

BYLAWS OF THE CENTER FOR EDUCATION NONPROFIT CORP.

These Bylaws (referred to as the "Bylaws") govern the affairs of BYLAWS OF THE CENTER FOR EDUCATION NONPROFIT CORP a nonprofit corporation (referred to as the "Corporation") organized under the Texas Business Organization Code (referred to as the "Code").

Purpose-

This nonprofit corporation is formed for any lawful purpose or purposes not expressly prohibited under chapters 2 or 22 of the Texas Business Organizations Code, including any purpose described by section 2.002 of the Code including the use for the advancement of educational programs in a noncommercial educational FM broadcast station.

ARTICLE 1 OFFICES

Principal Office

- 1.01. The Company at all times shall maintain its headquarter within twenty five (25) miles of the Federal Communications Commission reference point for Eldorado, Texas, (North Latitude 30 51 36, West Longitude 100 36 1).

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 Code 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 Code.

ARTICLE 2

MEMBERS

The Corporation has members.

ARTICLE 3

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Management of the Corporation

3.01. The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors.

Number, Qualifications, and Tenure of Directors

3.02. The number of Directors shall be a number determined by the Board of Directors that is not less than three and not greater than five. Directors shall be members of the Corporation. Each director shall serve for a term of two years.

Nomination of Directors

3.03. At any meeting at which the election of a director occurs, a voting member in good standing or director may nominate a person with the second of any other voting member in good standing or director. The secretary shall include the names nominated by the nomination committee, and any report of the committee, with the notice of the meeting at which the election occurs.

Election of Directors

3.04. A person who meets the qualification requirements to be a director and who has been duly nominated may be elected as a director. Directors shall be elected by the vote of the membership of the Corporation. Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members in electing directors, members shall not be permitted to cumulate their votes by giving one candidate as many votes as the number of directors to be elected or by distributing the same number of votes among any number of candidates. Each director shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified. A director may be elected to succeed himself or herself as director.

Vacancies

3.05. Any 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 Board of Directors. A vacancy is filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if it is less than a quorum of the Board of Directors, or if it is a sole remaining director. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of the predecessor in office.

Annual Meeting

3.06. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors may be held without notice other than these Bylaws. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after, and at the same place as, the annual meeting of members.

Regular Meetings

3.07. 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 and shall 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 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

3.08. 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 fix 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.

Notice

3.09. Written or printed notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be delivered to each director not less than seven nor more than 30 days before the date of the meeting. The notice shall state the place, day, and time of the meeting, who called the meeting, and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

Quorum

3.10. A majority of the number of directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the action 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 present at no time during a meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn and reconvene the meeting one time without further notice.

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 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 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 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. 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 (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. 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 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 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 not considered to be present and voting for the purpose of determining the decision of the Board of Directors. For the purpose of determining the decision of the Board of Directors, a director who is represented by proxy in a vote is considered present.

Proxies

3.16. A director may vote by proxy executed in writing by the director. No proxy shall be valid after three (3) months from the date of its execution.

Compensation

3.17. Directors may receive salaries for their services. The Board of Directors may adopt a resolution providing for payment to directors of a fixed sum and expenses of attendance, 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.

Removal of Directors

3.18. The members may vote to remove a director at any time, with only good cause. Good cause for removal of a director shall include the unexcused failure to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors. 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 and the notice shall state the possible cause for removal. 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 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 fifty-one (51) percent of the members.

ARTICLE 5

OFFICERS

Officer Positions

5.01. The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Secretary, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer. 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 and secretary.

Election and Term of Office

5.02. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors. If the election of officers is not held at this meeting, the election shall be held as soon thereafter as conveniently possible. Each officer shall hold office until a successor is duly selected and qualified. An officer may be elected to succeed himself or herself in the same office.

Removal

5.03. Any officer elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors with or without good cause. The removal of an officer shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the officer.

Vacancies

5.04. A vacancy in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the officer's term.

President

5.05. The President shall be the chief executive officer 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 may execute any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments

that the Board of Directors have authorized to be executed. However, 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.

Vice President

5.06. When the President is absent, is unable to Code, or refuses to Code, a vice President shall perform the duties of the President. When a vice President Acts in place of the President, the vice President shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. If there is more than one vice President, the vice Presidents shall Code in place of the President in the order of the votes received when elected. A vice President shall perform other duties as assigned by the President or board of directors.

