AMENDED BYLAWS OF Mac Pickleball Club, Inc.

Name of Corporation

The name of the corporation is Mac Pickleball Club, Inc.

General Purpose

Nonprofit Purpose

This corporation is organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, to promote the sport of pickleball including the fostering of amateur pickleball competition. The corporation is organized to qualify as an exempt Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

Specific Purpose

Mac Pickleball Club, Inc. is organized to promote the sport of pickleball.

The specific objectives and purpose of this organization shall be:

- a. to promote the sport of pickleball to its participants and the general public;
- b. to provide equipment for participants to engage in the promotion and participation of the sport of pickleball;
- c. to provide opportunities for participants to engage in recreational and competitive pickleball;
- d. to sponsor, host and/or participate in events and activities that promote the sport of pickleball.

SECTION 1. DIRECTORS

- 1.1 Powers. All corporate powers will be exercised by or under the authority of, and the affairs of the corporation will be managed under the direction of, the board of directors.
- 1.2 Qualifications. All directors must be individuals who are 18 years of age or older.
- 1.3 Number. The board of directors will consist of an odd number of directors, not fewer than three (3) persons nor more than (9) persons. The number of directors may be fixed or changed periodically, within the minimum and the maximum, by the board of directors.

- 1.4 Election and Tenure of Office. The term of each director will be two years. Directors may be reelected for three consecutive terms. After expiration of a Director's Term(s), the Director will become eligible for additional terms after a period of 1 year. Despite the expiration of a director's term, the director will continue to serve until the director's successor is elected and qualifies, or until there is a decrease in the number of directors.
- 1.5 Vacancies. A vacancy in the board of directors will exist on the death, resignation, or removal of any director. The board of directors may fill a vacancy in the board of directors. Each director so elected will hold office for the balance of the unexpired term of his or her predecessor. If the board of directors accepts the resignation of a director tendered to take effect at a future time, a successor may be elected to take office when the resignation becomes effective.
- 1.6 Resignation. A director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the president or the secretary. A resignation is effective when notice is effective under ORS 65.034 unless the notice specifies a later effective date. Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the board of directors.
- 1.7 Removal. A director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by vote of at least two-thirds of the directors then in office.
- **1.8 Meetings.** The board of directors may hold annual, regular, or special meetings in or out of Oregon.

1.9 Telephonic Participation.

- 1.9.1 The board of directors may permit any or all of the directors to participate in a regular or special meeting by, or to conduct the meeting through, the use of any means of communication by which either (a) all directors participating may simultaneously hear or read each other's communications during the meeting or (b) all communications during the meeting are immediately transmitted to each participating director, and each participating director is able to immediately send messages to all other participating directors.
- 1.9.2 If a meeting is conducted by a means described in Section 1.9.1, (a) all participating directors must be informed that a meeting is taking place at which official business may be transacted and (b) a director participating in the meeting by this means is deemed present in person at the meeting.
- 1.10 Action without Meeting by Unanimous Written Consent. Any action required or permitted to be taken at a board of directors' meeting may be taken without a meeting if all of the board of directors approve the action. The action must be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, be signed by each director, and be included in the minutes or filed with the corporate records reflecting the action taken. Action taken under this section is effective when the last director signs the consent, unless the consent specifies an earlier or later effective date. As used in this Section 1.10, "written" includes a communication that is transmitted or received by electronic means, and "sign" includes an electronic signature. A consent under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document.
- 1.11 Call and Notice of Meetings. The regular meetings of the board of directors may be held without notice of the date, time, place, or purpose of the meeting. Special meetings of the board of directors must be preceded by at least two (2) days' notice, if given by first-class mail, or 48 hours' notice, if delivered personally or given by telephone, text, e-mail, or fax, to each director of the date, time, and place of the meeting. Except as specifically provided in these bylaws or applicable law, the notice need not describe the purposes of any meeting. The

president or any director then in office may call and give notice of a special meeting of the board.

