

THE SOUTHERN CHEROKEE TRIBE



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TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE, 1866.

July 19, 1866. | 14 Stats., 799. | Ratified July 27, 1866. | Proclaimed Aug.
11, 1866

Articles of agreement and convention at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the United States, represented by Dennis N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [and] Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, represented by its delegates, James McDaniel, Smith Christie, White Catcher, S. H. Benge, J. B. Jones, and Daniel H. Ross—John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, being too unwell to join in these negotiations.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas existing treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation are deemed to be insufficient, the said contracting parties agree as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1.

The pretended treaty made with the so-called Confederate States by the Cherokee Nation on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and repudiated by the national council of the Cherokee Nation on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby declared to be void.

ARTICLE 2.

Amnesty is hereby declared by the United States and the Cherokee Nation for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by one Cherokee on the person or property of another Cherokee, or of a citizen of the United States, prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and no right of action arising out of wrongs committed in aid or in the suppression of the rebellion shall be prosecuted or maintained in the courts of the United States or in the courts of the Cherokee Nation.

But the Cherokee Nation stipulate and agree to deliver up to the United States, or their duly authorized agent, any or all public property, particularly ordnance, ordnance stores, arms of all kinds, and quartermaster's stores, in their possession or control, which belonged to the United States or the so-called Confederate States, without any reservation.

ARTICLE 3.

The confiscation laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be repealed, and the same, and all sales of farms, and improvements on real estate, made or pretended to be made in pursuance thereof, are hereby agreed and declared to be null and void, and the former owners of such property so sold, their heirs or assigns, shall have the right peaceably to re-occupy their homes, and the purchaser under the confiscation laws, or his heirs or assigns, shall be repaid by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation from the national funds, the money paid for said property and the cost of permanent improvements on such real estate, made thereon since the confiscation sale; the cost of such improvements to be fixed by a commission, to be composed of one person designated by the Secretary of the Interior and one by the principal chief of the nation, which two may appoint a third in cases of

disagreement, which cost so fixed shall be refunded to the national treasurer by the returning Cherokees within three years from the ratification hereof.

ARTICLE 4.

All the Cherokees and freed persons who were formerly slaves to any Cherokee, and all free negroes not having been such slaves, who resided in the Cherokee Nation prior to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, who may within two years elect not to reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of Grand River, shall have the right to settle in and occupy the Canadian district southwest of the Arkansas River, and also all that tract of country lying northwest of Grand River, and bounded on the southeast by Grand River and west by the Creek reservation to the northeast corner thereof; from thence west on the north line of the Creek reservation to the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and thence north on said line of longitude so far that a line due east to Grand River will include a quantity of land equal to one hundred and sixty acres for each person who may so elect to reside in the territory above-described in this article: *Provided*, That that part of said district north of the Arkansas River shall not be set apart until it shall be found that the Canadian district is not sufficiently large to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each person desiring to obtain settlement under the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE 5.

The inhabitants electing to reside in the district described in the preceding article shall have the right to elect all their local officers and judges, and the number of delegates to which by their numbers they may be entitled in any general council to be established in the Indian Territory under the provisions of this treaty, as stated in Article XII, and to control all their local affairs, and to establish all necessary police regulations and rules for the administration of justice in said district, not inconsistent with the constitution of the Cherokee Nation or the laws of the United States; *Provided*, The Cherokees residing in said district shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of other Cherokees who may elect to settle in said district as hereinbefore provided, and shall hold the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as those who elect to settle in said district under the provisions of this treaty; *Provided also*, That if any such police regulations or rules be adopted which, in the opinion of the President, bear oppressively on any citizen of the nation, he may suspend the same. And all rules or regulations in said district, or in any other district of the nation, discriminating against the citizens of other districts, are prohibited, and shall be void.

ARTICLE 6.

The inhabitants of the said district hereinbefore described shall be entitled to representation according to numbers in the national council, and all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation. And should any such law, either in its provisions or in the manner of its enforcement, in the opinion of the President of the United States, operate unjustly or injuriously in said district, he is hereby authorized and empowered to correct such evil, and to adopt the means necessary to secure the impartial administration of justice, as well as a fair and equitable application and expenditure of the national funds as between the people of this and of every other district in said nation.

ARTICLE 7.