Treasurer

5.07. The treasurer shall:

- (a) Have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the Corporation.
- (b) Receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any source.
- (c) Deposit all 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.
- (d) Write checks and disburse funds to discharge obligations of the Corporation.
- (e) Maintain the financial books and records of the Corporation.
- (f) Prepare financial reports at least annually.
- (g) Perform other duties as assigned by the President or by the Board of Directors.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Perform all of the duties incident to the office of treasurer.

Secretary

5.08. The Secretary shall:

- (a) Give all notices as provided in the bylaws or as required by law.
- (b) Take minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors and keep the minutes as part of the corporate records.
- (c) Maintain custody of the corporate records and of the seal of the Corporation.
- (d) Affix the seal of the Corporation to all documents as authorized.
- (e) Keep a register of the mailing address of each member, director, officer, and employee of the Corporation.
- (f) Perform duties as assigned by the President or by the Board of Directors.
- (g) Perform all duties incident to the office of secretary.

ARTICLE 6

COMMITTEES

Establishment of Committees

6.01. The Board of Directors 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 shall include two or more directors and may include persons who are not directors. If the Board of Directors delegates any of its authority to a committee, the majority of the committee shall consist of directors. The Board of Directors may establish qualifications for membership on a committee. The Board of Directors may delegate to the President its power to appoint and remove members of a committee that has not been delegated any authority of the Board of Directors. The establishment of a committee or the delegation of authority to it shall not relieve the Board of Directors, or any individual director, of any responsibility imposed by the Bylaws or otherwise imposed by law. 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 a plan of consolidation with another 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 dissolution of the Corporation.
- (e) Revoke proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the Corporation.
- (f) Adopt a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Corporation.

- (g) Amend, alter, or repeal the bylaws.
- (h) Elect, appoint, or remove a member of a committee or a director or officer of the Corporation.
- (i) Approve any transaction to which the Corporation is a party and that involves a potential conflict of interest as defined in paragraph 7.04, below.
- (j) Take any action outside the scope of authority delegated to it by the Board of Directors.
- (k) Take final action on a matter that requires the approval of the members.

Authorization of Specific Committees

6.02. There shall be the following committees: Membership, Nominating, and Program Committees. The Board of Directors shall define the activities and scope of authority of each committee by resolution.

Term of Office

6.03. Each member of a committee shall continue to serve on the committee until the next annual meeting of the members of the Corporation and until a successor is appointed. However, the term of a committee member may terminate earlier if the committee is terminated or if the member dies, ceases to qualify, resigns, or is removed as a member. A vacancy on a committee may be filled by an appointment made in the same manner as an original appointment. A person appointed to fill a vacancy on a committee shall serve for the unexpired portion of the terminated committee member's term.

Chair and Vice-Chair

6.04. One member of each committee shall be designated as the chair of the committee and another member of each committee shall be designated as the vice-chair. The chair and vice-chair shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The chair shall call and preside at all meetings of the committee. When the chair is absent, is unable to Code, or refuses to Code, the vice-chair shall perform the duties of the chair. When a vice-chair Acts in place of the chair, the vice-chair shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the chair.

Notice of Meetings

6.05. Written or printed notice of a committee meeting shall be delivered to each member of a committee not less than seven nor more than 30 days before the date of the meeting. The notice shall state the place, day, and time of the meeting, and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

Quorum

6.06. Fifty-one percent of the number of members of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the committee. The committee members present at a duly called or held meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to transact business even if enough committee members 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 committee members required to constitute a quorum. If a quorum is present at no time during a meeting, the chair may adjourn and reconvene the meeting one time without further notice.

Actions of Committees

6.07. Committees shall try to take action by consensus. However, the vote of a majority of committee members present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be sufficient to constitute the Code of the committee unless the Code of a greater number is required by law or the bylaws. A committee member who is present at a meeting and abstains from a vote is not considered to be present and voting for the purpose of determining the Code of the committee.

Proxies

6.08. A committee member may not vote by proxy.

Compensation

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

Rules

6.10. Each committee may adopt rules for its own operation not inconsistent with the bylaws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 7

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CORPORATION

Contracts

7.01. 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

7.02. 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

7.03. 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 Certificate of Formation, state law, and any requirements for maintaining the Corporation's federal and state tax status.

Prohibited Acts

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

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

ARTICLE 8

BOOKS AND RECORDS

Required Books and Records

8.01. The Corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account. The Corporation's books and records shall include:

(a) A file-endorsed copy of all documents filed with the Texas Secretary of State relating to the Corporation, including, but not limited to, the Certificate of Formation, and any articles of amendment, restated articles, articles of 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 proceedings of members, Board of Directors, and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Directors.