- 1.12 Waiver of Notice. A director may, at any time, waive any notice required by these bylaws. Except as provided in the following sentence, any waiver must be in writing, must be signed by the director entitled to the notice, must specify the meeting for which the notice is waived, and must be filed with the minutes or the corporate records. A director's attendance at or participation in a meeting waives any required notice to the director of the meeting unless the director, at the beginning of the meeting or promptly on the director's arrival, objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting and does not thereafter vote for or assent to any action taken at the meeting.
- 1.13 Quorum and Voting. A quorum of the board of directors will consist of a majority of the number of directors in office immediately before the meeting begins. If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present when the action is taken will be the act of the board of directors except to the extent that the articles of incorporation, these bylaws, or applicable law requires the vote of a greater number of directors. A director is considered present regardless of whether the director votes or abstains from voting.
- 1.14 Presumption of Assent. A director who is present at a meeting of the board of directors when corporate action is taken is deemed to have assented to the action taken unless:
- (a) At the beginning of the meeting or promptly on the director's arrival, the director objects to holding the meeting or transacting the business at the meeting; or
- (b) The director's dissent or abstention from the action taken is entered in the minutes of the meeting; or
- (c) The director delivers written notice of dissent or abstention to the presiding officer of the meeting before its adjournment or to the corporation immediately after adjournment of the meeting. The right of dissent or abstention is not available to a director who votes in favor of the action taken.
- 1.15 Board Committees. The board of directors may create one or more committees of the board of directors and appoint directors of the board to serve on them or designate the method of selecting committee members. Each committee must consist of two or more directors who will serve at the pleasure of the board of directors. The creation of a committee and the appointment of directors to the committee or designation of a method of selecting committee members must be approved by a majority of all directors in office when the action is taken. The provisions of these bylaws governing meetings, action without meetings, notice and waiver of notice, and quorum and voting requirements of the board of directors will apply to committees and their members as well. Committees of the board of directors may, to the extent specified by the board of directors, exercise the authority of the board of directors, but no committee of the board of directors may:
- (a) Authorize distributions, but this restriction does not apply to payment of value for property received or services performed or payment of benefits in furtherance of the corporation's purposes;
- (b) Approve or recommend dissolution, merger, or the sale, pledge, or transfer of all or substantially all of the corporation's assets;
- (c) Elect, appoint, or remove directors or fill vacancies on the board or on any of its committees; or
 - (d) Adopt, amend, or repeal the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

- 1.16 Other Committees. The board of directors may create one or more other committees. Members of these committees need not be members of the board of directors, but at least one director must serve on each such committee. These committees will have no power to act on behalf of, or to exercise the authority of, the board of directors, but may make recommendations to the board of directors.
- 1.17 Compensation. Directors and members of committees may be reimbursed for any expenses that are determined by resolution of the board of directors to be just and reasonable. Directors will not otherwise be compensated for service in their capacity as directors.

1.18 Director Conflict of Interest.

- 1.18.1 A conflict-of-interest transaction is a transaction with the corporation in which a director of the corporation has a direct or indirect conflict of interest.
- 1.18.2 For purposes of Section 1.18, a director of the corporation has an indirect interest in a transaction if (a) another entity in which the director has a material interest or in which the director is a general partner is a party to the transaction or (b) another entity of which the director is a director, officer, or trustee is a party to the transaction, and the transaction is or should be considered by the board of directors of the corporation.
- 1.18.3 A conflict-of-interest transaction is neither voidable nor the basis for imposing liability on the director if the transaction is fair to the corporation when it was entered into or is approved as provided in Section 1.18.4.
- 1.18.4 A transaction in which a director has a conflict of interest may be approved either (a) by the vote of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors if the material facts of the transaction and the director's interest are disclosed or known to the board of directors or committee of the board of directors or (b) by obtaining approval of (i) the Oregon Attorney General or (ii) an Oregon circuit court in an action in which the Attorney General is joined as party.
- 1.18.5 For purposes of clause (a) of Section 1.18.4, a conflict-of-interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board of directors or on the committee who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction. A transaction may not be authorized, approved, or ratified under this section by a single director. If a majority of the directors who have no direct or indirect interest in the transaction votes to authorize, approve, or ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a director with a direct or indirect interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken under clause (a) of Section 1.18.4 if the transaction is otherwise approved as provided in Section 1.18.4.

SECTION 2. OFFICERS

2.1 Designation; Appointment. The officers of the corporation will be a president, vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and any other officer that the board of directors may from time to time appoint. The officers will be appointed by, and hold office at the pleasure of, the board of directors. The same person may simultaneously hold more than one office, except for the offices of president and secretary.

2.2 Compensation and Term of Office.

2.2.1 The compensation, if any, of each officer of the corporation will be fixed by a unanimous decision of the board of directors.

