

**BYLAWS OF
FLOWER MOUND YOUTH SPORTS ASSOCIATION
Amended 05/07/2012**

A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

These Bylaws (referred to as the "Bylaws") govern the affairs of FLOWER MOUND YOUTH SPORTS ASSOCIATION, a nonprofit corporation (referred to as the "Corporation") organized under the Texas Non-Profit Corporation Act (referred to as the 'Act').

ARTICLE 1 - OFFICES

Principal Office

- 1.01 The principal office of the Corporation in the State of Texas shall be located at 3634 Long Prairie Road, Suite 108-164, Flower Mound, Texas 75022. The Corporation may have such other offices, either in Texas or elsewhere, as the Board of Directors may determine. The Board of Directors may change the location of any office of the Corporation.

Registered Office and Registered Agent

- 1.02 The Corporation shall comply with the requirements of the Act and 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 of Directors may change the registered office and the registered agent as provided in the Act.

ARTICLE 2 - MEMBERS

Class of Members

- 2.01 The Corporation shall have one class of members; such members shall be collectively referred to as the "General Membership."

Admission of Members and Renewal of Membership

- 2.02 The following persons shall automatically become members of the Corporation:
- (a) Each parent of a player or players registered and in good standing in a Corporation Sponsored Sport League (as hereinafter defined) shall become a member of the Corporation upon execution of the child's registration form and payment of the child's registration fee;
 - (b) All coaches in good standing in a Corporation Sponsored Sport League shall become members upon execution of their coaching application form; and
 - (c) All sponsors shall become members of the Corporation upon receipt by the Corporation of their sponsorship fee.

In addition, persons may be admitted to membership in the Corporation by the Board of Directors pursuant to an affirmative vote of the majority of the directors present and voting at a regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting. The Board of Directors (or a Board- designated

committee) may from time to time adopt and amend application procedures and qualifications for membership in the Corporation.

Membership Fees and Dues

- 2.03 The Board of Directors may set and change the amount of an initiation fee, if any, and the annual dues, if any, payable to the Corporation by members.

Membership Term

- 2.04 The term of each membership in the Corporation shall be twelve months. The Board of Directors may from time to time vary the membership term for the General Membership or for individual members.

Voting Rights

- 2.05 Each member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the members, provided that only those members of record thirty (30) days prior to the date of a meeting of the general membership may vote on matters submitted to a vote at such meeting. No individual, whether a natural person or otherwise, is entitled to more than one membership vote for any matter submitted to a vote of the members.

Resolution of Disputes

- 2.06 In any dispute between members relating to the activities of the Corporation, all parties involved shall cooperate in good faith to resolve the dispute. If the parties cannot resolve the dispute between themselves, they shall cooperate to select one or more mediators to help resolve the dispute. If no timely resolution of the dispute occurs through mediation, any party may demand binding arbitration as described in the Texas Arbitration Act, only if the parties have previously met together with a mediator. This paragraph shall apply to a dispute involving the Corporation as a party relating to the sanctioning, suspension, or expulsion of a member from the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have the discretion to authorize the use of the Corporation's funds for their portion of the mediation or arbitration expenses of a dispute described in this paragraph. The Corporation is not required to pay for the disputing member's portions of the said expenses.

Sanction, Suspension, or Termination of Members

- 2.07 The Board of Directors may impose reasonable sanctions on a member, or suspend or expel a member from the Corporation, for good cause after a hearing. Good cause includes the default of an obligation to the Corporation to pay fees, dues or other sums owed to the Corporation for a period of thirty [30] days following delivery of notice of default, or a material and serious violation of the Corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws, rules, policies and procedures, or any provision of applicable law. The Board of Directors may not take any action against a member without giving the member adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard. The Board of Directors may impose sanctions, suspend a member, or expel a member by vote of a majority of directors who are present and voting.

Resignation

- 2.08 Any member may resign from the Corporation by submitting a written resignation to any member of the Board of Directors.

Reinstatement

- 2.09 A former member may submit a written request for reinstatement of membership. The Board of Directors may reinstate membership on any reasonable terms that the Board of Directors deems appropriate.

