

**MODOC TRIBE
BUSINESS CORPORATION ORDINANCE**

**SECTION 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 1.1 Citation.
Section 1.2 Definitions.

11 Citation. This Ordinance shall be known as the Modoc Nation Business Corporation Ordinance.

12 Definitions. For the purpose of this Ordinance, unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the words, terms and phrases defined in this Section have the meanings given to them.

1.2.1 Acquiring corporation. “Acquiring corporation” means the tribal or foreign corporation that acquired the shares of a corporation in an exchange.

1.2.2 Address. “Address” means mailing address, including a zip code. In the case of a registered office or principal executive office, the term means the mailing address and the actual office location which shall not be a post office box.

1.2.3 Articles. “Articles” means, in the case of a corporation incorporated under or governed by this Ordinance, of incorporation, articles of amendment, a resolution of election to become governed by this Ordinance, a statement of change of registered office, registered agent, or name of registered agent, a statement establishing or fixing the rights and preferences of a class or series of shares, a statement that each guarantor member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the corporation in the event of a winding up, a statement of cancellation of authorized shares, articles of merger, articles of abandonment, and articles of dissolution. In the case of a foreign corporation, the term includes all documents served using a similar function required to be filed with the Tribal Secretary or other officer of the Tribe.

1.2.4 Board. “Board” means the board of directors of a corporation.

1.2.5 Certificated Security. “Certificated Security” means a security that is represented by a certificate.

1.2.6 Class. “Class,” when used with reference to shares, means a category of shares that differs in designation or one or more rights or preferences from another category of shares of the corporation.

1.2.7 Closely held corporation. “Closely held corporation” means a corporation, which is a company limited by shares that does not have more than 35 shareholders.

1.2.8 Constituent corporation. “Constituent corporation” means a tribal or foreign corporation that is a party to a merger or exchange.

1.2.9 Corporation. “Corporation” means, depending on the context, a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee, organized for profit or charitable purpose and incorporated under or governed by this Ordinance, but shall exclude a foreign corporation.

1.2.10 Director. “Director” means a member of the board.

1.2.11 Distribution. “Distribution” means a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property, other than its own shares, with or without consideration or an incurrence or issuance of indebtedness, by a corporation to any of its shareholders in respect of its shares. A distribution may be in the form of a dividend or a distribution in liquidation, or as consideration for the purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of its shares, or otherwise.

1.2.12 Elected Council. “Elected Council” shall mean the Elected Council of the Modoc Nation.

1.2.13 Filed with the Tribal Secretary. “Filed with the Tribal Secretary” means that an original of a document meeting the applicable requirements of this Ordinance, signed and accompanied by a filing fee of \$15.00, has been delivered to the Tribal Secretary of the Tribe within the Jurisdiction of the Tribe. The Tribal Secretary, or Business Registrar, shall endorse on the original the word “Filed” and the month, day, year, and time of filing, record the document in the office of the Tribal Secretary, and return the document to the person who delivered it for filing.

1.2.14 Foreign corporation. “Foreign corporation” means a corporation organized for profit that is incorporated under laws other than the laws of the Tribe.

1.2.15 Good faith. “Good faith” means honesty in fact in the conduct of the act or transaction concerned.

1.2.16 Guarantor Member. “Guarantor member” means a person registered on the books or records of a company limited by guarantee or its transfer agent or registrar as the member guaranteeing to contribute a certain sum of money to the assets of such company limited by guarantee upon the winding up of the corporation.

1.2.17 Intentionally. “Intentionally” means that the person referred to either has a purpose to do or fails to do the act or cause the result specified or believes that the act or failure to act, if successful, will cause that result. A person “intentionally” violates a law if the person intentionally does the act or causes the result prohibited by the law, or if the person intentionally fails to do the act or cause the result required by the law, even though the person may not know of the existence or constitutionality of the law or the scope or meaning of the terms used in the law.

1.2.18 Judicial Department. “Judicial Department” means the Judicial Department of the Tribe created pursuant to the Tribe’s Constitution.

1.2.19 Judicial Department. “Judicial Department” means the judicial or administrative tribunal established or authorized by the Modoc Nation Judicial Department, in accordance with the Constitution of the Modoc Nation, to hear and resolve legal disputes associated with this Ordinance.

1.2.20 Know; knowledge. A person “knows” or has “knowledge” of a fact when the person has actual knowledge of it. A person does not “know” or “have knowledge” of a fact merely because the person has reason to know of the fact.

1.2.21 Legal representative. “Legal representative” means a person empowered to act for another person, including, but not limited to, an agent, officer, partner, or associate of, an organization; a trustee of a trust; a personal representative; an executor of a will; an administrator of an estate; a trustee in bankruptcy; and a receiver, guardian, custodian, or conservator of the person or estate of a person.

1.2.22 Notice. “Notice” is given by a shareholder or guarantor member of a corporation to the corporation or an officer of the corporation when in writing and mailed or delivered to the corporation or the officer at the registered office or principal executive office of the corporation. In all other cases, “notice” is given to a person when mailed to the person at an address designated by the person or at the last known address of the person, or when communicated to the person orally, or when handed to the person, or when left at the office of the person with a clerk or other person in charge of the office, or if there is no one in charge, when left in a conspicuous place in the office, or if the office is closed or the person to be notified has no office, when left at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the person with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. Notice by mail is given when deposited in the United States mail with sufficient postage affixed. Notice is deemed received when it is given.

1.2.23 Officer. “Officer” means a person elected, appointed, or otherwise designated as an officer by the board, and any other person deemed elected as an officer pursuant to Section 7.5.

1.2.24 Organization. “Organization” means a tribal or foreign corporation, whether a company limited by shares or a company limited by guarantee, foreign limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, association, business trust, estate, trust, enterprise, and any other legal or commercial entity.

1.2.25 Outstanding shares. “Outstanding shares” means all shares duly issued and not reacquired by a corporation.

1.2.26 Parent. “Parent” of a specified corporation means a corporation that directly, or indirectly through related corporations, owns more than 50 percent of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote for directors of the specified corporation.

1.2.27 Person. “Person” includes a natural person and an entity.

1.2.28 Principal executive office. “Principal executive office” means an office where the elected or appointed chief executive officer of a corporation has an office. If the corporation has no elected or appointed chief executive officer, “principal executive office” means the registered office of the corporation.

1.2.29 Registered office. “Registered office” means the place designated in the articles of a corporation as the registered office of the corporation.

1.2.30 Related corporation. “Related corporation” of a specified corporation means a parent or subsidiary of the specified corporation or another subsidiary of a parent of the specified corporation.

1.2.31 Jurisdiction. “Jurisdiction” means all lands under the jurisdiction of the Tribe pursuant to the Constitution, including, without limitation, (i) all lands within the boundaries of the Tribe’s ancestral, historical, or present ownership, individual tribal member allotments, whether located on or off the jurisdiction, (ii) all lands held in trust by the United States of America for the benefit of the Tribe, and (iii) all lands held in trust by the Tribe.

1.2.32 Security. “Security” means any note; stock; treasury stock; bond; debenture; evidence of indebtedness; certificate of interest or participation in any profit sharing agreement; collateral trust certificate; pre-organization certificate or subscription; transferable shares; investment contract; investment metal contract or investment gem contract; voting trust certificate; certificate of deposit for a security; certificate of interest or participation in an oil, gas or mining right, title or lease or payments out of production under the right, title or lease; or in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as security, or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing. “Security” does not include any insurance or endowment policy or annuity contract under which an insurance company promises to pay money either in a lump sum or periodically for life or for some other specified period.

1.2.33 Series. “Series” means a category of shares, within a class of shares authorized or issued by a corporation by or pursuant to its articles, that have some of the same rights and preferences as other shares within the same class, but that differ in designation or one or more rights and preferences from another category of shares within that class.

1.2.34 Share. “Share” means one of the units, however designated, into which the shareholder’s proprietary interests in a corporation are divided.

1.2.35 Shareholder. “Shareholder” means a person registered on the books or records of a company limited by shares or its transfer agent or registrar as the owner of whole or fractional shares of the corporation.

1.2.36 Signed. “Signed” means that the signature of a person has been written on a document and, with respect to a document required by this Ordinance to be filed with the Tribal Secretary, or Business Registrar, means that the document has been signed by a person authorized to do so by this Ordinance, the articles or bylaws, or a resolution

approved by the affirmative vote of the required proportion or number of the directors or the holders of the required proportion or number of the voting power of the shares present and entitled to vote. A signature on a document not required by this Ordinance to be filed with the Tribal Secretary or Business Registrar may be a facsimile affixed, engraved, printed, placed, stamped with indelible ink, or in any other manner reproduced on the document.

1.2.37 Subsidiary. “Subsidiary” of a specified corporation means a corporation having more than 50 percent of the voting power of its shares entitled to vote for directors owned directly, or indirectly through related corporations, by the specified corporation.

1.2.38 Surviving corporation. “Surviving corporation” means the tribal or foreign corporation resulting from a merger.

1.2.39 Transaction Statement. “Transaction Statement” means an initial transaction statement which documents (a) the transfer of an Uncertificated Security from the issuer to a new registered owner and if the security has been transferred subject to a registered pledge, to the registered pledgee; or (b) the pledge of an Uncertificated Security; or (c) the release of a pledge of an Uncertificated Security. The written statement shall contain: a description of the issue of which the Uncertificated Security is a part; the number of shares transferred, pledged or released; the name and address of any taxpayer identification number of any new registered owner or registered pledge; the notation of any liens and restrictions of the issuer or adverse claims, or a statement indicating there are no such liens, restriction or adverse claims; and the date the transfer, pledge, or release was registered.

1.2.40 Tribal Corporation. “Tribal corporation” means a corporation that is incorporated under this Ordinance.

1.2.41 Tribal Council. “Tribal Council” means the Tribal Council of the Modoc Nation.

1.2.42 Tribal Secretary. “Tribal Secretary” means the Tribal Secretary/Treasurer of the Elected Council. The Tribal Secretary may delegate any responsibilities and/or duties designated under this Ordinance to an officer of the Tribe, within the Tribal Finance Department or any other tribal office, such as the Business Registrar, as determined by the Tribal Secretary.

1.2.43 Tribal Finance Officer. “Tribal Finance Officer” means the program director for the Modoc Nation’s Finance Office.

1.2.44 Tribe. “Tribe” or “Modoc” means the Modoc Nation.¹

¹ 25 U.S.C. §861a, 83 Fed. Reg. 4239 (Jan. 11, 2018). Also known as the Modoc Tribe, Modoc Tribal Nation, Captain Jack’s Band of Modocs, Modoc Indians in Oklahoma, and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma; to be distinguished from other groups and individuals promoting themselves as Modoc. The Modoc Nation, a federally recognized Indian tribe, is not affiliated with, in any way, the Klamath Tribes of Oregon.

1.2.45 Trust land. “Trust land” means (i) land held in trust by the United States government for the benefit of the Tribe, or (ii) land held in trust by the Tribe.

1.2.46 Uncertificated Security. “Uncertificated Security” or “Uncertificated Shares” means a security or shares that are not represented by a certificate.

1.2.47 Vote. “Vote” includes authorization by written action. Age to vote is 18.

1.2.48 Written action. “Written action” means a written document signed by all of the persons required to take the action described. The term also means the counterparts of a written document signed by any of the persons taking the action described. Each counterpart constitutes the action of the persons signing it, and all the counterparts, taken together, constitute one written action by all of the persons signing them.

**SECTION 2
APPLICATION**

2.1	Reservation of right.	2.4	Organized under Constitution and
2.2	Corporations wholly owned by Tribe.		Laws of Tribe.
2.3	Sovereign immunity of Tribe not waived.	2.5	Economic Substance

21 Reservation of right. The Tribe reserves the right to amend or repeal the provisions of this Ordinance. A corporation incorporated under or governed by this Ordinance is subject to this reserved right.

22 Corporations wholly owned by the Tribe. The provisions of Section 15.1 through Section 15.9 of this Ordinance shall apply to all corporations incorporated under this Ordinance and wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe and shall override any other provisions in this Ordinance to the contrary. In the case of Tribal corporations wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe, all provisions of this Ordinance are subject to the provisions of Section 15.1 through Section 15.9 of this Ordinance.

23 Sovereign immunity of the Tribe not waived. By the adoption of this Ordinance, the Tribe does not waive its sovereign immunity or consent to suit in any court, federal, tribal or state, and neither the adoption of this Ordinance, nor the incorporation of any corporation hereunder, shall be construed to be a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Tribe or a consent to suit against the Tribe in any such court.

24 Organized under Constitution and Laws of Tribe. All corporations incorporated pursuant to this Ordinance shall be considered organized under the Constitution and laws of the Tribe.

25 Economic Substance. For the purpose of meeting any economic substance test in relation to any activity of the corporation, so long as the registered office of the corporation is an address located within the Jurisdiction, all activities of the corporation, whether income generating or otherwise, shall be deemed to have taken place within the Jurisdiction regardless of the location of the principal executive office or administrative office.

**SECTION 3
INCORPORATION; ARTICLES**

Section 3.1	Purposes; Liability; Hybrid	Section 3.10	Procedure for amendment after issuance of shares.
Section 3.2	Incorporators.		
Section 3.3	Articles.	Section 3.11	Class or series voting on amendments.
Section 3.4	Corporate name.		
Section 3.5	Reserved name.	Section 3.12	Articles of amendment.
Section 3.6	Registered office; registered agent.	Section 3.13	Effect of amendment.
		Section 3.14	Filing articles.
Section 3.7	Change of registered office or registered agent; change of name of registered agent.	Section 3.15	Effective date of articles.
		Section 3.16	Presumption; certificate of incorporation.
Section 3.8	Amendment of articles.		
Section 3.9	Procedure for amendment before issuance of shares.		

31 Purposes; Liability; Hybrid.

3.1.1 Purposes. A corporation may be incorporated under this Ordinance for any business purpose or purposes, unless some other Ordinance of the Tribe requires incorporation for any of those purposes under a different law. Unless otherwise provided in its articles, a corporation has general business purposes.

3.1.2 Liability for debts, obligations or defaults. No shareholder, guarantor member, director, officer, agent or liquidator of a company shall be liable for any debt, obligation or default of the company unless it is proved that he did not act in good faith or unless it is specifically provided in this Ordinance or in any other law of the Tribe for the time being in force and except in so far as he may be liable for his own conduct or acts.

3.1.3 Liability of shareholders or guarantor members.

- a. The liability of shareholders of a corporation may, according to its articles, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by the them (in this Ordinance termed “a company limited by shares”); or
- b. The liability of guarantor members of a corporation may, according to its articles, be limited to such amount as the guarantor members may respectively undertake by the articles to contribute to the assets of the corporation in the event of its being wound up (in this Ordinance termed “a company limited by guarantee”).

3.1.4 Hybrid. Without affecting anything contained in this Ordinance, a corporation may be limited both by shares and by guarantee and any reference in this Ordinance, to a company limited by shares or to a company limited by guarantee

shall so far as appropriate include a corporation limited both by shares and by guarantee.

32 Incorporators. One or more persons of full age (18 years of age) may act as incorporators of a corporation by filing with the Tribal Secretary articles of incorporation for the corporation.

33 Articles.

3.3.1 Required provisions. The articles of incorporation shall contain:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The address of the registered office of the corporation and the name of its registered agent, if any, at that address;
- c. In the case of a company limited by shares, the aggregate number of shares that the corporation has authority to issue; if such shares are to consist of one class only, the par value of each of such shares, or a statement that all of such shares are without par value; or, if such shares are to be divided into classes, the number of shares of each class, and a statement of the par value of the shares of each such class or that such shares are to be without par value;
- d. In the case of a company limited by guarantee, a statement that each guarantor member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the corporation, in the event of a winding up during the time that he is a guarantor member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the corporation contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a guarantor member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the corporation and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amounts as may be required, not exceeding an amount to be specified therein;
- e. In the case of a company limited both by shares and by guarantee, the statements referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) above; and
- f. The name and address of each incorporator.

3.3.2 Provisions that may be modified only in articles. The following provisions govern a corporation unless modified in the articles:

- a. A corporation has general business purposes;
- b. A corporation has perpetual existence and certain powers;
- c. The power to adopt, amend, or repeal the bylaws is vested in the board;
- d. A corporation must allow cumulative voting for directors;
- e. The affirmative vote of a majority of directors present is required for an action of the board;
- f. A written action by the board taken without a meeting must be signed by all directors;
- g. The board may authorize the issuance of securities and rights to purchase securities;

- h. All shares are common shares entitled to vote and are of one class and one series;
- i. All shares have equal rights and preferences in all matters not otherwise provided for by the board;
- j. The board or the shareholders may issue shares for any consideration or for no consideration to effectuate share dividends or splits, divisions, or combinations, and determine the value of non-monetary consideration;
- k. Shares of a class or series must not be issued to holders of shares of another class or series to effectuate share dividends or splits, divisions, or combinations, unless authorized by a majority of the voting power of the shares of the same class or series as the shares to be issued;
- l. A corporation may issue rights to purchase securities whose terms, provisions, and conditions are fixed by the board;
- m. A shareholder has no preemptive rights, unless otherwise provided by the board;
- n. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares present and entitled to vote at a duly held meeting is required for an action of the shareholders, except where this Ordinance requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote;
- o. Shares of a corporation acquired by the corporation may be reissued;
- p. Each share has one vote unless otherwise provided in the terms of the share;
- q. A corporation may issue shares for a consideration less than the par value, if any, of the shares; and
- r. The board may effect share dividends, divisions, and combinations under certain circumstances without shareholder approval (Section 8.2).

3.3.3 Provisions that may be modified either in articles or in bylaws. The following provisions govern a corporation unless modified either in the articles or in the bylaws:

- a. Directors serve for an indefinite term that expires at the next regular meeting of shareholders (Section 6.4);
- b. The compensation of directors is fixed by the board (Section 6.6);
- c. A certain method must be used for removal of directors (Section 6.10);
- d. A certain method must be used for filling board vacancies (Section 6.11);
- e. If the board fails to select a place for a board meeting, it must be held at the principal executive office (section 6.12.1);
- f. The notice of a board meeting need not state the purpose of the meeting (section 6.12.3);
- g. A majority of the board is a quorum for a board meeting (Section 6.14);
- h. A committee shall consist of one or more persons, who need not be directors, appointed by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present (section 6.17.2);
- i. The board may establish a special litigation committee (Section 6.17);
- j. The chief executive officer and chief financial officer have specified duties, until the board determines otherwise (Section 7.2);
- k. Officers may delegate some or all of their duties and powers, if not prohibited by the board from doing so (Section 7.8);

- l. The board may establish Uncertificated Shares (section 8.6.7);
- m. Regular meetings of shareholders need not be held, unless demanded by shareholders holding at least ten percent of the voting power under certain conditions (Section 8.11);
- n. In all instances where a specific minimum notice period has not otherwise been fixed by law, not less than ten days' notice is required for a meeting of shareholders (section 8.13.2);
- o. The number of shares required for a quorum at a shareholders meeting is a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting (Section 8.17);
- p. The board may fix a date up to 60 days before the date of a shareholders meeting as the date for the determination of the holders of shares entitled to notice of and entitled to vote at the meeting (section 8.18.1);
- q. Indemnification of certain persons is required (Section 9.3); and
- r. The board may authorize, and the corporation may make, distributions not prohibited, limited, or restricted by an agreement (section 9.4.1).

3.3.4 Optional provisions specific subjects. The following provisions relating to the management of the business or the regulation of the affairs of a corporation may be included either in the articles or, except for naming members of the first board, fixing a greater than majority director or shareholder vote, or giving or prescribing the manner of giving voting rights to persons other than shareholders otherwise than pursuant to the articles, or eliminating or limiting a director's personal liability, in the bylaws:

- a. The members of the first board may be named in the articles (section 6.1.1);
- b. A manner for increasing or decreasing the number of directors may be provided (Section 6.2);
- c. Additional qualifications for directors may be imposed (Section 6.3);
- d. Directors may be classified (Section 6.7);
- e. The day or date, time, and place of board meetings may be fixed (Section 6.12.1);
- f. Absent directors may be permitted to give written consent or opposition to a proposal (Section 6.13);
- g. A larger than majority vote may be required for board action (Section 6.15);
- h. Authority to sign and deliver certain documents may be delegated to an officer or agent of the corporation other than the chief executive officer (Section 7.2.2);
- i. Additional officers may be designated (Section 7.3);
- j. Additional powers, rights, duties, and responsibilities may be given to officers (Section 7.4);
- k. A method for filling vacant offices may be specified (Section 7.7.3);
- l. A certain officer or agent may be authorized to sign share certificates (Section 8.6.2);
- m. The transfer or registration of transfer of securities may be restricted (Section 8.10);
- n. The day or date, time, and place of regular shareholder meetings may be fixed (Section 8.11.3);

- o. Certain persons may be authorized to call special meetings of shareholders (Section 8.12.1);
- p. Notices of shareholder meetings may be required to contain certain information (Section 8.13.3);
- q. A larger than majority vote may be required for shareholder action (Section 8.15);
- r. Voting rights may be granted in or pursuant to the articles to persons who are not shareholders (Section 8.18.4);
- s. Corporate actions giving rise to dissenter rights may be designated (Section 8.27.1);
- t. The rights and priorities of persons to receive distributions may be established (Section 9.4); and
- u. A director's personal liability to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director may be eliminated or limited in the articles (Section 6.18.5).

3.3.5 Optional provisions: generally. The articles may contain other provisions not inconsistent with law relating to the management of the business or the regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

3.3.6 Powers need not be stated. It is not necessary to set forth in the articles any of the corporate powers granted by this Ordinance.

34 Corporate name.

3.4.1 Requirements; prohibitions. The corporate name:

- a. Shall be in the Modoc or English language or in any other language expressed in English letters or characters;
- b. Shall contain the word "corporation," "incorporated," or "limited," or shall contain an abbreviation of one or more of these words, or the word "company" or the abbreviation "Co." if that word or abbreviation is not immediately preceded by the word "and" or the character "&"
- c. Shall not contain a word or phrase that indicates or implies that it is incorporated for a purpose other than a legal business purpose;
- d. Shall be distinguishable upon the records in the office of the Tribal Secretary from the name of a tribal corporation or other legal entity, whether tribal or foreign, authorized or registered to do business in the Jurisdiction or, whether or not authorized or registered to do business in the Jurisdiction is well known, whether profit or nonprofit, or a name the right to which is, at the time of incorporation, reserved or provided for in Section 3.5, unless there is filed with the articles one of the following:
 - i The written consent of the tribal corporation or other legal entity authorized or registered to do business in the Jurisdiction or the holder of a reserved name or a name filed by or registered with the Tribal Secretary having a name that is not distinguishable;
 - ii A certified copy of a final decree of the Judicial Department establishing the prior right of the applicant to the use of the name

in the Jurisdiction, or establishing that the corporation or other legal entity with the name that is not distinguishable has been incorporated or on file with the Tribal Secretary for at least three years prior thereto, and has been totally inactive, provided notice of a hearing on the matter has been given to such corporation or entity, if possible.

3.4.2 Names continued. Section 3.4.1, paragraph (d) does not affect the right of a tribal corporation existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in the Jurisdiction on that date to continue the use of its name.

3.4.3 Determination. The Tribal Secretary shall determine whether a name is distinguishable from another name for purposes of this Section and Section 3.5.

3.4.4 Other laws affectingly use of names. This Section and Section 3.5 do not abrogate or limit any law of unfair competition or unfair practices, nor any Trademark Ordinance, nor the laws of the United States with respect to the right to acquire and protect copyrights, trade names, trademarks, service names, service marks, or other rights to the exclusive use of names or symbols, nor derogate the common law or the principles of equity.

3.4.5 Use of name by successor corporation. A corporation that is merged with another tribal or foreign corporation, or that is incorporated by the reorganization of one or more tribal or foreign corporations, or that acquires by sale, lease, or other disposition to or exchange with a tribal corporation all or substantially all of the assets of another tribal or foreign corporation including its name, may have the same name as that used on the Jurisdiction by any of the other corporations, if the other corporation was incorporated under the laws of the Tribe, or is authorized to transact business in the Jurisdiction.

3.4.6 Injunction. The use of a name by a corporation in violation of this Section does not affect or vitiate its corporate existence, but the Judicial Department may, upon application of the Tribe or of a person interested or affected, enjoin the corporation from doing business under a name assumed in violation of this Section, although its articles may have been filed with the Tribal Secretary and a certificate of incorporation issued.

35 Reserved name.

3.5.1 Who may reserve. The exclusive right to the use of a corporate name otherwise permitted by Section 3.4 may be reserved by:

- a. A person doing business in the Jurisdiction under that name;
- b. A person intending to incorporate under this Ordinance;
- c. A tribal corporation intending to change its name;
- d. A foreign corporation intending to make application for a certificate of authority to transact business in the Jurisdiction;
- e. A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in the Jurisdiction and intending to change its name;

- f. A person intending to incorporate a foreign corporation and intending to have the foreign corporation make application for a certificate of authority to transact business in the Jurisdiction; or
- g. A foreign corporation doing business under that name or a name deceptively similar to that name in one or more states of the United States and not described in paragraph (d), (e), or (f).

3.5.2 Method of reservation. The reservation shall be made by filing with the Tribal Secretary a request that the name be reserved. If the name is available for use by the applicant, the Tribal Secretary shall reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of 12 months. The reservation may be renewed for successive 12-month periods.

