

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-SB/A

General Form for Registration of Securities of Small Business Issuers

Under Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.
(Name of Small Business Issuer)

DELAWARE	52-2102141
(State or Other Jurisdiction of	I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization)	Identification Number

5525 MacArthur Blvd., Suite 615,
Irving, Texas 75038

(Address of Principal Executive Offices including Zip Code)

972-894-9040
(Issuer's Telephone Number)

Securities to be Registered Under Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities to be Registered Under Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock
\$.0001 Par Value
(Title of Class)

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Tulvine Systems, Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated on October 21, 1999 under the laws of the State of Delaware to engage in any lawful corporate undertaking, including, but not limited to, selected mergers and acquisitions. The Company has been in the developmental stage since inception and has no operations to date other than issuing shares to its original shareholder .

The Company will attempt to locate and negotiate with a business entity for the merger of that target company into the Company. In certain instances, a target company may wish to become a subsidiary of the Company or may wish to contribute assets to the Company rather than merge.

No assurances can be given that the Company will be successful in locating or negotiating with any target company.

The Company has been formed to provide a method for a foreign or domestic private company to become a reporting ("public") company whose securities are qualified for trading in the United States secondary market.

ASPECTS OF A REPORTING COMPANY

There are certain perceived benefits to being a reporting company with a class of publicly-traded securities. These are commonly thought to include the following:

- increased visibility in the financial community;
- provision of information required under Rule 144 for trading of eligible securities;
- compliance with a requirement for admission to quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board maintained by Nasdaq or on the Nasdaq Smallcap Market;
- the facilitation of borrowing from financial institutions;
- improved trading efficiency;
- shareholder liquidity;
- greater ease in subsequently raising capital;
- compensation of key employees through stock options for which there may be a market valuation;

- enhanced corporate image.

There are also certain perceived disadvantages to being a reporting company. These are commonly thought to include the following:

- requirement for audited financial statements;
- required publication of corporate information;
- required filings of periodic and episodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

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- increased rules and regulations governing management, corporate activities and shareholder relations.

COMPARISON WITH INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

Certain private companies may find a business combination less attractive than an initial public offering of their securities. Reasons for this may include the following:

- inability to obtain underwriter;
- possible larger costs, fees and expenses;
- possible delays in the public offering process;
- greater dilution of their outstanding securities.

Certain private companies may find a business combination less attractive than an initial public offering of their securities. Reasons for this may include the following:

- no investment capital raised through a business combination;
- no underwriter support of after-market trading.

POTENTIAL TARGET COMPANIES

A business entity, if any, which may be interested in a business combination with the Company may include the following:

- a company for which a primary purpose of becoming public is the use of its securities for the acquisition of assets or businesses;
- a company which is unable to find an underwriter of its securities or is unable to find an underwriter of securities on terms acceptable to it;
- a company which wishes to become public with less dilution of its common stock than would occur upon an underwriting;
- a company which believes that it will be able obtain investment capital on more favorable terms after it has become public;
- a foreign company which may wish an initial entry into the United States securities market;
- a special situation company, such as a company seeking a public market to satisfy redemption requirements under a qualified Employee Stock Option Plan;
- a company seeking one or more of the other perceived benefits of becoming a public

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company.

A business combination with a target company will normally involve the transfer to the target company of the majority of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company, and the substitution by the target company of its own management and board of directors.

No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to enter into a business combination, as to the terms of a business combination, or as to the nature of the target company.

The proposed business activities described herein classify the Company as a blank check company. The Securities and Exchange Commission and certain states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of blank check companies. The Company will not issue or sell additional shares or take any efforts to cause a market to develop in the

Company's securities until such time as the Company has successfully implemented its business plan and it is no longer classified as a blank check company.

The Company is voluntarily filing this Registration Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is under no obligation to do so under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company will voluntarily continue to file all reports required of it under the Exchange Act until a business combination has occurred. A business combination will normally result in a change in control and management of the Company. Since a benefit of a business combination with the Company would normally be considered its status as a reporting company, it is anticipated that the Company will continue to file reports under the Exchange Act following a business combination. No assurance can be given that this will occur or, if it does, for how long.

Diane Golightly is the sole officer and director and shareholder of the Company. The Company has no employees nor are there any other persons than Ms. Golightly who devote any of their time to its affairs. All references herein to management of the Company are to Ms. Golightly. The inability at any time of Ms. Golightly to devote sufficient attention to the Company could have a material adverse impact on its operations.

GLOSSARY

"BLANK CHECK" COMPANY	As used herein, a "blank check" company is a development stage company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.
BUSINESS COMBINATION	Normally a merger, stock-for-stock exchange or stock-for-assets exchange between the Registrant and a target company.
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THE COMPANY OR THE REGISTRANT	The corporation whose common stock is the subject of this Registration Statement.
EXCHANGE ACT	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
SECURITIES ACT	The Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
RISK FACTORS	

The Company's business is subject to numerous risk factors, including the following:

THE COMPANY HAS NO OPERATING HISTORY NOR REVENUE AND MINIMAL ASSETS AND OPERATES AT A LOSS. The Company has had no operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations. The Company has operated at a loss to date and will, in all likelihood, continue to sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination. Ms. Golightly has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Company until a business combination without repayment by the Company. Ms. Golightly is the sole shareholder of the Company. To date, expenses of approximately \$500.00 have been incurred by the Company. There is no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable.

COMPANY HAS ONLY ONE DIRECTOR AND ONE OFFICER. The Company's president and sole officer, is Diane Golightly who is also its sole director and shareholder. Because management consists of only one person, the Company does not benefit from multiple judgments that a greater number of directors or officers would provide and the Company will rely completely on the judgment of its sole officer and director when selecting a target company. The decision to enter into a business combination will likely be made without detailed feasibility studies, independent analysis, market surveys or similar information which, if the Company had more funds available to it, would be desirable. Ms. Golightly anticipates devoting only a limited amount of time per month to the business of the Company. Ms. Golightly has not entered into a written employment agreement with the Company and she is not expected to do so. The Company has not obtained key person life insurance on Ms. Golightly. The loss of the Company's business and its likelihood of continuing operations.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST--GENERAL. The Company's officer and director works in a separate business which is in the health care field. It is unsure whether the Company's acquisition candidate will compete with Ms. Golightly's present employment. Additional conflicts of interest and non-arms length transactions may also arise in the future. Management has adopted a policy that the Company will not seek a merger with, or acquisition of, any entity in which any member of management serves as an officer, director or partner, or in which they or their family members own or hold any ownership interest. See "ITEM 5.

THE PROPOSED OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY ARE SPECULATIVE. The success of the Company's proposed plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified target company. While business combinations with the entities having established operating histories are preferred, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in locating candidates meeting such criteria. In the event the Company completes a business combination, the success of the Company's operations will be dependent upon management of the target company and numerous other factors beyond the Company's control. There is no assurance that the Company can identify a target company and consummate a business combination.

PURCHASE OF PENNY STOCKS CAN BE RISKY. In the event that a public market develops for the Company's securities following a business combination, such securities may be classified as a penny stock depending upon their market price and the manner in which they are traded. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15c-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for purposes relevant to the Company, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share whose securities are admitted to quotation but do not trade on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market or on a national securities exchange. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery by the broker of a document to investors stating the risks of investment in penny stocks, the possible lack of liquidity, commissions to be paid, current quotation and investors' rights and remedies, a special suitability inquiry, regular reporting to the investor and other requirements. Prices for penny stocks are often not available and investors are often unable to sell such stock. Thus an investor may lose his/her investment in a penny stock and consequently should be cautious of any purchase of penny stocks.

THERE IS A SCARCITY OF AND COMPETITION FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND COMBINATIONS. The Company is and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with and acquisitions of business entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies which may be merger or acquisition target candidates for the Company. Nearly all such entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than the Company and, consequently, the Company will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. Moreover, the Company will also compete with numerous other small public companies in seeking merger or acquisition candidates.

THERE IS NO AGREEMENT FOR BUSINESS COMBINATION AND NO MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR BUSINESS COMBINATION. The Company has no current arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a business combination with a specific entity. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in identifying and evaluating suitable business opportunities or in concluding a business combination. No particular industry or specific business within an industry has been selected for a target company. The Company has not established a specific length of operating history or a specified level of earnings, assets, net worth or other

criteria which it will require a target company to have achieved, or without which the Company would not consider a business combination with such business entity. Accordingly, the Company may enter into a business combination with a business entity having no significant operating history, losses, limited or no potential for immediate earnings, limited assets, negative net worth or other negative characteristics. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to negotiate a business combination on terms favorable to the Company.