Transfer of Membership

- 2.10 Membership in the Corporation is not transferable or assignable. Membership terminates twelve months from the date the membership originated, on the dissolution of the Corporation or the death of a member. Membership in the Corporation is not a property right that may be transferred after a member's death.

Waiver of Interest in Corporation Property

- 2.11 All real and personal property, including all improvements located on any property, acquired by the Corporation, shall be owned by the Corporation. A member shall have no interest in specific property of the Corporation. Each member hereby expressly waives the right to require partition of all or part of the Corporation's property.

ARTICLE 3 - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Management of the Corporation

- 3.01 The Board of Directors shall manage the affairs of the Corporation.

Regular Meetings

- 3.02 The Board of Directors may provide for regular meetings by resolution stating the time and place of such meetings. The meetings may be held either within or without the State of Texas if the resolution does not specify the location of the meetings. No notice of regular meetings of the Board is required other than a resolution of the Board of Directors stating the time and place of the meetings.

Special Meetings

- 3.03 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by or at the request of the President or any two Directors. A person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board of Directors may denote any place within Texas as the place for holding a special meeting. The person or persons calling a special meeting shall notify the Secretary of the information required to be included in the notice of the meeting. The Secretary shall give notice to the directors as required in the Bylaws.

Leagues

- 3.04 The Board of Directors of the Corporation will establish a league ("League(s)") for each sport the Corporation sponsors (a "Sponsored Sport"), as determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. Each League will be headed by a Vice President with such duties as may be assigned to him/her from time to time by the Board of Directors and as herein described. Each League may be comprised of multiple divisions ("Division(s)"), based upon the age of the young people participating in each Sponsored Sport. Each Division will be headed by a director ("Age Group Director'), who will have such duties as may be assigned to him/her from time to time by the Vice President or the Board of Directors.

Number, Qualifications, and Tenure of Directors

- 3.05 The number of members of the Board of Directors (the "Directors") shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, provided however that there shall be a minimum of three directors. Unless otherwise noted, all references herein to the "Board of Directors," "Board," "Directors," "Officers," or the "Executive Committee" shall mean the voting members of Board of Directors described in this Section 3.05. Each Director will hold the equivalent position of an Officer of the Corporation with the same title designation. The Board of Directors may create additional officer positions, define the authority and duties of each such position, and elect or appoint persons to fill the positions. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of President, Secretary/Treasurer, and Executive Vice-President. The number and any designation of Directors shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, and may include the following:

- President
- Executive Vice President
- Secretary/Treasurer
- Vice President for each league

Qualifications and Tenure

- 3.06 All Directors shall be members of the Corporation. Each member of the Board of Directors shall serve for a term of two years or until a successor is elected and qualified. A Director may be elected to succeed himself or herself as a Director.

Nomination of Directors

- 3.07 A nominating committee, which shall consist of at least three people appointed by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, shall consider possible nominees for all Board of Director positions and make nominations for each election of Directors for the following year. The Nominating Committee shall be formed no later than 60 days prior to the Annual Meeting, and shall accept Board applications (from new and returning applicants) until 30 days before the Annual Meeting. While the Board of Directors may vote to approve late applicants within 30 days of the Annual Meeting, no applicant shall be accepted less than 15 days before the Annual Meeting.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for receiving Board of Director applications, and interviewing each applicant. The Nominating Committee must ensure that applicants are qualified for the position they are seeking, and that they understand the scope and importance of that role. Based on that discussion, the Nominating Committee will nominate applicants for

each of the Board positions. Those nominations will be available no fewer than 7 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

Election of Directors

- 3.08 A person who meets any qualification requirements to be a member of the Board of Directors and who has been duly nominated by the nominating committee may be elected as a Director. The Directors shall be elected as follows: Directors shall be elected pursuant to a majority vote of the General Membership at the Annual Meeting of the General Membership.

Vacancies

- 3.09 Any filling of a mid-term vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors, and any Director position to be filled due to an increase in the number of Directors, shall be filled by the President of the Corporation. A Director filling a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired term of the predecessor in office.