The United States court to be created in the Indian Territory; and until such court is created therein, the United States district court, the nearest to the Cherokee Nation, shall have

exclusive original jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, wherein an inhabitant of the district hereinbefore described shall be a party, and where an inhabitant outside of said district, in the Cherokee Nation, shall be the other party, as plaintiff or defendant in a civil cause, or shall be defendant or prosecutor in a criminal case, and all process issued in said district by any officer of the Cherokee Nation, to be executed on an inhabitant residing outside of said district, and all process issued by any officer of the Cherokee Nation outside of said district, to be executed on an inhabitant residing in said district, shall be to all intents and purposes null and void, unless indorsed by the district judge for the district where such process is to be served, and said person, so arrested, shall be held in custody by the officer so arresting him, until he shall be delivered over to the United States marshal, or consent to be tried by the Cherokee court: *Provided*, That any or all the provisions of this treaty, which make any distinction in rights and remedies between the citizens of any district and the citizens of the rest of the nation, shall be abrogated whenever the President shall have ascertained, by an election duly ordered by him, that a majority of the voters of such district desire them to be abrogated, and he shall have declared such abrogation: *And provided further*, That no law or regulation, to be hereafter enacted within said Cherokee Nation or any district thereof, prescribing a penalty for its violation, shall take effect or be enforced until after ninety days from the date of its promulgation, either by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation in said Cherokee Nation, or by posting up copies thereof in the Cherokee and English languages in each district where the same is to take effect, at the usual place of holding district courts.

ARTICLE 8.

No license to trade in goods, wares, or merchandise *merchandise* shall be granted by the United States to trade in the Cherokee Nation, unless approved by the Cherokee national council, except in the Canadian district, and such other district north of Arkansas River and west of Grand River occupied by the so-called southern Cherokees, as provided in Article 4 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 9.

The Cherokee Nation having, voluntarily, in February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by an act of the national council, forever abolished slavery, hereby covenant and agree that never hereafter shall either slavery or involuntary servitude exist in their nation otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, in accordance with laws applicable to all the members of said tribe alike. They further agree that all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months, and their descendants, shall have all the rights of native Cherokees: *Provided*, That owners of slaves so emancipated in the Cherokee Nation shall never receive any compensation or pay for the slaves so emancipated.

ARTICLE 10.

Every Cherokee and freed person resident in the Cherokee Nation shall have the right to sell any products of his farm, including his or her live stock, or any merchandise or manufactured products, and to ship and drive the same to market without restraint, paying any tax thereon which is now or may be levied by the United States on the quantity sold outside of the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE 11.

The Cherokee Nation hereby grant a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet wide, except at stations, switches, waterstations, or crossing of rivers, where more may be indispensable to the full enjoyment of the franchise herein granted, and then only two hundred additional feet shall be taken, and only for such length as may be absolutely necessary, through all their lands, to any company or corporation which shall be duly authorized by Congress to construct a railroad from any point north to any point south, and from any point east to any point west of, and which may pass through, the Cherokee Nation. Said company or corporation, and their employés and laborers, while constructing and repairing the same, and in operating said road or roads, including all necessary agents on the line, at stations, switches, water tanks, and all others necessary to the successful operation of a railroad, shall be protected in the discharge of their duties, and at all times subject to the Indian intercourse laws, now or which may hereafter be enacted and be in force in the Cherokee Nation.

ARTICLE 12.

The Cherokees agree that a general council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully residing within the Indian Territory, may be annually convened in said Territory, which council shall be organized in such manner and possess such powers as hereinafter prescribed.

First. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said council, a census or enumeration of each tribe lawfully resident in said Territory shall be taken under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who for that purpose is hereby authorized to designate and appoint competent persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the United States.

Second. The first general council shall consist of one member from each tribe, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of any tribe lawfully resident in said Territory, and shall be selected by said tribes respectively, who may assent to the establishment of said general council; and if none should be thus formally selected by any nation or tribe so assenting, the said nation or tribe shall be represented in said general council by the chief or chiefs and headmen of said tribes, to be taken in the order of their rank as recognized in tribal usage, in the same number and proportion as above indicated. After the said census shall have been taken and completed, the superintendent of Indian affairs shall publish and declare to each tribe assenting to the establishment of such council the number of members of such council to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this article, and the persons entitled to represent said tribes shall meet at such time and place as he shall approve; but thereafter the time and place of the sessions of said council shall be determined by its action: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of thirty days: *And provided*, That special sessions of said council may be called by the Secretary of the Interior whenever in his judgment the interest of said tribes shall require such special session.

