the Corporation to the extent permitted by law. However, the Corporation will not indemnify any person in any situation in which indemnification is prohibited by paragraph 9.01(a), above. (e) The Corporation may advance expenses incurred or to be incurred in the defense of a proceeding to a person who might be eventually be entitled to indemnification, even though there has been no final disposition of the proceeding. Advancement of expenses may occur only when the procedural conditions specified in paragraph 9.03 (c), below, have been satisfied. Furthermore, the Corporation will never advance expenses to a person before final disposition of a proceeding if the person is a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding brought by the Corporation or one or more members or if the person is alleged to have improperly received a personal benefit or committed other willful or intentional misconduct.

Extent and Nature of Indemnity. The indemnity permitted under these Bylaws includes indemnity against judgments, penalties (including excise and similar taxes), fines, settlements, and reasonable expenses (including attorney's fees) actually incurred in connection with the proceeding. If the proceeding was brought by or on behalf of the Corporation, the indemnification is limited to reasonable expenses actually incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding.

Procedures Relating to Indemnification Payments.

- (a) Before the Corporation may pay an indemnification expenses (including attorney's fees), the Corporation must specifically determine that indemnification is permissible, authorize

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indemnification, and determine that expenses to be reimbursed are reasonable, except as provided in subparagraph (c), below. The Corporation may make these determinations and decisions by any one of the following procedures: (i) majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who, at the time of the vote, are not named defendants or respondents in the proceeding; (ii) if such a quorum cannot be obtained, by a majority vote of a committee of the Board, designated to act in the matter by a majority vote of all directors, consisting solely of two or more directors who at the time of the vote are not named defendants or respondents in the proceeding; (iii) determination by special legal counsel selected by the Board by the same vote as provided in subparagraphs (i) and (ii), above, or if such a quorum cannot be obtained and such a committee can not be established, by a majority vote of all directors; (iv) majority vote of members, excluding directors or other members who are named defendants or respondents in the proceeding.

- (b) The Corporation will authorize indemnification and determine that expenses to be reimbursed are reasonable in the same manner that it determines whether indemnification is permissible. If special legal counsel determines that indemnification is permissible, authorization of indemnification and determination of reasonableness of expenses will be made as specified by subparagraph (a)(iii), above, governing selection of special legal counsel. A provision contained in the articles of incorporation, or a resolution of members or the Board that requires the indemnification permitted by paragraph 10.01, above, constitutes sufficient authorization of indemnification even though the provision may not have been adopted or authorized in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible.

- (c) The Corporation will advance expenses before final disposition or a proceeding only after it determines that the facts then known would not preclude indemnification. The determination that the facts then known to those making the determination would not preclude indemnification and authorization of payment will be made in the same manner as a determination that indemnification is permissible under subparagraph (a), above. In addition to this determination, the Corpora-

tion may advance expenses only after it receives a written affirmation and undertaking from the person to receive the advance. The person's written affirmation will state that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification under these Bylaws. The written undertaking will provide for repayment of the amounts advanced by the Corporation if it is ultimately determined that the person has not met the requirements for indemnification. The undertaking will be unlimited general obligation of the person, but it need not be secured and may be accepted without reference to financial ability to repay.

- (d) Any indemnification or advance of expenses will be reported in writing to the Corporation's members. The report will be made with or before the notice or waiver of notice of the next membership meeting, or with or before the next submission to members of a consent to action without a meeting. In any case, the report will be sent within the 12-month period immediately following the date of the indemnification or advance.

ARTICLE 10, NOTICES

10.01 Notice by Mail or E-mail. Any notice required or permitted by these Bylaws to be given to a member, director, officer, or member of a committee of the Corporation may be given by mail or e-mail. If mailed, a notice is deemed delivered when deposited in the mail addressed to the person at his or her address as it appears on the corporate records, with postage prepaid. If e-mailed, a notice is deemed delivered when sent to the person at his or her e-mail address as it appears on the corporate records. A person may change his or her address in the corporate records by giving written notice of the change to the secretary of the Corporation.

10.02 Signed Waiver of Notice. Whenever any notice is required by law or under the articles of incorporation or under these Bylaws, a written waiver signed by the person entitled to receive such notice is considered the equivalent to giving the required notice. A waiver of notice is effective whether signed before or after the time stated in the notice being waived.