CONTINUED MANAGEMENT CONTROL, LIMITED TIME AVAILABILITY. While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting only a limited amount of time per month to the business of the Company. The Company's sole officer has not entered into a written employment agreement with the Company and he is not expected to do so in the foreseeable future. The Company has not obtained key man life insurance on its officer and director. Notwithstanding the combined limited experience and time commitment of management, loss of the services of this individual would adversely affect development of the Company's business and its likelihood of continuing operations.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS MAY DELAY OR PRECLUDE ACQUISITION. Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") the Company is required to provide certain information about significant acquisitions including audited financial statements of the acquired company. These audited financial statements must be furnished within 75 days following the effective date of a business combination. Obtaining audited financial statements will be the economic responsibility of the target company. The additional time and costs that may be incurred by some potential target companies to prepare such financial statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an otherwise desirable acquisition by the

Company. Acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may not be appropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable. Notwithstanding a target company's agreement to obtain audited financial statements within the required time frame, such audited financials may not be available to the Company at the time of effecting a business combination. In cases where audited financials are unavailable, the Company will have to rely upon unaudited information that has not been verified by outside auditors in making its decision to engage in a transaction with the business entity. This risk increases the prospect that a business combination with such a business entity might prove to be an unfavorable one for the Company.

LACK OF MARKET RESEARCH OR MARKETING ORGANIZATION. The Company has neither conducted, nor have others made available to it, market research indicating that demand exists for the transactions contemplated by the Company. Even in the event demand exists for the a transaction of the type contemplated by the Company, there is no assurance the Company will be successful in completing any such business combination.

REGULATION UNDER INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT. In the event the Company engages in business combinations which result in the Company holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, the Company could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company

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Act of 1940. Passive investment interest, as used in the Investment Company Act, essentially means investments held by persons who do not provide any type of management or consulting services or are not involved in the business whose securities are held. In such event, the Company would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. The Company has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of the Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, consequently, any violation of such Act could subject the Company to material adverse consequences.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT. A business combination involving the issuance of the Company's common stock will, in all likelihood, result in shareholders of a target company obtaining a controlling interest in the Company. As a condition of the business combination agreement, Ms. Golightly, the sole shareholder of the Company, may agree to sell or transfer all or a portion of the Company's common stock so to provide the target company with all or majority control. The resulting change in control of the Company will likely result in removal of the present officer and director of the Company and a corresponding reduction in or elimination of her participation in the future affairs of the Company.

POSSIBLE DILUTION OF VALUE OF SHARES UPON BUSINESS COMBINATION. A business combination normally will involve the issuance of a significant number of additional shares. Depending upon the value of the assets acquired in such business combination, the per share value of the Company's common stock may increase or decrease, perhaps significantly.

TAXATION. Federal and state tax consequences will, in all likelihood, be major considerations in any business combination the Company may undertake. Currently, such transactions may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, pursuant to various federal and state tax provisions. The Company intends to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both the Company and the target company; however, there can be no assurance that such business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes which may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS REDESIGNED FOR YEAR 2000. Many existing computer programs use only two digits to identify a year in such program's date field. These programs were designed and developed without consideration of the impact of the change in the century for which four digits will be required to accurately report the date. If not corrected, many computer applications could fail or create erroneous results by or following the year 2000 ("Year 2000 Problem"). Many of the computer programs containing such date language problems have not been corrected by the companies or governments operating such programs. It is impossible to predict what computer programs will be affected, the impact any such computer disruption will have on other industries or commerce or the severity or duration of a computer disruption.

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YEAR 2000 PROBLEM MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE COMPANY. The Company does not have operations and does not maintain computer systems. Before the Company enters into any business combination, it may inquire as to the status of any target company's Year 2000 Problem, the steps such target company has taken or intends to take to correct any such problem and the probable impact on such target company of any computer disruption. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will not enter into a business combination with a target

company that has an uncorrected year 2000 Problem or that any planned Year 2000 Problem corrections will be sufficient. The extent of the Year 2000 Problem of a target company may be impossible to ascertain and any impact on the Company will likely be impossible to predict. If the Company does not determine the Year 2000 Problem readiness of a target company, or if that target company is unsure of its own readiness or vulnerability, then the Company may be specifically harmed by computer hardware or software failure on which the target company may have been dependent.

ITEM 2. PLAN OF OPERATION

SEARCH FOR TARGET COMPANY

The Company intends to enter into a business combination with a target company in exchange for the Company's securities. The Company has not engaged in any negotiations with any specific entity regarding the possibility of a business combination with the Company. Ms. Golightly, the sole officer, director and shareholder of the Company will supervise the search for target companies as potential candidates for a business combination.

Management anticipates seeking out a target company through solicitation. Such solicitation may include newspaper or magazine advertisements, mailings and other distributions to law firms, accounting firms, investment bankers, financial advisors and similar persons, the use of one or more World Wide Web sites and similar methods. If management engages in solicitation, no estimate can be made as to the number of persons who may be contacted or solicited. To date, management has not utilized solicitation and expects to rely on referrals from consultants in the business and financial communities for referrals of potential target companies.

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The Company has no full time employees. Diane Golightly is the sole officer and employee of the Company and its sole director. Ms. Golightly is also the Company's sole shareholder. Ms. Golightly, as president of the Company, has agreed to allocate a portion of her time to the activities of the Company, without compensation. Potential conflicts may arise with respect to the limited time commitment by Ms. Golightly and the potential demands of the Company's activities.

The amount of time spent by Ms. Golightly on the activities of the Company is not predictable. Such time may vary widely from an extensive amount when reviewing a target company and effecting a business combination to an essentially quiet time when activities of management focus elsewhere, or some amount in between. It is impossible to predict with any precision the exact

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amount of time Ms. Golightly will actually be required to spend to locate a suitable target company. Ms. Golightly estimates that the business plan of the Company can be implemented by her devoting approximately 10 to 15 hours per month over the course of several months but such figure cannot be stated with precision.

GENERAL BUSINESS PLAN

The Company's purpose is to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire an interest in a business entity which desires to seek the perceived advantages of a corporation which has a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act. The Company will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry, or geographical location and the Company may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature. Management anticipates that it will be able to participate in only one potential business venture because the Company has nominal assets and limited financial resources. See ITEM F/S, "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk to the shareholders of the Company because it will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

The Company may seek a business opportunity with entities which have recently commenced operations, or which wish to utilize the public marketplace in order to raise additional capital in order to expand into new products or markets, to develop a new product or service, or for other corporate purposes.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business opportunity in which to participate will be complex and extremely risky. Management believes (but has not conducted any research to confirm) that there are business entities seeking the perceived benefits of a publicly registered corporation. Such perceived benefits may include facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be sought, providing liquidity for incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, increasing the opportunity to use securities for acquisitions, providing liquidity for shareholders and other factors. Business opportunities may be available in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities difficult and complex.

The Company has, and will continue to have, no capital with which to provide the owners of business entities with any cash or other assets. However, management believes the Company will be able to offer owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a reporting company without incurring the cost and time required to conduct an initial public offering. Management has not conducted market research and is not aware of statistical data to support the perceived benefits of a business combination for the owners of a target company.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, the officer and director of the Company, who is not a professional business analyst. In analyzing prospective business opportunities, management will consider such matters as the available technical,

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financial and managerial resources; working capital and other financial requirements; history of operations, if any; prospects for the future; nature of present and expected competition; the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of that management; the potential for further research, development, or exploration; specific risk factors not now foreseeable but which then may be anticipated to impact the proposed activities of the Company; the potential for growth or expansion; the potential for profit; the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products, services, or trades; name identification; and other relevant factors. This discussion of the proposed criteria is not meant to be restrictive of the Company's virtually unlimited discretion to search for and enter into potential business opportunities.

The Company is subject to all of the reporting requirements included in the Exchange Act. Included in these requirements is the duty of the Company to file audited financial statements as part of or within 60 days following the due date for filing its Form 8-K which is required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 15 days following the completion of the business combination. The Company intends to acquire or merge with a company for which audited financial statements are available or for which it believes audited financial statements can be obtained within the required period of time. The Company may reserve the right in the documents for the business combination to void the transaction if the audited financial statements are not timely available or if the audited financial statements provided do not conform to the representations made by the target company.

The Company will not restrict its search for any specific kind of business entity, but may acquire a venture which is in its preliminary or development stage, which is already in operation, or in essentially any stage of its business life. It is impossible to predict at this time the status of any business in which the Company may become engaged, in that such business may need to seek additional capital, may desire to have its shares publicly traded, or may seek other perceived advantages which the Company may offer.

Following a business combination the Company may benefit from the services of others in regard to accounting, legal services, underwritings and corporate public relations. If requested by a target company, management may recommend one or more underwriters, financial advisors, accountants, public relations firms or other consultants to provide such services.

A potential target company may have an agreement with a consultant or advisor providing that services of the consultant or advisor be continued after any business combination. Additionally, a target company may be presented to the Company only on the condition that the services of a consultant or advisor be continued after a merger or acquisition. Such preexisting agreements of target companies for the continuation of the services of attorneys, accountants, advisors or consultants could be a factor in the selection of a target company.