Third. Said general council shall have power to legislate upon matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations and colonies of freedmen resident in said Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of

justice between members of different tribes of said Territory and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes or nations; and the common defence and safety of the nations of said Territory.

All laws enacted by such council shall take effect at such time as may therein be provided, unless suspended by direction of the President of the United States. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States. Nor shall said council legislate upon matters other than those above indicated: *Provided, however,* That the legislative power of such general council may be enlarged by the consent of the national council of each nation or tribe assenting to its establishment, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Fourth. Said council shall be presided over by such person as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. The council shall elect a secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of said council, and who shall transmit a true copy of all such proceedings, duly certified by the presiding officer of such council, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each tribe or nation represented in said council, immediately after the sessions of said council shall terminate. He shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

Sixth. The members of said council shall be paid by the United States the sum of four dollars per diem during the term actually in attendance on the sessions of said council, and at the rate of four dollars for every twenty miles necessarily traveled by them in going from and returning to their homes, respectively, from said council, to be certified by the secretary and president of the said council.

ARTICLE 13.

The Cherokees also agree that a court or courts may be established by the United States in said Territory, with such jurisdiction and organized in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided,* That the judicial tribunals of the nation shall be allowed to retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within their country in which members of the nation, by nativity or adoption, shall be the only parties, or where the cause of action shall arise in the Cherokee Nation, except as otherwise provided in this treaty.

ARTICLE 14.

The right to the use and occupancy of a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to be selected according to legal subdivisions in one body, and to include their improvements, and not including the improvements of any member of the Cherokee Nation, is hereby granted to every society or denomination which has erected, or which with the consent of the national council may hereafter erect, buildings within the Cherokee country for missionary or educational purposes. But no land thus granted, nor buildings which have been or may be erected thereon, shall ever be sold or [o]therwise disposed of except with the consent and approval of the Cherokee national council and the Secretary of the Interior. And whenever any such lands or buildings shall be sold or disposed of, the proceeds thereof shall be applied by said society or societies for like purposes within said nation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 15.

The United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of 96°, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, viz: Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in said country abandon their tribal organization, there being first paid into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the then existing national

fund that the number of Indians sustain to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in the Cherokee country, they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens. And should any such tribe, thus settling in said country, decide to preserve their tribal organizations, and to maintain their tribal laws, customs, and usages, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, they shall have a district of country set off for their use by metes and bounds equal to one hundred and sixty acres, if they should so decide, for each man, woman, and child of said tribe, and shall pay for the same into the national fund such price as may be agreed on by them and the Cherokee Nation, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and in cases of disagreement the price to be fixed by the President.

And the said tribe thus settled shall also pay into the national fund a sum of money, to be agreed on by the respective parties, not greater in proportion to the whole existing national fund and the probable proceeds of the lands herein ceded or authorized to be ceded or sold than their numbers bear to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in said country, and thence afterwards they shall enjoy all the rights of native Cherokees. But no Indians who have no tribal organizations, or who shall determine to abandon their tribal organizations, shall be permitted to settle east of the 96° of longitude without the consent of the Cherokee national council, or of a delegation duly appointed by it, being first obtained. And no Indians who have and determine to preserve the tribal organizations shall be permitted to settle, as herein provided, east of the 96° of longitude without such consent being first obtained, unless the President of the United States, after a full hearing of the objections offered by said council or delegation to such settlement, shall determine that the objections are insufficient, in which case he may authorize the settlement of such tribe east of the 96° of longitude.

ARTICLE 16.

The United States may settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96°, to be taken in a compact form in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of each of said tribes thus to be settled; the boundaries of each of said districts to be distinctly marked, and the land conveyed in fee-simple to each of said tribes to be held in common or by their members in severalty as the United States may decide.

Said lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed on between the said parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President; and if they should not agree, then the price to be fixed by the President.

The Cherokee Nation to retain the right of possession of and jurisdiction over all of said country west of 96° of longitude until thus sold and occupied, after which their jurisdiction and right of possession to terminate forever as to each of said districts thus sold and occupied.