3.5.3 Transfer of reservation. The right to the exclusive use of a corporate name reserved pursuant to this Section may be transferred to another person by or on behalf of the applicant for whom the name was reserved by filing with the Tribal Secretary a notice of the transfer and specifying the name and address of the transferee.

36 Registered office; registered agent.

3.6.1 Registered office. Every corporation shall have and maintain in the Jurisdiction a registered office, which may, but need not be, the same as its place of business. Whenever the term “principal place of business” or the “principal executive office,” or other term of like import, is or has been used in a corporation’s certificate of incorporation or charter, or in any other document, or in any tribal ordinance, it shall be deemed to mean and refer to, unless the context indicates otherwise, the corporation’s registered office required by this Section; and it shall not be necessary for any corporation to amend its certificate of incorporation, charter, or any other document to comply with this Section.

3.6.2 Registered Agent. A corporation may designate in its articles an approved registered agent by the Tribe. The registered agent may be a natural person in the Jurisdiction, or an approved tribal corporation located in the Jurisdiction. Every registered agent shall:

- a. If an entity, maintain a business office in the Jurisdiction which is generally open, or if an individual, be generally present at a designated location in the Jurisdiction, at sufficiently frequent times to accept service of process and otherwise perform the functions of a registered agent; and
- b. Accept service of process and other communications directed to the corporations for which it serves as registered agent and forward the same to the corporation to which the service or communication is directed.

3.6.3 Communications Contact. Every corporation formed under this Ordinance shall provide to its registered agent and update from time to time as necessary the name, business address and business telephone number of a natural person who is an officer, director, employee, or designated agent of the corporation, who is then authorized to receive communications from the registered agent. Such person shall be deemed the communications contact for the corporation. Every registered agent shall retain (in paper

or electronic form) the above information concerning the current communications contact for each corporation for which he, she or it serves as a registered agent. If the corporation fails to provide the registered agent with a current communications contact, the registered agent may resign as the registered agent for such corporation.

3.6.4 Agent Listing. The Tribal Secretary is authorized to make a list of registered agents available to the public, and to establish such qualifications and issue such rules and regulations with respect to such listing as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate.

37 Change of registered office or registered agent; change of name of registered agent.

3.7.1 Statement. A corporation may change its registered office, designate or change its registered agent, or state a change in the name of its registered agent, by filing with the Tribal Secretary a statement containing:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. If the address of its registered office is to be changed, the new address of its registered office;
- c. If its registered agent is to be designated or changed, the name of its new registered agent;
- d. If the name of its registered agent is to be changed, the name of its registered agent as changed;
- e. A statement that the address of its registered office and the address of the office of its registered agent, as changed, will be identical; and
- f. A statement that the change of registered office or registered agent was authorized by resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present.

3.7.2 Resignation of agent. A registered agent of a corporation may resign by filing with the Tribal Secretary a signed written notice of resignation, including a statement that a signed copy of the notice has been given to the corporation at its principal executive office or to a legal representative of the corporation. The appointment of the agent terminates 30 days after the notice is filed with the Tribal Secretary.

3.7.3 Change of business address or name of agent. If the office address or name of a registered agent changes, the agent shall change the address of the registered office or the name of the registered agent, as the case may be, of each corporation represented by that agent by filing with the Tribal Secretary a statement as required in Section 3.7.1, except that it need be signed only by the registered agent, need not be responsive to paragraph (e) or (f), and must state that a copy of the statement has been mailed to each of those corporations or to the legal representative of each of those corporations.

38 Amendment of articles. The articles of a corporation may be amended at any time to include or modify any provision that is required or permitted to appear in the articles or to omit any provision not required to be included in the articles, except that when articles are amended to restate them, the name and address of each incorporator may be omitted. Unless otherwise provided in this Ordinance, the articles may be amended or modified only in accordance with Sections 3.9 to 3.12. An amendment which merely restates the then-existing articles of

incorporation, as amended, is not an amendment for the purposes of Section 6.8.2, or Section 8.5.9.

39 Procedure for amendment before issuance of shares. Before the issuance of shares by a corporation, or if the corporation is a company limited by guarantee, the articles may be amended pursuant to Section 5.1 by the incorporators or by the board. The articles may be amended by the board to change a statement pursuant to Section 8.1, subdivisions, establishing or fixing the rights and preferences of a class or series of shares before the issuance of any shares of that class or series.

3.10 Procedure for amendment after issuance of shares.

3.10.1 Manner of amendment. After the issuance of shares by the corporation, the articles may be amended in the manner set forth in this Section.

3.10.2 Submission to shareholders. A resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, or proposed by a shareholder or shareholders holding three percent or more of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote, that sets forth the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a vote at the next regular or special meeting of the shareholders of which notice has not yet been given but still can be timely given. Any number of amendments may be submitted to the shareholders and voted upon at one meeting, but the same or substantially the same amendment proposed by a shareholder or shareholders need not be submitted to the shareholders or be voted upon at more than one meeting during a 15-month period. The resolution may amend the articles in their entirety to restate and supersede the original articles and all amendments to them. The provisions of this subdivision regarding shareholder-proposed amendments do not apply to a corporation registered or reporting under the federal securities laws, to the extent that those provisions are in conflict with the federal securities laws or rules promulgated there under, in which case the federal securities laws or rules promulgated there under shall govern.

3.10.3 Notice. Written notice of the shareholders meeting setting forth the substance of the proposed amendment shall be given to each shareholder in the manner provided in Section 8.13 for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders.

3.10.4 Approval by shareholders.

- a. The proposed amendment is adopted when approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares present and entitled to vote, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) herein and Section 3.10.5.
- b. For a closely held corporation, if the articles provide for a specified proportion or number equal to or larger than the majority necessary to transact a specified type of business at a meeting, or if it is proposed to amend the articles to provide for a specified proportion or number equal to or larger than the majority necessary to transact a specified type of business at a meeting, the affirmative vote necessary to add the provision to, or to amend an existing provision in, the articles is the larger of:

- i. The specified proportion or number or, in the absence of a specific provision, the affirmative vote necessary to transact the type of business described in the proposed amendment at a meeting immediately before the effectiveness of the proposed amendment; or
 - ii. The specified proportion or number that would, upon effectiveness of the proposed amendment, be necessary to transact the specified type of business at a meeting.
- c. For corporations other than closely held corporations, if the articles provide for a larger proportion or number to transact a specified type of business at a meeting, the affirmative vote of that larger proportion or number is necessary to amend the articles to decrease the proportion or number necessary to transact the business.

3.10.5 Certain restatements. An amendment that merely restates the existing articles, as amended, may be authorized by a resolution approved by the board and may, but need not, be submitted to and approved by the shareholders as provided in Sections 3.10.2 to 3.10.4

3.11 Class or series voting on amendments. The holders of the outstanding shares of a class or series are entitled to vote as a class or series upon a proposed amendment, whether or not entitled to vote thereon by the provisions of the articles, if the amendment would:

3.11.1 Increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of the class or series;

3.11.2 Effect an exchange, reclassification, or cancellation of all or part of the shares of the class or series;

3.11.3 Effect an exchange, or create a right of exchange, of all or any part of the share of another class or series for the shares of the class or series;

3.11.4. Change the rights or preferences of the shares of the class or series;

3.11.5 Change the shares of the class or series, whether with or without par value, in the same or a different number of shares, either with or without par value, of the same or another class or series;

3.11.6 Create a new class or series of shares having rights and preferences prior and superior to the shares of that class or series, or increase the rights and preferences or the number of authorized shares, of a class or series having rights and preferences prior or superior to the shares of that class or series;

3.11.7 Divide the shares of the class into series and determine the designation of each series and the variations in the relative rights and preferences between the shares of each series, or authorize the board to do so;

3.11.8 Limit or deny any existing preemptive rights of the shares of the class or series; or

3.11.9 Cancel or otherwise affect distributions on the shares of the class or series that have accrued but have not been declared.

3.12 Articles of amendment. When an amendment has been adopted, articles of amendment shall be prepared that contain:

3.12.1 The name of the corporation;

3.12.2 The amendment adopted;

3.12.3 With respect to an amendment restating the articles, a statement that the amendment restating the articles correctly sets forth without change the corresponding provisions of the articles as previously amended if the amendment was approved only by the board;

3.12.4 If the amendment provides for but does not establish the manner for effecting an exchange, reclassification, division, combination, or cancellation of issued shares, a statement of the manner in which it will be effected; and

3.12.5 A statement that the amendment has been adopted pursuant to this Ordinance.

3.13 Effect of amendment.

3.13.1 Effect on cause of action. An amendment does not affect an existing cause of action in favor of or against the corporation, nor a pending suit to which the corporation is a party, nor the existing rights of persons other than shareholders.

3.13.2 Effect of change of name. If the corporate name is changed by the amendment, a suit brought by or against the corporation under its former name does not abate for that reason.

3.13.3 Effect of amendments restating articles. When effective under Section 3.15, an amendment restating the articles in their entirety supersedes the original articles and all amendments to the original articles.

3.14 Filing articles. Articles of incorporation and articles of amendment shall be filed with the Tribal Secretary.

3.15 Effective date of articles. Articles of incorporation are effective and corporate existence begins when the articles of incorporation are filed with the Tribal Secretary accompanied by a payment of \$75.00, which includes a \$60.00 incorporation fee in addition to the \$15.00 filing fee. Articles of amendment and articles of merger are effective when filed with the Tribal Secretary or at another time within 30 days after filing if the articles of amendment so provide. Articles of merger must be accompanied by a fee of \$75.00, which includes a \$60.00 merger fee in addition to the \$15.00 filing fee.

3.16 Presumption; certificate of incorporation. When the articles of incorporation have been filed with the Tribal Secretary and the required fee has been paid to the Tribal Secretary, it

is presumed that all conditions precedent required to be performed by the incorporators have been complied with and that the corporation has been incorporated, and the Tribal Secretary shall issue a certificate of incorporation to the corporation, but this presumption does not apply against the Tribe in a proceeding to cancel or revoke the certificate of incorporation or to compel the involuntary dissolution of the corporation.

**SECTION 4
POWERS**

Section 4.1	Powers.	Section 4.3	Effect of lack of power; ultra vires.
Section 4.2	Corporate seal.		.

4.1 Powers.

4.1.1 Generally, limitations. A corporation has the powers set forth in this Section, subject to any limitations provided in any other law of the Tribe or in its articles.

4.1.2 Duration. A corporation has perpetual duration.

4.1.3 Legal capacity. A corporation may sue and be sued, complain and defend and participate as a party or otherwise in any legal, administrative, or arbitration proceeding, in its corporate name.

4.1.4 Property ownership. A corporation may purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use, and otherwise deal in and with, real or personal property, or any interest therein, wherever situated.

4.1.5 Property disposition. A corporation may sell, convey, mortgage, create a security interest in, lease, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its real or personal property, or any interest therein, wherever situated.

4.1.6 Trading in securities; obligations. A corporation may purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, exchange, mortgage, lend, create a security interest in, or otherwise dispose of and otherwise use and deal in and with, securities or other interests in, or obligations of, a person or direct or indirect obligations of any tribal or foreign government or instrumentality thereof.

4.1.7 Contracts; mortgages. A corporation may make contracts and incur liabilities, borrow money, issue it securities, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage of or creation of a security interest in all or any of its property, franchises and income.

4.1.8 Investment. A corporation may invest and reinvest its funds.

4.1.9 Holding property as security. A corporation may take and hold real and personal property, whether or not a kind sold or otherwise dealt in by the corporation, as security for the payment of money loaned, advanced, or invested.

4.1.10 Location. A corporation may conduct its business, carry on its operations, have offices, and exercise the powers granted by this Ordinance anywhere in the universe.

4.1.11 Donations. A corporation may make donations, irrespective of corporate benefit, for the public welfare; for social, community, charitable, religious, educational, scientific, civic, literary, and for similar or related purposes.

4.1.12 Pensions; benefits. A corporation may pay pensions, retirement allowances, and compensation for past services to and for the benefit of, and establish, maintain, continue, and carry out, wholly or partially at the expense of the corporation employee or incentive benefit plans, trusts, and provisions to or for the benefit of, and or all of its and its related corporation officers, directors, employees, and agents and the families, dependents, and beneficiaries of any of them. It may indemnify and purchase and maintain insurance for and on behalf of a fiduciary of any of these employee benefit and incentive plans, trusts, and provisions.

4.1.13 Participating in management. A corporation may participate in any capacity in the promotion, organization, ownership, management, and operation of an organization or in any transaction, undertaking, or arrangement that the participating corporation would have power to conduct by itself, whether or not the participation involves sharing or delegation of control with or to others.

4.1.14 Insurance. A corporation may provide for its benefit life insurance and other insurance with respect to the services of any or all of its officers, directors, employees, and agents, or on the life of a shareholder for the purpose of acquiring at the death of the shareholder any or all shares in the corporation owned by the shareholder.

4.1.15 Corporate seal. A corporation may have, alter at pleasure, and use a corporate seal as provided in Section 4.2.

4.1.16 Bylaws. A corporation may adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws relating to the management of the business or the regulation of the affairs of the corporation as provided in Section 5.2.

4.1.17 Committees. A corporation may establish committees of the board of directors, elect or appoint persons to the committees, and define their duties as provided in Section 6.17 and fix their compensation.

4.1.18 Officers; employees; agents. A corporation may elect or appoint officers, employees, and agents of the corporation, and define their duties as provided in Sections 7.1 to 7.9 and fix their compensation.

4.1.19 Securities. A corporation may issue securities and rights to purchase securities as provided in Sections 4.1 to 4.9.

4.1.20 Loans; Guaranties; Sureties. A corporation may lend money to, guarantee an obligation of, become a surety for, or otherwise financially assist persons as provided in Section 9.1.

4.1.21 Advances. A corporation may make advances to its directors, officers and employees and those of its subsidiaries as provided in Section 9.2.

4.1.22 Indemnification. A corporation shall indemnify those persons identified in Section 9.4 against certain expenses and liabilities only as provided in Section 9.3 and may indemnify other persons.

4.1.23 Assumed names. A corporation may conduct all or part of its business under one or more assumed names, provided each assumed name is registered with the Tribal Secretary.

4.1.24 Other powers. A corporation may have and exercise all other powers necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the business purposes for which the corporation is incorporated.

4.1.25 Trust Land. Any corporation which holds an interest in trust land that is held (i) in trust by the United States government for the benefit of the Tribe, or (ii) (A) in trust by the Tribe pursuant to its obligations as trustee thereunder, and (B) where limitations were placed in the conveyance instrument pursuant to federal law restricting the alienation or encumbrance by the owner thereof, may not encumber that interest without the prior approval of the Elected Council and the appropriate official of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, if such federal approval is required by federal law.

4.1.26 Sovereign Immunity of the Tribe not waived. The consent to a suit by a corporation formed under this Ordinance shall in no way whatsoever be construed or deemed as (i) a waiver by the Tribe of its sovereign immunity, (ii) consent by the Tribe to suit in any court, federal, tribal or state, or (iii) a waiver of any of the rights, privileges and immunities of the Tribe.

4.2 Corporate seal.

4.2.1 Seal not required. A corporation may, but need not, have a corporate seal, and the use or nonuse of a corporate seal does not affect the validity, recordability, or enforceability of a document or act. If a corporation has a corporate seal, the use of the seal by the corporation on a document is not necessary.

4.2.2 Required words; use. If a corporation has a corporate seal, the seal may consist of a mechanical imprinting device, or a rubber stamp with a facsimile of the seal affixed thereon, or a facsimile or reproduction of either. The seal need include only the word "Seal" but it may also include a part or all of the name of the corporation and "Corporate Seal." If a corporate seal is used, it or a facsimile of it may be affixed, engraved, printed, placed, stamped with indelible ink, or in any other manner reproduced on any document.

4.3 Effect of lack of power; ultra vires. The doing, continuing, or performing by a corporation of an act, or an executed or wholly or partially executory contract, conveyance or transfer to or by the corporation, if otherwise lawful is not invalid because the corporation was without the power to do, continue, or perform the act, contract, conveyance, or transfer, unless the lack of power is established the Judicial Department:

4.3.1 In a proceeding by a shareholder against the corporation to enjoin the doing, continuing, or performing of the act, contract, conveyance, or transfer. If the unauthorized act, continuation, or performance sought to be enjoined is being, or to be, performed or made pursuant to a contract to which the corporation is a party, the Judicial Department may, if just and reasonable in the circumstances, set aside and enjoin the performance of the contract and in so doing may allow to the corporation or to the other parties to the contract compensation for the loss or damage sustained as a result of the action of the Judicial Department in setting aside and enjoining the performance of the contract;

4.3.2 In a proceeding by or in the name of the corporation, whether acting directly or through a legal representative, or through shareholders in a representative or derivative suit, against the incumbent or former officers or directors of the corporation for exceeding or otherwise violating their authority, or against a person having actual knowledge of the lack of power; or

4.3.3 In a proceeding by the Elected Council, as provided in Section 11.13, to dissolve the corporation, or in a proceeding by the Elected Council to enjoin the corporation from the transaction of unauthorized business.

**SECTION 5
ORGANIZATION; BYLAWS**

Section 5.1 Organization.

Section 5.2 Bylaws.

5.1 Organization.

5.1.1 Role of incorporators. If the first board is not named in the articles, the incorporators may elect the first board or may act as directors with all of the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of directors, until directors are elected or until shares are issued, whichever occurs first.

5.1.2 Meeting. After the issuance of the certificate of incorporation, the incorporators or the directors named in the articles shall either hold an organizational meeting at the call of a majority of the incorporators or of the directors named in the articles, or take written action, for the purposes of transacting business and taking actions necessary or appropriate to complete the organization of the corporation, including, without limitations amending the articles, electing directors, adopting bylaws, electing officers, adopting banking resolutions, authorizing or ratifying the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of suitable space, furniture, furnishings, supplies, and materials, approving a corporate seal, approving forms of certificates or Transaction Statements for shares of the corporation, adopting a fiscal year for the corporation, accepting subscriptions for and issuing shares of the corporation, and making any appropriate tax elections. If a meeting is held, the person or persons calling the meeting shall give at least three days' notice of the meeting to each incorporator or director named, stating the date, time, and place of the meeting.

5.2 Bylaws.

5.2.1 Generally. A corporation may, but need not, have bylaws. Bylaws may contain any provision relating to the management of the business or the regulation of the affairs of the corporation not inconsistent with law or the articles.

5.2.2 Power of board. Initial bylaws may be adopted pursuant to Section 5.1 by the incorporators or by the first board. Unless reserved by the articles to the shareholders, the power to adopt, amend, or repeal the bylaws is vested in the board. The power of the board is subject to the power of the shareholders, exercisable in the manner provided in Section 5.2.3, to adopt, amend, or repeal bylaws adopted, amended, or repealed by the board. After the adoption of the initial bylaws, the board shall not adopt, amend, or repeal a bylaw fixing a quorum for meetings of shareholders, prescribing procedures for removing directors or filling vacancies in the board, or fixing the number of directors or their classifications, qualifications, or terms of office, but may adopt or amend a bylaw to increase the number of directors.

5.2.3 Power of shareholders; procedure. If a shareholder or shareholders holding three percent or more of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote propose a resolution for

action by the shareholders to adopt, amend, or repeal bylaws adopted, amended, or repealed by the board and the resolution sets forth the provision or provisions proposed for adoption, amendment, or repeal the limitations and procedures for submitting, considering, and adopting the resolution are the same as provided in Sections 3.10.2 to 3.10.4, for amendment of the articles. The provisions of this subdivision regarding shareholder proposed amendments shall not apply to a corporation registered or reporting under the federal securities laws, to the extent that those provisions are in conflict with the federal securities laws or rules promulgated there under, in which case the federal securities laws or rules promulgated there under shall govern.

SECTION 6 BOARD

Section 6.1	Board.	Section 6.11	Vacancies.
Section 6.2	Number.	Section 6.12	Board meetings.
Section 6.3	Qualifications; election.	Section 6.13	Absent directors.
Section 6.4	Terms.	Section 6.14	Quorum.
Section 6.5	Acts not void or voidable.	Section 6.15	Act of the board.
Section 6.6	Compensation.	Section 6.16	Action without meeting.
Section 6.7	Classification of directors.	Section 6.17	Committees.
Section 6.8	Cumulative voting for directors.	Section 6.18	Standard of conduct.
Section 6.9	Resignation.	Section 6.19	Director conflicts of interest.
Section 6.10	Removal of directors.		

6.1 Board.

6.1.1 Board of Directors. The business and affairs of a corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a board of directors, subject to the provisions of Section 6.1.2 and Section 8.23. The members of the first board may (i) be named in the articles, (ii) elected by the incorporators pursuant to Section 5.1, (iii) elected by the shareholders, or (iv) appointed by the guarantor members.

6.1.2 Shareholder management. The holders of the shares entitled to vote for directors of the corporation may, by unanimous affirmative vote, take any action that this Ordinance requires or permits the board to take. As to an action taken by the shareholders in that manner:

- a. The directors have no duties, liabilities, or responsibilities as directors under this Ordinance with respect to or arising from the action;
- b. The shareholders collectively and individually have all of the duties, liabilities, and responsibilities of directors under this Ordinance with respect to and arising from the action;
- c. If the action relates to a matter required or permitted by this Ordinance or by any other law to be approved or adopted by the board, either with or without approval or adoption by the shareholders, the action is deemed to have been approved or adopted by the board; and
- d. A requirement that an instrument filed with a governmental agency contain a statement that the action has been approved and adopted by the board is satisfied by a statement that the shareholders have taken the action under this subdivision.

6.2 Number. The board shall consist of one or more directors. The number of directors shall be fixed by or in the manner provided in the articles or bylaws. The number of directors may be increased or, subject to Section 6.10, decreased at any time by amendment to or in the manner provided in the articles or bylaws.

6.3 Qualifications; election. A director may be a natural person or a company. The method of election and any additional qualifications for directors may be imposed by or in the manner provided in the articles or bylaws. A director need not be a member or a corporation of the Tribe unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws so prescribe.

6.4 Terms. Unless fixed terms are provided for in the articles or bylaws, a director serves for an indefinite term that expires at the next regular meeting of the shareholders. A fixed term of a director shall not exceed five years. A director holds office for the term for which the director was elected and until a successor is elected and has qualified, or until the earlier death, resignation, removal, or disqualification of the director.

6.5 Acts not void or voidable. The expiration of a director's term with or without the election of a qualified successor does not make prior or subsequent acts of the officers or the board void or voidable.

6.6 Compensation. Subject to any limitations in the articles or bylaws, the board may fix the compensation of directors.

6.7 Classification of directors. Directors may be divided into classes as provided in the articles or bylaws.

6.8 Cumulative voting for directors. Unless the articles provide that there shall be no cumulative voting, and except as provided in Section 6.10.5, each shareholder entitled to vote for directors has the right to cumulate those votes in the election of directors by giving written notice of intent to cumulate those votes to any officer of the corporation before the meeting, or to the presiding officer at the meeting at which the election is to occur at any time before the election of directors at the meeting, in which case:

- a. The presiding officer at the meeting shall announce, before the election of directors, that shareholders shall cumulate their votes; and
- b. Each shareholder shall cumulate those votes either by casting for one candidate the number of votes equal to the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of votes represented by the shares, or by distributing all of those votes on the same principle among any number of candidates.

6.8.1 Modification. No amendment to the articles or bylaws which has the effect of denying, limiting, or modifying the right to cumulative voting for directors provided in this Section shall be adopted if the votes of a proportion of the voting power sufficient to elect a director at an election of the entire board under cumulative voting, are cast against the amendment.

6.9 Resignation. A director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. The resignation is effective without acceptance when the notice is given to the corporation, unless a later effective time is specified in the notice.

6.10 Removal of directors.

6.10.1 Modification. The provisions of this Section apply unless modified by the articles, the bylaws, or an agreement described in Section 8.23.

6.10.2 Removal by directors. A director may be removed at any time, with or without cause if:

- a. The director was named by the board to fill a vacancy;
- b. The shareholders have not elected directors in the interval between the time of the appointment to fill a vacancy and the time of the removal; and
- c. A majority of the remaining directors present affirmatively vote to remove the director.

6.10.3 Removal by shareholders or guarantor members. If the corporation is a company limited by shares, one or more of the directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of the proportion or number of the voting power of the shares of the classes or series the director represents sufficient to elect them, except as provided in Section 6.10.4. If the corporation is a company limited by guarantee, one or more the directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the guarantor members in proportion to the amount of such guarantor members' respective guarantees.

6.10.4 Exception for corporation with cumulative voting. In a corporation having cumulative voting, unless the entire board is removed simultaneously, a director is not removed from the board if there are cast against removal of the director the votes of a proportion of the voting power sufficient to elect the director at an election of the entire board under cumulative voting.

6.10.5 Election of replacements. New directors may be elected at a meeting at which directors are removed. If the corporation allows cumulative voting and a shareholder notifies the presiding officer at any time prior to the election of new directors of intent to cumulate the votes of the shareholder, the presiding officer shall announce before the election that cumulative voting is in effect, and shareholders shall cumulate their votes as provided in Section 6.8.1, paragraph (b).

6.11 Vacancies. Unless different rules for filling vacancies are provided for in the articles or bylaws:

6.11.1 Vacancies on the board resulting from the death, resignation, removal, dissolution or disqualification of a director may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even though less than a quorum; and vacancies on the board resulting from newly created directorships may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors serving at the time of the increase; and each director elected under this Section to fill a vacancy holds office until a qualified successor is elected by the shareholders at the next regular or special meeting of the shareholders.