TERMS OF A BUSINESS COMBINATION

In implementing a structure for a particular business acquisition, the Company may become

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a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, or licensing agreement with another corporation or entity. On the consummation of a transaction, it is likely that the present management and shareholders of the Company will no longer be in control of the Company. In addition, it is likely that the Company's officer and director will, as part of the terms of the acquisition transaction, resign and be replaced by one or more new officers and directors.

It is anticipated that any securities issued in any such reorganization would be issued in reliance upon exemption from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of its transaction, the Company may agree to register all or a part of such securities immediately after the transaction is consummated or at specified times thereafter. If such registration occurs, of which there can be no assurance, it will be undertaken by the surviving entity after the Company has entered into an agreement for a business combination or has consummated a

business combination and the Company is no longer considered a blank check company. The issuance of additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market which may develop in the Company's securities may depress the market value of the Company's securities in the future if such a market develops, of which there is no assurance.

While the terms of a business transaction to which the Company may be a party cannot be predicted, it is expected that the parties to the business transaction will desire to avoid the creation of a taxable event and thereby structure the acquisition in a tax-free reorganization under Sections 351 or 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

With respect to negotiations with a target company, management expects to focus on the percentage of the Company which target company shareholders would acquire in exchange for their shareholdings in the target company. Depending upon, among other things, the target company's assets and liabilities, the Company's shareholders will in all likelihood hold a substantially lesser percentage ownership interest in the Company following any merger or acquisition. The percentage of ownership may be subject to significant reduction in the event the Company acquires a target company with substantial assets. Any merger or acquisition effected by the Company can be expected to have a significant dilutive effect on the percentage of shares held by the Company's shareholders at such time.

The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of appropriate agreements. Although the terms of such agreements cannot be predicted, generally such agreements will require certain representations and warranties of the parties thereto, will specify certain events of default, will detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by the parties prior to and after such closing, will outline the manner of bearing costs, including costs associated with the Company's attorneys and accountants, and will include miscellaneous other terms.

Ms. Diane Golightly, sole director, officer and shareholder of the Company, will pay all expenses in regard to the Company's search for a suitable target company. The Company does not anticipate expending funds itself for locating a target company. Ms. Golightly, the officer and

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director of the Company, will provide her services without charge or repayment by the Company. Ms. Golightly has incurred expenses on behalf of the Company aggregating approximately \$500.00, including incorporation and accounting expenses. The Company will not borrow any funds to make any payments to the Company's management, its affiliates or associates. If Ms. Golightly stops or becomes unable to continue to pay the Company's operating expenses, the Company may not be able to timely make its periodic reports required under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 nor to continue to search for an acquisition target. In such event, the Company would seek alternative sources of funds or services, primarily through the issuance of its securities.

The Board of Directors has passed a resolution which contains a policy that the Company will not seek a business combination with any entity in which the Company's officer, director, and shareholders or any affiliate or associate serves as an officer or director or holds any ownership interest.

UNDERTAKINGS AND UNDERSTANDINGS REQUIRED OF TARGET COMPANIES

As part of a business combination agreement, the Company intends to obtain certain representations and warranties from a target company as to its conduct following the business combination. Such representations and warranties may include (i) the agreement of the target company to make all necessary filings and to take all other steps necessary to remain a reporting company under the Exchange Act (ii) imposing certain restrictions on the timing and amount of the issuance of additional free-trading stock, including stock registered on Form S-8 or issued pursuant to Regulation S and (iii) giving assurances of ongoing compliance with the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange commission, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

A prospective target company should be aware that the market price and volume of its securities, when and if listed for secondary trading, may depend in great measure upon the willingness and efforts of successor management to encourage interest in the Company within the United States financial community. The Company does not have the market support of an underwriter that would normally follow a public offering of its securities. Initial market makers are likely to simply post bid and asked prices and are unlikely to take positions in the Company's securities for their own account or customers without active encouragement and a basis for doing so. In addition, certain market makers may take short positions in the Company's securities, which may result in a significant pressure on their market price. The Company may consider the ability and commitment of a target company to actively encourage interest in its securities following a business combination in deciding whether to enter into a transaction with such company.

A business combination with the Company separates the process of

becoming a public company from the raising of investment capital. As a result, a business combination with the Company normally will not be a beneficial transaction for a target company whose primary reason for becoming a public company is the immediate infusion of capital. The Company may require assurances from the target company that it has a reasonable belief that it will have sufficient sources

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of capital to continue operations following the business combination. However, it is possible that a target company may give such assurances in error, or that the basis for such belief may change as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the target company.

Prior to completion of a business combination, the Company will generally require that it be provided with written materials regarding the target company containing such items as a description of products, services and company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections, with related assumptions upon which they are based; an explanation of proprietary products and services; evidence of existing patents, trademarks, or service marks, or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between such company and its affiliates during relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements; audited financial statements, or if they are not available, unaudited financial statements together with reasonable assurances that audited financial statements would be able to be produced within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 75 days following completion of a business combination; and other information deemed relevant.

COMPETITION

The Company will remain an insignificant participant among the firms which engage in the acquisition of business opportunities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns which have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than the Company. In view of the Company's combined extremely limited financial resources and limited management availability, the Company will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to the Company's competitors.

ITEM 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company has no properties and at this time has no agreements to acquire any properties. The Company currently uses the offices of Richmark Capital Corporation, 5525 MacArthur Blvd., #615, Irving, Texas 75038, at no cost to the Company. Management has agreed to continue this arrangement until the Company completes an acquisition or merger.

ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The following table sets forth, each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of five percent or more of the Company's Common Stock, all directors individually and all directors and officers of the Company as a group. Except as noted, each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

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<TABLE> <CAPTION>		
Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
<S>	<C>	<C>
Diane Golightly 7633 East 63rd Place Suite 210 Tulsa, OK 74133	1,000,000	100%
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 Person)	1,000,000	100%

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS. The Company has one Director and Officer as follows:

<TABLE> <CAPTION>		
NAME	AGE	POSITIONS AND OFFICES HELD
<S>	<C>	
Diane Golightly	34	President, Secretary, Director

There are no agreements or understandings for the officer or director to resign at the request of another person and the above-named officer and

director is not acting on behalf of nor will act at the direction of any other person.

Set forth below is the name of the director and officer of the Company, all positions and offices with the Company held, the period during which she has served as such, and the business experience during at least the last five years:

Ms. Golightly received an Associate in Science from Cook County College in 1983/84. From 1987 to 1997, Ms. Golightly served as the Residency Program Coordinator for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. Currently, Ms. Golightly is a senior administrator at the medical offices of Dr. Farrukh Hamid in Carrollton, Texas, and has served in this capacity since 1997.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Insofar as the officer and director, Ms. Golightly, is engaged in other business and personal activities, management anticipates that it will devote only a minor amount of time to the Company's affairs. The Company does not have a right of first refusal pertaining to opportunities that come to management's attention insofar as such opportunities may relate to the Company's proposed business operations.

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Ms. Golightly will be responsible for seeking, evaluating, negotiating and consummating a business combination with a target company which may result in terms providing benefits to Mr. Cassidy.

Ms. Golightly is responsible for implementation and maintenance of several different administrative systems at the medical practice of Dr. Farrukh Hamid. As such, demands may be placed on the time of Ms. Golightly which will detract from the amount of time she is able to devote to the Company. Ms. Golightly intends to devote as much time to the activities of the Company as required. However, should such a conflict arise, there is no assurance that Ms. Golightly would not attend to other matters prior to those of the Company. Ms. Golightly estimates that the business plan of the Company can be implemented in theory by devoting approximately 10 to 15 hours per month over the course of several months but such figure cannot be stated with precision.

Ms. Golightly is the president, director and sole shareholder of all of the Company's common stock. At the time of a business combination, management expects that some or all of the shares of Common Stock owned by Diane Golightly will be purchased by the target company.

The terms of any business combination may include such terms as Ms. Golightly remaining a director or officer of the Company and/or other service to the Company. The terms of a business combination may provide for a payment by cash or otherwise to Diane Golightly for the purchase of all or part of her common stock of the Company by a target company or for services rendered incident to or following a business combination. Ms. Golightly would directly benefit from such employment or payment. Such benefits may influence Ms. Golightly's choice of a target company.

The Company will not enter into a business combination, or acquire any assets of any kind for its securities, in which management or promoters of the Company or any affiliates or associates have any interest, direct or indirect.

There are no binding guidelines or procedures for resolving potential conflicts of interest. Failure by management to resolve conflicts of interest in favor of the Company could result in liability of management to the Company.

INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Although the Company will be subject to regulation under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, management believes the Company will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 insofar as the Company will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. In the event the Company engages in business combinations which result in the Company holding passive investment interests in a number of entities the Company could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In such event, the Company would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. The Company has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of the Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Any violation of such Act would subject the Company

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to material adverse consequences.

ITEM 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The Company's officer and director does not receive any compensation for her services rendered to the Company, has not received such compensation in

the past, and is not accruing any compensation pursuant to any agreement with the Company. However, the officer and director of the Company anticipates receiving benefits as a beneficial shareholder of the Company. See "ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT."