Quorum

- 3.10 A majority of the number of Directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors. 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 the vote of at least a majority of the number of Directors required to constitute a quorum. If a quorum is not present at any time during a meeting, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn and reconvene the meeting one time without further notice. In the event of a deadlocked vote by the Directors, the vote of the President shall control.

Duties of Directors

- 3.11 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 an ordinarily prudent person 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 person, including officers and employees of the Corporation, professional advisors or experts such as accountants or legal counsel. 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.

Duty to Avoid Improper Distributions

- 3.12 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 distributions 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. 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 before adjournment 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 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. Contribution is in proportion to the amount received by each such person.

Delegation of Duties

- 3.13 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. The 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.

Interested Directors

- 3.14 Contracts or transactions between Directors, officers, or members who have 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 interest party's votes are counted for the purpose. However, the material facts must be disclosed to or known by the Board or other group authorizing the transaction, and adequate approval from disinterested parties must be obtained.

Actions of Board of Directors

- 3.15 The Board of Directors shall try to act by consensus. However, the vote of a majority of Directors present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be sufficient to constitute the act of the Board of Directors unless the act of a greater number is required by law or the bylaws. A Director who is present at a meeting and abstains from a vote is considered to be present and voting for the purpose of determining the decision of the Board of Directors.

Proxies

- 3.16 A Director may not vote by proxy.

Compensation

- 3.17 The Board of Directors may adopt a resolution providing for payment to Directors of a fixed sum and expenses, if any, for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors. A Director may serve the Corporation in any other capacity and receive compensation for those services. Any compensation that the Corporation pays to a Director shall be commensurate with the services performed and reasonable in amount.

The Board of Directors is authorized to vote to pay a salary to a Board Member, if they deem that the role justifies such a payment, and that the funds exist within the corporation without jeopardizing the corporation's ability to pay its proper debts, obligations, and liabilities.

Removal of Directors

- 3.18 The Board of Directors may vote to remove a Director at any time, only for good cause. A meeting to consider the removal of a Director may be called and noticed following the procedures provided in the Bylaws. The notice of the meeting shall state that the issue of possible removal of the Director will be on the agenda. The Director shall have the right to present evidence at the meeting as to why he or she should not be removed, and the Director shall have the right to be represented by an attorney at and before the meeting, at their own expense. At the meeting, the Corporation shall consider possible arrangements for resolving the problems that are in the mutual interest of the Corporation and the Director. A Director may be removed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors.

President

- 3.19 The President shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief administrator of the Corporation. The President shall supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Corporation. The President shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors. The President shall designate committees and appoint members to such committees. The President shall assign duties to the various officers of the Corporation, as appropriate. The President may execute any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments that the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed. However, unless specifically authorized by the Board of Directors, the President may not execute instruments on behalf of the Corporation if this power is expressly delegated to another officer or agent of the Corporation by the Board of Directors, the Bylaws, or statute. The President shall perform other duties prescribed by the Board of Directors and all duties incident to the office of President.

Executive Vice President

- 3.20 When the President is absent, is unable to act, or refuses to act, the Executive Vice President shall perform the duties of the President. When the Executive Vice President acts in place of the President, the Executive Vice President shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Executive Vice President shall perform other duties as assigned by the President or Board of Directors.

Secretary/Treasurer

- 3.21 The Secretary/Treasurer shall:
- a. Have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Corporation.
 - b. Ensure that the Corporation abides by Meeting notices per the Bylaws.
 - c. Ensure that minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors are maintained as part of the corporate records.
 - d. Maintain custody of the corporate records and of the seal of the Corporation.
 - e. Receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any source.
 - f. Deposit moneys in the name of the Corporation in banks, trust companies, or other depositories as provided in the Bylaws or as directed by the Board of Directors or President.
 - g. Write checks and disburse funds to discharge obligations of the Corporation, although the President and Executive Vice President also may be authorized to disburse funds.. In addition, the Board of Directors may from time to time designate that expenditures exceeding a specific amount must also be authorized by a vote of the Board of Directors.
 - h. Maintain the financial books and records of the Corporation.
 - i. Prepare semi-annual reports of the status of Corporation funds and prepare budgets as required by the Board of Directors.
 - j. Perform other duties as assigned by the President or by the Board of Directors.
 - k. If required by the Board of Directors, give a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in a sum and with a surety as determined by the Board of Directors.
 - l. Perform all the duties incident to the office of Secretary/Treasurer.
 - m. In the absence of the President and the Executive Vice President, the Secretary/Treasurer shall perform the duties of the President and shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President.