6.12 Board meetings.

6.12.1 Time; place. Meetings of the board may be held from time to time as provided in the articles or bylaws at any place within or without the Jurisdiction that the board may select or by any means described in Section 6.12.2. If the board fails to select a place for a meeting, the meeting shall be held at the principal executive office, unless the articles or bylaws provide otherwise. At least one meeting is required to be held annually within the Jurisdiction.

6.12.2 Electronic communications.

- a. A conference among directors by any means of communication through which the directors may simultaneously hear each other during the conference constitutes a board meeting, if the same notice is given of the conference as would be required by Section 6.12.3 for a meeting, and if the number of directors participating in the conference would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meetings participation in a meeting by that means constitutes presence in person at the meeting.
- b. A director may participate in a board meeting not described in paragraph (a) above by any means of communication through which the director, other directors so participating, and all directors physically present at the meeting may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes presence in person at the meeting.

6.12.3 Call, meetings notice. Unless the articles or bylaws provide for a different time period, a director may call a board meeting by giving ten days' notice to all directors of the date, time, and place of the meeting. The notice need not state the purpose of the meeting unless the articles or bylaws require it.

6.12.4 Previously scheduled meetings. If the day or date, time, and place of a board meeting have been provided in the articles or bylaws, or announced at a previous meeting of the board, no notice is required. Notice of adjourned meeting may not be given other than by announcement at the meeting at which adjournment is taken.

6.12.5 Waiver of notice. A director may waive notice of a meeting of the board. A waiver of notice by a director entitled to notice is effective whether given before, at, or after the meeting, and whether given in writing, orally, or by attendance. Attendance by a director at a meeting is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the director objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened and does not participate thereafter in the meeting.

6.13 Absent directors. If the articles or bylaws so provide, a director may give advance written consent or opposition to a proposal to be acted on a board meeting. If the director is not present at the meeting, consent or opposition to a proposal does not constitute presence for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum, but consent or opposition shall be counted as

a vote in favor of or against the proposal and shall be entered in the minutes or other record of action at the meeting, if the proposal acted on at the meeting is substantially the same or has substantially the same effect as the proposal to which the director has consented or objected.

6.14 Quorum. A majority, or a larger or smaller proportion or number provided in the articles or bylaws, of the directors currently holding office is a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the directors present may adjourn a meeting from time to time until a quorum is present. If a quorum is present when a duly called or held meeting is convened, the directors present may continue to transact business until adjournment, even though the withdrawal of a number of directors originally present leaves less than the proportion or number otherwise required for a quorum.

6.15 Act of the board. The board shall take action by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors present at a duly held meeting, except where this Ordinance or the articles require the affirmative vote of a larger proportion or number. If the articles require a larger proportion or number than is required by this Ordinance for a particular action, the articles shall control.

6.16 Action without meeting.

6.16.1 Method. An action required or permitted to be taken at a board meeting may be taken by written action signed by all of the directors. If the articles so provide, any action, other than an action requiring shareholder approval, may be taken by written action signed by the number of directors that would be required to take the same action at a meeting of the board at which all directors were present.

6.16.2 Effective time. The written action is effective when signed by the required number of directors, unless a different effective time is provided in the written action.

6.16.3 Notice; liability. When written action is permitted to be taken by less than all directors, all directors shall be notified immediately of its text and effective date. Failure to provide the notice does not invalidate the written action. A director who does not sign or consent to the written action has no liability for the action or actions taken thereby.

6.17 Committees.

6.17.1 Generally. A resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the board may establish committees having the authority of the board in the management of the business of the corporation only to the extent provided in the resolution. Committees may include a special litigation committee consisting of one or more independent directors or other independent persons to consider legal rights or remedies of the corporation and whether those rights and remedies should be pursued. Committees other than special litigation committees are subject at all times to the direction and control of the board.

6.17.2 Membership. Committee members shall be natural persons. Unless the articles or bylaws provide for a different membership or manner of appointment, a committee shall

consist of one or more persons, who need not be directors, appointed by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present.

6.17.3 Procedure. Sections 6.12 to 6.16 apply to committees and members of committees to the same extent as those sections apply to the board and directors.

6.17.4 Minutes. Minutes, if any, of committee meetings shall be made available upon request to members of the committee and to any director.

6.17.5 Standard of conduct. The establishment of, delegation of authority to, and action by a committee does not alone constitute compliance by a director with the standard of conduct set forth in Section 6.18.

6.17.6 Committee members deemed directors. Committee members are deemed to be directors for purposes of Sections 6.18, 6.19, and 9.3.

6.18 Standard of conduct.

6.18.1 Standard; liability. A director shall discharge the duties of the position of director in good faith, in a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation, and with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances. A person who so performs those duties is not liable by reason of being or having been a director of the corporation.

6.18.2 Reliance. A director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, in each case prepared or presented by:

- a. One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the director reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented;
- b. Counsel, public accountants, or other persons as to matters that the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or
- c. A committee of the board upon which the director does not serve, duly established in accordance with Section 6.9, as to matters within its designated authority, if the director reasonably believes the committee to merit confidence.

6.18.3 Unwarranted Reliance. Section 6.18.2 paragraph (a) does not apply to a director who has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes the reliance otherwise permitted by paragraph (a) unwarranted.

6.18.4 Presumption of assent; dissent. A director who is present at a meeting of the board when an action is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present is presumed to have assented to the action approved, unless the director:

- a. Objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened and does not participate thereafter in the meeting, in which case the director shall not be considered to be present at the meeting for any purpose of this Ordinance;
- b. Votes against the action at the meeting; or
- c. Is prohibited by Section 6.19 from voting on the action.

6.18.5 Elimination or limitation of liability. A director's personal liability to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director may be eliminated or limited in the articles. The articles shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director:

- a. For any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders;
- b. For acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- c. Under Section 9.7;
- d. For any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit; or
- e. For any act or omission occurring prior to the date when the provision in the articles eliminating or limiting liability becomes effective.

6.19 Director conflicts of interest.

6.19.1 Conflict; procedure when conflict arises. A contract or other transaction between a corporation and one or more of its directors, or between a corporation and an organization in or of which one or more of its directors are directors, officers, or legal representatives or have a material financial interest, is not void or voidable because the director or directors or the other organizations are parties or because the director or directors are present at the meeting of the shareholders or the board or a committee at which the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified, if:

- a. The contract or transaction was, and the person asserting the validity of the contract or transaction sustains the burden of establishing, that the contract or transaction was, fair and reasonable as to the corporation at the time it was authorized, approved, or ratified;
- b. The material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director or directors' interest are fully disclosed or known to the shareholders and the contract or transaction is approved in good faith by 1) the holders of two-thirds of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote which are owned by persons other than the interested director or directors, or 2) the unanimous affirmative vote of the holders of all outstanding shares, whether or not entitled to vote;
- c. The material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director or directors' interest are fully disclosed or known to the board or a committee, and the board or committee authorizes, approves, or ratifies

the contract or transaction in good faith by a majority of the board or committee, but the interested director or directors shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum and shall not vote; or

- d. The contract or transaction is a distribution described in Section 9.4.1, or merger or exchange described in Sections 10.1.1, or 10.1.2.

6.19.2 Material financial interest. For purposes of this Section:

- a. A director does not have a material financial interest in a resolution fixing the compensation of the director or fixing, the compensation of another director as a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, even though the first director is also receiving compensation from the corporation; and
- b. A director has a material financial interest in each organization in which the director, or the spouse, parents, children and spouses of children, brothers and sisters and spouses of brothers and sisters of the director, or any combination of them have a material financial interest.

6.19.3 Compensation agreements. During any tender offer or request or invitation for tenders of any class or series of shares of a publicly held corporation, other than an offer, request, or invitation by the publicly held corporation, the publicly held corporation shall not enter into or amend, directly or indirectly, agreements containing provisions, whether or not dependent on the occurrence of any event or contingency, that increase, directly or indirectly, the current or future compensation of any officer or director of the publicly held corporation. This subdivision does not prohibit routine increases in compensation, or other routine compensation agreements, undertaken in the ordinary course of the publicly held corporation's business.

SECTION 7 OFFICERS

Section 7.1	Required officers.	Section 7.6	Resignation; removal; vacancies.
Section 7.2	Appointment of officers.	Section 7.7	Delegation.
Section 7.3	Multiple offices.	Section 7.8	Standard of conduct.
Section 7.4	Officers deemed elected.		
Section 7.5	Contract rights.		

7.1 Required officers. A corporation shall have the officers described in its bylaws or appointed by the board in accordance with the bylaws.

7.2 Appointment of officers. The board may elect or appoint, at a manner set forth in the articles or bylaws or in a resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, any officers or agents the board deems necessary for the operation and management of the corporation, each of whom shall have the powers, rights, duties, responsibilities, and terms in office provided for in the articles or bylaws or determined by the board. The bylaws or the board shall assign to one of the officers responsibility for preparing the minutes of the directors' and shareholders' meetings and for authenticating records of the corporation required to be kept pursuant to Section 8.24 hereof.

7.3 Multiple offices. Any number of offices or functions of those offices may be held or exercised by the same person. If a document must be signed by persons holding different offices or functions and a person holds or exercises more than one of those offices or functions, that person may sign the document in more than one capacity, but only if the document indicates each capacity in which the person signs.

7.4 Officers deemed elected. In the absence of an election or appointment of officers by the board, the person or persons exercising the principal functions of the president, chief executive officer, treasurer or chief financial officer are deemed to have been elected to those offices, except for the purpose of determining the location of the principal executive office, which in that case is the registered office of the corporation.

7.5 Contract rights. The election or appointment of a person as an officer or agent does not, of itself, create contract rights. A corporation may enter into a contract with an officer or agent for a period of time if, in the board's judgment, the contract would be in the best interests of the corporation. The fact that the contract may be for a term longer than the terms of the directors who authorized or approved the contract does not make the contract void or voidable.

7.6 Resignation; removal; vacancies.

7.6.1 Resignation. An officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. The resignation is effective without acceptance when the notice is given to the corporation, unless a later effective date is specified in the notice.

7.62 **Removal.** An officer may be removed at any time, with or without cause by a resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, subject to the provisions of a shareholder control agreement. The removal is without prejudice to any contractual rights of the officer.

7.63 **Vacancy.** A vacancy in an office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification, or other cause may, or in the case of a vacancy in the office of chief executive officer or chief financial officer shall, be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the manner provided in the articles or bylaws, or determined by the board, or pursuant to Section 7.5.

7.7 Delegation. Unless prohibited by the articles or bylaws or by a resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors presents an officer elected or appointed by the board may, without the approval of the board, delegate some or all of the duties and powers of an office to other persons. An officer who delegates the duties or powers of office remains subject to the standard of conduct for an officer with respect to the discharge of all duties and powers so delegated.

7.8 Standard of conduct. An officer shall discharge the duties of an office in good faith, in a manner the officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation, and with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances. A person exercising the principal functions of an office or to whom some or all of the duties and powers of an office are delegated pursuant to Section 7.8 is deemed an officer for purposes of this Section and Sections 8.26 and 9.3.

**SECTION 8
SHARES; SHAREHOLDERS**

Section 8.1	Authorized shares.	Section 8.15	Act of the shareholders.
Section 8.2	Share dividends, divisions, and combinations.	Section 8.16	Action without a meeting.
Section 8.3	Subscriptions for shares.	Section 8.17	Quorum.
Section 8.4	Consideration for shares; value and payment; liability.	Section 8.18	Voting rights.
Section 8.5	Preemptive rights.	Section 8.19	Voting of shares by organizations and legal representatives.
Section 8.6	Share certificates, issuance and contents; Uncertificated Shares.	Section 8.20	Proxies.
Section 8.7	Lost share certificates; replacement.	Section 8.21	Voting trusts.
Section 8.8	Fractional shares.	Section 8.22	Shareholder voting agreements.
Section 8.9	Liability of subscribers and shareholders with respect to shares.	Section 8.23	Shareholder control agreements.
Section 8.10	Restriction on transfer or registration of securities.	Section 8.24	Books and records; inspection.
Section 8.11	Regular meetings of shareholders.	Section 8.25	Financial statements.
Section 8.12	Special meetings of shareholders.	Section 8.26	Equitable remedies.
Section 8.13	Notice.	Section 8.27	Rights of dissenting shareholders.
Section 8.14	Electronic communications.	Section 8.28	Procedures for asserting dissenter's rights.

8.1 Authorized shares.

8.1.1 Board may authorize. Subject to any restrictions in the articles, a corporation may issue securities and rights to purchase securities only when authorized by the board.

8.1.2 Terms of shares. All the shares of a corporation:

- a. Shall be of one class and one series, unless the articles establish, or authorize the board to establish, more than one class or series;
- b. Shall be common shares entitled to vote and shall have equal rights and preferences in all matters not otherwise provided for by the board, unless and to the extent that the articles have fixed the relative rights and preferences of different classes and series; and
- c. Shall have, unless a different par value is specified in the articles, a par value of one U.S. dollar or equal value of the Tribe's currency per share, solely for the purpose of a law, statute or rule imposing a tax or fee based upon the capitalization of a corporation and a par value fixed by the board for the purpose of a statute or rule requiring the shares of the corporation to have a par value.

8.1.3 Procedure for fixing terms.

- a. Subject to any restrictions in the articles, the power granted in Section 8.1.2 may lie exercised by a resolution or resolutions approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present establishing a class or series, setting forth the designation of the class or series, and fixing the relative rights and preferences of the class or series. Any of the rights and preferences of a class or series may be made, dependent upon facts ascertainable outside the articles, or outside the resolution or resolutions establishing the class or series, provided that the manner in which the facts operate upon the rights and preferences of the class or series is clearly and expressly set forth in the articles or in the resolution or resolutions establishing the class or series; and may incorporate by reference some or all of the terms of any agreements, contracts, or other arrangements entered into by the issuing corporation in connection with the establishment of the class or series if the corporation retains at its principal executive office a copy of the agreements, contacts or other arrangements or the portions incorporated by reference.
- b. A statement setting forth the name of the corporation and the text of the resolution and certifying the adoption of the resolution and the date of adoption shall be filed with the Tribal Secretary before the issuance of any shares for which the resolution creates rights or preferences not set forth in the articles; provided, however, where the shareholders have received notice of the creation of shares with rights or preferences not set forth in the articles before the issuance of the shares, the statement may be filed any time within one year after the issuance of the shares. The resolution is effective when the statement has been filed with the Tribal Secretary; or, if it is not required to be filed with the Tribal Secretary before the issuance of shares, on the date of its adoption by the directors.
- c. A statement filed with the Tribal Secretary in accordance with Section 8.1.3(c) is not considered an amendment of the articles for purposes of Sections 3.11 and 8.27.

8.1.4 Specific terms. Without limiting the authority granted in this Section, a corporation may issue shares of a class or series:

- a. Subject to the right of the corporation to redeem any of those shares at the price fixed for their redemption by the articles or by the board or at a price determined in the manner specified by the articles or by the board;
- b. Entitling the shareholders to cumulative, partially cumulative, or non-cumulative distributions in the amounts fixed by the articles or by the board or in amounts determined in the manner specified by the articles or by the board;
- c. Having preference over any class or series of shares for the payment of distributions of any kinds;

- d. Convertible into shares of any other class or any series of the same or another class on the terms fixed by the articles or by the board or on terms determined in the manner specified by the articles or by the board; or
- e. Having full, partial, or no voting rights, except as provided in Section 3.11.

8.2 Share dividends, divisions, and combinations.

8.2.1 Power to effect. A corporation may effect a share dividend or a division or combination of its shares as provided in this Section. As used in this Section, the terms “division” and “combination” means dividing or combining shares of any class or series, whether issued or unissued, into a greater or lesser number of shares of the same class or series.

8.2.2 When shareholder approval required; filing of articles of amendment. Articles of amendment must be adopted by the board and the shareholders tender Sections 3.10 and 3.11 to effect a division or combination if, as a result of the proposed division or combination:

- a. The rights or preferences of the holders of outstanding shares of any class or series will be adversely affected.
- b. The percentage of authorized shares remaining unissued after the division or combination will exceed the percentage of authorized shares that were unissued before the division or combination. For purposes of this Section, an increase or decrease in the relative voting right of the shares that are the subject of the division or combination that arises solely from the increase or decrease in the number of the shares outstanding is not an adverse effect on the outstanding shares of any class or series and any increase in the percentage of authorized shares remaining unissued arising solely from the elimination of fraction shares under Section 8.8 must be disregarded.
- c. If a division or combination is effected under this subdivision, articles of amendment must be prepared that contain the information required by Section 3.12.

8.2.3 By action of board alone; filing, of articles of amendment. Subject to the restrictions provided in Section 8.2.2 or any restrictions in the articles, a share dividend, division, or combination may be effected by action of the board alone, without the approval of shareholders under Sections 3.10 and 3.11. In effecting division or combination under this subdivision, the board may amend the articles to increase or decrease the par value of shares, increase or decrease the number of authorized shares, and make any other changes necessary or appropriate to assure that the rights or preferences of the holders of outstanding big shares of any class or series will not be adversely affected by the division or combination. If a division or combination that includes an amendment of the articles is effected under this subdivision, then articles of amendment must be prepared that contain the information required by Section 3.12 and a statement that the amendment will not adversely affect the rights or preferences of the

holders of outstanding shares of any class or series and will not result in the percentage of authorized shares that remains unissued after the division or combination exceeding the percentage of authorized shares that were unissued before the division or combination.

8.3 Subscriptions for shares.

8.3.1 Signed writing. A subscription for shares, whether made before or after the incorporation of a corporation, is not enforceable against the subscriber unless it is in writing and signed by the subscriber.

8.3.2 Irrevocable period. A subscription for shares is irrevocable for a period of six months, unless the subscription agreement provides for, or unless all of the subscribers consent to, an earlier revocation.

8.3.3 Payment; installments. A subscription for shares, whether made before or after the incorporation of a corporation, shall be paid in full at the time or times or in the installments, if any, specified in the subscription agreement. In the absence of a provision in the subscription agreement specifying the time at which the subscription is to be paid, the subscription shall be paid at the time or times determined by the board, but a call made by the board for payment on subscriptions shall be uniform for all shares of the same class or for all shares of the same series.

8.3.4 Method of collection; forfeiture; cancellation or sale for account of subscriber.

- a. Unless otherwise provided in the subscription agreement, in the event of default in the payment of an installment or call when due, the corporation may proceed to collect the amount due in the same manner as a debt due the corporation.
- b. If the amount due on a subscription for shares remains unpaid for a period of 20 days after written notice of demand for payment has been given to the delinquent subscriber, the shares subscribed for may be offered for sale by the corporation for a price in money equaling or exceeding the sum of the full balance owed by the delinquent subscriber plus the expenses incidental to the sale. If the shares subscribed for are sold pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation shall pay to the delinquent subscriber or to the delinquent subscriber's legal representative the lesser of (i) the excess of net proceeds realized by the corporation over the sum of the amount owed by the delinquent subscriber plus the expenses incidental to the sale, and (ii) the amount actually paid by the delinquent subscriber. If the shares subscribed for are not sold pursuant to this paragraph, the corporation may collect the amount due in the same manner as a debt due the corporation or cancel the subscription in accordance with paragraph (c).
- c. If the amount due on a subscription for shares remains unpaid for a period of 20 days after written notice of demand for payment has been given to the delinquent subscriber and the shares subscribed for by the delinquent subscriber have not been sold pursuant to paragraph (b), the corporation

may cancel the subscription, in which event the shares subscribed for must be restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares, the corporation may retain the portion of the subscription price actually paid that does not exceed ten percent of the subscription price, and the corporation shall refund to the delinquent subscriber or the delinquent subscriber's legal representative that portion of the subscription price actually paid which exceeds ten percent of the subscription price.

8.4 Consideration for shares; value and payment; liability.

8.4.1 Consideration; procedure. Subject to any restrictions in the articles:

- a Shares may be, issued for any consideration, including, without limitation money or other tangible or intangible property received by the corporation or to be received by the corporation under a written agreement, or services rendered to the corporation or to be rendered to the corporation under a written agreement, as authorized by resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, or approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares present, valuing all non-monetary consideration and establishing a price in money or other consideration, or a minimum price, or a general formula or method by which the price will be determined; and
- b. Upon authorization in accordance with Section 8.2, the corporation may, without any new or additional consideration, issue its own shares in exchange for or in conversion of its outstanding shares, or issue its own shares pro-rata to its shareholders or the shareholders of one or more classes or series, to effectuate share dividends, divisions, or combinations. No shares of a class or series, shares of which are then outstanding, shall be issued to the holders of shares of another class or series (except in exchange for or in conversion of outstanding shares of the other class or series), unless the issuance either is expressly provided for in the articles or is approved at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares of the same class or series as the shares to be issued.

8.4.2 Value; liability. The determinations of the board or the shareholders as to the amount or fair value or the fairness to the corporation of the consideration received or to be received by the corporation for its shares or the terms of payments, as well as the agreement to issue shares for that consideration, are presumed to be proper if they are made in good faith and on the basis of accounting methods, or a fair valuation or other method, reasonable in the circumstances, and unless otherwise required by the articles, the consideration may be less than the par value, if any, of the shares. Directors or shareholders who are present and entitled to vote, and who, intentionally or without reasonable investigation, fail to vote against approving, an issue of shares for a consideration that is unfair to the corporation, or overvalue property or services received or to be received by the corporation as consideration for shares issued, are jointly and

severally liable to the corporation for the benefit of the then-shareholders who did not consent to find are damaged by the action, to the extent of the damages of those shareholders. A director or shareholder against whom a claim is asserted pursuant to this subdivision, except in case of knowing participation in a deliberate fraud, is entitled to contribution on an equitable basis from other directors or shareholders who are liable under this section.

8.4.3 Payment; liability; contribution; statute of limitations.

- a. A corporation shall issue only shares that are nonassessable or that are assessable but are issued with the unanimous consent of the shareholders. “Nonassessable” shares are shares for which the agreed consideration has been fully paid, delivered, or rendered to the corporation. Consideration in the form of a promissory note, a check, or a written agreement to transfer property or render services to a corporation in the future is fully paid when the note, check, or written agreement is delivered to the corporation.
- b. If shares are issued in violation of paragraph (a), the following persons are jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the difference between the agreed consideration for the shares and the consideration actually received by the corporation:
 - i. A director or shareholder who was present and entitled to vote but who failed to vote against the issuance of the shares knowing of the violation;
 - ii. The person to whom the shares were issued; and
 - iii. A successor or transferee of the interest in the corporation of a person described in clause (i) or (ii), including a purchaser of shares, a subsequent assignee, successor, or transferee, a pledgee, a holder of any other security interest in the assets of the corporation or shares granted by the person described in clause (i) or (ii), or a legal representative of or for the person or estate of the person, which successor, transferee, purchaser, assignee, pledgee, holder, or representative acquired the interest knowing of the violation.
- c. A pledgee or holder of any other security interest in all or any shares that have been issued in violation of paragraph (a) is not liable under paragraph (a) if all those shares are surrendered to the corporation. The surrender does not impair any rights of the pledgee or holder of any other security interest against the pledgor or person granting the security interest.
- d. A pledgee, holder of any other security interest, or legal representative is liable under paragraph (b) only in that capacity. The liability of the person under paragraph (b) is limited to the assets held in that capacity for the person or estate of the person described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (b).
- e. Each person liable under paragraph (b) has a full right of contribution on an equitable basis from all other persons liable under paragraph (b) for the same transaction.

- f. An action shall not be maintained against a person under paragraph (b) unless commenced within two years from the date on which shares are issued in violation of paragraph (a).

8.5 Preemptive rights.

8.5.1 Presumption; modification. Unless denied or limited in the articles or by the board pursuant to Section 8.1.2, clause (b), a shareholder of a corporation has the preemptive rights provided in this Section.

8.5.2 Definition. A preemptive right is the right of a shareholder to acquire a certain fraction of the unissued securities or rights to purchase securities of a corporation before the corporation may offer them to other persons.

8.5.3 When right accrues. A shareholder has a preemptive right whenever the corporation proposes to issue new or additional shares or rights to purchase shares of the same series as the series held by the shareholder or, if a class of shares has no series, the same class as the class held by the shareholder, or new or additional securities other than shares, or rights to purchase securities other than shares, that are exchangeable for, convertible into, or carry a right to acquire new or additional shares of the same series as the series held by the shareholder or, if a class of shares has no series, the same class as the class held by the shareholder.

8.5.4 Exemptions. A shareholder does not have a preemptive right to acquire securities or rights to purchase securities that are:

- a. Issued for a consideration other than money;
- b. Issued pursuant to a plan of merger or exchange;
- c. Issued pursuant to an employee or incentive benefit plan approved at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote;
- d. Issued upon exercise of previously issued rights to purchase securities of the corporation;
- e. Issued pursuant to a public offering of the corporation's securities or rights to purchase securities. For purposes of this clause "public offering" means an offering of the corporation's securities or rights to purchase securities if the resale or other distribution of those securities or rights to purchase securities is not restricted by Tribal, state or federal securities laws; or
- f. Issued pursuant to a plan of reorganization approved by the court of Modoc Nation, pursuant to a law of this Tribe, or an applicable federal statute of the United States.

8.5.5 Fraction to be acquired. The fraction of the new issue that each shareholder may acquire by exercise of a preemptive right is the ratio that the number of shares of that class or series owned by the shareholder before the new issue bears to the total number of shares of that class or series issued and outstanding before the new issue.