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of its employees.

ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The Company has issued a total of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock to the following persons for a total of \$1,000 in cash:

NAME	NUMBER OF TOTAL SHARES	CONSIDERATION
Diane Golightly	1,000,000	\$1,000

ITEM 8. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES.

The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of 100,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share of which there are 1,000,000 issued and outstanding shares. The following statements relating to the capital stock set forth the material terms of the Company's securities; however, reference is made to the more detailed provisions of, and such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-laws, copies of which are filed as exhibits to this registration statement.

COMMON STOCK

Holders of shares of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted on by the stockholders. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors in its discretion from funds legally available therefor. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of common stock are entitled to share pro rata all assets remaining after payment in full of all liabilities. All of the outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Holders of common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase the Company's common stock. There are no conversion or redemption rights or sinking fund provisions with respect to the

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common stock.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends, if any, will be contingent upon the Company's revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and financial conditions. The payment of dividends, if any, will be within the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company presently intends to retain all earnings, if any, for use in its business operations and accordingly, the Board of Directors does not anticipate declaring any dividends prior to a business combination.

TRADING OF SECURITIES IN SECONDARY MARKET

The National Securities Market Improvement Act of 1996 limited the authority of states to impose restrictions upon sales of securities made pursuant to Sections 4(1) and 4(3) of the Securities Act of companies which file reports under Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Upon effectiveness of this registration statement, the Company will be required to, and will, file reports under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. As a result, sales of the Company's common stock in the secondary market by the holders thereof may then be made pursuant to Section 4(1) of the Securities Act (sales other than by an issuer, underwriter or broker) without qualification under state securities acts.

Following a business combination, a target company will normally wish to cause the Company's common stock to trade in one or more United States securities markets. The target company may elect to take the steps required for such admission to quotation following the business combination or at some later time.

In order to qualify for listing on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, a company must have at least (i) net tangible assets of \$4,000,000 or market capitalization of \$50,000,000 or net income for two of the last three years of \$750,000; (ii) public float of 1,000,000 shares with a market value of \$5,000,000; (iii) a bid price of \$4.00; (iv) three market makers; (v) 300

shareholders and (vi) and operating history of one year or, if less than one year, \$50,000,000 in market capitalization. For continued listing on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, a company must have at least (i) net tangible assets of \$2,000,000 or market capitalization of \$35,000,000 or net income for two of the last three years of \$500,000; (ii) a public float of 500,000 shares with a market value of \$1,000,000; (iii) a bid price of \$1.00; (iv) two market makers; and (v) 300 shareholders.

If, after a business combination, the Company does not meet the qualifications for listing on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the Company may apply for quotation of its securities on the OTC Bulletin Board. In certain cases the Company may elect to have its securities initially quoted in the "pink sheets" published by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc.

To have its securities quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board a company must:

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(1) be a company that reports its current financial information to the Securities and Exchange Commission, banking regulators or insurance regulators

(2) has at least one market maker who completes and files a Form 211 with NASD Regulation, Inc.

The OTC Bulletin is a dealer-driven quotation service. Unlike the Nasdaq Stock Market, companies cannot directly apply to be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, only market makers can initiate quotes, and quoted companies do not have to meet any quantitative financial requirements. Any equity security of a reporting company not listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market or on a national securities exchange is eligible.

In general there is greatest liquidity for traded securities on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, less on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board, and least through quotation by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. on the "pink sheets." It is not possible to predict where, if at all, the securities of the Company will be traded following a Business Combination.

TRANSFER AGENT

It is anticipated that Olde Monmouth Stock Transfer Co., Inc., 77 Memorial Parkway, Suite 101, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, will act as transfer agent for the common stock of the Company.

PART II

ITEM 1. MARKET PRICE FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS.

(A) MARKET PRICE. There is no trading market for the Company's Common Stock at present and there has been no trading market to date. There is no assurance that a trading market will ever develop or, if such a market does develop, that it will continue.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for purposes relevant to the Company, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

(i) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks and

(ii) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer

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must

(i) obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person; and

(ii) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and that person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form,

(i) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the

suitability determination; and

(ii) that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading, and about commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions.

Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

(B) HOLDERS. There is one holder of the Company's Common Stock. The issued and outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock were issued in accordance with the exemptions from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

(C) DIVIDENDS. The Company has not paid any dividends to date, and has no plans to do so in the immediate future.

ITEM 2. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

There is no litigation pending or threatened by or against the Company.

ITEM 3. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

The Company has not changed accountants since its formation and there are no disagreements with the findings of its accountants.

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ITEM 4. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

The Company has sold securities which were not registered as follows:

DATE	NAME	NUMBER OF SHARES	CONSIDERATION
12/8/99	Diane Golightly	1,000,000	\$1,000

With respect to the sales made to Diane Golightly, the Company relied upon Section 4 (2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

PART F/S

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Set forth below are the audited financial statements for the Company for the period ended January 31, 2000. The following financial statements are attached to this report and filed as a part thereof.

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PART III

ITEM 1. INDEX TO EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
(3) (i)	Articles of Incorporation and By-laws: (a) Articles of Incorporation
(3) (ii)	Bylaws (a) Bylaws
(23)	Consent of expert (a) Auditors
(27)	Financial Data Schedule

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

Tulvine Systems, Inc.

By: /s/ Diane Golightly

Director and President

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of:
Tulvine Systems, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Tulvine Systems, Inc. (a development stage company) as of January 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 and the statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the one month period ended January 31, 2000, the period from inception (October 21, 1999) to December 31, 1999 and the period from inception (October 21, 1999) to January 3, 2000, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tulvine Systems, Inc. (a development stage company) as of January 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the one month period ended January 31, 2000, the period from inception (October 21, 1999) to December 31, 1999 and the period from inception (October 21, 1999) to January 3, 2000, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

STEPHEN P. HIGGINS, C.P.A.

Huntington, New York
February 8, 2000

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
BALANCE SHEET
As of January 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999

ASSETS

<TABLE> <CAPTION> <S>	<C> 2000 -----	<C> 1999 -----
Cash	\$ 500	\$ 500
Organization costs	500	500
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,000 =====	\$1,000 =====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES	\$	
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common Stock, \$.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized 1,000,000 issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Additional paid in capital	\$ 900	\$ 900

Total Stockholder's Equity	\$1,000 -----	\$1,000 -----

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY \$1,000 \$1,000
===== =====

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
One Month Ended January 31, 2000 and
Inception (October 21, 1999) to December 31, 1999
and January 31, 2000

	One Month Ended 1/31/00 ----- -----	Inception to 12/31/99 ----- -----	Inception to 1/31/00 ----- -----
Revenues:	\$ --	--	--
Expenses:	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (loss):	\$ -- =====	-- =====	-- =====
Net Income (loss) Per Common Share:	\$ -- =====	-- =====	-- =====
Weighted Average Common Shares:	1,000,000 =====	1,000,000 =====	1,000,000 =====

See accompanying notes of financial statements.

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Inception (October 21, 1999) to January 31, 2000

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Common Stock Shares -----	Amount -----	Additional Paid in Capital -----	Retained Earnings -----	Total -----
<S> Balance October 21, 1999	<C> --	<C> --	<C> --	<C> --	<C> --
Common Shares issued for cash:	1,000,000	\$ 100	900		1,000
Net earnings (loss)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance January 31, 2000	1,000,00 =====	\$ 100 =====	900 =====	-- =====	1,000 =====

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
One month ended January 31, 2000 and Inception (October 21, 1999) to
December 31, 1999 and January 31, 2000

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	One month ended 1/31/00 -----	Inception to 12/31/99 -----	Inception to 1/31/00 -----
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ --	--	--
Organization costs	--	(500)	(500)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from operation	--	(500)	(500)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from sale of common stock	--	1,000	1,000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing	--	1,000	1,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	--	500	500
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	500	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 500	500	500
	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC..
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Organization and Business Operations

Tulvine Systems, Inc. (a development stage company) ("the Company") was incorporated in Delaware on October 21, 1999 to serve as a vehicle to effect a merger, exchange of capital stock, asset acquisition or other business combination with a domestic or foreign private business. At January 31, 2000, the Company had not yet commenced any formal business operations, and all activity to date relates to the Company's formation and proposed fund raising. The Company's fiscal year end is December 31.

The Company's ability to commence operations is contingent upon its ability to identify a prospective target business and raise the capital it will require through the issuance of equity securities, debt securities, bank borrowings or a combination thereof.

B. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principals requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock at \$.0001 par value. The Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its common stock to Diane Golightly pursuant to Rule 506 for an aggregate consideration of \$1,000.00.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

OF

Tulvine Systems, Inc.

FIRST: The name of the corporation is: TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.

SECOND: Its registered office in the State of Delaware is located at 25 Greystone Manor, Lewes, DE 19958-9776, County of Sussex. The registered agent in charge thereof is Harvard Business Services, Inc.