League Vice Presidents

- 3.22 There shall be one League Vice President for the League of each Sponsored Sport. Each League Vice President shall perform tasks as may be assigned from time to time by the president, such as player selection systems, the provision of umpires, screening of managers and coaches, securing equipment and uniforms, securing sponsors, and coordinating league play.

ARTICLE 4 - MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

Annual Meeting

- 4.01 The Board of Directors shall hold an annual meeting of the General Membership between October 1 and November 30 of each year, at such time and place as the Board of Directors designates. At the annual meeting, the members shall elect the directors of the Corporation and transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

Special Meetings

- 4.02 The President, the Board of Directors, or not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting members may call special meetings of the members.

Place of Meeting

- 4.03 The Board of Directors may designate any place, either within or without the State of Texas as the place of meeting for any annual meeting or for any special meeting called by the Board of Directors.

Notice of Meetings

- 4.04 Notice of the meeting of the General Membership may be given by (A) publication in any newspaper of general circulation in Lewisville and Flower Mound, Texas, or (B) publication on the Corporation's then-primary web site, not less than seven (7) days before the date of the meeting. The notice shall state the place, day, and time of the meeting, who called the meeting if other than the Board of Directors, and the general purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

Record Date

- 4.05 The record date for determining the members entitled to vote at a meeting shall be established 30 days immediately prior to such meeting. The Corporation shall maintain a list of members entitled to vote at a meeting.

Quorum

- 4.06 The number of members who attend the meeting in person shall constitute a quorum.

Actions of Membership

- 4.07 The membership shall try to act by consensus. However, the vote of a majority of voting members in good standing, present and entitled vote at a meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be sufficient to constitute the act of the membership unless the vote of greater number is required by law or the bylaws. A member in good standing is one who has paid any required fees and dues and is not suspended as of the record date for the meeting.

Voting shall be by ballot or voice, provided however that any election of Directors shall be by secret ballot. Votes for the election of Directors shall be tallied in the presence of the General Membership by a person designed by the President of the Corporation. In the event that two or

more candidates receive an equal number of votes for any Director's position, a run- off vote of the General Membership present at the meeting shall be conducted.

Proxies

- 4.08 A member entitled to vote may not vote by proxy.

Voting by Mail

- 4.09 The Board of Directors may authorize members to vote by mail on the election of Directors and Officers or on any other matter that may be voted on by the members. The form and substance of the ballot intended for voting by mail shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Notice by Mail or Electronic Mail

- 4.10 Any notice required or permitted by the bylaws to be given to a member, Director, , or member of a committee of the Corporation may be given by mail or electronic mail. If mailed, a notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the person at his or her address as it appears on the records of the Corporation, with postage prepaid. If given by electronic mail, a notice shall be deemed to be delivered when sent to the person at his or her electronic mail address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. A person may change his or her address by giving written notice to the Secretary of the Corporation.

Signed Waiver of Notice

- 4.11 Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of the act or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, a waiver in writing signed by a person entitled to receive a notice shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of the notice. A waiver of notice shall be effective whether signed before or after the time stated in the notice being waived.

Waiver of Notice by Attendance

- 4.12 The attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of the meeting unless the person attends for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

Meeting by Telephone

- 4.13 The Board of Directors, and any committee of the Corporation, may hold a meeting by telephone or video conference-call procedures in which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. The notice of a meeting by telephone or video conference must state the fact that the meeting will be held by telephone or video as well as all other matters required to be included in the notice. Participation of a person in a conference-call meeting constitutes presence of that person at the meeting.

Decision Without Meeting

- 4.14 Any decision required or permitted to be made at a meeting of the members, Board of Directors, 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 off the persons entitled to vote on the matter. The original signed consents shall be placed in the Corporation minute book and kept with the Corporation's records. Email approvals shall be considered the same as a signed consent.