8.5.6 Waiver. A shareholder may waive a preemptive right in writing. The waiver is binding upon the shareholder whether or not consideration has been given for the waiver. Unless otherwise provided in the waiver, a waiver of preemptive rights is effective only for the proposed issuance described in the waiver.

8.5.7 Notice. When proposing the issuance of securities with respect to which shareholders have preemptive rights under this Section, the board shall cause notice to be given to each shareholder entitled to preemptive rights. This notice shall be given at least ten days before the date by which the shareholder must exercise a preemptive right and shall contain:

- a. The number or amount of securities with respect to which the shareholder has a preemptive right, and the method used to determine that number or amount;
- b. The price and other terms and conditions upon which the shareholder may purchase them; and
- c. The time within which and the method by which the shareholder must exercise the right.

8.5.8 Issuance to others. Securities that are subject to preemptive rights but not acquired by shareholders in the exercise of those rights may, for a period not exceeding one year after the date fixed by the board for the exercise of those preemptive rights, be issued to persons the board determines, at a price not less than, and on terms no more favorable to the purchaser than, those offered to the shareholders. Securities that are not issued during that one-year period shall, at the expiration of the period, again become subject to preemptive rights of shareholders.

8.5.9 Modification. No amendment to the articles which has the effect of denying, limiting, or modifying the preemptive rights provided in this section shall be adopted if the votes of a proportion of the voting power sufficient to a director at an election of the entire board under cumulative voting are cast against the amendment.

8.6 Share certificates; issuance and contents; Uncertificated Shares.

8.6.1 Certificated; Uncertificated. The shares of a corporation shall be either Certificated Shares or Uncertificated. Each holder of Certificated Shares issued in accordance with Section 8.4.3 paragraph (a), is entitled to a certificate of shares.

8.6.2 Certificates; signature required. Certificates shall be signed by an agent or officer authorized by the articles or bylaws to sign share certificates or, in the absence of an authorization, by an officer.

8.6.3 Signature valid. If a person signs or has a facsimile signature placed upon a certificate while an officer, transfer agent, or registrar of a corporation, the certificate may be issued by the corporation, even if the person has ceased to have that capacity

before the certificate is issued, with the same effect as if the person had that capacity at the date of its issue.

8.6.4 Form of certificate. A certificate representing shares of a corporation shall contain on its face:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. A statement that the corporation is incorporated under the laws of the Modoc Nation;
- c. The name of the person to whom it is issued; and
- d. The number and class of shares, and the designation of the series, if any, that the certificate represents.

8.6.5 Limitations set forth. A certificate representing shares issued by a corporation authorized to issue shares of more than one class or series shall set forth upon the face or back of the certificate, or shall state that the corporation will furnish to an shareholder upon request and without charge, a full statement of the designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights of the shares of each class or series authorized to be issued, so far as they have been determined, and the authority of the board to determine the relative rights and preferences of subsequent classes or series.

8.6.6 Prima facie evidence. A certificate signed as provided in Section 8.6.2 is prima facie evidence of the ownership of the shares referred to in the certificate.

8.6.7 Uncertificated Shares. Unless Uncertificated Shares are prohibited by the articles or bylaws, a resolution approved by the, affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present may provide that some or all of any or all classes and series of its shares will be Uncertificated Shares. The resolution does not apply to shares represented by a certificate until the certificate is surrendered to the corporation. Within a reasonable time after issuance or transfer of Uncertificated Shares, the corporation shall send to the new shareholder the information required by this Section to be stated on certificates. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, the rights and obligations of the holders of Certificated and Uncertificated shares of the same class and series are identical.

8.7 Lost share certificates; replacement.

8.7.1 Issuance. A new share certificate may be issued to replace one that is alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed. The owner must (i) notify the issuer within a reasonable time after having notice of the loss and request a replacement before the issuer has notice that the security has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser; (ii) file with the issuer a sufficient indemnity bond; and (iii) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed by the issuer.

8.7.2 Not over issue. The issuance of a new certificate under this Section does not constitute an over issue of the shares it represents.

8.8 Fractional shares.

8.8.1 Issuance; alternative exchange. A corporation may issue fractions of a share originally or upon transfer. If it does not issue fractions of a share, it shall in connection with an original issuance of shares:

- a. Arrange for the disposition of fractional interests by those entitled to them;
- b. Pay in money the fair value of fractions of a share as of the time when persons entitled to receive the fractions are determined; or
- c. Issue scrip or warrants in registered or bearer form that entitle the holder to receive a certificate for a full share upon the surrender of the scrip or warrants aggregating a full share.

8.8.2 A corporation shall not pay money for fractional shares if that action would result in the cancellation of more than 20 percent of the outstanding shares of a class. A determination by the board of the fair value of fractions of a share is conclusive in the absence of fraud. A Certificated or Uncertificated security representing a fractional share does, but scrip or warrants do not unless they provide otherwise, entitle the shareholder to exercise voting rights or to receive distributions. The board may cause scrip or warrants to be issued subject to the condition that they become void if not exchanged for full shares before a specified date, or that the shares for which scrip or warrants are exchangeable may be sold by the corporation and the proceeds distributed to the holder of the scrip or warrants, or to any other condition or set of conditions the board may impose.

8.9 Liability of subscribers and shareholders with respect to shares. A subscriber for shares or a shareholder of a corporation is under no obligation to the corporation or its creditors with respect to the shares subscribed for or owned, except to pay to the corporation the full consideration for which the shares are issued or to be issued.

8.10 Restriction on transfer or registration of securities; Restriction on transfer or exchange of member guarantees.

8.10.1 How imposed. A restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of securities of a corporation may be imposed in the articles, in the bylaws, by a resolution adopted by the shareholders, or by an agreement among or other written action by a number of shareholders or holders of other securities or among them and the corporation. A restriction is not binding with respect to securities issued prior to the adoption of the restriction, unless the holders of those securities are parties to the agreement or voted in favor of the restriction.

8.10.2 Restrictions permitted. A written restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of securities of a corporation that is not manifestly unreasonable under the circumstances and is noted conspicuously on the face or back of the certificate or a Transaction Statement may be enforced against the holder or a successor or transferee of the holder, including a pledgee or a legal representative. Unless noted conspicuously on the face or back of the certificate or Transaction Statement, a restriction, even though permitted by this Section, is ineffective against a person without knowledge of the restriction. A restriction under this Section is deemed to be noted conspicuously and is

effective if the existence of the restriction is stated on the certificate and reference is made to a separate document creating or describing the restriction.

8.10.3 Restrictions on transfer, assumption or exchange of member guarantees. A restriction on the transfer, assumption or exchange of member guarantees in a corporation that is a company limited by guarantee may be imposed in the articles, in the bylaws, by a resolution adopted by the guarantor members, or by an agreement among or other written action by a number of guarantor members or among them and the corporation. A restriction is not binding with respect to member guarantees issued prior to the adoption of the restriction, unless the guarantor members of those member guarantees are parties to the agreement or voted in favor of the restriction.

8.11 Regular meetings of shareholders.

8.11.1 Frequency. Regular meetings of shareholders may be held on an annual or other less frequent periodic basis, but need not be held unless required by the articles or bylaws or by Section 8.11.2.

8.11.2 Demand by shareholder. If a regular meeting of shareholders has not been held during the immediately preceding 15 months, shareholders holding at least ten percent of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote may demand a regular meeting of shareholders by written notice of demand given to the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer of the corporation. Within 30 days after receipt of the demand by one of those officers, the board shall cause a regular meeting of shareholders to be called and held on notice no later than 90 days after receipt of the demand, all at the expense of the corporation. If the board fails to cause a regular meeting to be called and held as required by this subdivision, the shareholder or shareholders making the demand may call the regular meeting by giving notice as required by Section 8.13, all at the expense of the corporation.

8.11.3 Time; place. A regular meeting, if any, shall be held on the day or date and at the time and place fixed by, or in a manner authorized by, the articles or bylaws, except that a meeting called by or at the demand of a shareholder to Section 8.11.2 shall be held in the Jurisdiction.

8.11.4 Elections required; other business. At each regular meeting of shareholders there shall be an election of qualified successors for directors who serve for an indefinite term or whose terms have expired or are due to expire within six months after the date of the meeting. No other particular business is required to be transacted at a regular meeting. Any business appropriate for action by the shareholders may be transacted at a regular meeting.

8.12 Special meetings of shareholders.

8.12.1 Who may call. Special meetings of the shareholders may be called for any purpose or purposes at any time by:

- a. The chief executive officer;
- b. The chief financial officer;

- c. Two or more directors;
- d. A person authorized in the articles or bylaws to call special meetings; or
- e. A shareholder or shareholders holding, ten percent or more of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote, except that a special meeting for the purpose of considering any action to directly or indirectly facilitate or effect a business combination, including any action to change or otherwise affect the composition of the board of directors for that purpose, must be called by 25 percent or more of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote.

8.12.2 Demand by shareholders. A shareholder or shareholders holding the voting power specified in Section 8.12.1, paragraph (e), may demand a special meeting of shareholders by written notice of demand giving notice to chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the corporation and containing the purposes of the meeting. Within 30 days after receipt of the demand by one of those officers, the board shall cause a special meeting of shareholders to be called and held on notice not later than 90 days after receipt of the demand, all at the expense of the corporation. If the board fails to cause a special meeting to be called and held as required by this subdivision, the shareholder or shareholders making the demand may call the meeting by giving notice as required by Section 8.13, all at the expense of the corporation.

8.12.3 Time; place. Special meetings shall be held on the date and at the time and place fixed by the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, the board, or a person authorized by the articles or bylaws to call a meeting, except that a special meeting called by or at the demand of a shareholder or shareholders pursuant to Section 8.12.2 shall be held in the Jurisdiction.

8.12.4 Business limited. The business transacted at a special meeting is limited to the purposes stated in the notice of the meeting. Any business transacted at a special meeting that is not included in those stated purposes is voidable by or on behalf of the corporation, unless all of the shareholders have waived notice of the meeting, in accordance with Section 8.13.4.

8.13 Notice.

8.13.1 To Whom given. Except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance, notice of all meetings of shareholders shall be given to every holder of shares entitled to vote, unless:

- a. The meeting is an adjourned meeting and the date, time, and place of the meeting were announced at the time of adjournment; or
- b. The following have been mailed by first class mail to a shareholder at the address in the corporate records and returned undeliverable:
 - i. Two consecutive annual meeting notices and notices of any special meetings held during the period between the two annual meetings; or
 - ii. All payments of dividends sent during a 12-month period, provided there are at least two sent during the 12-month period. An action or meeting, that is taken or held without notice under paragraph (b)

has the same force and effect as if notice was given. If the shareholder delivers a written notice of the shareholder's current address to the corporation, the notice requirement is reinstated.

8.13.2 When given. In all instances where a specific minimum notice period has not otherwise been fixed by law, the notice shall be given at least ten days before the date of the meeting, or a shorter time provided in the articles or bylaws, and not more than 60 days before the date of the meeting.

8.13.3 Contents. The notice shall contain the date, time, and place of the meeting, and any other information required by this Ordinance. In the case of a special meeting, the notice shall contain a statement of the purposes of the meeting. The notice may also contain any other information required by the articles or bylaws or deemed necessary or desirable by the board or by any other person or persons calling the meeting.

8.13.4 Waiver, objections. A shareholder may waive notice of a meeting of shareholders. A waiver of notice by shareholder entitled to notice is effective whether given before, at, or after the meeting, and whether given in writing, orally, or by attendance. Attendance by a shareholder at a meeting is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the shareholder objects at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, or objects before a vote on an item of business because the item may not lawfully be considered at that meeting and does not participate in the consideration of the item at that meeting.

8.14 Electronic communications.

8.14.1 Electronic conferences. If and to the extent authorized in the bylaws or by the board of a closely held corporation, a conference among shareholders by any means of communication through which the shareholders may simultaneously hear each other during the conference constitutes a regular or special meeting of shareholders, if the same notice is given of the conference to every holder of shares entitled to vote as would be required by this Ordinance for a meeting, and if the number of shares held by the shareholders participating in the conference would be sufficient to constitute a quorum at a meeting. Participation in a conference, by that means constitutes presence at the meeting in person or by proxy if all the other requirements of Section 8.20 are met.

8.14.2 Participation in electronic means. If and to the extent authorized in the bylaws or by the board of a closely held corporation, a shareholder may participate in a regular or special meeting of shareholders not described in subdivision 1 by any means of communication through which the shareholder, other shareholders so participating, and all shareholders physically present at the meeting may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting. Participation in a meeting by that means constitutes presence at the meeting in person or by proxy if all the other requirements of Section 8.20 are met.

8.14.3 Waiver. Waiver of notice of a meeting by means of communication described in Sections 8.14.1 and 8.14.2 may be given in the provided in Section 8.13.4. Participation in a meeting by means of communication described in Sections 8.14.1 and 8.14.2 is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except where the shareholder objects at the beginning of

the meeting to the transaction of business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened, or objects before a vote on an item of business because, the item may not be lawfully be considered at the meeting and does not participate in the consideration of the item at the meeting.

8.15 Act of the shareholders.

8.15.1 Majority required. The shareholders shall take action by the affirmative vote of the holders of the greater of: 1) a majority of the voting power of the shares present and entitled to vote on that item of business, or 2) a majority of the voting power of the minimum number of the shares entitled to vote that would constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the meeting, except where this Ordinance or the articles require a larger proportion or number. If the articles require a larger proportion or number than is required by this Ordinance for a particular action, the articles control.

8.15.2 Voting class. In any case where a class or series of shares is entitled by this Ordinance, the articles, the bylaws, or the terms of the shares to vote as a class or series, the matter being voted upon must also receive, the affirmative vote of the holders of the same proportion of the shares present of that class or series, or of the total outstanding shares of that class or series, as the proportion required pursuant to Section 8.15.1, unless the articles require a larger proportion. Unless otherwise stated in the articles or bylaws in the case of voting as a class, the minimum percentage of the total number of shares of the class or series which must be present shall be equal to the minimum percentage of all outstanding, shares entitled to vote required to be present under Section 8.17.

8.16 Action without a meeting. An action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the shareholders may be taken without a meeting by written action signed by all of the shareholders entitled to vote on that action. The written action is effective when it has been signed by all of those shareholders, unless a different effective time is provided in the written action.

8.17 Quorum. The holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote at a meeting are a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger or smaller proportion or number is provided in the articles or bylaws. If a quorum is present when a duly called or held meeting is convened, the shareholders present may continue to transact business until adjournment, even though the withdrawal of a number of shareholders originally present leaves less than the proportion or number otherwise required for a quorum.

8.18 Voting rights.

8.18.1 Determination. The board may fix a date not more than 60 days, or a shorter time period provided in the articles or bylaws, before the date of a meeting of shareholders as the date for the determination of the holders of shares entitled to notice of and entitled to vote at the meeting. When a date is so fixed, only shareholders on that date are entitled to notice of and permitted to vote at that meeting of shareholders.

8.18.2 Certificate of beneficial owner. A resolution approved by the affirmative vote procedure whereby a shareholder may certify in writing to the corporation that all or a portion of the shares registered in the name of the shareholder are held for the account of one or more beneficial owners. Upon receipt by the corporation of the writing, the persons specified as beneficial owners, rather than the actual shareholder, are deemed the shareholders for the purposes specified in the writing. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Ordinance, with respect to all corporations that are companies limited by guarantee formed under this Ordinance, there are neither shareholders or beneficial owners, it being understood that there is only one or more guarantor members who have agreed to contribute to the assets of the corporation upon its winding up as set forth in Section 3.3.1(d) and by virtue of being able to remove directors pursuant to Section 6.10.13, such guarantor member(s) are controlling persons of the corporation; *provided, however*, if there are four or more guarantor members, then the directors of the corporation are the controlling persons of the corporation.

8.18.3 One vote per share. Unless otherwise provided in the articles or in the terms of the shares, a shareholder has one vote for each share held.

8.18.4 Non-shareholders. The articles may give or prescribe the manner of giving a creditor, security holder, or other person a right to vote under this Section.

8.18.5 Jointly owned shares. Shares owned by two or more shareholders may be voted by any one of them unless the corporation gives written notice from any one of them denying the authority of that person to vote those shares.

8.18.6 Manner of voting; presumption. Except as provided in Section 8.18.5, a holder of shares entitled to vote any portion of the shares in any way the shareholder chooses. If a shareholder votes without designating the proportion or number of shares voted in a particular way, the shareholder is deemed to have voted all of the shares in that way.

8.19 Voting of shares by organizations and legal representatives.

8.19.1 Shares held by other corporations. Shares of a corporation registered in the name of another tribal or foreign corporation may be voted by the chief executive officer or another legal representative of that corporation.

8.19.2 Shares held by subsidiary. Except as provided in Section 8.19.3, shares of a corporation registered in the name of a subsidiary are not entitled to vote on any matter.

8.19.3 Shares controlled in fiduciary capacity. Shares of a corporation in the name of or under the control of the, corporation or subsidiary in a fiduciary capacity are not entitled to vote on any matter, except to the extent that the seller or beneficial owner possesses and exercises a right to vote or gives the corporation binding instructions on how to vote the shares.

8.19.4 Voting by certain representatives. Shares under the control of a person in a capacity as a personal representative, an administrator, executor, guardian, conservator, or attorney-in-fact may be voted by the person, in person or by proxy, without

registration of those shares in the name of the person. Shares registered in the entire of a trustee of a trust or in the name of a custodian may be voted by the person, either in person or by proxy, but a trustee of a trust or a custodian shall not vote shares held by the person unless they are registered in the name of the person.

8.19.5 Voting by trustee in bankruptcy or receiver. Shares registered in the name of a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver may be voted by the trustee or receiver either in person or by proxy. Shares under the control of a trustee in bankruptcy or a receiver may be voted by the trustee or receiver without registering the shares in the name of the trustee or receiver, if authority to do so is contained in an appropriate order of the court by which trustee or receiver was appointed.

8.19.6 Shares held by other organizations. Shares registered in the name of an organization not described in Sections 8.19.1 to 8.19.5 may be voted either in person or by proxy by the legal representative of that organization.

8.19.7 Pledge shares. A shareholder whose shares are pledged may vote those shares until the shares are registered in the name of the pledgee. If the corporation pledges its own shares under Section 9.5.1, the corporation shall not be entitled to vote the shares at a meeting or otherwise.

8.20 Proxies.

8.20.1 Authorization. A shareholder may cast or authorize the casting of a vote by filing a written appointment of a proxy with an officer of the corporation at or before the meeting at which the appointment is to be effective. A written appointment of a proxy may be signed by the shareholder or authorized by the shareholder by transmission of a telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission, provided that the telegram, cablegram, or other means of electronic transmission must set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the telegram, cablegram, or other electronic transmission was authorized by the shareholder. Any reproduction of the writing or transmission may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any purpose for which the original transmission could be used, provided that the copy, facsimile telecommunications, or other reproduction is a complete and legible reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission. An appointment of a proxy for shares held jointly by two or more shareholders is valid if signed or otherwise authorized by any one of them, unless the corporation receives from any one of those shareholders written notice either denying the authority of that person to appoint a proxy or appointing a different proxy.

8.20.2 Duration. The appointment of a proxy is valid for 11 months, unless a longer period is expressly provided in the appointment. No appointment is irrevocable unless the appointment is coupled with an interest in the shares or in the corporation.

8.20.3 Termination. An appointment may be terminated at will, unless the appointment is coupled with an interest, in which case it shall not be terminated except in accordance with the terms of the agreement, if any, between the parties to the appointment. Termination may be made by filing written notice of the termination of the appointment with an officer of the corporation, or by filing a new written appointment of a proxy with

an officer of the corporation. Termination in either manner revokes all prior proxy appointments and is effective when filed with an officer of the corporation.

8.20.4 Revocation by death, incapacity. The death or incapacity of a person appointing a proxy does not revoke the authority of the proxy, unless written notice of the death or incapacity is received by an officer of the corporation before the proxy exercises the authority under that appointment.

8.20.5 Multiple proxies. Unless the appointment specifically provides otherwise, if two or more persons are appointed as proxies for a shareholder:

- a. Any one of them may vote the shares on each item of business in accordance with specific instructions contained in the appointment; and
- b. If no specific instructions are contained in the appointment with respect to voting the shares on a particular item of business, the shares shall be voted as a majority of the proxies determine. If the proxies are equally divided, the shares shall not be voted.

8.20.6 Vote of proxy accepted; liability. Unless the appointment of a proxy contains a restriction, limitations or specific reservation of authority, the corporation may accept a vote or action taken by a person named in the appointment. The vote of a proxy is final, binding and not subject to challenge, but the proxy is liable to the shareholder or beneficial owner for damages resulting from a failure to exercise the proxy or from an exercise of the proxy in violation of the authority granted in the appointment.

8.20.7 Limited authority. If a proxy is given authority by a shareholder to vote on less than all items of business of shareholders, the shareholder is considered to be present and entitled to vote by the proxy for purposes of Section 8.15.1 only with respect to those items of business for which the proxy his authority to vote. A proxy who is given authority by a shareholder who abstains with respect to an item of business is considered to have authority to vote on the item of business for purposes of this subdivision.

8.21 Voting trusts.

8.21.1 Authorization; period; termination. Shares in a corporation may be transferred to a trustee pursuant to written agreement, for the purpose of conferring on the trustee the right to vote and otherwise represent the beneficial owner of those shares for a period not exceeding 15 years, except that if the agreement is made in connection with an indebtedness of the corporation, the voting trust may extend until the indebtedness is discharged. Unless otherwise specified in the agreement, the voting trust may be terminated at any time by the beneficial owners of a majority of the voting power of the shares held by the trustee. A copy of the agreement shall be filed with the corporation.

8.21.2 Voting by trustee. Unless otherwise provided in the trust agreement, if there are two or more trustees, the manner of voting is determined as provided in Section 8.18.5.

8.22 Shareholder voting agreements. A written agreement among persons who are then shareholders or subscribers for shares to be issued, relating to the voting of their shares, is valid

and specifically enforceable by and against the parties to the agreement. The agreement may override provisions of Section 8.20 regarding proxies and is not subject to the revisions of Section 8.21 regarding voting trusts.

8.23 Shareholder control agreements.

8.23.1 Authorized. A written agreement among the shareholders of a corporation and the subscribers for shares to be issued, relating to the control of any phase of the business and affairs of the corporation, its liquidation and dissolution, or relations among shareholders of or subscribers to shares of the corporation is valid and specifically as provided in Section 8.23.2.

8.23.2 Method of approval; enforceability; copies.

- a. A written agreement among persons described in Section 8.23.1 that relates to the control of or the liquidation and dissolution of the corporation, the relations among them or any phase of the business and affairs of the corporation, including, without limitation, directors or officers, the employment of shareholders by the corporation, or the arbitration of disputes, is valid and specifically enforceable, if the agreement is signed by all persons who are then the shareholders of the corporation, whether or not the shareholders all have voting shares, and the subscribers for shares, whether or not voting shares, to be issued.
- b. The agreement is enforceable by the persons described in Section 8.23.1 who are parties to it and is binding upon and enforceable against only those persons and other persons having knowledge of the existence of the agreement. A copy of the agreement shall be filed with the corporation. The existence and location of a copy of the agreement shall be noted conspicuously on the face or back of each certificate for shares issued by the corporation and on any Transaction Statement.
- c. A shareholder, a beneficial owner of shares, or another person having a security interest in shares has the right upon written demand to obtain a copy of the agreement from the corporation at the expense of the corporation.

8.23.3 Liability. The effect of an agreement authorized by this Section is to relieve the board and the director or directors in their capacities as directors of, and to impose upon the parties to the agreement, the liability for acts and omissions imposed by law upon directors to the extent that and so long as the discretion or powers of the directors in management of the business and affairs of the corporation are exercised by the under a provision in the agreement. A shareholder is not liable pursuant to this subdivision by virtue of a shareholder vote, if the shareholder had no right to vote on the action.

8.23.4 Other agreements. This Section does not apply to, limit, or restrict agreements otherwise valid, nor is the procedure set forth in this Section the exclusive method of

agreement among shareholders or between the shareholders and the corporation with respect to any of the matters described in this section.

8.24 Books and records; inspection.

8.24.1 Share register, guarantor member register, dates of issuance.

- a. A corporation shall keep at its principal executive office, or at another place or places within the United States determined by the board, a share register or guarantor member register, as the case may be, not more than one year old, containing the names and addresses of (i) the shareholders and the number and classes of shares held by each shareholder, or (ii) the guarantor members and the amount of each guarantor member's guarantees.
- b. A corporation shall also keep, at its principal executive office, or at another place or places within the United States determined by the board, a record of the date on which certificates or Transaction Statements representing shares were issued.

8.24.2 Other documents required. A corporation shall keep at its principal executive office, or, if its principal executive office is outside the Jurisdiction, shall make available at its registered office within ten days after receipt by an officer of the corporation of a written demand for them made by a person described in Section 8.24.4, originals or copies of:

- a. Records of proceedings of shareholders for the last three years;
- b. Records of all proceedings of the board for the last three years;
- c. Its articles and all amendments currently in effect;
- d. Its bylaws and all amendments currently in effect;
- e. Financial statements required by Section 8.25 and the financial statement for the most recent interim period prepared in the course of the operation of the corporation for distribution to the shareholders or to a governmental agency as a matter of public record;
- f. Reports made to shareholders generally within the last three years;
- g. A statement of the names and usual business addresses of its directors and principal officers;
- h. Voting trust agreements described in Section 8.21;
- i. Shareholder control agreements described in Section 8.23; and
- j. A copy of agreements, contracts, or arrangements or portions of them incorporated by reference under Section 8.1.3.