ARTICLE 17.

The Cherokee Nation hereby cedes, in trust to the United States, the tract of land in the State of Kansas which was sold to the Cherokees by the United States, under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835; and also that strip of the land ceded to the nation by the fourth article of said treaty which is included in the State of Kansas, and the Cherokees consent that said lands may be included in the limits and jurisdiction of the said State.

The lands herein ceded shall be surveyed as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, one to be designated by the Cherokee national council and one by the Secretary of the Interior, and, in case of disagreement,

by a third person, to be mutually selected by the aforesaid appraisers. The appraisement to be not less than an average of one dollar and a quarter per acre, exclusive of improvements.

And the Secretary of the Interior shall, from time to time, as such surveys and appraisements are approved by him, after due advertisements for sealed bids, sell such lands to the highest bidders for cash, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and at not less than the appraised value: *Provided*, That whenever there are improvements of the value of fifty dollars made on the lands not being mineral, and owned and personally occupied by any person for agricultural purposes at the date of the signing hereof, such person so owning, and in person residing on such improvements, shall, after due proof, made under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, be entitled to buy, at the appraised value, the smallest quantity of land in legal subdivisions which will include his improvements, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres; the expenses of survey and appraisement to be paid by the Secretary out of the proceeds of sale of said land: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the ratification of this treaty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each person entitled to pre-emption under the pre-emption laws of the United States, in a body, to any responsible party, for cash, for a sum not less than one dollar per acre.

ARTICLE 18.

That any lands owned by the Cherokees in the State of Arkansas and in States east of the Mississippi may be sold by the Cherokee Nation in such manner as their national council may prescribe, all such sales being first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 19.

All Cherokees being heads of families residing at the date of the ratification of this treaty on any of the lands herein ceded, or authorized to be sold, and desiring to remove to the reserved country, shall be paid by the purchasers of said lands the value of such improvements, to be ascertained and appraised by the commissioners who appraise the lands, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and if he shall elect to remain on the land now occupied by him, shall be entitled to receive a patent from the United States in fee-simple for three hundred and twenty acres of land to include his improvements, and thereupon he and his family shall cease to be members of the nation.

And the Secretary of the Interior shall also be authorized to pay the reasonable costs and expenses of the delegates of the southern Cherokees.

The moneys to be paid under this article shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the national lands in Kansas.

ARTICLE 20.

Whenever the Cherokee national council shall request it, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the country reserved for the Cherokees to be surveyed and allotted among them, at the expense of the United States.

ARTICLE 21.

It being difficult to learn the precise boundary line between the Cherokee country and the States of Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, it is agreed that the United States shall, at its own expense, cause the same to be run as far west as the Arkansas, and marked by permanent and conspicuous monuments, by two commissioners, one of whom shall be designated by the Cherokee national council.

ARTICLE 22.

The Cherokee national council, or any duly appointed delegation thereof, shall have the privilege to appoint an agent to examine the accounts of the nation with the Government of the United States at such time as they may see proper, and to continue or discharge

such agent, and to appoint another, as may be thought best by such council or delegation; and such agent shall have free access to all accounts and books in the executive departments relating to the business of said Cherokee Nation, and an opportunity to examine the same in the presence of the officer having such books and papers in charge.

ARTICLE 23.

All funds now due the nation, or that may hereafter accrue from the sale of their lands by the United States, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in the United States registered stocks at their current value, and the interest on all said funds shall be paid semi-annually on the order of the Cherokee Nation, and shall be applied to the following purposes, to wit: Thirty-five per cent. shall be applied for the support of the common-schools of the nation and educational purposes; fifteen per cent. for the orphan fund, and fifty per cent. for general purposes, including reasonable salaries of district officers; and the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may pay out of the funds due the nation, on the order of the national council or a delegation duly authorized by it, such amount as he may deem necessary to meet outstanding obligations of the Cherokee Nation, caused by the suspension of the payment of their annuities, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 24.

As a slight testimony for the useful and arduous services of the Rev. Evan Jones, for forty years a missionary in the Cherokee Nation, now a cripple, old and poor, it is agreed that the sum of three thousand dollars be paid to him, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any Cherokee fund in or to come into his hands not otherwise appropriated.

ARTICLE 25.