Action by Non-Unanimous Written Consent

- 4.15 In accordance with the articles of incorporation, action may be taken by use of 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 bear the date of signature of the person signing it. A consent signed by less than all of members, Directors, or committee members is not effective to take the intended action unless consents signed by the required number of persons are delivered to the Corporation within 60 days after the date of the earliest dated consent 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 business, 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 the written consent procedures have been followed.

An e-mail or fax by a member or Director is to be regarded as being signed by the member or Director.

ARTICLE 5 - TRANSACTIONS OF THE CORPORATION

Contracts

- 5.01 The Board of Directors may authorize any Officer or agent of the Corporation to enter into a contract or execute and deliver any instrument in 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.

Deposits

- 5.02 All funds of the Corporation shall be deposited to the credit of the Corporation in banks, trust companies, or other depositories that the Board of Directors selects.

Gifts

- 5.03 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. The Board of Directors may make gifts and give charitable contributions that are not prohibited by the

bylaws, the articles of incorporation, state law, and any requirements for maintaining the Corporation's federal and state tax status.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

- 5.04 The Corporation shall not make any loan to a Director of the Corporation. A member or Director of the Corporation may lend money to and otherwise transact business with the Corporation except as otherwise provided by the Bylaws, articles of incorporation, and all applicable laws. 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 shall not borrow money from or otherwise transact business with a member or Director of the Corporation unless the transaction is described fully in a legally binding instrument and is in the best interests of the Corporation. The Corporation shall not borrow money from or otherwise transact business with a member or Director of the Corporation without full disclosure of all relevant facts and without the approval of the Board of Directors, not including the vote of any person having a personal interest in the transaction.

Prohibited Acts

- 5.05 As long as the Corporation is in existence, and except with the prior approval of the Board of Directors, no member or Director 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's business practices, trade secrets, or any other information not generally known to the business community to any person not authorized to receive it.

ARTICLE 6 - BOOKS AND RECORDS

Fiscal Year

- 6.01 The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the first day of January and end on the last day of December in each calendar year.

Required Books and Records

- 6.02 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 articles of incorporation, and any articles of amendment, restates article, articles or merger, articles 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 proceeding meeting of the members, Board of Directors.
 - d. A list of the names and addresses of the members and Directors, of the Corporation.
 - e. A financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of the Corporation at end of the most recent fiscal year.
 - f. A financial statement showing the income and expenses of the Corporation for the most recent fiscal year.
 - 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 seven most recent tax years.

Inspection and Copying

- 6.03 Any member 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 interest in 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 through his or her attorney or other duly authorized representative. A person entitled to inspect the Corporation's books and records may do so at a reasonable time no later than five working days 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 Corporation shall provide requested copies of books or records no later than five working days after the Corporation's receipt of a proper written request.

Audits

- 6.04 Any member shall have the right to have an audit conducted of the Corporation's books. The member requesting the audit shall bear the expense of the audit unless the members vote to authorize payment of audit expense. The member requesting the audit may select the accounting firm to conduct the audit. A member may not exercise these rights to compel audits so as to subject the Corporation to an audit more than once in any fiscal year.

ARTICLE 7 - INDEMNIFICATION

- 7.01 When Indemnification is required, permitted, and prohibited.
- a. The Corporation shall indemnify a Director, 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 purposes of this article, an agent includes one who is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a Director, partner, venturer, proprietor, trustee, partnership, joint venture, sole proprietorship, trust, employee benefit plan, or other enterprise. However, the Corporation shall indemnify a person only if he or she acted in good faith and reasonably believed that the conduct was in the Corporation's best interest. In a 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 shall 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. 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.
 - b. The 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 shall pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a Director, 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, member, employee, or agent of the Corporation to the extent permitted by law. However, the Corporation shall not indemnify any person in any situation in which indemnification is prohibited by the terms of paragraph 7.01(a), above.
 - e. Before the final disposition of a proceeding, the Corporation may pay indemnification expenses permitted by the bylaws and authorized by the Corporation. However, the Corporation shall not pay indemnification expenses to a person before the 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 the person is alleged to have improperly received a personal benefit or committed other willful or intentional misconduct.
 - f. If the Corporation may indemnify a person under the bylaws, the person may be indemnified against judgments, penalties, including excise and similar taxes, fines, settlements, and reasonable expenses (including attorney's fees) actually incurred in connection with the proceeding. However, 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 proceedings.
- 7.02 Procedures relating to indemnification payments
- a. Before the Corporation may pay any indemnification expenses (including attorney's fees), the Corporation shall specifically determine that indemnification is permissible, authorize