8.24.3 Financial records. A corporation shall keep appropriate and complete financial records.

8.24.4 Right to inspect.

- a. A shareholder, beneficial owner, or a holder of a voting trust certificate of a corporation that is not a publicly held corporation has an absolute right,

upon written demand, to examine and copy, in person or by a legal representative, at any reasonable time:

- i. The share register; and
 - ii. All documents referred to in Section 8.24.2.
- b. A shareholder, beneficial owner, or a holder of a voting trust certificate of a corporation that is not a publicly-held corporation has a right upon written demand, to examine and copy, in person or by a legal representative other corporate records at any reasonable time only if the shareholder beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate demonstrates a proper purpose for the examination.
- c. A shareholder, beneficiary or a holder of a voting trust certificate of a publicly-held corporation has, upon written demand stating the purpose and acknowledged before the Tribal Secretary, a right at any reasonable time to examine and copy the corporation's share register and other corporate records reasonably related to the stated purpose and described with reasonable particularity in the written demand upon demonstrating the stated purpose to be a proper purpose. The acknowledged or verified demand must be directed to the corporation at its registered office in the Jurisdiction or at its principal place of business.
- d. For purposes of this Section, a proper purpose is one reasonably related to the personal interest as a shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate of the corporation.

8.24.5 Protective orders. On application of the corporation, the Judicial Department may issue a protective order permitting the corporation to withhold portions of the records of proceedings of the board for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months, in order to prevent premature disclosure of confidential information which would be likely to cause competitive injury to the corporation. A protective order may be renewed for successive reasonable periods of time, each not to exceed 12 months and in total not to exceed 36 months, for good cause shown. In the event a protective order is issued, the statute of limitations for any action which the shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate might bring as a result of information withheld automatically extends for the period of delay. If the Judicial Department does not issue a protective order with respect to any portion of the records of proceedings as requested by the corporation, it shall award reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and disbursements, to the shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate. This subdivision does not limit the right of the Judicial Department to grant other protective orders or impose other reasonable restrictions on the nature of the corporate records that may be copied or examined under Section 8.24.4 or the use or distribution of the records by the demanding shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate.

8.24.6 Other use prohibited. A shareholder, beneficial owner, or holder of a voting trust certificate who has gained access under this Section to any corporate record including the share register may not use or furnish to another for use the corporate record or a portion of the contents for any purpose other than a proper purpose. Upon application of the corporation, the Judicial Department may issue a protective order or order other relief as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

8.24.7 Cost of copies. Copies of the share register and all documents referred to in Section 8.24.2, if required to be furnished under this Section, shall be furnished at the expense of the corporation. In all other cases, the corporation may charge the requesting party a reasonable fee to cover the expenses of providing the copy.

8.24.8 Computerized records. The records maintained by a corporation, including its share register, financial records, and minute books, may utilize any information storage technique, including, for example, punched holes, printed or magnetized spots, or micro-images, even though that makes them illegible visually, if the records can be converted accurately and within a reasonable time, into a form that is legible visually and whose contents are assembled by related subject matter to permit convenient use by people in the normal course of business. A corporation shall convert any of the records referred to in Section 8.24.4 upon the request of a person entitled to inspect them, and the expense of the conversion shall be borne by the person who bears the expense of copying pursuant to Section 8.24.7. Copy of the conversion is admissible in evidence, and shall be accepted for all other purposes, to the same extent as the existing or original records would be if they were legible visually.

8.25 Financial statements. A corporation shall, upon written request by a shareholder, furnish annual financial statements, including at least a balance sheet as of the end of each fiscal year and a statement of income for the fiscal year, which shall be prepared on the basis of accounting methods reasonable in the circumstances and may be consolidated statements of the corporation and one or more of its subsidiaries in the case of statements audited by a public accountant, each copy shall be accompanied by a report setting forth the opinion of the accountant on the statements; in other cases, each copy shall be accompanied by a statement of the chief financial officer or other person in charge of the corporation's financial records stating the reasonable belief of the person that the financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting methods reasonable in the circumstances, describing the basis of presentation, and describing any respects in which the financial statements were not prepared on a basis consistent with those prepared for the previous year.

8.26 Equitable remedies. If a corporation or an officer or director of the corporation violates a provision of this Ordinance, the Judicial Department may, in an action brought by a shareholder of the corporation, grant any equitable relief it deems just and reasonable in the circumstances and award expenses, including attorney's fees and disbursements, to the shareholder.

8.27 Rights of dissenting shareholders.

8.27.1 Actions creating rights. A shareholder of a corporation may dissent from, and obtain payment for the fair value of the shareholder's shares in the event of, any of the following corporate actions:

- a. An amendment of the articles that materially and adversely affects the rights or preferences of the shares of the dissenting shareholder in that it:
 - i. Alters or abolishes a preferential right of the shares;

- ii. Creates, alters, or abolishes a right in respect of the redemption of the shares, including a provision respecting a sinking fund for the redemption or repurchase of the shares;
- iii. Alters or abolishes a preemptive right of the holder of the shares to acquire shares, securities other than shares, or rights to purchase shares or securities other than shares;
- iv. Excludes or limits the right of a shareholder to vote on a matter, or to cumulate votes, except as the right may be excluded or limited through the authorization or issuance of securities of an existing or new class or series with similar or different voting rights;
- b. A sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation not made in the usual or regular course of its business, but not including a disposition in dissolution described in Section 11.6.2, or a disposition pursuant to an order of the Judicial Department, or a disposition for cash on terms requiring that all or substantially all of the net proceeds of disposition be distributed to the shareholders in accordance with their respective interests within one year after the date of disposition;
- c. A plan of merger, whether or not under this Ordinance, to which the corporation is a party, except as provided in Section 8.27.3;
- d. A plan of exchange, whether or not under this Ordinance, to which the corporation is a party as the corporation whose shares will be acquired by the acquiring corporation, if the shares of the shareholder are entitled to be voted on the plan; or
- e. Any other corporate action taken pursuant to a shareholder vote with respect to which the articles, the bylaws, or a resolution approved by the board directs that dissenting shareholders may obtain payment for their shares.

8.27.2 Beneficial owners.

- a. A shareholder shall not assert dissenter's rights as to less than all of the share in the name of the shareholder, unless the shareholder dissents with respect to all the shares that are beneficially owned by another person but registered in the name of the shareholder and discloses the name and address of each beneficial owner on whose behalf the shareholder dissents. In that event, the rights of the dissenter shall be determined as if the shares as to which the shareholder has dissented and the other shares were registered in the names of different shareholders.
- b. A beneficial owner of shares who is not the shareholder may assert dissenter's rights with respect to shares held on behalf of the beneficial owner, and shall be treated as a dissenting shareholder under the terms of this Section and Section 8.28, if the beneficial owner submits to the corporation at the time of or before the assertion of the rights a written consent of the shareholder.

8.27.3 Rights not to apply. The right to obtain payment under this section does not apply to a shareholder of the surviving corporation in a merger, if the shares of the shareholder are not entitled to be voted on the merger.

8.27.4 Other rights. The shareholders of a corporation who have a right under this section to obtain payment for their shares do not have a right at law or in equity to have a corporate action described in Section 8.27.1 set aside or rescinded, except when the corporate action is fraudulent with regard to the complaining shareholder or the corporation.

8.28 Procedures for asserting dissenter's rights.

8.28.1 Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

- a. "Corporation" means the issuer of the shares held by a dissenter before the corporate action referred to in Section 8.27.1 or the successor by merger of that issuer.
- b. "Fair value of the shares" means the value of the shares of a corporation immediately before the effective date of the corporate action referred to in Section 8.27.1.
- c. "Interest" means interest commencing five days after the effective date of the corporate action referred to in Section 8.27.1, up to and including the date of payment, calculated at the rate provided by the laws of the Tribe for interest on verdicts and judgments, or as determined by the Judicial Department .

8.28.2 Notice of action. If a corporation calls a shareholder meeting at which any action described in Section 8.27.1 is to be voted upon, the notice of the meeting shall inform each shareholder of the right to dissent and shall include a copy of Section 8.27.1 and this Section and a brief description of the procedure to be followed under these sections.

8.28.3 Notice of dissent. If the proposed action must be approved by the shareholders, a shareholder who wishes to exercise dissenter's rights must file with the corporation before the vote on the proposed action a written notice of intent to demand the fair value of the shares owned by the shareholder and must not vote the shares in favor of the proposed action.

8.28.4 Notice of procedure; deposit of shares.

- a. After the proposed action has been approved by the board and, if necessary, the shareholders, the corporation shall send to all shareholders who have complied with subdivisions and to all shareholders entitled to dissent if no shareholder vote was required, a notice that contains:

- i. The address to which a demand for payment and certificates of Certificated Shares must be sent in order to obtain payment and the date by which they must be received;
 - ii. Any restrictions on transfer of Uncertificated Shares that apply after the demand for payment is received;
 - iii. A form to be used to certify the date on which the shareholder, or the beneficial owner on whose behalf the shareholder dissents, acquired the shares or an interest in them and to demand payment; and
 - iv. A copy of Section 8.27 and this section and a brief description of the procedures to be followed under these sections.
- b. In order to receive the fair value of the shares, a dissenting shareholder must demand payment and deposit Certificated Shares or comply with any restrictions on transfer of Uncertificated Shares within 30 days after the notice was given, but the dissenter retains all other rights of a shareholder until the proposed action takes effect.

8.28.5 Payment; return of shares.

- a. After the corporate action takes effect, or after the corporation receives a valid demand for payment, whichever is later, the corporation shall remit to each dissenting shareholder who has complied with sections 8.28.3 to 8.28.4 the amount the corporation estimates to be the fair value of the shares, plus interest, accompanied by:
- i. the corporation's closing balance sheet and statement of income for a fiscal year ending not more than 16 months before the effective date of the corporate action, together with the latest available interim financial statements;
 - ii. an estimate by the corporation of the fair value of the shares and a brief description of the method used to reach the estimate; and
 - iii. a copy of Section 8.27 and this Section, and a brief description of the procedure to be followed in demanding supplemental payment.
- b. The corporation may withhold the remittance described in clause (i) from a person who was not a shareholder on the date the action dissented from was first announced to the public or who is dissenting on behalf of a person who was not a beneficial owner on that date. If the dissenter has complied with section 8.28.3 and section 8.28.4, the corporation shall forward to the dissenter the materials described in clause (i) a statement of the reason for withholding the remittance, and an offer to pay to the dissenter the amount listed in the materials if the dissenter agrees to accept that amount in full satisfaction. The dissenter may decline the offer and demand payment under section 8.28.6. Failure to do so entitles the dissenter only to the amount offered. If the dissenter makes demand, sections 8.28.7 and 8.28.8 apply.
- c. If the corporation fails to remit payment within 60 days of the deposit of certificates or the imposition of transfer restrictions on Uncertificated

Shares, it shall return all deposited certificates and cancel all transfer restrictions. However, the corporation may again give notice under subdivision 4 and require deposit or restrict transfer at a later time.

8.28.6. Supplemental payment; demand. If a dissenter believes that the amount remitted under Section 8.28.5 is less than the fair value of the shares plus interest, the dissenter may give written notice to the corporation of the dissenter's own estimate of the fair value of the shares, plus interest, within 30 days after the corporation mails the remittance under Section 8.28.5, and demand payment of the difference. Otherwise, a dissenter is entitled only to the amount remitted by the corporation.

8.28.7 Petition; determination. If the corporation receives a demand under Section 8.28.6, it shall, within 60 days after receiving the demand, either pay to the dissenter the amount demanded or agreed to by the dissenter after discussion with the corporation or file with the Judicial Department a petition requesting that the Judicial Department determine the fair value of the shares, plus interest. The petition shall name as parties all dissenters who have demanded payment under Section 8.28.6 and who have not reached agreement with the corporation. The jurisdiction of the Judicial Department is plenary and exclusive. The Judicial Department may appoint appraisers, with powers and authorities the Judicial Department deems proper, to receive evidence on a recommend amount of the fair value of the shares. The Judicial Department shall determine whether the shareholder or shareholders in question have fully complied with the requirements of this Section, and shall determine the fair value of the shares, taking into account any and all factors the Judicial Department finds relevant, computed by any method or combination of methods that the Judicial Department, in its discretion sees fit to use, whether or not used by the corporation or by a dissenter. The fair value of the shares as determined by the Judicial Department is binding on all shareholders, wherever located. A dissenter is entitled to judgment for the amount by which the fair value of the shares as determined by the Judicial Department, plus interest, exceeds the amount, if any, remitted under Section 8.28.5, but shall not be liable to the corporation for the amount, if any, by which the amount, if any, remitted to the dissenter under Section 8.28.5 exceeds the fair value of the shares as determined by the Judicial Department, plus interest.

8.28.8 Costs; fees; expenses.

- a. The Judicial Department shall determine the costs and expenses of a proceeding under Section 8.28.7, including the reasonable expenses and compensation of any appraisers appointed by the Judicial Department, and shall assess those costs and expenses against the corporation, except that the Judicial Department may assess part or all of those costs and expenses against a dissenter whose action in demanding payment under Section 8.28.6 is found to be arbitrary, vexatious, or not in good faith.
- b. If the Judicial Department finds that the corporation has failed to comply substantially with this Section, the Judicial Department may assess all fees and expenses of any experts or attorneys as the Judicial Department deems equitable. These fees and expenses may also be assessed against a person

who has acted arbitrarily, vexatiously, or not in good faith in bringing the proceeding, and may be awarded to a party injured by those actions.

- c. The Judicial Department may award, in its discretion, fees and expenses to an attorney for the dissenters out of the amount awarded to the dissenters, if any.

SECTION 9
LOANS; OBLIGATIONS; DISTRIBUTIONS

Section 9.1	Loans; guarantees; suretyship.	Section 9.6	Liability of shareholders for illegal distributions.
Section 9.2	Advances.		
Section 9.3	Indemnification.	Section 9.7	Liability of directors for illegal distributions.
Section 9.4	Distributions.		
Section 9.5	Powers to acquire shares.		

9.1 Loans; guarantees; suretyship.

9.1.1 Prerequisites. A corporation may lend money to, guarantee an obligation of, become a surety for, or otherwise financially assist a person, if the transaction, or a class of transactions to which the transaction belongs, is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present and:

- a. Is in the usual and regular course of business of the corporation;
- b. Is with, or for the benefit of, a related corporation, an organization in which the corporation has a financial interest, an organization with which the corporation has a business relationship, or an organization to which the corporation has the power to make donations;
- c. Is with, or for the benefit of, an officer or other employee of the corporation or a subsidiary, including an officer or employee who is a director of the corporation or a subsidiary, and may reasonably be expected, in the judgment of the board, to benefit the corporation; or
- d. Has been approved by:
 - i. The holders of two-thirds of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote which are owned by persons other than the interested person or persons, or
 - ii. The unanimous affirmative vote of the holders of all outstanding shares, whether or not entitled to vote.

9.1.2 Interest; security. A loan, guaranty, surety contract, or other financial assistance under subdivision 1 may be with or without interest and may be unsecured or may be secured in any manner, including, without limitation, a grant of a security interest in shares of the corporation.

9.1.3 Banking authority not granted. This Section does not grant any authority to act as a bank or to carry on the business of banking.

9.2 Advances. A corporation may, without a vote of the directors, advance money to its directors, officers, or employees to cover expenses that can reasonably be anticipated to be incurred by them in the performance of their duties and for which they would be entitled to reimbursement in the absence of an advance.

9.3 Indemnification.

9.3.1 Definitions.

- a. For purposes of this Section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.
- b. “Corporation” includes a Tribal or foreign corporation that was the predecessor of the corporation referred to in this Section in a merger or other transaction in which the predecessor’s existence ceased upon consummation of the transaction.
- c. “Official capacity” means 1) with respect to a director, the position of director in a corporation, 2) with respect to a person other than a director, the elective or appointive office or position held by an officer, member of a committee of the board, or the employment relationship undertaken by an employee of the corporation, and 3) with respect to a director, officer, or employee of the corporation who, while a director, officer, or employee of the corporation, is or was serving at the request of the corporation or whose duties in that position involve or involved service as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent of another organization or employee benefit plan, the position of that person as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee, or agent, as the case may be, of the other organization or employee benefit plan.
- d. “Proceeding” means a threatened, pending, or completed civil, criminal, administrative, arbitration, or investigative proceeding, including a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation.
- e. “Special legal counsel” means counsel who has not represented the corporation or a related corporation, or a director, officer, member of a committee of the board, or employee, whose indemnification is in issue.

9.3.2 Indemnification mandatory; standard.

- a. Subject to the provisions of Section 9.3.4, a corporation shall indemnify a person made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding by reason of the former or present official capacity of the person against judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorneys’ fees and disbursements, incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding, if, with respect to the acts or omissions of the person complained of in the proceeding, the person:
 - i. Has not been indemnified by another organization or employee benefit plan for the same judgments, penalties, fines, including, without limitation, excise taxes assessed against the person with respect to an employee benefit plan, settlements, and reasonable expenses, including attorneys’ fees and disbursements, incurred by

- the person in connection with the proceeding with respect to the same acts or omissions;
- ii. Acted in good faith;
 - iii. Received no improper personal benefit and Section 6.19, if applicable, has been satisfied;
 - iv. In the case of a criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful; and
 - v. In the case of acts or omissions occurring in the official capacity described in Section 9.3.1, paragraph (c), clause (i.) or (ii.), reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the corporation, or in the case of acts or omissions occurring in the official capacity described in Section 9.3.1, paragraph (c), clause (iii.), reasonably believed that the conduct was not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. If the person's acts or omissions complained of in the proceeding relate to conduct as a director, officer, trustee, employee, or agent of an employee benefit plan, the conduct is not considered to be opposed to the best interests of the corporation if the person reasonably believed that the conduct was in the best interests of the participants or beneficiaries of the employee benefit plan.
- b. The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent does not, of itself, establish that the person did not meet the criteria set forth in this subdivision.

9.3.3 Advances. Subject to the provisions of Section 9.3.4, if a person is made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding the person is entitled, upon written request to the corporation, to payment or reimbursement by the corporation of reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and disbursements, incurred by the person in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding (a) upon receipt by the corporation of a written affirmation by the person of a good faith belief that the criteria for indemnification set forth in Section 9.3.2 have been satisfied and a written repay all amounts so paid or reimbursed by the corporation, if it is the criteria for indemnification have not been satisfied, and (b) after a determination of the facts then known to those making the determination would not preclude indemnification under this Section. The written undertaking required by paragraph (a) *infra*, is an unlimited general obligation of the person making it, but need not be secured and shall be accepted without reference to financial ability to make the repayment.

9.3.4 Prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances. The articles or bylaws either may prohibit indemnification or advances of expenses otherwise required by this Section or may impose conditions on indemnification or advances of expenses in addition to the conditions contained in Section 9.3.2 and Section 9.3.3 including, without limitation, monetary limits on indemnification or advances of expenses, if the conditions apply equally to all persons or to persons within a given class. A prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances may not apply to or affect the right of a person to

indemnification or advances of expenses with respect to any acts or omissions of the person occurring prior to the effective date of a provision in the articles or the date of adoption of a provision in the bylaws establishing the prohibition or limit on indemnification or advances.

9.3.5 Reimbursement to witnesses. This Section does not require, or limit the ability of, a corporation to reimburse expenses, including attorney's fees and disbursements, incurred by a person in connection with an appearance as a witness in a proceeding at a time when the person has not been made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding.

9.3.6 Determination of eligibility.

- a. All determinations of whether indemnification of a person is required because the criteria set forth in Section 9.3.2 have been satisfied and whether a person is entitled to payment or reimbursement of expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding as provided in Section 9.3.3 shall be made:
 - i. By the board by a majority of a quorum; directors who are at the time parties to the proceeding shall not be counted for determining either a majority or the presence of a quorum;
 - ii. If a quorum under clause (i) cannot be obtained, by a majority of a committee of the board, consisting solely of two or more directors not at the time parties to the proceeding duly designated to act in the matter by a majority of the full board including directors who are parties;
 - iii. If a determination is not made under clause (i) or (ii), by special legal counsel, selected either by a majority of the board or a committee by vote pursuant to clause (i) or (ii) or, if the requisite quorum of the full board cannot be obtained and the committee cannot be established, by a majority of the full board including directors who are parties;
 - iv. If a determination is not made under clauses (i) to (iii), by the shareholders, excluding the votes of shares held by parties to the proceeding; or
 - v. If an adverse determination is made under clauses (i) to (iv) or under paragraph (b), or if no determination is made under clauses (i) to (iv) or under paragraph (b) within 60 days after (1) the later to occur of the termination of a proceeding or a written request for indemnification to the corporation or (2) a written request for an advance of expenses, as the case may be, by a court or entity of competent jurisdiction, which may be the same court or entity in which the proceeding involving the persons liability took place, upon application of the person and any notice the court or entity requires. The person seeking indemnification or payment or reimbursement of expenses pursuant to this clause has the burden

of establishing that the person is entitled to indemnification or payment or reimbursement of expenses.

- b. With respect to a person who is not, and was not at the time of the acts or omissions complained of in the proceedings, a director, officer, or person possessing, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the corporation, the determination whether indemnification of this person is required because the criteria set forth in Section 9.3.2 have been satisfied and whether this person is entitled to payment or reimbursement of expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding as provided in Section 9.3.3 may be made by an annually appointed committee of the board, having at least one member who is a director. The committee shall report at least annually to the board concerning its actions.

9.3.7 Insurance. A corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a person in that person's official capacity against any liability asserted against and incurred by the person in or arising from that capacity, whether or not the corporation would have been required to indemnify the person against the liability under the provisions of this section.

9.3.8 Disclosure. A corporation that indemnities or advances expenses to a person in accordance with this Section in connection with a proceeding by or on behalf of the corporation shall report to the shareholders in writing the amount of the indemnification or advance and to whom and on whose behalf it was paid not later than the next meeting of shareholders.

9.3.9 Indemnification of other persons. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the power of the corporation to indemnify other persons by contract or otherwise.

9.4 Distributions.

9.4.1 When permitted. The board may authorize and cause the corporation to make a distribution only if the board determines, in accordance with Section 9.4.2, that the corporation will be able to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business after making the distribution and the board does not know before the distribution is made that the determination was or has become erroneous, and the corporation may make the distribution if it is able to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business after making the distribution. The effect of a distribution on the ability of the corporation to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business after making the distribution shall be measured in accordance with Section 9.4.3. The right of the board to authorize, and the corporation to make, distributions may be prohibited, limited, or restricted by or the rights and priorities of persons to receive distributions may be established by, the articles or bylaws or an agreement.

9.4.2 Determination presumed proper. A determination that the corporation will be able to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business after the distribution is presumed

to be proper if the determination is made in compliance with the standard of conduct provided in Section 6.18 on the basis of financial information prepared in accordance with accounting methods, or a fair valuation or other method, reasonable in the circumstances. No liability under Section 6.18 or Section 9.7 will accrue if the requirements of this subdivision have been met.

9.4.3 Effect measured.

- a. In the case of a distribution made by a corporation in connection with a purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of its shares, the effect of the distribution shall be measured as of the date on which money or other property is transferred, or indebtedness payable in installments or otherwise is incurred, by the corporation, or as of the date on which the shareholder ceases to be a shareholder of the corporation with respect to the shares, whichever is the earliest.
- b. The effect of any other distribution shall be measured as of the date of its authorization if payment occurs 120 days or less following the date of authorization or as of the date of payment if payment occurs more than 120 days following the date of authorization.
- c. Indebtedness of a corporation incurred or issued in a distribution in accordance with this Section to a shareholder who as a result of the transaction is no longer a shareholder is on a parity with the indebtedness of the corporation to its general unsecured creditors, except to the extent subordinated, agreed to, or secured by a pledge of any assets of the corporation or a related corporation, or subject to any other agreement between the corporation and the shareholder.
- d. Sections 9.4 to 9.7 supersede all other laws of the Tribe with respect to distributions.

9.4.4 Restrictions.

- a. A distribution may be made to the holders of a class or series of shares only if:
 - i. All amounts payable to the holders of shares having a preference for the payment of that kind of distribution, other than those holders who give notice to the corporation of their agreement to waive their rights to that payment, are paid; and
 - ii. The payment of the distribution does not reduce the remaining net assets of the corporation below the aggregate preferential amount payable in the event of liquidation to the holders of shares having preferential rights, unless the distribution is made to those shareholders in the order and to the extent of their respective priorities or the holders of shares who do not receive distributions in that order give notice to the corporation of their agreement to waive their rights to that distribution. A determination that the payment of the distribution does not reduce the remaining net

assets of the corporation below the aggregate preferential amount payable in the event of liquidation to the holders of shares having preferential rights is presumed to be proper if the determination is made in compliance with the standard of conduct provided in Section 6.18 on the basis of financial information prepared in accordance with accounting methods, or a fair valuation, or other methods, reasonable in the circumstances. Liability under Section 6.18 or Section 9.7 will not arise if the requirements of this paragraph are met.

- b. If the money or property available for distribution is insufficient to satisfy all preferences, the distributions shall be made pro-rata according to the order of priority of preferences by classes and by series within those classes unless those holders who do not receive distributions in that order give notice to the corporation of their agreement to waive their rights to that distribution.