A large number of the Cherokees who served in the Army of the United States having died, leaving no heirs entitled to receive bounties and arrears of pay on account of such service, it is agreed that all bounties and arrears for service in the regiments of Indian United States volunteers which shall remain unclaimed by any person legally entitled to receive the same for two years from the ratification of this treaty, shall be paid as the national council may direct, to be applied to the foundation and support of an asylum for the education of orphan children, which asylum shall be under the control of the national council, or of such benevolent society as said council may designate, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 26.

The United States guarantee to the people of the Cherokee Nation the quiet and peaceable possession of their country and protection against domestic feuds and insurrections, and against hostilities of other tribes. They shall also be protected against inter[r]uptions or intrusion from all unauthorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle on their lands or reside in their territory. In case of hostilities among the Indian tribes, the United States agree that the party or parties commencing the same shall, so far as practicable, make reparation for the damages done.

ARTICLE 27.

The United States shall have the right to establish one or more military posts or stations in the Cherokee Nation, as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the citizens of the United States lawfully residing therein and the Cherokee and other citizens of the Indian country. But no sutler or other person connected therewith, either in or out of the military organization, shall be permitted to introduce any spirit[u]ous, vinous, or malt liquors into the Cherokee Nation, except the medical department proper, and by them only for strictly medical purposes. And all persons not in the military service of the United States, not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, are to be prohibited from coming into the Cherokee Nation, or remaining in the same, except as herein otherwise provided; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent for the Cherokees to have such persons, not lawfully residing or sojourning therein, removed from the nation, as they now are, or hereafter may be, required by the Indian intercourse laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 28.

The United States hereby agree to pay for provisions and clothing furnished the army under Apotholehala in the winter of 1861 and 1862, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, the accounts to be ascertained and settled by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 29.

The sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the delegates and representatives of the Cherokees invited by the Government to visit Washington for the purposes of making this treaty, shall be paid by the United States on the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 30.

The United States agree to pay to the proper claimants all losses of property by missionaries or missionary societies, resulting from their being ordered or driven from the country by United States agents, and from their property being taken and occupied or

destroyed by *by* United States troops, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty thousand dollars, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 31.

All provisions of treaties heretofore ratified and in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, are hereby re-affirmed and declared to be in full force; and nothin herein shall be construed as an acknowledgment by the United States, or as a relinquishment by the Cherokee Nation of any claims or demands under the guarantees of former treaties, except as herein expressly provided.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said delegation on the part of the Cherokee Nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the city of Washington, this *ninth* [nineteenth] day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Elijah Sells, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Smith Christie,

White Catcher,

James McDaniel,

S. H. Bengel,

Dani. H. Ross,

J. B. Jones.

Delegates of the Cherokee Nation, appointed by Resolution of the National Council.

In presence of—

W. H. Watson,

J. W. Wright.

Signatures witnessed by the following-named persons, the following interlineations being made before signing: On page 1st the word “the” interlined, on page 11 the word “the” struck out, and to said page 11 sheet attached requiring publication of laws; and on page 34th the word “ceded” struck out and the words “neutral lands” inserted. Page 47½ added relating to expenses of treaty.

Thomas Ewing, jr.

Wm. A. Phillips,

J. W. Wright.

WIT
SALS

PO Box 119 Newburg MO 65559

I-2011-008066 Book 4224 Pg: 555
07/26/2011 2:27 pm Pg 0555-0556
Fee: \$ 15.00 Doc: \$ 0.00
Karen Anderson - Muskogee County
State of Oklahoma

GENERAL WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 26th day of July, 2011,
between Alvin Ortus Fuller, a single person, party of the first part,
hereinafter called "Party Grantor" and the Southern Cherokee Indian
Tribe, party of the second part, "Party Grantee".

WITNESSETH: That in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars,
duly paid, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged,
said Party Grantor does, by these presents, grant, bargain, sell and
convey unto said Party Grantee, their heirs and assigns, all of the
following described real estate, situated in the County of Muskogee,
State of Oklahoma, to-wit:

Township 12 North Range 20 East Section 13
Farm Land in Webbers Falls North 264 East
330 South East South East.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAME, together with all and
singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto
belonging or in any wise appertaining forever.