THIRD: The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware.

FOURTH: The total number of shares of stock which the corporation is authorized to issue is 100,000,000 shares having a par value of \$0.0001 per share.

FIFTH: The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the board of directors and the directors need not be elected by ballot unless required by the bylaws of the corporation.

SIXTH: The names of the persons who are to be the directors of the corporation until the first meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected:

Diane Golightly
7633 East 63rd Place Suite 210
Tulsa, OK 74133

SEVENTH: In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by the laws of Delaware, the board of directors is authorized to amend or repeal the bylaws.

EIGHTH: The corporation reserves the right to amend or repeal any provision in this Certificate of Incorporation in the manner prescribed by the laws of Delaware.

NINTH: The incorporator is Harvard Business Services, Inc., whose mailing address is 25 Greystone Manor, Lewes, DE 1958-9776. The powers of the incorporator are to terminate upon the filing of this certificate of incorporation.

TENTH: To the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law a director of this corporation shall not be liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as director.

I, Richard H. Bell, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware do make and file this certificate and do certify that the facts herein stated are true; and have accordingly signed below, this 21st day of October, 1999

Signed and Attested to by: /s/ Richard H. Bell

Richard H. Bell, President & Secretary
HARVARD BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.

BYLAWS

OF

TULVINE SYSTEMS, INC.

ARTICLE I - OFFICES

Section 1. Principal Office. The principal office for the transaction of the business of the corporation in Delaware is hereby fixed and located at 5525 MacArthur Blvd., #615, Irving, TX 75038. The Board of Directors is hereby granted full power and authority to change said principal office from one location to another in said county. Any such change shall be noted in the Bylaws by the Secretary, opposite this section, or this section may be amended to state the new location. As used herein and through these Bylaws, the term "principal office" shall not necessarily be deemed to refer to the Corporation's registered office, although it may be the same location as the Corporation's registered office.

Section 2. Other Offices. Branch or subordinate offices may at any time be established by the Board of Directors at any place or places where the Corporation is qualified to do business or the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE II - MEETINGS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

Section 1. Place of Meetings. All annual meetings of shareholders and all other meetings of shareholders shall be held either at the principal office of the Corporation or at any other place within or without the State of Delaware as may be designated either by the Board of Directors pursuant to authority hereinafter granted to said Board or by the written consent of the shareholder entitled to vote at such meeting holding at least a majority of such shares. Such vote may be given either before or after the meeting and filed with the Secretary of the Corporation.

Section 2. Annual Meetings. The annual meetings of shareholders shall be held on:

the first Tuesday in the month of June in each year, beginning with the year 2000.

provided, however, that should said day fall on a legal holiday, then any such annual meeting of shareholders shall be held at the same time and place on the next day thereafter ensuing which is a full business day. Any such annual meeting may be held at any other time which may be designated in a resolution by the Board of Directors or by the written consent of the shareholders entitled to vote at such meeting holding at least a majority of such shares. At such annual meeting, directors shall be elected, reports of the affairs of the Corporation shall be considered, and any other business may be transacted which is within the powers of the shareholders to transact and which may be properly brought before the meeting.

Written notice of each annual meeting shall be given to each shareholder entitled to vote (unless such call and notice is waived by the unanimous consent of the shareholders), either personally or by mail or other means of written communication, charges prepaid, addressed to such shareholder at his address appearing on the books of the Corporation or given by him to the Corporation for the purpose of notice. If a shareholder gives no address, notice shall be deemed to have been given him if sent by mail or other means of written communication addressed to the place where the principal

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office of the Corporation is situated, or if published at least once in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which said office is located. All such notices shall be sent to each shareholder entitled thereto not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before each annual meeting. Such notices shall specify the place, the day and the hour of such meeting and shall state such other matters, if any, as may be expressly required by statute.

Section 3. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the shareholders for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute, may be called at any time by the President, or by resolution of the Board of Directors, or by one or more shareholders holding not less than one-third (1/3) of the issued and outstanding voting shares of the Corporation, or such meeting may be held at any time without call or notice upon unanimous consent of the shareholders. Except in special cases where other express provision is made by statute, notice of such special meetings shall be given in the same manner and pursuant to the same notice provisions as for annual meetings of shareholders. Notices of any special meeting shall state, in addition to the place, day and hour of such meeting, the purpose or purposes of the meeting. Business transacted at any special meeting of the shareholders shall be limited to the purposes stated in the notice.

Section 4. Voting List. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the Corporation shall, before each shareholders' meeting, prepare a list of

all persons entitled to represent shares at such meeting, arranging the names alphabetically, with the addresses of each shareholder and the number of shares entitled to be voted by each shareholder set forth opposite their respective names. Such list and the share ledger, or a true and correct copy thereof, shall be open to the examination of any shareholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during regular business hours, for a period of at least ten (10) days immediately preceding the convening of said shareholders' meeting and until the close of such meeting and they shall be subject to inspection at any time during such period by any shareholder or person representing a shareholder. The list and share ledger shall be open for examination at the place specified in the notice where said meeting is to be held.

Section 5. Quorum. The holders of a majority of the stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at a meeting, whether present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the shareholders for the transaction of business, except as otherwise provided by statute or the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation. When a quorum is present at any meeting, a majority of the shares represented thereat and entitled to vote thereat shall decide any question brought before such meeting. The shareholders present at a duly called or held meeting at which a quorum is present may continue to do business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough shareholders to leave less than a quorum.

Section 6. Adjourned Meeting and Notice Thereof. Any shareholders' meeting, annual or special, whether or not a quorum is present, may be adjourned from time to time by the vote of a majority of the shares, the holders of which are either present in person or represented by proxy thereat, but in the absence of a quorum no other business may be transacted at such meeting.

When any shareholders' meeting, either annual or special, is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Except as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the time and place of the adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted thereat, other than by announcement at the meeting at which such adjournment is taken.

Section 7. Organization. The President shall call the meeting of shareholders to order and shall act as Chairman of such meetings unless the shareholders present should designate another person as Chairman. The Secretary of the Corporation shall act as Secretary at all meetings of

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shareholders, but in the event of his absence or failure to act, the Chairman shall appoint another person to act as Secretary Pro Tem.

Section 8. Order of Business. The order of business at the annual meeting, and so far as practicable at all other meetings of the shareholders, shall be as follows:

- (1) Calling meeting to order;
- (2) Calling of roll and checking proxies;
- (3) Proof of notice of meeting;
- (4) Reading of any unapproved minutes;
- (5) Reports of officers;
- (6) Reports of committees;
- (7) Election of directors;
- (8) Unfinished business;
- (9) New business; and
- (10) Adjournment.

Section 9. Voting. At each meeting of the shareholders, each shareholder having the right to vote shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy appointed by an instrument in writing, subscribed by such shareholder and bearing a date not more than three (3) years prior to said meeting, unless said instrument provides definitely for a longer period. Each stockholder shall have one (1) vote for each share of stock having voting power, registered in his name on the books of the Corporation, except that the Board of Directors may fix a time, not more than sixty (60) days nor less than ten (10) days preceding the date of any meeting of shareholders as a record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at such meeting, and in such case only registered shareholders on the date so fixed shall be entitled to notice of such meeting, notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the Corporation after any record date so fixed. The Board of Directors may close the books of the Corporation against any transfers of shares during any shareholders' meeting or during any adjournment thereof; and the Board of Directors may close the books against any transfers of shares during the whole or any part of the period during which the books may be closed under the provisions of this paragraph. Upon the demand of any stockholder, the vote for directors and the vote upon any question before the meeting shall be by ballot. All elections shall be had and all questions decided by a majority vote.

Section 10. Consent of Absentees. The transaction of any meeting of shareholders, either annual or special, however called and noticed, shall be as valid as though had as a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if a

quorum be present either in person or by proxy, and if, either before or after the meeting, each of the persons entitled to vote, not present in person, or by proxy, signs a written waiver of notice, or a consent to the holding of such meeting, or an approval of the minutes thereof. All such waivers, consent or approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meeting. If a shareholder does not receive notice of a meeting, but attends and participates in the meeting, he shall be deemed to have waived notice of the meeting.

Section 11. Action Without Meeting. Any action which, under provisions of the laws of the State of Delaware or under the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation or under these Bylaws may be taken at a meeting of the shareholders, may be taken without a meeting if a record or memorandum thereof be made in writing and signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted. Such record or memorandum shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation and made a part of the corporate records. Notice of the taking of such action, if by less than unanimous written consent, shall be given

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within five (5) days of the taking of such action to those shareholders who have not consented in writing.