9.5 Powers to acquire shares.

9.5.1 When permitted; status of shares. A corporation may acquire its own shares, subject to Section 9.4 and Section 9.5.3. If the corporation pledges the shares to secure payment of the redemption price thereof, then the corporation shall not be deemed to have acquired the shares for the purposes of this subdivision until the pledge is released. Shares acquired by a corporation constitute authorized but unissued shares of the corporation, unless the articles provide that they shall not be reissued, in which case the number of authorized shares is reduced by the number of shares acquired.

9.5.2 Statement of cancellation. If the number of authorized shares of a corporation is reduced by an acquisition of its shares, the corporation shall, no later than the time it makes its next annual report to shareholders or, if no report is made, no later than three months after the end of the fiscal year in which the acquisition occurs, file with the Tribal Secretary a statement of cancellation showing the reduction in the authorized shares. The statement shall contain:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The number of acquired shares canceled, itemized by classes and series; and
- c. The aggregate number of authorized shares itemized by classes and series, after giving effect to the cancellation.

9.5.3 Limitation on share purchases. A publicly-held corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase or agree to purchase any shares entitled to vote from a person (or two or more persons who act as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group pursuant to any written or oral agreement, arrangement, relationship, understanding, or otherwise for the purpose of acquiring, owning, or voting shares of the publicly-held corporation) who beneficially owns more than five percent of the voting power of the publicly-held corporation for more than the market value thereof if the shares have been

beneficially owned by the person for less than two years, unless the purchase or agreement to purchase is approved at a meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote or the publicly-held corporation makes an offer, of at least equal value per share, to all holders of shares of the class or series and to all holders of any class or series into which the securities may be converted. For purposes of determining the period that shares have been beneficially owned by a person:

- a. Shares acquired by the person by gift from a donor are deemed to have first become beneficially owned by the person when the shares were acquired by the donor;
- b. Shares acquired by a trust from the settlor of the trust, or shares acquired from the trust by a beneficiary of the trust, are deemed to have first become beneficially owned by the trust or the beneficiary when the shares were acquired by the settlor; and
- c. Shares acquired by an estate or personal representative as a result of the death or incapacity of a person, or shares acquired from the estate or personal representative by an heir, devisee, or beneficiary of the deceased or incapacitated person, are deemed to have first become beneficially owned by the estate, personal representative, heir, devisee, or beneficiary when the shares were acquired by the deceased or incapacitated person.

9.6 Liability of shareholders for illegal distributions.

9.6.1 Liability. A shareholder who receives a distribution made in violation of the provisions of Section 9.4 is liable to the corporation, its receiver or other person winding up its affairs, or a director under Section 9.7.2 but only to the extent that the distribution received by the shareholder exceeded the amount that properly could have been paid under Section 9.4.

9.6.2 Statute of limitations. An action shall not be commenced under this Section more than two years from the date of the dissolution.

9.7 Liability of directors for illegal distributions.

9.7.1 Liability. In addition to any other liabilities, a director who is present at a meeting and fails to vote against, or who consents in writing to, a distribution made in violation of Section 9.4 or a restriction contained in the articles or bylaws or an agreement, and who fails to comply with the standard of conduct provided in Section 6.18, is liable to the corporation jointly and severally with all other directors so liable and to other directors under Section 9.7.3, but only to the extent that the distribution exceeded the amount that properly could have been paid under Section 9.4.

9.7.2 Contribution from shareholders. A director against whom an action is brought under this Section with respect to a distribution may implead in that action all

shareholders who received the distribution and may compel pro-rata contribution from them in that action to the extent provided in Section 9.6.1.

9.73 Impleader, contribution from directors. A director against whom an action is brought under this section with respect to a distribution may implead in that action all other directors who voted for or consented in writing to the distribution and may compel pro-rata contribution from them in that action.

9.74 Statute of limitations. An action shall not be commenced under this Section more than two years from the date of the distribution.

**SECTION 10
MERGER, EXCHANGE, TRANSFER**

Section 10.1	Merger, exchange, transfer.	Section 10.7	Effective date of merger or exchange; effect.
Section 10.2	Plan of merger or exchange.	Section 10.8	Merger or exchange with foreign corporation.
Section 10.3	Plan approval.	Section 10.9	Transfer of assets; when permitted.
Section 10.4	Articles of merger or exchange; certificate.		
Section 10.5	Merger of subsidiary.		
Section 10.6	Abandonment.		

10.1 Merger, exchange, transfer.

10.1.1 Merger. Any two or more corporations may merge, resulting in a single corporation, with or without a business purpose, pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in Sections 10.2 to 10.8.

10.1.2 Exchange. A corporation may acquire all of the outstanding shares of one or more classes or series of another corporation pursuant to a plan of exchange approved in the manner provided in Sections 10.2 to 10.4, and Sections 10.6 to 10.8.

10.1.3 Transfer. A corporation may sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property and assets in the manner provided in Section 10.9.

10.1.4 Reserved.

10.2 Plan of merger or exchange.

10.2.1 Contents of plan. A plan of merger or exchange shall contain:

- a. The names of the corporations proposing to merge or participate in an exchange, and:
 - i. In the case of a merger, the name of the surviving corporation;
 - ii. In the case of an exchange, the name of the acquiring corporation;
- b. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger or exchange;
- c. In the case of a merger, the manner and basis of converting the shares of the constituent corporations into securities of the surviving corporation or of any other corporation, or, in whole or in part, into money or other property; or in the case of an exchange, the manner and basis of exchanging the shares to be acquired for securities of the acquiring corporation or any other corporation or, in whole or part, into money or other property;
- d. In the case of a merger, a statement of any amendments to the articles of the surviving corporation proposed as part of the merger; and

- e. Any other provisions with respect to the proposed merger or exchange that are deemed necessary or desirable.

10.2.2 Other agreements. The procedure authorized by this Section does not limit the power of a corporation to acquire all or part of the shares of one or more classes or series of another corporation through a negotiated agreement with the shareholders or otherwise.

10.3 Plan approval.

10.3.1 Board approval; notice to shareholders. A resolution containing the plan of merger or exchange shall be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at a meeting of the board of each constituent corporation and, if the corporation is a company limited by shares, such resolution shall then be submitted at a regular or a special meeting to the shareholders of (a) each constituent corporation, in the case of a plan of merger, and (b) the corporation whose shares will be acquired by the acquiring corporation in the exchange, in the case of a plan of exchange. If the corporation is a company limited by guarantee, the affirmative vote of the directors present at a meeting of the board is sufficient to approve the plan of merger or exchange. If shareholders holding any class or series of stock of the corporation are entitled to vote on the plan of merger or exchange pursuant to this Section, written notice shall be given to every shareholder of a corporation, whether or not entitled to vote at the meeting, not less than 14 days nor more than 60 days before the meeting, in the manner provided in Section 8.13 for notice of meetings of shareholders. The written notice shall state that a purpose of the meeting is to consider the proposed plan of merger or exchange. A copy or short description of the plan of merger or exchange shall be included in or enclosed with the notice.

10.3.2 Approval by shareholders.

- a. At the meeting a vote of the shareholders shall be taken on the proposed plan. The plan of merger or exchange is adopted when approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a class or series of shares of the corporation is entitled to vote as a class or series if any provision of the plan would, if contained in a proposed amendment to the articles, entitle the class or series of shares to vote as a class or series and, in the case of an exchange, if the class or series is included in the exchange.
- b. A class or series of shares of the corporation is not entitled to vote as a class or series solely because the plan of merger or exchange effects a cancellation of the shares of the class or series if the plan of merger or exchange effects a cancellation of all shares of the corporation of all classes and series that are outstanding immediately prior to the merger or exchange and shareholders of shares of that class or series are entitled to obtain payment for the fair value of their shares under Section 8.27 in the event of the merger or exchange.

10.3.3 When approval by shareholder not required. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 10.3.1 and 10.3.2, submission of a plan of merger to a vote at a meeting of shareholders of a surviving corporation is not required if:

- a. The articles of the corporation will not be amended in the transaction;
- b. Each holder of shares of the corporation that were outstanding immediately before the effective date of the transaction will hold the same number of shares with identical rights immediately thereafter;
- c. The number of shares of the corporation entitled to vote immediately after the merger, plus the number of shares of the corporation entitled to vote issuable on conversion of securities other than shares or on the exercise of rights to purchase securities issued by virtue of the terms of the transaction, will not exceed by more than 20 percent, the number of shares of the corporation entitled to vote immediately before the transaction; and
- d. The number of participating shares of the corporation immediately after the merger, plus the number of participating shares of the corporation issuable on conversion, or on the exercise of rights to purchase, securities issued in the transaction, will not exceed by more than 20 percent, the number of participating shares of the corporation immediately before the transaction. “Participating shares” are outstanding shares of the corporation that entitle their holders to participate without imitation in distributions by the corporation.

10.4 Articles of merger or exchange; certificate.

10.4.1 Contents of articles. Upon receiving the approval required by Section 10.3, articles of merger or exchange shall be prepared that contain:

- a. The plan of merger or exchange; and
- b. A statement that the plan has been approved by each corporation pursuant to this Ordinance.

10.4.2 Articles signed, filed. The articles of merger or exchange shall be signed on behalf of each constituent corporation and filed with the Tribal Secretary.

10.4.3 Certificate. The Tribal Secretary shall issue a certificate of merger to the surviving corporation or its legal representative and a certificate of exchange to the acquiring corporation or its legal representative.

10.5 Merger of subsidiary.

10.5.1 When authorized; contents of plan. A parent owning at least 90 percent of the outstanding shares of each class and series of a subsidiary directly, or indirectly through related corporations, may merge the subsidiary into itself or into any other subsidiary at least 90 percent of the outstanding shares of each class and series of which is owned by the parent directly, or indirectly through related corporations, without a vote of the

shareholders of itself or any subsidiary or may merge itself, or itself and one or more of the subsidiaries, into one of the subsidiaries under this section. A resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors of the parent present shall set forth a plan of merger that contains:

- a. The name of the subsidiary or subsidiaries, the name of the parent and the name of the surviving corporation;
- b. The manner and basis of converting the shares of the subsidiary or subsidiaries or parent into securities of the parent, subsidiary, or of another corporation or, in whole or in part, into money or other property;
- c. If the parent is a constituent corporation but is not the surviving corporation in the merger, a provision for the pro-rata issuance of shares of the surviving corporation to the holders of shares of the parent on surrender of any certificates for shares of the parent; and
- d. If the surviving corporation is a subsidiary, a statement of any amendments to the articles of the surviving corporation that will be part of the merger.

If the parent is a constituent corporation but is not the surviving corporation in the merger, the resolution is not effective unless it is also approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares of the parent entitled to vote at a regular or special meeting held in accordance with Section 10.3 if the parent is a tribal corporation or in accordance with the laws under which it is incorporated if the parent is a foreign corporation.

10.5.2 Notice to shareholders of subsidiary. A copy of the plan to merger shall be mailed to each shareholder, other than the parent and any subsidiary, of each subsidiary that is a constituent corporation in the merger.

10.5.3 Articles of merger, contents of articles. Articles of merger shall be prepared that contain:

- a. The plan of merger;
- b. The number of outstanding shares of each class and series of each subsidiary that is a constituent corporation in the merger and the number of shares of each class and series of the subsidiary or subsidiaries owned by the parent directly, or indirectly through related corporations;
- c. The date a copy of the plan of merger was mailed to shareholders, other than the parent or a subsidiary, of each subsidiary that is a constituent corporation in the merger; and
- d. A statement that the plan of merger has been approved by the parent under this Section.

10.5.4 Articles signed, filed. Within 30 days after a copy of the plan of merger is mailed to shareholders of each subsidiary that is a constituent corporation to the merger, or upon waiver of the mailing by the holders of all outstanding shares of each subsidiary that is a

constituent corporation to the merger, the articles of merger shall be signed on behalf of the parent and filed with the Tribal Secretary.

10.5.5 Certificate. The Tribal Secretary shall issue a certificate of merger to the parent or its legal representative or, if the parent is a constituent corporation but is not the surviving corporation in the merger, to the surviving corporation or its legal representative.

10.5.6 Rights of dissenting shareholders. In the event all of the stock of one or more subsidiaries of the parent that is a constituent party to a merger under this Section is not owned by the parent directly, or indirectly through related corporations, immediately prior to the merger, the shareholders of each subsidiary have dissenter's rights under Section 8.27, without regard to Section 8.27.3, and Section 8.28. If the parent is a constituent corporation but is not the surviving corporation in the merger, and the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation immediately after the merger differ from the articles of incorporation of the parent immediately prior to the merger in a manner that would entitle a shareholder of the parent to dissenter's rights under Section 8.27.1, paragraph (a), if the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation constituted an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the parent, that shareholder of the parent has dissenter's rights as provided under Sections 8.27 and 8.28 Except as provided in this subdivision, Sections 8.27 and 8.28 do not apply to any merger effected under this Section.

10.5.7 Non-exclusivity. A merger among a parent and one or more subsidiaries or among two or more subsidiaries of a parent may be accomplished under Sections 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4 instead of this Section, in which case this Section does not apply.

10.6 Abandonment.

10.6.1. By shareholders or plan. After a plan of merger or exchange has been approved by the shareholders entitled to vote on the approval of the plan as provided in Section 10.3, and before the effective date of the plan, it may be abandoned:

- a. If the shareholders of each of the constituent corporations entitled to vote on the approval of the plan as provided in Section 10.3 have approved the abandonment at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote and, if the shareholders of a constituent corporation are not entitled to vote on the approval of the plan under Section 10.3, the board of directors of the constituent corporation has approved the abandonment by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present;
- b. If the plan itself provides for abandonment and all conditions for abandonment set forth in the plan are met; or
- c. Pursuant to Section 10.6.2.

10.6.2 By board. A plan of merger or exchange may be abandoned, before the effective date of the plan, by a resolution of the board of directors of any constituent corporation abandoning the plan of merger or exchange approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, subject to the contract rights of any other person under the plan.

10.6.3 Filing of articles. If articles of merger or exchange have been filed with the Tribal Secretary, but have not yet become effective, the constituent corporations, in the case of abandonment under Section 10.6.1 paragraph (a) the constituent corporations or any one of them, in the case of abandonment under Section 10.6.1 paragraph (b), or the abandoning corporation in the case of abandonment under Section 10.6.2, shall file with the Tribal Secretary articles of abandonment that contain:

- a. The names of the constituent corporations;
- b. The provision of this Section under which the plan is abandoned; and
- c. If the plan is abandoned under Section 10.6.2, the text of the resolution approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present abandoning the plan.

10.7 Effective date of merger or exchange; effect.

10.7.1 Effective date. A merger or exchange is effective when the articles of merger or exchange are filed with the Tribal Secretary or on a later date specified in the articles of merger or exchange.

10.7.2 Effect on corporation. When a merger becomes effective:

- a. The constituent corporations become a single corporation, the surviving corporation;
- b. The separate existence of all constituent corporations except the surviving corporation ceases;
- c. The surviving corporation has all the rights, privileges, immunities, and powers, and is subject to all the duties and liabilities, of a corporation incorporated under this Ordinance;
- d. The surviving corporation possesses all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, of a public as well as of a private nature, of each of the constituent corporations. All property, real, personal, and mixed, and all debts due on any account, including subscriptions to shares, and all other choices in action, and every other interest of or belonging to or due to each of the constituent corporations vests in the surviving corporation without any further act or deed. Confirmatory deeds, assignments, or similar instruments to accomplish that vesting may be signed and delivered at any time in the name of a constituent corporation by its current officers or, if the corporation no longer exists, by its last officers. The title to any real estate or any interest therein vested in any of the constituent corporations does not revert nor in any way become impaired by reason of the merger;

- e. The surviving corporation is responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of each of the constituent corporations. A claim of or against or a pending proceeding by or against a constituent corporation may be prosecuted as if the merger had not taken place, or the surviving corporation may be substituted in the place of the constituent corporation. Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of a constituent corporation are impaired by the merger; and
- f. The articles of the surviving corporation are deemed to be amended to the extent that changes in its articles, if any, are contained in the plan of merger.

10.7.3 Effect on shareholders. When a merger or exchange becomes effective, the shares of the corporation or corporations to be converted or exchanged under the terms of the plan cease to exist in the case of a merger, or are deemed to be exchanged in the case of an exchange. The holders of those shares are entitled only to the securities money, or other property into which those shares have been converted or for which those shares have been exchanged in accordance with the plan, subject to any dissenter's rights under Section 8.27.

10.8 Merger or exchange with foreign corporation.

10.8.1 When permitted. A corporation filed to do business in the Jurisdiction may merge with or participate in an exchange with a foreign corporation by following the procedures set forth in this Section, if:

- a. With respect to a merger, the merger is permitted by the laws of the jurisdiction under which the foreign corporation is incorporated; and
- b. With respect to an exchange, the corporation whose shares will be acquired is a corporation filed to do business in the Jurisdiction, whether or not the exchange is permitted by the laws of the jurisdiction under which the foreign corporation is incorporated.

10.8.2 Laws applicable before transaction. Each corporation filed to do business in the Jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of Sections 10.1 to 10.8 with respect to the merger or exchange of shares of corporations and each foreign corporation shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws under which it was incorporated or by which it is governed.

10.8.3 Surviving corporation. If the surviving corporation in a merger will file the appropriate documents to operate as a corporation within the Jurisdiction, it shall comply with all the provisions of this Ordinance.

10.8.4 Incorporation. If the surviving corporation in a merger will be a foreign corporation and will transact business in the Jurisdiction, it shall comply with any laws of the Tribe regarding qualification by a foreign corporation to do business in the Jurisdiction. In every case the surviving corporation shall file with the Tribal Secretary:

- a. An agreement that it may be served with process in the Jurisdiction in a proceeding for the enforcement of an obligation of a constituent corporation and in a proceeding for the enforcement of the rights of a dissenting shareholder of a constituent corporation against the surviving corporation;
- b. An irrevocable appointment of an approved Resident Agent as its agent to accept service of process in any proceeding and an address to which process may be forwarded; and
- c. An agreement that it will promptly pay to the dissenting shareholders of each constituent corporation the amount, if any, to which they are entitled under Section 8.28.

10.9 Transfer of assets; when permitted.

10.9.1 Shareholder approval; when not required. A corporation, by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, may sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property and assets in the usual and regular course of its business and grant a security interest in all or substantially all of its property and assets whether or not in the usual and regular course of its business, upon those terms and conditions and for those considerations, which may be money, securities, or other instruments for the payment of money or other property, as the board deems expedient, in which case no shareholder approval is required.

10.9.2 Shareholder approval; when required. A corporation, by affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present, may sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property and assets, including its good will, not in the usual and regular course of its business, upon those terms and conditions and for those considerations, which may be money, securities, or other instruments for the payment of money or other property, as the board deems expedient, when approved at a regular or special meeting of the shareholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares entitled to vote. Written notice of the meeting shall be given to all shareholders whether or not they are entitled to vote at the meeting. The written notice shall state that a purpose of the meeting is to consider the sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation.

10.9.3 Signing of documents. Confirmatory deeds, assignments, or similar instruments to evidence a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition may be signed and delivered at any time in the name of the transferor by its current officers or, if the corporation no longer exists, by its last officers.

10.9.4 Transferee liability. The transferee is liable for the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the transferor only to the extent provided in the contract or agreement between the transferee and the transferor or to the extent provided by this Ordinance or other laws of the Tribe.

SECTION 11 DISSOLUTION

Section 11.1	Methods of dissolution.	Section 11.11	Procedure in involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution.
Section 11.2	Voluntary dissolution by incorporators or directors.	Section 11.12	Qualifications of receivers; powers.
Section 11.3	Voluntary dissolution by shareholders.	Section 11.13	Action by Elected Council.
Section 11.4	Filing notice of intent to dissolve; effect.	Section 11.14	Filing claims in proceedings to dissolve.
Section 11.5	Dissolution procedure for corporations that give notice to creditors and claimants.	Section 11.15	Discontinuance of dissolution proceedings.
Section 11.6	Dissolution procedure for corporations that do not give notice.	Section 11.16	Decree of dissolution.
Section 11.7	Revocation of dissolution proceedings.	Section 11.17	Filing decree.
Section 11.8	Effective date of dissolution; certificate.	Section 11.18	Deposit with Tribal Finance Department of amount due certain shareholders.
Section 11.9	Supervised voluntary dissolution.	Section 11.19	Claims barred; exceptions.
Section 11.10	Judicial intervention; equitable remedies or dissolution.	Section 11.20	Right to sue or defend after dissolution.
		Section 11.21	Omitted assets.

11.1 Methods of dissolution. A corporation may be dissolved:

11.1.1 By the incorporators or board of directors pursuant to Section 11.2;

11.1.2 By the shareholders pursuant to Sections 11.3 to 11.6; or

11.1.3 By order of the Judicial Department pursuant to Section 11.9 to Section 11.17, to which Judicially determined costs shall apply.

11.2 Voluntary dissolution by incorporators or directors.

11.2.1 Manner. A corporation that has not issued shares may be dissolved by the incorporators or the board of directors in the manner set forth in this section.

11.2.2 Articles of dissolution. The articles of dissolution shall be filed with the Tribal Secretary. A majority of the incorporators shall sign articles of dissolution containing:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The date of incorporation;

- c. A statement that shares have not been issued;
- d. A statement that all consideration received from subscribers, if any, for shares to be issued, less expenses incurred in the organization of the corporation, has been returned to the subscribers; and
- e. A statement that no debts remain unpaid.

11.2.3 Effective date. When the articles of dissolution have been filed with the Tribal Secretary, the corporation is dissolved.

11.2.4 Certificate. The Tribal Secretary shall issue to the dissolved corporation or its legal representative a certificate of dissolution that contains:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The date and time the articles of dissolution were filed with the Tribal Secretary; and
- c. A statement that the corporation is dissolved.

11.3 Voluntary dissolution by shareholders.

11.3.1. Manner. A corporation may be dissolved by the shareholders when authorized in the manner set forth in this Section.

11.3.2 Notice; approval.

- a. Written notice shall be given to each shareholder, whether or not entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, within the time and in the manner provided in Section 8.13 for notice of meetings of shareholders and whether the meeting is a regular or a special meeting shall state that a purpose of the meeting is to consider dissolving the corporation.
- b. The proposed dissolution shall be submitted for approval at a meeting of shareholders. If the proposed dissolution is approved at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote, the dissolution shall be commenced.

11.4 Filing notice of intent to dissolve; effect.

11.4.1 Contents. If dissolution of the corporation is approved pursuant to Section 11.3.2 the corporation shall file with the Tribal Secretary a notice of intent to dissolve. The notice shall contain:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The date and place of the meeting at which the resolution was approved pursuant to Section 11.3.2; and
- c. A statement that the requisite vote of the shareholders was received, or that all shareholders entitled to vote signed a written action.

11.4.2 Winding up. When the notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the Tribal Secretary, and subject to Section 11.7, (i) the corporation shall cease to carry on its business, except insofar as may be necessary for the winding up thereof, but its corporate existence shall continue until a certificate of dissolution has been issued by the Tribal Secretary or until a decree dissolving the corporation has been entered by the Judicial Department as provided in this Ordinance, and (ii) if the corporation is a company limited by guarantee that has capital divided into shares, any share capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the corporation, and to be a debt of the nature of a specialty due to the corporation from each guarantor member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as required herein. The shareholders or guarantor members shall retain the right to revoke the dissolution proceedings in accordance with Section 11.7 and the right to remove directors or fill vacancies on the board. The corporate existence continues to the extent necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation until the dissolution proceedings are revoked or articles of dissolution are filed with the Tribal Secretary.

11.4.3 Remedies continued. The filing with the Tribal Secretary of a notice of intent to dissolve does not affect any remedy in favor of the corporation or any remedy against it or its directors, officers, or shareholders in those capacities, except as provided in Sections 11.5, 11.6, and 11.9.

11.5 Dissolution procedure for corporations that give notice to creditors and claimants.

11.5.1 When permitted; how given. When a notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the Tribal Secretary, the corporation may give notice of the filing to each creditor of and claimant against the corporation known or unknown, present or future, and contingent or non-contingent. If notice to creditors and claimants is given, it must be given by publishing the notice once each week for four successive weeks in a legal newspaper and by giving written notice to known creditors and claimants.

11.5.2 Contents. The notice to creditors and claimants shall contain:

- a. A statement that the corporation is in the process of dissolving;
- b. A statement that the corporation has filed with the Tribal Secretary a notice of intent to dissolve;
- c. The date of filing the notice of intent to dissolve;
- d. The address of the office to which written claims against the corporation must be presented; and
- e. The date by which all the claims must be received, which shall be the later of 90 days after published notice or, with respect to a particular known creditor or claimant, 90 days after the date on which written notice was given to that creditor or claimant. Published notice is deemed given on the date of first publication for the purpose of determining this date.

11.5.3 Claims against corporations that give notice.

- a. A corporation that gives notice to creditors and claimants has 30 days from the receipt of each claim filed according to the procedures set forth

by the corporation on or before the date set forth in the notice to accept or reject the claim by giving written notice to the person submitting it. A claim not expressly rejected in this manner is deemed accepted.