10.03 Waiving Notice by Attendance. A person's attendance at a meeting constitutes waiver of notice of the meeting unless the person attends

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for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

ARTICLE 11, SPECIAL PROCEDURES CONCERNING MEETINGS

11.01 Meeting by Telephone. The members, Board of Directors, and any committee of the Corporation may hold a meeting by telephone conference-call procedures. In all meetings held by telephone, matters must be arranged in such a manner that all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other; the notice of a meeting by telephone conference must state that fact that the meeting

11.02 Decision Without Meeting. Any decision required or permitted to be made at a meeting of the members, Board, or any committee of the Corporation may be made without a meeting. A decision without a meeting may be made if a written consent to the decision is signed by all the persons entitled to vote on the matter. The original signed consents will be placed in the Corporation minute book and kept with the corporate records. Furthermore, in accordance with the articles of incorporation action may be taken without a meeting when there are signed written consents by the number of members, directors, or committee members whose votes would be necessary to take action at a meeting at which all such persons entitled to vote were present and voted. Each written consent must be signed and bear the date of signature of the person signing it. A telegram, telex, cablegram, or similar transmission by a member, director, or committee member, or a photographic, facsimile, or similar reproduction of a signed writing, will be treated as an original being signed by the member, director, or committee member. Consents must be delivered to the Corporation. A consent signed by fewer than all members, directors, or committee members is not effective to take the intended action unless the required number of consents are delivered to the Corporation within 60 days after the date that the earliest-dated consent was delivered to the Corporation. Delivery must be made by hand, or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. The delivery may be made to the Corporation's registered office, registered agent, principal place of busi-

ness, transfer agent, registrar, exchange agent, or an officer or agent having custody of books in which the relevant proceedings are recorded. If the delivery is made to the Corporation's principal place of business, the consent must be addressed to the president or principal executive officer. The Corporation will give prompt notice of the action taken to persons who do not sign consents. If the action taken requires documents to be filed with the secretary of state, the filed documents will indicate that these written consent procedures were followed to authorize the action and filing.

11.03 Proxy Voting. A person authorized to exercise a proxy may not exercise the proxy unless it is delivered to the officer presiding at the meeting before the business of meeting begins. The secretary or other person taking the minutes of the meeting will record in the minutes the name of the person who executed the proxy and the name of the person authorized to exercise the proxy. If a person who has duly executed a proxy personally attends a meeting, the proxy will not be effective for that meeting. A proxy filed with the secretary of the Corporation or other designated officer remains in force until the first of the following occurs: (a) an instrument revoking the proxy is delivered to the secretary or other designated officer; (b) the proxy authority expires under the proxy's terms; (c) the proxy authority expires under the terms of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 12, AMENDING BYLAWS

12.01 Amending the Bylaws. These Bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed, and new bylaws may be adopted by the Board of Directors. The notice of any meeting at which these Bylaws are altered, amended, or repealed, or at which new bylaws are adopted will include the text of the proposed bylaw provisions as well as the text of any existing provisions proposed to be altered, amended, or repealed. Alternatively, the notice may include a fair summary of those provisions.

ARTICLE 13, MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

13.01 Legal Authorities Governing Construction of Bylaws. These Bylaws will be construed under Texas law. All references in these Bylaws to statutes, regulations, or other sources of legal authority will refer to the authorities cited, or their successors, as they may be amended from time to time.

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- 13.02 Legal Construction.** To the greatest extent possible, these Bylaws shall be construed to conform to all legal requirements and all requirements for obtaining and maintaining all tax exemptions that may be available to nonprofit corporations. If any bylaw provision is held invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the invalidity, illegality, unenforceability will not affect any other provision, and the bylaws will be construed as if they had not included the invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision.
- 13.03 Headings.** The headings used in the bylaws are for convenience and may not be considered in construing the bylaws.
- 13.04 Number.** All singular words include the plural. All singular words include the plural, and all plural words include the singular.
- 13.05 Seal.** The Board of Directors may provide for a corporate seal. Such a seal would consist of two concentric circles containing the words "Southwest Homeschooling Network, Inc. Texas," in one circle and the word "Incorporated" together with the date of incorporation in the other circle.
- 13.06 Power of Attorney.** A person may execute any instrument related to the Corporation by means of a power of attorney if an original executed copy of the power of attorney is provided to the secretary to be kept with the corporate records.
- 13.07 Parties Bound.** The bylaws will bind and inure to the benefit of the members, directors, officers, committee members, employees, and agents of the Corporation and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives, successors, and assigns except as the bylaws otherwise provide.

BYLAWS OF SOUTHWEST HOMESCHOOLING NETWORK, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I certify that I am the duly elected and acting secretary of Southwest Homeschooling Network, Inc, and that these Bylaws were duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on _____.

Dated: _____

(signature)

(typed name)

Secretary of the Corporation

As of June 1, 2009, the Corporation's Board of Directors consists of the following members:

OFFICERS

President: Rachel Lozano
10524 Springwood, El Paso, Texas 79925
915.629.0311 or 915.383.6595
Email: martin3570@sbcglobal.net

Secretary:

Treasurer: Rachel Degenhart
5845 Clydesdale Dr, El Paso, Texas 79924
915.822.2276 or 915.494.3962
Email: degenhartfamily@yahoo.com

DIRECTORS

Marisol Padilla
4712 Loma Grande, El Paso, Texas 79934
(915) 822-2449 or (915) 667-8236
Email: solpad@yahoo.com