Section 12. Proxies. Any shareholder entitled to vote or execute consents shall have the right to do so either in person or by one or more agents authorized by proxy. The appointment of a proxy shall be in writing and signed by the shareholder but shall require no other attestation and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation at or prior to the meeting. In no event shall a proxy be appointed for a period of more than seven (7) years. If any shareholder appoints two or more persons to act as proxies and if the instrument does not otherwise provide, then a majority of such persons present at the meeting, or if only one shall be present, then that one shall have and may exercise all of the power conferred by such instrument upon all of the persons so appointed; and if such proxies be equally divided as to the right and manner of voting in any particular case, the vote shall be divided among the proxies. Any person holding shares in a representative or fiduciary capacity which he may represent in person may represent the same by proxy and confer general or discretionary power upon such a proxy. The authority of a proxy if not coupled with an interest may be terminated at will. Unless otherwise provided in the appointment, the proxy's authority shall cease eleven (11) months after the appointment. The termination of a proxy's authority by act of the shareholder shall, subject to the time limitation herein set forth, be ineffective until written notice of the termination has been given to the Secretary of the Corporation. Unless otherwise provided therein, an appointment filed with the Secretary shall have the effect of revoking all proxy appointments of prior date. A proxy's authority shall not be revoked by the death or incapacity of the maker unless before the vote is cast or the authority is exercised, written notice of such death or incapacity is given to the Corporation.

Section 13. Inspectors of Election. In advance of any meeting of shareholders, the Board of Directors may appoint Inspectors of Election to act at such meeting or any adjournment thereof. If Inspectors of Election be not so appointed, the Chairman of any such meeting may, and on the request of any shareholder or his proxy shall, make such appointment at the meeting. The number of inspectors shall be either one or three. If appointed at a meeting on the request of one or more shareholders or proxies, the majority of shares present shall determine whether one or three inspectors are to be appointed. In case any person appointed as inspector fails or refuses to act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors in advance of the meeting, or at the meeting by the Chairman. An inspector need not be a shareholder of the Corporation, but no person who is a candidate for office of the Corporation shall act as an inspector.

The duties of such inspectors shall include: determining the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each, the shares represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, the authenticity, validity and effect of proxies; receiving votes, ballots or consents; hearing and determining all challenges and questions in any way arising in connection with the right to vote; counting and tabulating all votes or consents; determining the result and such acts as may be proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all shareholders.

ARTICLE III - DIRECTORS

Section 1. Powers. Subject to limitations of the Articles of Incorporation, of the Bylaws and of the laws of the State of Delaware as to action to be authorized or approved by the shareholders, and subject to the duties of directors as prescribed by the Bylaws, all corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the authority of, and the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be controlled by, the Board of Directors. Without prejudice to such general power, but subject to the same limitations, it is hereby expressly declared that the directors shall have the following powers, to-wit:

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First: To select and remove all officers, agents and employees of the Corporation, prescribe such powers and duties for them as may not be inconsistent with law, with the Articles of Incorporation or the Bylaws, fix their compensation and require from them security for faithful service.

Second: To conduct, manage and control the affairs and business of the Corporation, and to make such rules and regulations therefore not inconsistent with law, or with the Articles of Incorporation or the Bylaws, as they may deem best.

Third: To change the principal office for the transaction of the business of the Corporation from one location to another within the same county as provided in Article I, Section 1, hereof; to designate any place within or without the State of Texas for the holding of any shareholders' meeting or meetings; and to adopt, make and use a corporate seal, and to prescribe the forms of certificates of stock, and to alter the form of such seal and of such certificates from time to time, as in their judgment they may deem best, provided such seal and such certificates shall at all times comply with the provisions of law.

Fourth: To authorize the issue of shares of stock of the Corporation from time to time, upon such terms as may be lawful, in consideration of money paid, labor done or services actually rendered, debts or securities cancelled, or tangible or intangible property actually received, or in the case of shares issued as a dividend against amounts transferred from surplus to stated capital.

Fifth: To borrow money and incur indebtedness for the purpose of the Corporation, and to cause to be executed and delivered therefor, in the corporate name, promissory notes, bonds, debentures, deeds of trust, mortgages, pledges, hypothecation or other evidences of debt and securities therefor.

Section 2. Number, Election and Term of Office. The number of directors which shall constitute the whole Board shall be not less than one (12). The shareholders at any annual meeting may determine the number which shall constitute the Board and the number so determined shall remain fixed until changed at a subsequent annual meeting. The directors shall be elected at each annual meeting of the shareholders; however, if any such annual meeting is not held or the directors are not elected thereat, the directors may be elected at any special meeting of shareholders held for that purpose. All directors shall hold office until their respective successors are elected.

Section 3. Qualification. A director need not be a shareholder of the Corporation.

Section 4. Vacancies. Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director, and each director so elected shall hold office until his successor is elected at an annual or a special meeting of the shareholders.

A vacancy or vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be deemed to exist in case of the death, resignation or removal of any director, or if the authorized number of directors be increased, or if the shareholders fail, at any annual or special meeting of shareholders at which any director or directors are elected, to elect the full authorized number of directors to be voted for at that meeting.

The shareholders may elect a director or directors at any time to fill any vacancy or vacancies not filled by the directors.

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No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director prior to the expiration of his term of office.

Section 5. Resignations. Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice of his resignation to the Board or Chairman of the Board or the President or the Secretary. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein or, if the time when it shall become effective shall not be specified therein, immediately upon its receipt. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. If the Board of Directors accepts the resignation of a director rendered to take effect at a future time, the Board, including the director who has tendered his resignation, shall have power to elect a successor to take office when the resignation is to become effective.

Section 6. Removal. The entire Board of Directors or any individual director may be removed from office with or without cause by vote of shareholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote at any annual or special meeting of shareholders. In case the entire Board or any one or more directors be so removed, new directors may be elected at the same meeting of shareholders.

Section 7. When Board May Declare Vacancies. The Board of Directors shall declare vacant the office of a director if he be declared of unsound mind by an order of court or convicted of a felony, or may do so within sixty (60) days after notice of his election if he does not attend a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 8. Place of Meeting. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at any place within or without the State of Delaware which has been designated from time to time by resolution of the Board or by written consent of all members of the Board. In the absence of such designation, regular meetings shall be held at the principal office of the Corporation. Special meetings of the Board may be held either at a place so designated or at the principal office.

Section 9. Regular Meetings. A regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the purpose of election of officers of the Corporation and the transaction of any other business coming before such meeting shall be held each year immediately following the adjournment of the annual shareholders' meeting and no notice of such meeting to the elected director shall be necessary in order to legally constitute the meeting, provided a majority of the whole Board shall be present. If a majority of the Board shall not be present, then such regular annual meeting may be held at such time as shall be fixed by the consent, in writing, of all of the directors. Other regular meetings of the Board may be held without notice at such time as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

Section 10. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors for any purpose or purposes shall be called at any time by the President or, if he is absent or unable to act, by any Vice President or by any two directors. No business shall be considered at any special meeting other than the purposes mentioned in the notice given to each director of the meeting, except upon the unanimous consent of all directors.

Section 11. Notice of Special Meetings. Written notice of the time, place and the purposes of all special meetings shall be delivered personally to each director or sent to each director by mail or by other form of written communication, charges prepaid, addressed to him at his address as shown on the records of the Corporation or, if it is not so shown on the records or is not readily ascertainable, at the place where meetings of the directors are regularly held. In case such notice is mailed or telegraphed, it shall be deposited in the United States Mail or delivered to the telegraph company in the place in which the principal office of the Corporation is located at least five (5) days prior to the time of the holding of the meeting. In case such notice is delivered as above provided,

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it shall be so delivered at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the time of the holding of the meeting. Such mailing, telegraphing or delivery as above provided shall be due, legal and personal notice to such director.

Section 12. Waiver of Notice. Any actions taken or approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, however called and noticed or wherever held, shall be as valid as though taken or approved at a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if a quorum be present and if, either before or after the meeting, each of the directors not present signs a written waiver of notice or a consent to holding such meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof. All such waivers, consents or approvals shall be filed with the corporate record or made a part of the minutes of the meeting. If a director does not receive notice of a meeting, but attends and participates in the meeting, he shall be deemed to have waived notice of the meeting.

Section 13. Quorum. At all meetings of the Board, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the entire number of directors and the acts of a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the acts of the Board of Directors except as may be otherwise specifically provided by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation or by these Bylaws and except to adjourn as hereinafter provided. When the Board consists of one director, then one director shall constitute a quorum.

Section 14. Adjournment. A quorum of the directors may adjourn any directors' meeting to meet again at a stated day and hour; provided, however, that in the absence of a quorum at either a regular or special meeting, the directors may adjourn to a later date but may not transact any business until a quorum has been secured. At any adjourned meeting at which a required number of directors shall be present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally notified.

Section 15. Notice of Adjournment. Notice of the time and place of holding an adjourned meeting need not be given to absent directors if the time and place be fixed at the meeting adjourned.

Section 16. Fees and Compensation, Directors and members of committees may receive such compensation, if any, for their services, and such reimbursement for expenses as may be fixed or determined by resolution of the Board.