- b. A creditor or claimant to whom notice is given and whose claim is rejected by the corporation has 60 days from the date of rejection, 180 days from the date the corporation filed with the Tribal Secretary the notice of intent to dissolve, or 90 days after the date on which notice was given to the creditor or claimant, whichever is longer, to pursue any other remedies with respect to the claim.
- c. A creditor or claimant to whom notice is given who fails to file a claim according to the procedures set forth by the corporation on or before the date set forth in the notice is barred from suing on that claim or otherwise realizing upon or enforcing it, except as provided in Section 11.19.
- d. A creditor or claimant whose claim is rejected by the corporation under paragraph (b) is barred from suing on that claim or otherwise realizing upon or enforcing it, if the creditor or claimant does not initiate legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings with respect to the claim within the time provided in paragraph (b).

11.5.4 Articles of dissolution; when filed. Articles of dissolution for a corporation that has given notice to creditors and claimants under this Section must be filed with the Tribal Secretary after:

- a. The 90-day period in Section 11.5.2 paragraph (e), has expired and the payment of claims of all creditors and claimants filing a claim within that period has been made or provided for; or
- b. The longest of the periods described in Section 11.5.3, paragraph (b), has expired and there are no pending legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings by or against the corporation commenced within the time provided in Section 11.5.3, paragraph (b).

11.5.5 Contents of articles. The articles of dissolution must state:

- a. The last date on which the notice was given and: (i) that the payment of all creditors and claimants filing a claim within the 90-day period in Section 11.5.2 paragraph (e), has been made or provided for; or (ii) the date on which the longest of the periods described in Section 11.5.3 paragraph (b), expired;
- b. That the remaining property, assets, and claims of the corporation have been distributed among its shareholders in accordance with Section 9.4.4, or that adequate provision has been made for that distribution; and
- c. That there are no pending legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings by or against the corporation commenced within the time provided in Section 11.5.3, paragraph (b), or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order, or decree that may be entered against it in a pending proceeding.

11.6 Dissolution procedure for corporations that do not give notice.

11.6.1. Articles of dissolution when filed. Articles of dissolution for a corporation that has not given notice to creditors and claimants in the manner provided in Section 11.5 must be filed with the Tribal Secretary after:

- a. The payment of claims of all known creditors and claimants has been made or provided for; or
- b. At least two years have elapsed from the date of filing the notice of intent to dissolve.

11.6.2 Contents of articles. The articles of dissolution must state:

- a. If articles of dissolution are being filed pursuant to Section 11.6.1, paragraph (a), that all known debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made for payment or discharge;
- b. That the remaining property, assets, and claims of the corporation have been distributed among its shareholders in accordance with Section 9.4.4, or that adequate provision has been made for that distribution; and
- c. that there are no pending legal, administrative, or arbitration proceedings by or against the corporation, or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order, or decree that may be entered against it in a pending proceeding.

11.6.3 Claims against corporations that do not give notice.

- a. If the corporation has paid or provided for all known creditors or claimants at the time articles of dissolution are filed. A creditor or claimant who does not file a claim or pursue a remedy in a legal, administrative, or arbitration proceeding within two years after the date of filing the notice of intent to dissolve is barred from suing on that claim or otherwise realizing upon or enforcing it.
- b. If the corporation has not paid or provided for all known creditors and claimants at the time articles of dissolution are filed, a person who does not file a claim or pursue a remedy in a legal, administrative, or arbitration proceeding within two years after the date of filing the notice of intent to dissolve is barred from suing on that claim or otherwise realizing upon or enforcing it, except as provided in Section 11.19.

11.7 Revocation of dissolution proceedings.

11.7.1 Generally. Dissolution proceedings commenced pursuant to Section 11.3 may be revoked prior to filing of articles of dissolution.

11.7.2 Notice to shareholders; approval. Written notice shall be given to every shareholder entitled to vote at shareholders' meeting within the time and in the manner provided in Section 8.13 for notice of meetings of shareholders and shall state that a

purpose of the meeting is to consider the advisability of revoking the dissolution proceedings. The proposed revocation shall be submitted to the shareholders at the meeting. If the proposed revocation is approved at a meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all shares entitled to vote, the dissolution proceedings are revoked.

11.7.3 Effective date; effect. Revocation of dissolution proceedings is effective when a notice of revocation is filed with the Tribal Secretary. The corporation may thereafter resume business.

11.8 Effective date of dissolution; certificate.

11.8.1 Effective date. When the articles of dissolution have been filed with the Tribal Secretary, the corporation is dissolved.

11.8.2 Certificate. The Tribal Secretary shall issue to the dissolved corporation or its legal representative a certificate of dissolution that contains:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The date and time the articles of dissolution were filed with the Tribal Secretary; and
- c. A statement that the corporation is dissolved.

11.9 Supervised voluntary dissolution. After the notice of intent to dissolve has been filed with the Tribal Secretary and before a certificate of dissolution has been issued, the corporation or, for good cause shown, a shareholder or creditor may apply to the Judicial Department to have the dissolution conducted or continued under the supervision of the Judicial Department as provided in Sections 11.10 to 11.19.

11.10 Judicial intervention; equitable remedies or dissolution.

11.10.1 When permitted. The Judicial Department may grant any equitable relief it deems just and reasonable in the circumstances or may dissolve a corporation and liquidate its assets and business:

- a. In a supervised voluntary dissolution pursuant to Section 11.9;
- b. In an action by a shareholder when it is established that:
 - i. The directors or the persons having the authority otherwise vested in the board are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs and the shareholders are unable to break the deadlock;
 - ii. The directors or those in control of the corporation have acted fraudulently, illegally, or in a manner unfairly prejudicial toward one or more shareholders in their capacities as shareholders, directors, or officers, or as employees of a closely held corporation;

- iii. The shareholders of the corporation are so divided in voting power that, for a period that includes the time when two consecutive regular meetings were held, they have failed to elect successors to directors whose terms have expired or would have expired upon the election and qualification of their successors;
- iv. The corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted; or
- v. The period of duration as provided in the articles has expired and has not been extended as provided in Section 12.1;
- c. In an action by a creditor when:
 - i. The claim of the creditor has been reduced to judgment and an execution thereon has been returned unsatisfied; or
 - ii. The corporation has admitted in writing that the corporation is unable to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business; or
- d. In an action by the Judicial Department to dissolve the corporation in accordance with Section 11.13 when it is established that a decree of dissolution is appropriate.

11.10.2 Buy-out on motion. In an action under Section 11.10.1, paragraph (b), involving a closely held corporation at the time the action is commenced and in which one or more of the circumstances described in that clause is established, the Judicial Department may, upon motion of a corporation or a shareholder or beneficial owner of shares of the corporation, order the sale by a plaintiff or a defendant of all shares of the corporation held by the plaintiff or defendant to either the corporation or the moving shareholders, whichever is specified in the motion, if the Judicial Department determines in its discretion that an order would be fair and equitable to all parties under all of the circumstances of the case. Within five days after the entry of the order, the corporation shall provide each selling shareholder or beneficial owner with the information it is required to provide under Section 8.28.5, paragraph (a). If the parties are unable to agree on fair value within 40 days of entry of the order, the Judicial Department shall determine the fair value of the shares under the provisions of Section 8.28.7, and may allow interest or costs as provided in Sections 8.28.1 and 8.28.8. The purchase price shall be paid in one or more installments as agreed on by the parties, or, if no agreement can be reached within 40 days of entry of the order, as ordered by the Judicial Department. Upon entry of an order for the sale of shares under this subdivision and provided that the corporation or the moving shareholders post a bond in adequate amount with sufficient sureties or otherwise satisfy the Judicial Department that the full purchase price of the shares, plus such additional costs, expenses, and fees as may be awarded will be paid when due and payable, the selling shareholders shall no longer have any rights or status as shareholders, officers, or directors, except the right to receive the fair value of their shares plus such other amounts as might be awarded.

11.10.3 Condition of corporation. In determining whether to order equitable relief, dissolution, or a buy-out, the Judicial Department shall take into consideration the financial condition of the corporation but shall not refuse to order equitable relief, dissolution, or a buy-out solely on the ground that the corporation has accumulated or current operating profits.

11.10.4 Considerations in granting relief involving closely held corporations. In determining whether to order equitable relief, dissolution, or a buy-out, the Judicial Department shall take into consideration the duty which all shareholders in a closely held corporation owe one another to act in an honest, fair, and reasonable manner in the operation of the corporation and the reasonable expectations of the shareholders as they exist at the inception and develop during the course of the shareholders' relationship with the corporation and with each other.

11.10.5 Dissolution as remedy. In deciding whether to order dissolution, the Judicial Department shall consider whether lesser relief suggested by one or more parties, such as any form of equitable relief, a buy-out, or a partial liquidation, would be adequate to permanently relieve the circumstances established under Section 11.10.1, paragraph (b) or (c). Lesser relief may be ordered in any case where it would be appropriate under all the facts and circumstances of the case.

11.10.6 Expenses. If the Judicial Department finds that a party to a proceeding brought under this Section has acted arbitrarily, vexatiously, or otherwise not in good faith, it may in its discretion award reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, to any of the other parties.

11.10.7 Venue; parties. Proceedings under this Section shall be brought before the Judicial Department. It is not necessary to make shareholders parties to the action or proceeding unless relief is sought against them personally.

11.11 Procedure in involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution.

11.11.1. Action before hearing. In dissolution proceedings the Judicial Department may issue injunctions, appoint receivers with all powers and duties the Judicial Department directs, take other actions required to preserve the corporate assets wherever situated, and carry on the business of the corporation until a full hearing can be held.

11.112 Action after hearing. After a full hearing has been held, upon whatever notice the Judicial Department directs to be given to all parties to the proceedings and to any other parties in interest designated by the Judicial Department, the Judicial Department may appoint a receiver to collect the corporate assets, including all amounts owing to the corporation by subscribers on account of any unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of shares. A receiver has authority, subject to the order of the Judicial Department, to continue the business of the corporation and to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property and assets of the corporation either at public or private sale.

11.113 Discharge of obligations. The assets of the corporation or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied in the following order of priority to the payment and discharge or:

- a. The costs and expenses of the proceedings, including attorney’s fees and disbursements;
- b. Debts, taxes and assessments due the Tribe, its subdivisions, the United States, states and their subdivisions, and other tribes and their subdivisions, in that order;
- c. Claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of any applicable workers compensation act; provided, that claims under this clause shall not be allowed if the corporation carried workers’ compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained;
- d. Claims, including the value of all compensation paid in any medium other than money, duly proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and
- e. other claims duly proved and allowed.

11.114 Remainder to shareholders. After payment of the expenses of receivership and claims of creditors duly proved, the remaining assets, if any, shall be distributed to the shareholders in accordance with Section 9.4.4.

11.12 Qualifications of receivers; powers.

11.12.1 Qualifications. A receiver shall be a natural person or a tribal corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in the Jurisdiction. A receiver shall give bond as directed by the Judicial Department with the sureties required by the Judicial Department.

11.12.2 Powers. A receiver may sue in and defend the Judicial Department as receiver of the corporation. The Judicial Department appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction of the corporation and its property.

11.13 Action by Tribal Secretary.

11.13.1 When permitted. A corporation may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of the Judicial Department in an action filed by the Tribal Secretary on behalf of the Elected Council when it is established that:

- a. The articles and certificate of incorporation were procured through fraud;
- b. The corporation was incorporated for a purpose not permitted by Section 3.1;
- c. The corporation failed to comply with the requirements of Sections 2.1 to 3.16 essential to incorporation under or election to become governed by this Ordinance;
- d. The corporation has flagrantly violated a provision of this Ordinance, or has violated a provision of this Ordinance more than once, or has violated more than one provision of this Ordinance; or

- e. The corporation has acted, or failed to act, in a manner that constitutes surrender or abandonment of the corporate franchise, privileges, or enterprise.

11.13.2 Notice to corporation; correction. An action shall not be commenced under this section until 30 days after notice to the corporation by the Elected Council of the reason for the filing of the action. If the reason for filing the action is an act that the corporation has done, or omitted to do, and the act or omission may be corrected by an amendment of the articles or bylaws or by performance of or abstention from the act, the Elected Council shall give the corporation 30 additional days in which to effect the correction before filing the action.

11.14 Filing claims in proceedings to dissolve.

11.14.1 In proceedings referred to in Section 11.10 to dissolve a corporation, the Judicial Department may require all creditors and claimants of the corporation to file their claims under oath with the Tribal Secretary or with the receiver in a form prescribed by the Judicial Department.

11.14.2 If the Judicial Department requires the filing of claims, it shall fix a date, which shall be not less than 120 days from the date of the order, as the last day for the filing of claims, and shall prescribe the notice of the fixed date that shall be given to creditors and claimants. Before the fixed date, the Judicial Department may extend the time for filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of the Judicial Department, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the property or assets of the corporation.

11.15 Discontinuance of dissolution proceedings. The involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution of a corporation shall be discontinued any time during the dissolution proceedings when it is established that cause for dissolution no longer exists. When this is established, the Judicial Department shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver, if any, to redeliver to the corporation all its remaining property and assets.

11.16 Decree of dissolution.

11.16.1 When entered. In an involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution after the costs and expenses of the proceeding and all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation have been paid or discharged and all of its remaining property and assets have been distributed to its shareholders or, if its property and assets are not sufficient to satisfy and discharge the costs, expenses, debts, obligations, and liabilities, when all the property and assets have been applied so far as they will go to their payment according to the priorities set forth in Section 11.11, the Judicial Department shall enter a decree dissolving the corporation.

11.16.2 Effective date. When the decree dissolving the corporation has been entered, the corporation is dissolved.

11.17 Filing decree. After the Judicial Department enters a decree dissolving a corporation, the Tribal Secretary shall file a certified copy of the decree in their office. The Tribal Secretary shall not charge a fee for filing the decree.

11.18 Deposit with Tribal Finance Department of amount due certain shareholders. Upon dissolution of a corporation, the portion of the assets distributable to a shareholder who is unknown or cannot be found, or who is under disability, if there is no person legally competent to receive the distributive portion, shall be reduced to money and deposited with the Tribal Finance Department at the direction of the Tribal Secretary. The amount deposited may be appropriated to the Tribal Finance Department and shall be paid over to the shareholder or a legal representative, upon proof satisfactory to the Tribal Secretary of a right to payment. If no claim is made within one (1) year, the account shall close and the funds shall escheat to the Tribe.

11.19 Claims barred; exceptions.

11.19.1 Claims barred. Except as provided in this section, a creditor or claimant whose claims are barred under Section 11.5, 11.6, or 11.14 includes a person who is or becomes a creditor or claimant at any time before, during, or following the conclusion of dissolution proceedings, and all those claiming through or under the creditor or claimant.

11.19.2 Claims reopened. At any time within one year after articles of dissolution have been filed with the Tribal Secretary pursuant to Section 11.5 or 11.6.1, paragraph (b), or a decree of dissolution has been entered, a creditor or claimant who shows good cause for not having previously filed the claim may apply to the Judicial Department to allow a claim:

- a. Against the corporation to the extent of undistributed assets; or
- b. If the undistributed assets are not sufficient to satisfy the claim, against a shareholder, whose liability shall be limited to a portion of the claim that is equal to the portion of the distributions to shareholders in liquidation or dissolution received by the shareholder, but in no event may a shareholder's liability exceed the amount which that shareholder actually received in the dissolution.

11.19.3 Obligations incurred during dissolution proceedings. All known contractual debts, obligations, and liabilities incurred in the course of winding up the corporation's affairs shall be paid or provided for by the corporation before the distribution of assets to a shareholder. A person to whom this kind of debt, obligation, or liability is owed but not paid may pursue any remedy before the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations against the officers and directors of the corporation who are responsible for, but who fail to cause the corporation to pay or make provision for payment of the debts, obligations, and liabilities or against shareholders to the extent permitted under Section 9.7. This subdivision does not apply to dissolution under the supervision or order of the Judicial Department.

11.20 Right to sue or defend after dissolution. After a corporation has been dissolved, any of its former officers, directors, or shareholders may assert or defend, in the name of the corporation, any claim by or against the corporation.

11.21 Omitted assets. Title to assets remaining after payment of all debts, obligations, or liabilities and after distributions to shareholders may be transferred by the Judicial Department to any person entitled to those assets.

SECTION 12 EXTENSION

Section 12.1 Extension after duration expired. Section 12.2 Effect of extension.

12.1 Extension after duration expired.

12.1.1 Extension by amendment. A corporation whose period of duration as provided in the articles has expired and which has continued to do business despite that expiration may reinstate its articles and extend the period of corporate duration, including making the duration perpetual, at any time after the date of expiration by filing an amendment to the articles as set forth in this section.

12.1.2 Contents of amendment. An amendment to the articles shall be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present and shall include:

- a. The date the period of duration expired under the articles;
- b. A statement that the period of duration will be perpetual or, if some shorter period is to be provided, the date to which the period of duration is extended; and
- c. A statement that the corporation has been in continuous operation since before the date of expiration of its original period of duration.

12.1.3 Approval by shareholders. The amendment to the articles shall be presented, after notice, to a meeting of the shareholders. The amendment is adopted when approved by the shareholders pursuant to Section 3.10.

12.1.4 Filing. Articles of amendment conforming to Section 3.12 shall be filed with the Tribal Secretary.

12.2 Effect of extension. Filing with the Tribal Secretary of articles of amendment extending the period of duration of a corporation:

- a. Relates back to the date of expiration of the original period of duration of the corporation as provided in the articles;
- b. Validates contracts or other acts within the authority of the articles, and the corporation is liable for those contracts or acts; and
- c. Restores to the corporation all the assets and rights of the corporation to the extent they were held by the corporation before expiration of its original period of duration, except those sold or otherwise distributed after that time.

SECTION 13 CORPORATE REGISTRATION

Section 13.1 Modoc Nation Corporate Registration.

13.1 Modoc Nation corporate registration.

13.1.1 Information required. A corporation shall once each calendar year file with the Tribal Secretary a registration containing:

- a. The name of the corporation;
- b. The address of its principal executive office, if different from the registered office address;
- c. The address of its registered office;
- d. The name of its registered agent;
- e. The name and business address of the officer or other person exercising the principal functions of the chief executive officer of the corporation; and
- f. The signature of a person authorized to sign the registration on behalf of the corporation.

13.1.2 Information public. The information required by Section 13.1.1 is public data.

13.1.3 Loss of good standing. A corporation that fails to file a registration pursuant to the requirements of Section 13.1.1 loses its good standing. The corporation may regain its good standing by filing a single annual registration and paying a \$15.00 fee, in addition to any applicable taxes.

13.1.4 Notice of repeated violation. If a corporation fails for two consecutive years to file a registration pursuant to the requirements of Section 13.1.1, the Tribal Secretary shall give notice by first class mail to the corporation at its registered office that it has violated this Section and is subject to dissolution by the office of the Tribal Secretary if the delinquent registration is not filed pursuant to Section 13.1.1 and the \$15.00 fee, plus taxes, paid within 60 days after the mailing of the notice. For purposes of this subdivision, the term “delinquent registrations” means a single annual registration.

13.1.5 Penalty.

- a. A corporation that has failed for two consecutive years to file a registration pursuant to the requirements of subdivision 1, has been notified of the failure pursuant to subdivision 4, and has failed to file the delinquent registration during the 60-day period described in Section 13.1.4, shall be dissolved by the Tribal Secretary as described in paragraph (b). A lien shall be issued against the corporation and incorporators for any unpaid taxes.

- b. Immediately after the expiration of the 60-day period described in paragraph (a), if the corporation has not filed the delinquent registration, the Tribal Secretary shall issue a certificate of involuntary dissolution, and a copy of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Tribal Secretary. The original certificate shall be sent to the registered office of the corporation. The Tribal Secretary shall annually inform the Elected Council and the Tribal Finance Director of the names of corporations dissolved under this section during the preceding year. A corporation dissolved in this manner is not entitled to the benefits of Section 11.19. The liability, if any, of the shareholders of a corporation dissolved in this manner shall be determined and limited in accordance with Section 9.6, except that the shareholders shall have no liability to any director of the corporation under Section 9.7.2.

13.1.6 Reinstatement. A corporation may retroactively reinstate its corporate existence after statutory dissolution by filing a single annual registration and paying a \$15.00 fee, and any outstanding taxes. Filing the annual registration with the Tribal Secretary:

- a. Returns the corporation to active status as of the date of the statutory dissolution;
- b. Validates contracts or other acts within the authority of the articles, and the corporation is liable for those contracts or acts; and
- c. Restores to the corporation all assets and rights of the corporation and its shareholders to the extent they were held by the corporation and its shareholders before the statutory dissolution occurred, except to the extent that assets or rights were affected by acts occurring after the dissolution or sold or otherwise distributed after that time.

SECTION 14
ACTIONS AGAINST CORPORATIONS

Section 14.1 Service of process on corporation. Section 14.2 Judicial Department action;
remedies and penalties.

14.1 Service of process on corporation.

14.1.1 Who may be served. A process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a corporation may be served either upon the registered agent, if any, of the corporation named in the articles, or upon an officer of the corporation, or upon the Tribal Secretary as provided in this Section.

14.1.2 Service on Tribal Secretary when permitted. If a corporation has appointed and maintained a registered agent in the Jurisdiction but neither its registered agent nor an officer of the corporation can be found at the registered office, or if a corporation fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in the Jurisdiction and an officer of the corporation cannot be found at the registered office, then the Tribal Secretary is the agent of the corporation upon whom the process, notice, or demand may be served. The return of a licensed law enforcement official, or the affidavit of a person not a party, that no registered agent or officer can be found at the registered office in the Jurisdiction is conclusive evidence that the corporation has no registered agent or officer at its registered office. Service on the Tribal Secretary of any process, notice, or demand is deemed personal service upon the corporation and shall be made by filing with the Tribal Secretary duplicate copies of the process, notice or demand. The Tribal Secretary shall immediately forward, by certified mail addressed to the corporation at its registered office, a copy of the process, notice, or demand. Service on the Tribal Secretary is returnable in not less than 30 days notwithstanding a shorter period specified in the process, notice, or demand.

14.1.3 Record of service. There shall be maintained in the office of the Tribal Secretary a record of all processes, notices, and demands served upon the Tribal Secretary under this Section, including the date and time of service and the action taken with reference to it.

14.1.4 Other methods of service. Nothing in this Section limits the right of a person to serve any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a corporation in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

14.2 Judicial Department Action; remedies and penalties. The Judicial Department shall have the authority to determine, apply and enforce appropriate remedies and penalties, including, but not limited to, civil fines, for violations of this Ordinance, or of the articles of incorporation or bylaws of any corporation formed pursuant to this Ordinance. The remedies available to corporations and their shareholders, shall include declaratory and injunctive relief, and special writs of mandamus, to compel actions necessary to secure the rights, obligations or privileges of

such parties, whether or not those rights, obligations or privileges arise under this Ordinance. A prevailing plaintiff in any action shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

SECTION 15
CORPORATIONS WHOLLY OWNED BY THE TRIBE

15.1	Scope.	15.6	Liability of Tribe as shareholder.
15.2	Application.	15.7	Shareholder meetings.
15.3	Special powers, privileges and immunities of corporations wholly owned by the Tribe.	15.8	Assets, distribution of income.
15.4	Board.	15.9	Voluntary dissolution; Elected Council.
15.5	Shares in corporations wholly owned by the Tribe; shareholders; voting.		

15.1 Scope. Sections 15.1 through 15.9 apply to all tribal corporations wholly owned by the Tribe, whether (i) directly, (ii) indirectly as a subsidiary of another tribal corporation wholly owned by the Tribe, or (iii) in trust where the Tribe is trustee.

15.2 Application.

15.2.1 Corporations directly owned by the Tribe. The consent of the Elected Council shall be required prior to the incorporation under this Ordinance of any corporation to be wholly owned by the Tribe. For this purpose, the incorporator shall file with the Tribal Secretary, when the incorporator files the articles of incorporation of a corporation to be wholly owned by the Tribe, a certified copy of a resolution of the Elected Council authorizing the formation of the corporation.

15.2.2 Corporations indirectly owned by the Tribe. The consent of the board of directors of the corporation wholly owned by the Tribe shall be required prior to the incorporation under this Ordinance of a subsidiary corporation to be wholly owned by a parent corporation that is wholly owned by the Tribe. For this purpose, the incorporator shall file with the Tribal Secretary, when the incorporator files the articles of incorporation of a subsidiary corporation to be wholly owned by a parent corporation that is wholly owned by the Tribe, a certified copy of a resolution of the board of the parent corporation authorizing the formation of the subsidiary corporation.

15.2.3 Designation in articles. The articles of a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe and subject to the provisions of Sections 15.1 to 15.9 shall expressly so state and when accepting the articles for filing, the Tribal Secretary shall note that the corporation is governed by the provisions of this Ordinance applicable to wholly owned tribal corporations.

15.2.4 Purpose of Corporations directly and indirectly owned by the Tribe. Articles of incorporation for a corporation to be wholly owned, directly, indirectly or in trust, by the Tribe shall state the purpose of the corporation that relates to the overall needs, priorities, goals, and objectives of the Tribe and the Tribal government, including how the corporation will

contribute to tribal economic policy and further the Tribal goals of self-determination and/or economic self-sufficiency. For the avoidance of doubt, all consideration earned by the Tribe for services rendered shall be considered substantive economic benefit to the Tribe in furtherance of its sovereignty, independency and self-determination; and all corporations owned in trust by the Tribe, whether for profit or charitable, shall be considered tribal corporations for purposes of economic substance and pursuits; and such corporations shall be considered tribal entities.