- **2.2.2** Any officer may be removed, with or without cause, at any time by action of the board of directors.
- 2.2.3 Any officer may resign at any time by delivering notice to the board of directors, the president, or the secretary. A resignation is effective when the notice is effective under ORS 65.034 unless the notice specifies a later effective date. If a resignation is made effective at a later date and the corporation accepts the later effective date, the board of directors may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date if the board of directors provides that the successor does not take office until the effective date. Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the board of directors.
- **2.2.4** No removal or resignation as provided in Section 2.2.2 or 2.2.3 will prejudice the rights of any party under a contract of employment.
- 2.3 President. The president will preside at meetings of the board of directors and will ensure that the board of directors is advised on all significant matters of the corporation's business, will act as a principal spokesperson and representative of the corporation, will be the chief executive officer of the corporation, will have the general powers and duties of management usually vested in a chief executive officer, and will have other powers and duties that may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.
- **2.4 Vice President.** The vice president will preside at meetings of the board of directors at which the president is absent and, in the absence of the president, will have the other powers and perform the other duties of the president. The vice president also will have other powers and perform other duties that may be prescribed by the board of directors.
- 2.5 Secretary. The secretary will be responsible for preparing minutes of meetings of the board of directors and for authenticating records of the corporation. The secretary will keep or cause to be kept, at the principal office or such other place as the board of directors may order, a book of minutes of all meetings of directors. The secretary will also have other powers and perform other duties that may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.

2.6 Treasurer.

- 2.6.1 The treasurer will be the chief financial officer of the corporation and will keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of accounts of the properties and business transactions of the corporation. The treasurer will deposit, or cause to be deposited, all money and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation with those depositories that may be designated by the board of directors, will disburse or cause to be disbursed funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the board of directors, and will have other powers and perform other duties that may be prescribed by the board of directors or these bylaws.
- 2.6.2 If required by the board of directors, the treasurer must give the corporation a bond in such amount and with such surety specified by the board of directors for the faithful performance of the duties of the treasurer's office and for restoration to the corporation of all of its books, papers, vouchers, money, and other property of every kind in the treasurer's possession or under the treasurer's control on the treasurer's death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office.
- **2.7 Assistants.** The board of directors may appoint or authorize the appointment of assistants to the secretary or treasurer or both. Any such assistant may exercise the powers of the secretary or treasurer, as the case may be, and will perform those duties that are prescribed by the board of directors.

SECTION 3. NONDISCRIMINATION

The corporation will not discriminate in providing services, hiring employees, or otherwise, on the basis of gender, race, creed, marital status, sexual orientation, religion, color, age, national origin, disability, or familial status.

SECTION 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1 Amendment of Bylaws.

- **4.1.1** The board of directors may amend or repeal these bylaws or adopt new bylaws by majority vote.
- **4.1.2** Whenever an amendment or a new bylaw is adopted, it will be copied in the minute book with the original bylaws in the appropriate place. If any bylaw is repealed, the fact of repeal and the date on which the repeal occurred will be stated in that book and place.
- **4.2** Inspection of Books and Records. All books, records, and accounts of the corporation will be open to inspection by the directors in the manner and to the extent required by law.
- 4.3 Checks, Drafts, etc. All checks, drafts, and other orders for payment of money, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of or payable to the corporation must be signed or endorsed by the person or persons and in such manner that may be determined from time to time by resolution of the board of directors.
- **4.4 Deposits.** All funds of the corporation not otherwise employed must be deposited to the credit of the corporation in those banks, trust companies, or other depositories as the board of directors or officers of the corporation designated by the board of directors select, or be invested as authorized by the board of directors.
- 4.5 Loans or Guarantees. The corporation may not borrow money and no evidence of indebtedness may be issued in its name unless authorized by the board of directors. This authority may be general or confined to specific instances. Except as explicitly permitted by ORS 65.364(1), the corporation may not make a loan, guarantee an obligation, or modify a preexisting loan or guarantee to or for the benefit of a director or officer of the corporation.
- 4.6 Execution of Documents. The board of directors may, except as otherwise provided in these bylaws, authorize any officer or agent to enter into any contract or execute any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation. This authority may be general or confined to specific instances. Unless authorized by the board of directors, no officer, agent, or employee will have any power or authority to bind the corporation by any contract or engagement, or to pledge its credit, or to render it liable for any purpose or for any amount.
- 4.7 Insurance. The corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of an individual against liability asserted against or incurred by the individual who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, or who, while a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another foreign or domestic business or nonprofit corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other enterprise; however, the corporation may not purchase or maintain such insurance to indemnify any director, officer,

or agent of the corporation in connection with any proceeding charging improper personal benefit to the director, officer, or agent in which the director, officer, or agent was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by the director, officer, or agent.

Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the corporation will begin on the first day of [January] and end on the last day of

3/5 [December] in each year.

Severability. A determination that any provision of these bylaws is for any reason inapplicable, invalid, illegal, or otherwise ineffective will not affect or invalidate any other provision of these bylaws.

The foregoing bylaws were duly amended and adopted by the board of directors of: Mac Pickleball Club, Inc. on $\frac{10}{10}$, $\frac{20}{20}$.

Corina Kistler