And said Party Grantor and his heirs, executors and administrators
does hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with said Party
Grantee, at the delivery of these presents that they are lawfully seized
in their own right of an absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance
in fee simple, of and in all and singular the above granted and described
premises, with the appurtenances; that the same are free, clear, and
discharged and unencumbered of and from all former and other grants,
titles, charges, estates, judgments, taxes, assessments and
encumbrances, of whatsoever nature, and that Party Grantor will
WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND the same unto the said Party
Grantee, its heirs and assigns, and all and every person or persons
whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Party Grantor, have
hereunto set their hands the day and year above written.

Alvin Ortus Fuller
Alvin Ortus Fuller

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
COUNTY OF Muskogee)^{ss}

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for
said County and State, on this 26th day of July, 2011,
personally appeared Alvin Ortus Fuller, person to me known to be the
identical person who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and
acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free and
voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Documentary Stamp Tax
Exemption No. _____
Title 63, c.s. § 3102
Date 7/26/11 Purchase Price 0
Claimant Signature [Signature]

I-2011-008066 Book 4224 Pg: 556
07/26/2011 2:27 pm Pg 0555-0556
Fee: \$ 15.00 Doc: \$ 0.00
Karen Anderson - Muskogee County
State of Oklahoma

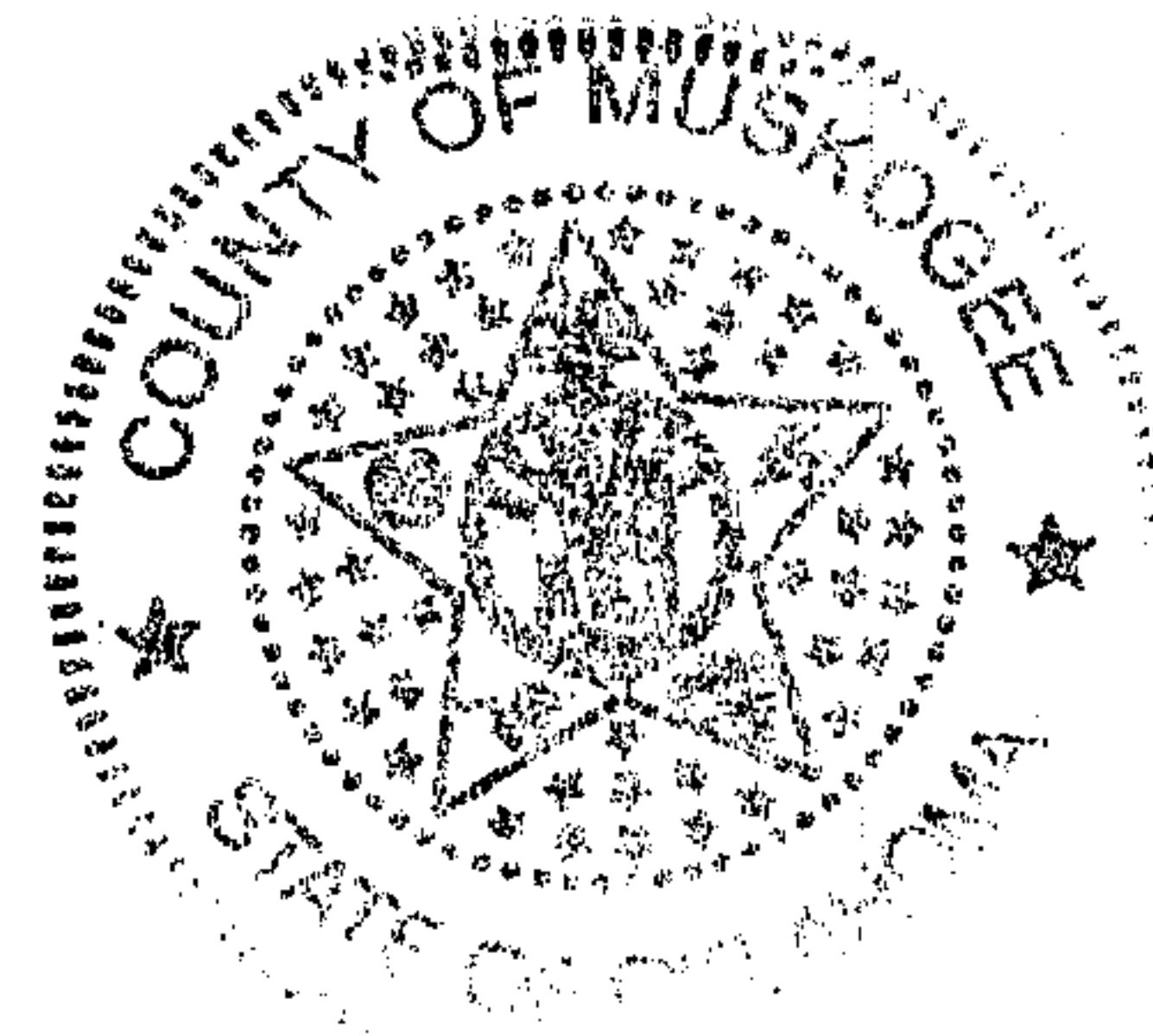
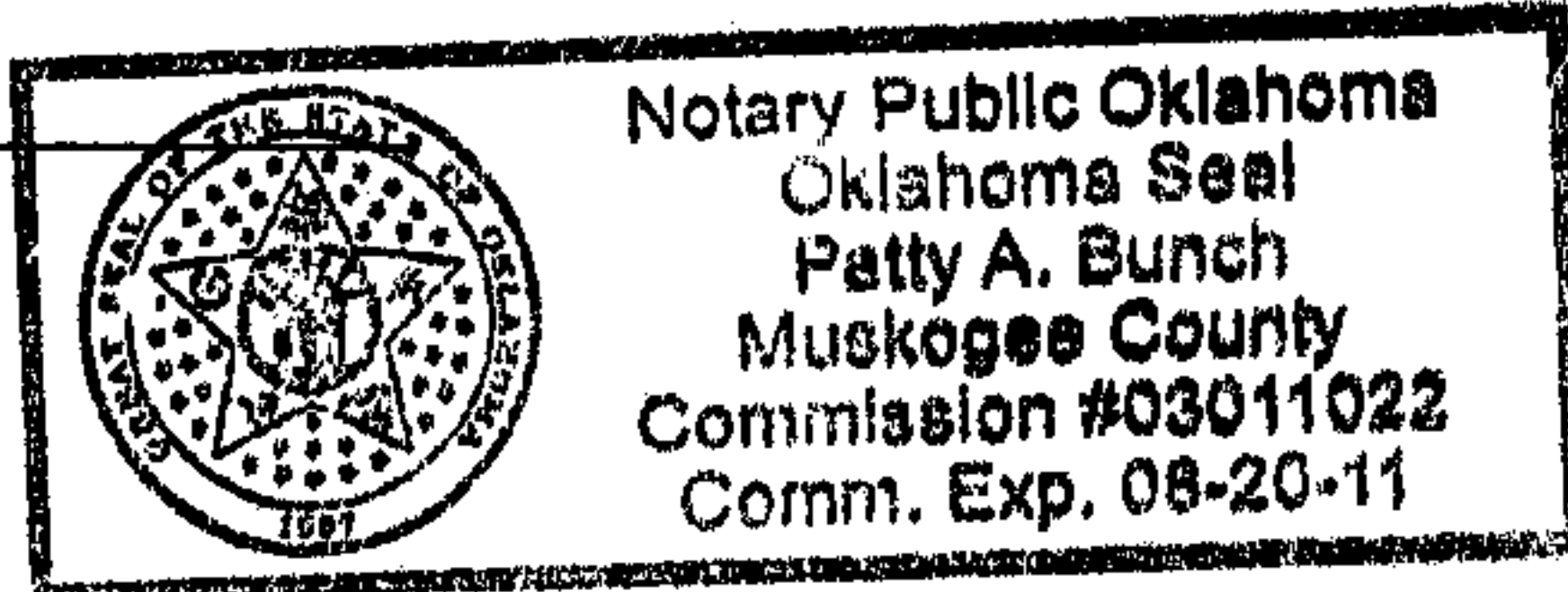
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my official signature and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above written.