153 Special powers, privileges and immunities of corporations wholly owned by the Tribe.

153.1 Scope. The Corporations established under this Section shall be considered to be governmental instrumentalities of the Tribe; and their officers and employees considered officers and employees of the Tribe carrying out responsibilities imposed upon the Elected Council for the economic advancement of the Tribe and its members by the Constitution of the Modoc Nation. Such corporations, their officers and employees shall, therefore, be entitled to all of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Tribe; including but not limited to, immunities from suit in federal and state courts, and federal and state taxation, or regulation, except as specifically set out in any Articles of Incorporation filed pursuant to Section 15.2. The special powers, privileges and immunities described in this section shall be available only to a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe.

1532 Jurisdictional and tax immunities. All of the rights, privileges and immunities of the Tribe concerning federal, state, or local taxes, regulations and jurisdiction are hereby conferred on all tribal corporations wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe to the same extent that the Tribe would have such rights, privileges and immunities if it engaged in the activities undertaken by the corporation. Absent consent by the corporation, a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe shall not be subject to taxation by the Tribe, except to the extent that such taxation is necessary and reasonably appropriate to compensate the Tribe for services provided to the corporation by the Tribe.

1533 Sovereign immunity. The sovereign immunity of the Tribe is hereby conferred on all tribal corporations wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe. A corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe shall have the power to sue and is authorized to consent to be sued before the Judicial Department, and in all other courts of competent jurisdiction, provided, however, that:

- a. No such consent to suit shall be effective against the corporation unless such consent is:
 - i. Explicit,
 - ii. Contained in a written contract or commercial document to which the corporation is a party, and
 - iii. Specifically approved by resolution of the board of directors of the corporation, and
- b. Any recovery against such corporation shall be limited to the assets of the corporation and shall specifically exclude the assets of the Tribe. Any

consent to suit may be limited to as to courts in which suit may be brought, to the matters that may be made the subject of the suit, to the time in which suit may be brought, to the assets or revenues of the corporation against which any judgment may be executed, and to other dispute resolution procedures or provisions.

- c. The sovereign immunity of the Corporation or any of its officials or employees shall not extend to actions against the Corporation, its officials or employees by the Tribe.

154 Board.

154.1 Appointment of directors. The Elected Council shall retain the power to appoint the board of directors for corporations wholly owned by the Tribe. For all such corporations, including subsidiary tribal corporations, the board of directors shall be comprised of members of the Elected Council, tribal members, and individuals experienced in business and tribal government.

154.2 Removal of directors. A director of a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe may be removed with cause by the Elected Council.

154.3 Loans to directors. A corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe may not lend money to or guarantee the personal obligation of a director, officer or employee of the corporation under any circumstances.

155 Shares in corporations wholly owned by the Tribe; shareholders; voting.

155.1 Shares in wholly owned corporations. Share certificates (or transaction statements for uncertificated shares) of corporations wholly owned, directly, by the Tribe shall be issued in the name of the Tribe, and all such shares shall be held by and for the Tribe. No member of the Tribe shall have any personal ownership interest in any corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe, whether by virtue of such person's status as a member of the Tribe or otherwise.

155.2 Shares. A corporation wholly owned, directly, by the Tribe may not issue preferred or special shares.

155.3 Voting. A member of the Elected Council shall be authorized to vote shares of the corporation owned by the Tribe, as contemplated by Section 8.18.4 of this Ordinance, in the following manner: Each Elected Council member shall have the right to vote that number of shares which is equal to a fraction of the total shares owned by the Tribe. The fraction is calculated by dividing the total number of shares owned by the Tribe by the number of Elected Council members holding such office at the date on which the vote is taken. Each member of the Elected Council shall enjoy such voting rights in the corporation as is provided by the Constitution and bylaws of the Tribe to such person as a member of the Elected Council. Such voting rights shall be enjoyed for as long as such council member remains a duly elected member of the Elected Council. In voting the shares of a corporation wholly owned by the Tribe, the members of the Elected Council

are acting not in a personal capacity but in a representative capacity on behalf of the Tribe itself.

1554 Proxies illegal. Section 8.20 shall not apply to any corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe. Any proxy given for the voting of shares in a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe shall be void and unenforceable.

1555 Voting trusts illegal. Section 8.21 shall not apply to any corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe. Any voting trust agreement for any interest held in a corporation wholly owned by the Tribe shall be void and unenforceable.

1556 Shareholder control agreements illegal. Section 8.23 shall not apply to any corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe. Any shareholder control agreement for any interest held in a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe shall be void and unenforceable.

1557 No cumulative voting. Section 6.8 shall not apply to any corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe.

156 Liability of Tribe as shareholder. Neither the Tribe nor any member of the Elected Council shall be under any obligation to a corporation wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the Tribe or to the creditors of any such corporation and the Tribe shall not be deemed to have waived any of the Tribe's privileges or immunities if the Tribe incorporates, owns or operates a corporation, directly or indirectly.

15.7 Shareholder meetings.

15.7.1 Annual meeting. Annual meetings of the Elected Council, in its capacity as the shareholders of a corporation wholly owned, directly, by the Tribe, shall be held at such time and at such place in the Jurisdiction as the board of directors shall determine. If the board of directors fails to set the time and date of meeting, it shall be held on the second Tuesday in January of each year. At such annual meeting, the Elected Council, in its capacity as the shareholders of the corporation, shall transact such business as may properly be brought before the meeting. Such meetings may be called and held in the same manner as applicable law provides for meetings of the Elected Council.

15.7.2 Special meetings. Special meetings of the Elected Council, in its capacity as the shareholders of the corporation, may be called and held for any purpose in the manner provided for the call and holding of special meetings of the Elected Council.

15.7.3 Notice of meetings. The board of directors shall notify the Elected Council of the date, time and place of the annual meeting of shareholders at least 20 days before the meeting and of any special meeting of the shareholders at least five days before the meeting. Notices shall be deemed to be effective if placed in the U.S. Mail, with proper first class postage affixed, at least 22 days (but not more than 62 days) prior to an annual meeting, and at least 7 days (but not more than 62 days) prior to a special meeting, or on the date personally delivered to the Tribal Secretary of the Elected Council.

15.74 Time and place of shareholders' meetings. Meetings of the shareholders of the corporation shall be held at the principal place of business or of the corporation or at such other location within the Jurisdiction at such time and place as the board of directors shall fix.

15.75 Manner of meeting. Except as otherwise provided in these Articles, the shareholders of the corporation may conduct regular or special meetings through the use of any means and procedures which are proper for meetings of the Elected Council.

15.76 Presiding officer. The Chief of the Elected Council shall preside over any shareholders' meeting.

15.8 Assets; distribution of income.

15.8.1 Assets. Subject to the contractual and sovereign rights of others, including the Tribe, the corporation shall have as its corporate assets, and the authority to acquire, manage, own, use, pledge, encumber, or otherwise dispose of, the following:

- a. All funds which the corporation may acquire by subscription, grant, gift, loan or other means,
- b. All interests in real and personal property, whether of a tangible or intangible nature, which the corporation may acquire by subscription, grant, gift, loan, purchase, lease or other means, and
- c. All earnings, interest, dividends, accumulations, contract rights, claims and other proceeds arising from any of the foregoing.

15.8.2 Distribution of net income to Tribe required. All or a portion of the net income of a corporation wholly owned directly by the Tribe shall be distributed to the Tribe at such time as the Elected Council may determine. The net income of any wholly owned subsidiary of such a corporation and the corporation's share of the net income of any subsidiary of such a corporation shall be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Upon request of the Elected Council, the board of directors of a corporation wholly owned directly by the Tribe will, if the corporation controls a subsidiary (a corporation wholly owned indirectly by the Tribe), cause the subsidiary to distribute to the corporation all or such portion of the net income of the subsidiary as may be requested by the Elected Council.

15.9 Voluntary dissolution; Elected Council. A corporation wholly owned directly by the Tribe with no shares having been issued may be dissolved only by a resolution adopted by the Elected Council. A subsidiary corporation of the Tribe with no shares having been issued may be dissolved by a resolution adopted by the board of directors, with notice of such intent of to dissolve given to the Elected Council at least thirty (30) days prior to dissolution.

SECTION 16
DOMESTICATION AND TRANSFER

Section 16.1 Domestication of non-United States entities.

Section 16.2 Transfer, domestication or continuance of Modoc corporations.

16.1 Domestication of non-Modoc entities.

16.1.1 As used in this section, the term:

a. “Foreign jurisdiction” means any foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction, including the United States, any state, the District of Columbia, or any possession or territory of the United States; and

b. “Non-Modoc entity” means a corporation, a limited liability company, a statutory trust, a business trust or association, a real estate investment trust, a common-law trust, or any other unincorporated business or entity, including a partnership (whether general (including a limited liability partnership) or limited (including a limited liability limited partnership)), formed, incorporated, created or that otherwise came into being under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction.

16.1.2 Any non-Modoc entity may become domesticated as a corporation in this Jurisdiction by complying with Section 16.1.8 and filing with the Tribal Secretary:

a. A certificate of corporate domestication which shall be executed in accordance with Section 16.1.7 and filed with the Tribal Secretary; and

b. articles of incorporation, which shall be executed, acknowledged and filed with the Tribal Secretary.

Each of the certificates required by this Section 16.1.2 shall be filed simultaneously with the Tribal Secretary and, if such certificates are not to become effective upon their filing, then each such certificate shall provide for the same effective date or time.

16.1.3 The certificate of corporate domestication shall certify:

a. The date on which and jurisdiction where the non-Modoc entity was first formed, incorporated, created or otherwise came into being;

b. The name of the non-Modoc entity immediately prior to the filing of the certificate of corporate domestication;

c. The name of the corporation as set forth in its articles of incorporation filed in accordance with Section 16.1.2.

d. The jurisdiction that constituted the seat, siege social, or principal place of business or central administration of the non-Modoc entity or any other equivalent thereto under applicable law, immediately prior to the filing of the certificate of corporate domestication; and

e. That the domestication has been approved in the manner provided for by the document, instrument, agreement or other writing, as the case may be, governing the internal affairs of the non-Modoc entity and the conduct of its business or by applicable non-Modoc law, as appropriate.

16.1.4 Upon the certificate of corporate domestication and the articles of incorporation becoming effective, the non-Modoc entity shall be domesticated as a corporation in this Jurisdiction and the corporation shall thereafter be subject to all of the provisions of this Ordinance, except that notwithstanding Section 16.1.2, the existence of the corporation shall be deemed to have commenced on the date the non-Modoc entity commenced its existence in the jurisdiction in which the non-Modoc entity was first formed, incorporated, created or otherwise came into being.

16.1.5 The domestication of any non-Modoc entity as a corporation in this Jurisdiction shall not be deemed to affect any obligations or liabilities of the non-Modoc entity incurred prior to its domestication as a corporation in this Jurisdiction, or the personal liability of any person therefor.

16.1.6 The filing of a certificate of corporate domestication shall not affect the choice of law applicable to the non-Modoc entity, except that, from the effective time of the domestication, the law of the Tribe, including this Ordinance, shall apply to the non-Modoc entity to the same extent as if the non-Modoc entity had been incorporated as a corporation of this Jurisdiction on that date.

16.1.7 The certificate of corporate domestication shall be signed by any person who is authorized to sign the certificate of corporate domestication on behalf of the non-Modoc entity.

16.1.8 Prior to the filing of a certificate of corporate domestication with the Tribal Secretary, the domestication shall be approved in the manner provided for by the document, instrument, agreement or other writing, as the case may be, governing the internal affairs of the non-Modoc entity and the conduct of its business or by applicable non-Modoc law, as appropriate, and the articles of incorporation shall be approved by the same authorization required to approve the domestication.

16.1.9 When a non-Modoc entity has become domesticated as a corporation pursuant to this section, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, the corporation shall be deemed to be the same entity as the domesticating non-Modoc entity and the domestication shall constitute a continuation of the existence of the domesticating non-Modoc entity in the form of a corporation of this Jurisdiction. When any domestication shall have become effective under this section, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, all of the rights, privileges and powers of the non-Modoc entity that has been domesticated, and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due to such non-Modoc entity, as well as all other things and causes of action belonging to such non-Modoc entity, shall remain vested in the corporation to which such non-Modoc entity has been domesticated (and also in the non-Modoc entity, if and for so long as the non-Modoc entity continues its existence in the foreign jurisdiction in which it was existing immediately prior to the domestication) and shall be the property of such corporation (and also of the non-Modoc entity, if and for so long as the non-Modoc entity continues its existence in the foreign jurisdiction in which it was existing immediately prior to the domestication), and the title to any real property vested by deed or otherwise in such non-Modoc entity shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of this title; but all rights of creditors and all liens upon any property of such non-Modoc entity shall be preserved unimpaired, and all debts, liabilities and duties of the non-Modoc entity that has been

domesticated shall remain attached to the corporation to which such non-Modoc entity has been domesticated (and also to the non-Modoc entity, if and for so long as the non-Modoc entity continues its existence in the foreign jurisdiction in which it was existing immediately prior to the domestication), and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if said debts, liabilities and duties had originally been incurred or contracted by it in its capacity as such corporation. The rights, privileges, powers and interests in property of the non-Modoc entity, as well as the debts, liabilities and duties of the non-Modoc entity, shall not be deemed, as a consequence of the domestication, to have been transferred to the corporation to which such non-Modoc entity has domesticated for any purpose of the laws of the Jurisdiction.

16.1.10 Unless otherwise agreed or otherwise required under applicable non-Modoc law, the domesticating non-Modoc entity shall not be required to wind up its affairs or pay its liabilities and distribute its assets, and the domestication shall not be deemed to constitute a dissolution of such non-Modoc entity. If, following domestication, a non-Modoc entity that has become domesticated as a corporation of this Jurisdiction continues its existence in the foreign jurisdiction in which it was existing immediately prior to domestication, the corporation and such non-Modoc entity shall, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, constitute a single entity formed, incorporated, created or otherwise having come into being, as applicable, and existing under the laws of the Jurisdiction and the laws of such foreign jurisdiction.

16.1.11 In connection with a domestication under this section, shares of stock, rights or securities of, interests in, or member guarantee(s) of the non-Modoc entity that is to be domesticated as a corporation of this Jurisdiction may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or shares of stock, rights or securities of such corporation, guarantees to contribute the assets of such corporation, or, in addition to or in lieu thereof, may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or shares of stock, rights or securities of, interests in, or guarantees to contribute to the assets of, another corporation or other entity or may be cancelled.

16.2 Transfer, domestication or continuance of Modoc corporations.

16.2.1 Upon compliance with the provisions of this section, any corporation existing under the laws of this Jurisdiction may transfer to or domesticate or continue in any foreign jurisdiction and, in connection therewith, may elect to continue its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction. As used in this section, the term:

a. “Foreign jurisdiction” means any foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction, including the United States, any state, the District of Columbia, or any possession or territory of the United States; and

b. “Resulting entity” means the entity formed, incorporated, created or otherwise coming into being as a consequence of the transfer of the corporation to, or its domestication or continuance in, a foreign jurisdiction pursuant to this section.

16.2.2 The board of directors of the corporation which desires to transfer to or domesticate or continue in a foreign jurisdiction shall adopt a resolution approving such transfer, domestication or continuance specifying the foreign jurisdiction to which the corporation shall be transferred or in which the corporation shall be domesticated or continued and, if applicable, that in connection with such transfer, domestication or continuance the corporation’s existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction is to continue and recommending the approval of such transfer or domestication or continuance by the shareholders of the corporation. If the corporation is a company limited by

shares, such resolution shall be submitted to the shareholders of the corporation at an annual or special meeting. Due notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be given to each holder of stock, whether voting or nonvoting, of the corporation at the address of the shareholder as it appears on the records of the corporation, at least 20 days prior to the date of the meeting. At the meeting, the resolution shall be considered and a vote taken for its adoption or rejection. If (i) corporation is a company limited by shares and all outstanding shares of stock of the corporation, whether voting or nonvoting, shall be voted for the adoption of the resolution, or (ii) the corporation is a company limited by guarantee, the board of directors has adopted the resolution such transfer, domestication or continuance, the corporation shall file with the Tribal Secretary a certificate of transfer if its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction is to cease or a certificate of transfer and domestic continuance if its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction is to continue, executed in accordance with Section 16.1.7, which certifies:

- a. The name of the corporation, and if it has been changed, the name under which it was originally incorporated.
- b. The date of filing of its original articles of incorporation with the Tribal Secretary.
- c. The foreign jurisdiction to which the corporation shall be transferred or in which it shall be domesticated or continued and the name of the resulting entity.
- d. That the transfer, domestication or continuance of the corporation has been approved in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- e. In the case of a certificate of transfer, (i) that the existence of the corporation as a corporation of this Jurisdiction shall cease when the certificate of transfer becomes effective, and (ii) the agreement of the corporation that it may be served with process in this Jurisdiction in any proceeding for enforcement of any obligation of the corporation arising while it was a corporation of this Jurisdiction which shall also irrevocably appoint the Tribal Secretary as its agent to accept service of process in any such proceeding and specify the address (which may not be that of the corporation's registered agent without the written consent of the corporation's registered agent, such consent to be filed along with the certificate of transfer) to which a copy of such process shall be mailed by the Tribal Secretary. Process may be served upon the Tribal Secretary under this subsection by means of electronic transmission but only as prescribed by the Tribal Secretary. The Tribal Secretary is authorized to issue such rules and regulations with respect to such service as the Tribal Secretary deems necessary or appropriate. In the event of service upon the Tribal Secretary in accordance with this subsection, the Tribal Secretary shall forthwith notify such corporation that has transferred out of the Jurisdiction by letter, directed to such corporation that has transferred out of the Jurisdiction at the address so specified, unless such corporation shall have designated in writing to the Tribal Secretary a different address for such purpose, in which case it shall be mailed to the last address designated. Such letter shall be sent by a mail or courier service that includes a record of mailing or deposit with the courier and a record of delivery evidenced by the signature of the recipient. Such letter shall enclose a copy of the process and any other papers served on the Tribal Secretary pursuant to this subsection. It shall be the duty of the plaintiff in the event of such service to serve process and any other papers in duplicate, to notify the Tribal Secretary that service is being effected pursuant to this subsection and to pay the Tribal Secretary the sum of \$50 for the use of the Tribe, which sum shall be taxed as part of the costs in the proceeding, if the plaintiff shall prevail therein. The Tribal Secretary shall maintain an alphabetical record of any such service setting forth the name of the plaintiff and the defendant, the title, docket number and nature of the proceeding in which process has been served, the fact that service

has been effected pursuant to this subsection, the return date thereof, and the day and hour service was made. The Tribal Secretary shall not be required to retain such information longer than 5 years from receipt of the service of process.

f. In the case of a certificate of transfer and domestic continuance, that the corporation will continue to exist as a corporation of this Jurisdiction after the certificate of transfer and domestic continuance becomes effective.

16.2.3 Upon the filing of a certificate of transfer in accordance with subsection (b) of this section and payment to the Tribal Secretary of all fees prescribed under this title, the Tribal Secretary shall certify that the corporation has filed all documents and paid all fees required by this title, and thereupon the corporation shall cease to exist as a corporation of this Jurisdiction at the time the certificate of transfer becomes effective. Such certificate of the Tribal Secretary shall be prima facie evidence of the transfer, domestication or continuance by such corporation out of this Jurisdiction.

16.2.4 The transfer, domestication or continuance of a corporation out of this Jurisdiction in accordance with this section and the resulting cessation of its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction pursuant to a certificate of transfer shall not be deemed to affect any obligations or liabilities of the corporation incurred prior to such transfer, domestication or continuance, the personal liability of any person incurred prior to such transfer, domestication or continuance, or the choice of law applicable to the corporation with respect to matters arising prior to such transfer, domestication or continuance. Unless otherwise agreed or otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, the transfer, domestication or continuance of a corporation out of the Jurisdiction in accordance with this section shall not require such corporation to wind up its affairs or pay its liabilities and distribute its assets under this title and shall not be deemed to constitute a dissolution of such corporation.

16.2.5 If a corporation files a certificate of transfer and domestic continuance, after the time the certificate of transfer and domestic continuance becomes effective, the corporation shall continue to exist as a corporation of this Jurisdiction, and the law of the Jurisdiction, including this title, shall apply to the corporation to the same extent as prior to such time. So long as a corporation continues to exist as a corporation of the Jurisdiction following the filing of a certificate of transfer and domestic continuance, the continuing corporation and the resulting entity shall, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, constitute a single entity formed, incorporated, created or otherwise having come into being, as applicable, and existing under the laws of the Jurisdiction and the laws of the foreign jurisdiction.

16.2.6 When a corporation has transferred, domesticated or continued pursuant to this section, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, the resulting entity shall be deemed to be the same entity as the transferring, domesticating or continuing corporation and shall constitute a continuation of the existence of such corporation in the form of the resulting entity. When any transfer, domestication or continuance shall have become effective under this section, for all purposes of the laws of the Jurisdiction, all of the rights, privileges and powers of the corporation that has transferred, domesticated or continued, and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due to such corporation, as well as all other things and causes of action belonging to such corporation, shall remain vested in the resulting entity (and also in the corporation that has transferred, domesticated or continued, if and for so long as such corporation continues its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction) and shall be the property of such resulting entity (and also of the corporation that has transferred, domesticated or continued, if and for so long as such

corporation continues its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction), and the title to any real property vested by deed or otherwise in such corporation shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of this title; but all rights of creditors and all liens upon any property of such corporation shall be preserved unimpaired, and all debts, liabilities and duties of such corporation shall remain attached to the resulting entity (and also to the corporation that has transferred, domesticated or continued, if and for so long as such corporation continues its existence as a corporation of this Jurisdiction), and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if said debts, liabilities and duties had originally been incurred or contracted by it in its capacity as such resulting entity. The rights, privileges, powers and interests in property of the corporation, as well as the debts, liabilities and duties of the corporation, shall not be deemed, as a consequence of the transfer, domestication or continuance, to have been transferred to the resulting entity for any purpose of the laws of the Jurisdiction.

16.2.7 In connection with a transfer, domestication or continuance under this section, shares of stock or member guarantee(s) of the transferring, domesticating or continuing corporation may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or shares of stock, rights or securities of, or interests in, or guarantees to contribute to the assets of, the resulting entity or, in addition to or in lieu thereof, may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or shares of stock, rights or securities of, or interests in, or guarantees to contribute to the assets of, another corporation or other entity or may be cancelled.

16.2.8 No vote of the shareholders of a corporation shall be necessary to authorize a transfer, domestication or continuance if no shares of the stock of such corporation shall have been issued prior to the adoption by the board of directors of the resolution approving the transfer, domestication or continuance.

16.2.9 Whenever it shall be desired to transfer to or domesticate or continue in any foreign jurisdiction any nonstock corporation, including a company limited by guarantee, the governing body shall perform all the acts necessary to effect a transfer, domestication or continuance which are required by this section to be performed by the board of directors of a corporation having capital stock. If the members of a nonstock corporation are entitled to vote for the election of members of its governing body or are entitled under the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of such corporation to vote on such transfer, domestication or continuance or on a merger, consolidation, or dissolution of the corporation, they, and any other holder of any membership interest in the corporation, shall perform all the acts necessary to effect a transfer, domestication or continuance which are required by this section to be performed by the shareholders of a corporation having capital stock. If there is no member entitled to vote thereon, nor any other holder of any membership interest in the corporation, the transfer, domestication or continuance of the corporation shall be authorized at a meeting of the governing body, upon the adoption of a resolution to transfer or domesticate or continue by the vote of a majority of members of its governing body then in office. In all other respects, the method and proceedings for the transfer, domestication or continuance of a nonstock corporation shall conform as nearly as may be to the proceedings prescribed by this section for the transfer, domestication or continuance of corporations having capital stock. In the case of a charitable nonstock corporation, due notice of the corporation's intent to effect a transfer, domestication or continuance shall be mailed to the Tribal Secretary 10 days prior to the date of the proposed transfer, domestication or continuance.

SECTION 17
EFFECTIVE DATE AND AUTHORITY

Section 17.1 Severability; effect of invalidity
of part of this Ordinance.

Section 17.2 Effective date.

Section 17.3 Authority.

Section 17.4 No impairment of contracts.

Section 17.5 Legislative History

17.1 Severability; effect of invalidity of part of this Ordinance. If the Judicial Department shall adjudge to be invalid or unconstitutional any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part of this Ordinance, such judgment or decree shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder of this Ordinance, but the effect thereof shall be confined to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part of this Ordinance as adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

17.2 Effective date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect according to its terms as revised on June 18, 2020.

17.3 Authority. This Ordinance is enacted by the Modoc Nation Elected Council under the authority vested in the Elected Council by the Tribe pursuant to its inherent governmental power, fiscal authority and tribal sovereignty as recognized in the Tribe's Constitution. The Elected Council reserves the right to repeal or amend the provisions of this Ordinance, subject to the limitation of Section 16.4.

17.4 No impairment of contracts. Otherwise lawful contracts and other obligations of any corporation shall not be impaired by any subsequent action of the Tribe or the Elected Council. Actions to restrain any attempts to impair contracts of tribal corporations, or to declare such actions null and void, shall be available to any interested party before the Judicial Department. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to restrict the general application of law or of this Ordinance to the acts and contracts of tribal corporations.

17.5 Legislative History. This Ordinance was originally adopted and authorized by the Modoc Nation Elected Council on July 4, 2018 and amended pursuant to Section 16.3 hereof on the Effective Date set forth in Section 16.2 hereof.