(d) A list of the names and addresses of the members, directors, officers, and any committee members of the Corporation.

(e) A financial statement showing the assets, liabilities, and net worth of the Corporation at the end of the most recent fiscal year.

(f) A financial statement showing the income and expenses of the Corporation for the 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 most recent tax year.

Inspection and Copying

8.02. Any director, officer, or committee 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 fees may cover the cost of materials and labor, but may not

exceed 25 cents per page. 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.

ARTICLE 9

FISCAL YEAR

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

ARTICLE 10

GENERAL PROVISIONS

10.01 *Waiver.* Whenever any notice is required to be given to any Member or director of the Corporation as required by law, the certificate of formation, or these bylaws, a written waiver signed by the person or persons entitled to notice or a waiver by electronic transmission by the person entitled to notice, given before or after the time stated in the notice, will be equivalent to giving the notice. Attendance of a Member or director at a meeting will constitute a waiver of notice of that meeting, except when the Member or director attends for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting has not been lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at a regular or special meeting of the Members, directors, or committee members nor the purpose of such a meeting is required to be specified in a written waiver of notice or a waiver by electronic transmission unless required by the certificate of formation.

10.02 *Books and Records.* The Corporation will keep correct and complete books and records of account and minutes of the proceedings of its Members and board of directors and will keep at its registered office or principal place of business, or at the office of its transfer agent or registrar, a record of its Members, giving the names and addresses of all Members and the number and class of the shares held by each.

10.03 *Indemnification.* The Corporation will indemnify its directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the Texas Business Organizations Code and may, if and to the extent authorized by the board of directors, indemnify any other person whom it has the power to indemnify against liability, reasonable expense, or any other matter whatever.

10.04 *Insurance.* The Corporation may at the discretion of the board of directors purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of the Corporation and any person whom it has the power to indemnify pursuant to law, the certificate of formation, or these bylaws, or otherwise.

10.05 *Resignation.* Any officer or agent may resign by giving written notice to the president or the secretary of the Corporation. The resignation will take effect at the time specified in the resignation or immediately if no time is specified. Unless otherwise specified, acceptance of the resignation will not be necessary to make it effective.

10.06 *Section Headings.* The headings contained in these bylaws are for reference purposes only and will not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of these bylaws.

10.07 *Gender and Number of Words* When the context requires, the gender of all words used in these bylaws includes the masculine, feminine, and neuter, and the number of all words includes the singular and the plural

10.09 *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 of the Corporation to be kept with the Corporation records.

10.10 *Parties Bound.* The bylaws shall be binding upon 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 otherwise provided in the bylaws.

ARTICLE XI SHARES AND DIVIDENDS

The Corporation is a non-profit organization and, as such, shall not issue any shares or dividends.

ARTICLE XII FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the 1st day of January and end on the 31st day of December in each year.

ARTICLE XIII CORPORATE SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a corporate seal, which shall be circular in form and shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation and the state of incorporation and the words, Corporate Seal.

ARTICLE XIV
AMENDMENT PROCESS

These Bylaws may be alter, amended or repealed an new By-Laws may be adopted by the Board of Directors only after; (a) a written copy of such proposals is given to the general membership at least 30 days prior to the annual general meeting; (b) the proposals are presented and approved by a majority of members of the Association present at the annual general meeting; (c) a thirty (30) day waiting period is observed before any changes to the By-Laws become effective.

ARTICLE XV
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Legal Authorities Governing Construction of Bylaws

15.01. 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

15.02. 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

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

Gender

15.04. 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

15.05. The Board of Directors may provide for a corporate seal. Such a seal would consist of two concentric circles containing the words " THE CENTER FOR EDUCATION NONPROFIT CORP. "Texas," in one circle and the word "Incorporated" together with the date of incorporation of the Corporation in the other circle.

Power of Attorney

15.06. 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.

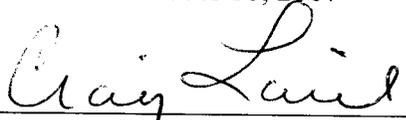
Parties Bound

15.07. The bylaws shall be binding upon 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 otherwise provided in the bylaws.

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

I certify that I am the duly elected and acting secretary of THE CENTER FOR EDUCATION NONPROFIT CORP. and that the foregoing Bylaws constitute the Bylaws of the Corporation. These Bylaws were duly adopted at by the Board of Directors.

DATED: October 18, 2007



Secretary of the Corporation