Section 17. Manifestation of Dissent. A director of the Corporation who is present at a meeting of the Board of Directors at which action on any corporate matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his dissent shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he shall file his written dissent to such action with the person acting as the secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or unless such director shall forward his dissent by registered mail to the Secretary of the Corporation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent shall not apply to a director who votes in favor of such action.

Section 18. Action Without Meeting. Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the directors may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board shall individually or collectively consent to such action by signing a written record or memorandum thereof. Such record or memorandum shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Corporation and made a part of the corporate records.

ARTICLE IV - COMMITTEES

Section 1. Designation. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a three-fifths vote of the whole Board, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one

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or more of the directors of the Corporation, which to the extent provided in the resolution and permitted by law shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, except where action of the Board of Directors is required by law, and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it. Such committee or committees shall have such name or names as may be determined from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Meetings. Each committee shall meet at such times as may be fixed by the committee or on the call of the President. Notice of the time and place of the meeting shall be given to each member of the committee in the manner provided for the giving of notice to members of the Board of Directors of the time and place of special meetings of the Board of Directors. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings which shall be reported to the directors at their next annual meeting.

Section 3. Quorum and Voting. A majority of the members of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The act of three-fifths of the members of the committee present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint any such absent or disqualified member. At all meetings of a committee, each member present shall have one (1) vote which shall be cast by him in person.

Section 4. Waiver of Notice. Any actions taken or approved at any meeting of a committee, however called and notice or wherever held, shall be as valid as though had at a meeting duly held after regular call and notice, if a quorum be present and if, either before or after the meeting, each of the members not present signs a written waiver of notice or a consent to holding such meetings or an approval of the minutes thereof.

Section 5. Removal. The entire committee or any individual member thereof may be removed from the committee with or without cause by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

Section 6. Vacancies. Notwithstanding Section 4 above, the Board of Directors shall fill all vacancies in a committee which may occur from time to time. An absence from a meeting does not constitute a "vacancy" as the term is used herein.

Section 7. Action Without Meeting. Any action which might be taken at a meeting of the committee may be taken without a meeting if a record or memorandum thereof be made in writing and signed by all members of the committee.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers. Unless otherwise stated in a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, the officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Corporation may also have, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, a Chairman of the Board, one or more Vice Presidents, one or more Assistant Secretaries, one or more Assistant Treasurers, and such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. One person may hold two or more offices; provided, however, that no person shall at the same time hold the offices of President and Secretary or the offices of the President and Vice

President.

Section 2. Election. The officers of the Corporation, except such officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 or Section 5 of this Article, shall be chosen

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annually by the Board of Directors, and each shall hold his office until he shall resign or shall be removed or otherwise disqualified to serve, or his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Section 3. Subordinate Officers. The Board of Directors may appoint, and may empower the President to appoint, such other officers as the business of the Corporation may require, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in the Bylaws or as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

Section 4. Removal and Resignation. Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the Board of Directors, at any regular or special meeting thereof, or, except in case of any officer chosen by the Board of Directors, by any officer upon whom such power of removal may be conferred by the Board of Directors.

Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors, or to the President, or to the Secretary of the Corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of such notice or at any alternate time specified therein; and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 5. Vacancies. A vacancy in an office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or any other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed in the Bylaws for regular appointments to such office.

Section 6. Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board, if there shall be such an officer, shall if present, preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and exercise and perform all other powers and duties as may be from time to time assigned to him by the Board of Directors or prescribed by the Bylaws.

Section 7. President. Subject to such powers and duties, if any, as may be assigned by the Board of Directors to the Chairman of the Board, if there be such an officer, the President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and shall, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, have general supervision, direction and control of the business and officers of the Corporation, including:

(a) She shall preside at all meetings of the shareholders and, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board, or if there be none, at all meetings of the Board of Directors.

(b) She shall sign or countersign, as may be necessary, all such bills, notes, checks, contracts and other instruments as may pertain to the ordinary course of the Corporation's business and shall, with the Secretary, sign the minutes of all shareholders' and directors' meetings over which he may have presided.

(c) She shall execute bonds, mortgages and other contracts requiring a seal under the seal of the Corporation, except where required or permitted by law to be otherwise signed and executed and except where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to some other officer or agent of the Corporation.

(d) At the annual meeting of the shareholders, he shall submit a complete report of the operations of the Corporation's affairs as existing at the close of each year and shall report to the Board of Directors from time to time all such matters

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coming to his attention and relating to the interest of the Corporation as should be brought to the attention of the Board.

(e) She shall be an ex officio member of all standing committees, if any; and he shall have such usual powers and duties of supervision and management as may pertain to the office of the President and shall have such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or the Bylaws.

Section 8. Executive Vice President. The Executive Vice President shall be the executive officer of the Corporation next in authority to the Chairman of the Board and the President, both of whom he shall assist in the management of the business of the Corporation and the implementation of orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board and the President, he shall preside at all meetings of the shareholders and of the

directors, and shall exercise all other powers and perform all other duties of the Chairman of the Board and the President; he shall be ex officio a member of all standing committees; and he shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 9. Vice President. In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice Presidents, in order of their rank as fixed by the Board of Directors or, if not ranked, the Vice President designated by the Board of Directors, shall perform all the duties of the President and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President. The Vice Presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed for them respectively by the Board of Directors or the Bylaws.

Section 10. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the principal office of the Corporation or such other place as the Board of Directors may order, a book of minutes of all meetings of directors and shareholders, with the time and place of holding, whether regular or special, and, if special, how authorized, the notice thereof given, the names of those present at directors' meetings, the number of shares present or represented at shareholders' meetings, and the proceedings thereof.

The Secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, at the principal office of the Corporation or at the office of the Corporation's transfer agent, a share ledger, showing the names of the shareholders and their addresses, the number of classes of shares held by each, the number and date of certificates issued for the same, and the number and date of cancellation of every certificate surrendered for cancellation.

The Secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the shareholders and of the Board of Directors required by the Bylaws or by law to be given, and he shall keep the seal of the Corporation in safe custody. She shall also sign, with the President or Vice President, all contracts, deeds, licenses and other instruments when so ordered. She shall make such reports to the Board of Directors as they may request and shall also prepare such reports and statements as are required by the laws of the State of Delaware and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or by the Bylaws.

The Secretary shall allow any shareholder, on application, during normal business hours, to inspect the share ledger. He shall attend to such correspondence and perform such other duties as may be incidental to his office or as may be properly assigned to him by the Board of Directors. The Assistant Secretary or Secretaries shall perform the duties of the Secretary in the case of his absence or disability and such other duties as may be specified by the Board of Directors.

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Section 11. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct accounts of the properties and business transactions of the Corporation, including account of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, surplus and shares. The books of account shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by a director.

The Treasurer shall deposit all monies and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the Corporation with such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors. She shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, shall render to the President and directors, whenever they request it, an account of all of his transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the Corporation, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

The Assistant Treasurer or Treasurers shall perform the duties of the Treasurer in the event of his absence or disability and such other duties as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section 12. Delegation of Duties. In case of the absence or disability of any officer of the Corporation or for any other reason that the Board of Directors may deem sufficient, the Board of Directors may, by a vote of a majority of the whole Board, delegate for the time being, the powers or duties or any of them, of such officer to any other officer or to any directors.

ARTICLE VI - SHARES OF STOCK

Section 1. Certificates of Stock. A certificate or certificates for shares of the capital stock of the Corporation shall be issued to each shareholder when any such shares are fully paid, showing the number of the shares of the Corporation standing on the books in his name. All such certificates shall be signed by the President or a Vice President and the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, or be authenticated by facsimiles of the signatures of the President and Secretary or by a facsimile of the signature of the President and the written signature of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary. Every certificate authenticated by a facsimile of a signature must be

countersigned by a transfer agent or transfer clerk and registered by an incorporated bank or trust company as registrar of transfer. Such certificates shall also be numbered and sealed with the seal of the Corporation. Such seal may be a facsimile, engraved or imprinted.

Section 2. Record of Shareholders; Transfer of Shares. There shall be kept at the registered office of the Corporation in the State of Delaware a record containing the names and addresses of all shareholders of the Corporation, the number and class of shares held by each and the dates when they respectively became the owners of record thereof; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not be required if the Corporation shall keep at its registered office the address, including street number, if any, of the custodian of such record. Duplicate lists may be kept in such other state or states as may, from time to time, be determined by the Board. Transfers of stock of the Corporation shall be made on the books of the Corporation only upon authorization by the registered holder thereof or by his attorney lawfully constituted in writing and on surrender and cancellation of a certificate or certificates for a like number of shares of the same class properly endorsed or accompanied by a duly executed stock transfer power and payment of all taxes thereon, with such proof of authenticity of the signatures as the Corporation or its transfer agents may reasonably require.