indemnification, and determine that expenses to be reimbursed are reasonable, except as provided in paragraph 7.02(c), below. The Corporation may make these determinations and decisions by anyone 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 of Directors, 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 of Directors by vote as provided in paragraph 7.02(a)(i) or 7.02(a)(ii), or if such a quorum cannot be obtained and such a committee cannot be established, by a majority vote of all Directors.
 - (iv) Majority vote of members, excluding Directors who are named defendants or respondents in the proceeding.
- b. The Corporation shall 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 makes the determination that indemnification is permissible, authorization of indemnification and determination of reasonableness of expenses shall be made in the manner specified by paragraph 7.02(a)(iii), above, governing the selection of special legal counsel. A provision contained in the articles of incorporation, the bylaws, or a resolution of members or the Board of Directors that requires the indemnification permitted by paragraph 7.01, 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 shall pay indemnification expenses before final disposition of a proceeding only after the Corporation determines that the facts then known would not preclude indemnification and the Corporation receives a written affirmation and undertaking from the person to be indemnified. The determination that the facts then known to those making the determination would not preclude indemnification and authorization payment shall be made in the same manner as a determination that indemnification is permissible under paragraph 7.02(a), above. The person's written affirmation shall state that he or she has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification under the bylaws. The written undertaking shall provide for repayment of the amount paid or reimbursed by the Corporation if it is ultimately determined that the person has not met the requirements for indemnification. The undertaking shall be an unlimited general obligation of the person, but it need not be secured and it may be accepted without reference to financial ability to make repayment.
- d. Any indemnification or advance of expenses shall be reported in writing to the members of the Corporation. The report shall 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 shall be sent within the 12-month period immediately following the date of the indemnification or advance.

ARTICLE 8 - AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

- 8.01 The bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed; and the Board of Directors or the General Membership may adopt new bylaws. The notice of any meeting at which the bylaws are altered, amended, or repealed, or at which new bylaws are adopted shall include the text of the proposed bylaws 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 9 - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Legal Authorities Governing Construction of Bylaws

- 9.01 The bylaws shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas. All references in the bylaws to statutes, regulations, or other sources of legal authority shall refer to the authorities cited, or their successors, as they may be amended from time to time.

Legal Construction

- 9.02 If any bylaw provision is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability shall not affect any other provision and the bylaws shall be construed as if the invalid, illegal, or unenforceable provision had not been included in the bylaws.

Headings

- 9.03 The headings used in the bylaws are used for convenience and shall not be considered in construing the terms of the bylaws.

Gender

- 9.04 Wherever the context requires, all words in the bylaws in the male gender shall be deemed to include the female or neuter gender, all singular words shall include the plural, and all plural words shall include the singular.

Seal

- 9.05 The Board of Directors may provide for a corporate seal. Such a seal would consist of two concentric circles containing the words "Flower Mound Youth Sports Association", "Texas," in one circle and the word "Incorporated" together with the date of incorporation of the Corporation in the other circle.

Power of Attorney

- 9.06 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 of the Corporation to be kept with the Corporation records.

Parties Bound

9.07 The bylaws shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the members, Directors, employees, and agents of the Corporation and their respective heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives, successors, and assigns except as otherwise provided in the bylaws.

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I certify that I am the duly elected and acting secretary of Flower Mound Youth Sports Association and that the foregoing Bylaws constitute the Bylaws of the Corporation. These Bylaws were duly adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 7, 2012.

DATED: May 7, 2012.



Signature

Secretary of the Corporation