Section 3. Record Date and Closing Stock Books. The Board of Directors may fix a time as a record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at any meeting of shareholders or entitled to receive any dividend or distribution, or any allotment of right, or to exercise rights in respect to any change, conversion, or exchange of shares. The record date

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so fixed shall be not more than sixty (60) days nor less than ten (10) days prior to the date of the meeting or event for the purposes of which it is fixed. When a record date is so fixed, only shareholders of record on that date are entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting or to receive a dividend, distribution, or allotment of rights, or to exercise the rights, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any shares on the books of the Corporation after the record date.

Section 4. Registered Shareholders. The Corporation shall be entitled to recognize the holder of record of any share or shares of stock as the exclusive owner thereof for all purposes, and accordingly, shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such shares on the part of any other person, whether or not it shall have the express or other notice thereof, except as otherwise provided by law.

Section 5. Lost Certificates. Except as hereinafter in this section provided, no one certificate for shares shall be issued in lieu of an old one unless the latter is surrendered and cancelled at the same time. The Board of Directors may, however, in case any certificate for shares is lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed, authorize the issuance of a new certificate in lieu thereof, upon such terms and conditions including indemnification of the Corporation reasonably satisfactory to it, as the Board shall determine.

Section 6. Regulations; Appointment of Transfer Agents and Transfer Agents and Registrars. The Board may make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient concerning the issuance, transfer and registration of certificates for shares of stock. It may appoint one or more transfer agents or registrars of transfer, or both, and may require all certificates of stock to bear the signature of either or both.

Section 7. Treasury Shares. Treasury shares, or other shares not at the time issued and outstanding, shall not, directly or indirectly, be voted at any meeting of the shareholders, or counted in calculating the actual voting power of shareholders at any given time.

Section 8. Fractional Shares. Certificates of fractional shares of stock may be issued at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The registered ownership of any fractional share represented by such certificate or certificates shall entitle the holder thereof to receive dividends, participate in the corporate assets in the event of liquidation of the Corporation and to exercise voting rights in person or by proxy.

ARTICLE VII - EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS

Section 1. Contracts. The Board or any authorized committee may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, to enter into any contract or to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of the Corporation any contract or other instrument, except certificates representing shares of stock of the Corporation, and such authority may be general or may be confined to specific instances.

Section 2. Checks and Drafts. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes, acceptances or other evidences of indebtedness issued by or in the name of the Corporation shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation and in such manner as shall be

determined from time to time by resolution of the Board.

Section 3. Deposits; Bank Accounts. All funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board may from time to time designate or as may be designated by an officer or officers of the Corporation to whom such power of designation may from time to time be delegated by the Board. The Board may make such special rules and regulations with

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respect to such bank accounts, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Bylaws, as it may deem expedient. Unless otherwise provided by resolution of the Board, endorsements for deposit to the credit of the Corporation in any of its duly authorized depositories may be made by hand-stamped legend in the name of the Corporation or by written endorsement of any officer without countersignature.

Section 4. Loans. No loans shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation unless authorized by the Board, but when so authorized, unless a particular officer or agent is directed to negotiate the same, may be negotiated, up to the amount so authorized, by the President or a Vice President or the Treasurer; and such officers are hereby severally authorized to execute and deliver in the name and on behalf of the Corporation notes or other evidences of indebtedness countersigned by the President or a Vice President for the amount of such loans and to give security for the payment of any and all loans, advances and indebtedness by hypothecating, pledging or transferring any part or all of the property of the Corporation, real or personal, at any time owned by the Corporation.

Section 5. Sale or Transfer of Securities Held by the Corporation. Stock certificates, bonds or other securities at any time owned by the Corporation may be held on behalf of the Corporation or sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of pursuant to authorization by the Board, or of any committee thereunto duly authorized, and when so authorized to be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of, may be transferred from the name of the Corporation by the signature of the President or a Vice President and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

SECTION VIII - MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall begin on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

Section 2. Seal. The corporate seal shall have inscribed thereon the name of the Corporation, the words "Corporate Seal" and the name of the state under the laws of which the Corporation exists.

Section 3. Annual Report. The Board of Directors shall not be required to send to shareholders an annual report of this Corporation.

Section 4. Inspection of Corporation Records. The share ledger or duplicate share ledger, the books of account, copy of the Bylaws, as amended, certified by the Secretary, and minutes of proceedings of the shareholders and directors and of any committee of the Board of Directors shall be open for inspection upon the written demand of any shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate, during the usual hours for business, and for a purpose reasonably related to his interests as a shareholder or as the holder of a voting trust certificate and shall be exhibited at any time when required by the demand of ten percent (10%) of the shares represented at any shareholders' meeting. Such inspection may be made in person or by an agent or attorney and shall include the right to make extracts. Demand of inspection other than at a shareholders' meeting shall be made in writing, under oath, upon the President, Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Corporation at the Corporation's registered or principal office. In every instance where an attorney or other agent shall be the person who seeks the right to inspection, the demand under oath shall be accompanied by a Power of Attorney or such other writing which authorizes the attorney or other agent to so act on behalf of the shareholder.

Section 5. Dividends. Dividends upon the shares of the capital stock of the Corporation may be declared and paid out of surplus or, if there is no surplus, out of net profits of the

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Corporation, to the extent permitted by the laws of the State of Delaware, by the Board of Directors in their discretion at any regular or special meeting. Dividends may be paid in cash, in property, or in shares of capital stock.

Before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of the funds of the Corporation available for dividends such sum or sums as the directors may from time to time, in their absolute discretion, think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any property of the Corporation, or for such other purposes as the directors think conducive to the interests of the Corporation, and the directors may

modify or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created.

ARTICLE IX - NOTICES

Section 1. Form of Notices. Whenever, under the provisions of these Bylaws, notice is required to be given to any director, officer or shareholder, it shall not be construed to mean personal notice, but such notice may be given in writing, by mail, by depositing the same in the United States Mail, in a postpaid sealed wrapper, addressed to such director, officer or shareholder at such address as appears on the books of the Corporation, or, in default of other address, to such director, officer or shareholder at the general post office in the city where the Corporation's principal office is located, and such notice shall be deemed to be given at the time when the same shall be thus mailed.

Section 2. Waiver of Notice. Any shareholder, director or officer may waive an notice required to be given under these Bylaws by a written waiver signed by the person, or persons, entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, and such waiver shall be deemed equivalent to the actual giving of such notice.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Who May Amend. These Bylaws may be amended, altered, changed or repealed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares issued and outstanding, and entitled to vote thereat, at any regular or special meeting of the shareholders if notice of the proposed amendment, alteration, change or repeal be contained in the notice of the meeting, or by the affirmative vote of the majority of the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors; provided, however, that the Board of Directors shall have no power to adopt, amend or alter any Bylaws fixing their number, qualifications, classifications, term of office or the right of the shareholders to remove them from office.

ARTICLE XI - INDEMNIFICATION

Section 1. Indemnification: Actions Other Than by the Corporation. The Corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding, if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceedings by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person

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did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

Section 2. Indemnification: Actions by the Corporation. The Corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation and expect that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the Corporation, unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonable entitled to indemnify for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

Section 3. Right to Indemnification. To the extent that any present or former director, officer and employee and any person who is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer or employee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, or any agent of the Corporation or any person who is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as an agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture,

trust or other enterprise, has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article XI, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, he shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith.

Section 4. Authorization of Indemnification. Any indemnification under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article XI (unless ordered by a court) shall be made by the Corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee or agent is proper in the circumstances because he has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Section 1 and 2 of this Article XI. Such determination shall be made: by the Board of Directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to such action, suit or proceeding; or if such quorum is not obtainable, or, even if obtainable a quorum of disinterested directors so directs, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion; or by the shareholders.

Section 5. Advance Indemnification. Expenses incurred by an officer or director in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding may be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized by the Board of Directors in the specific case upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be determined that he is entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized in this Article XI. Such expenses incurred by other employees and agents may be so paid upon such terms and conditions, if any, as the Board of Directors deems appropriate.

Section 6. Non-Exclusive Indemnification. The indemnification provided by this Article XI shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office,

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and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

Section 7. Insurance. The Corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this Article XI.

Section 8. Constituent Corporation. For the purposes of this Article, references to "the Corporation" include all constituent corporations absorbed in a consolidation or merger as well as the resulting or surviving corporation so that any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of such a constituent corporation or is or was serving at the request of such constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise shall stand in the same position under the provisions of this Article XI with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation in the same capacity.

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY

The undersigned, being the duly elected and acting Secretary of the Corporation, hereby certifies that the foregoing Bylaws, after having been read section by section, were approved by the directors of this Corporation at its first meeting of directors.

Dated this ____ of February, 2000.

/s/ Diane Golightly

Diane Golightly, Secretary

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CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

We hereby consent to the use in the Form 10-SB Registration Statement of Tulvine Systems, Inc. our report as of January 31, 2000 dated February 8, 2000 relating to the financial statement of Tulvine Systems, Inc. which appears in such Form 10-SB.

Stephen P. Higgins
Certified Public Accountant

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