Notary Public

My Commission expires:

[SEAL]





Constitution
The Southern Cherokee Indian
Tribe
(Attached)



CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN CHEROKEE

Formed by a Convention of Delegates from the Several Districts, at New Echota, Jul 1827

{Amended 3, May 1999, by the General Council Convened at Wilson's Creek Battlefield, Wilson's Creek Missouri. Said Amendment affected Article I. Sec. as to the Boundaries of the Southern Cherokee Nation, Submitted the name Cherokee with Southern Cherokee throughout the Constitution, and Amended Article III. Sec. 4 to remove any racial distinctions contained within the original Constitution which was placed there to appease the United States Government at the writing of the Constitution.}

{Amended 10th day of October, 2009, by the General Council convened at Lane Springs Park, Missouri. The word Principal has been omitted as well as he has been replaced with he or she; included are 71 amendments, see pages 6-8.}

{Amended 10th day of October, 2015, by the General Council convened at Lane Springs Park, Missouri. The Enrollment Criteria and Enrollment Requirements as further detailed on the first page of the Constitution under Enrollment Criteria and Enrollment Requirements, along with Amendment of Article XII for requirements in amending this Constitution.}

We, the people of the Southern Cherokee Nation, in National Convention assembled, in order to establish justice, insure tranquility, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom acknowledging, with humility and gratitude, the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe in permitting us so to do, and imploring the Sovereign Rulers aid and guidance in its accomplishment, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the government of the Southern Cherokee Nation. The word Nation in this Constitution means Tribe.

Enrollment Criteria

The Southern Cherokee Nation are Direct Descendants of the Cherokee men that fought on the side of the South of the US Civil War under Brigadier General Stand Waite, who fled to Missouri and who made up the Southern Cherokee Community in Missouri, and/or are Southern Cherokee listed on the 1867 Tompkins Roll living in the Canadian and/or Kooweekoo-wee Districts of the Cherokee Nation who also came to Missouri or their Direct Descendants who are a part of the Southern Cherokee community.

Enrollment Requirements:

Southern Cherokee descendants wishing to become Citizens of the Southern Cherokee Nation shall submit the proper documentation to a tribal office and upon receipt shall be screened by a Tribal Clerk. When the General Council is in session said files shall be presented to the General Council by a Tribal Clerk for final approval or denial. Then, if said file of applicant, after review by the General Council is approved by majority vote of each house of the General Council, applicant shall become an enrolled Citizen for all purposes. **The Southern Cherokee Nation through its General Council may enroll as Citizens; Cherokee that have proven to have been part of the Southern Cherokee community. Each applicant shall have to attain a majority vote from each house before being enrolled as a Naturalized Citizen of the Southern Cherokee Nation. Once a Cherokee Applicant is approved, naturalized, and enrolled, they shall be deemed a Southern Cherokee Citizen for all purposes.** (The Southern Cherokee General Council may close the final rolls by law and reserves the right under Federal Law and Tribal Law to refuse enrollment to anyone applying for Citizenship except for the descendants of Citizens on the final rolls. As far as banishment is concerned, see Article VII, Section 11.)

Article I. Boundaries

Sec. 1 The boundaries of this Southern Cherokee Nation, embracing the lands solemnly guaranteed and reserved forever to the Southern Cherokee Nation by the Treaties concluded with the United States are as follows, and shall forever hereafter remain unalterably the same to wit: Those boundaries defined in Article 4 of the 1866 Treaty with the Cherokee 14 Statute 799, ratified 27 July 1866, as The Canadian District Southwest of the Arkansas River, and also all that tract of country lying

Northwest of the Grand River, and bounded on the Southeast by Grand River and West by the Creek Reservation to the Northeast Corner thereof; Thence West on the North line of the Creek Reservation to the Ninety-Sixth degree of West longitude, and thence North on said line of longitude so far that a line due East may so elect to reside in the Territory above-described in this Article, and Any and all lands acquired by the Southern Cherokee Nation since ratification of the 1866 Treaty regardless of its location, or date of acquisition.

Sec. 2 All real estate of the Southern Cherokee Nation, whether or not it is held in trust by the United States Government, and is in the name of the Southern Cherokee Nation is regarded to be tribally owned real estate and cannot be owned by any person, Citizen or not, and shall be treated as such under this constitution. No tribal real estate shall be sold, traded, or exchanged in any manner what so ever without the consent of the enrolled Citizens, (majority rule of citizens voting). Tribal citizens shall be notified concerning sale of tribal real estate.

Article II-Elections

Sec. 1 The Southern Cherokee Citizens who wish to be included on the ballot of election for the General Council seats shall notify a Tribal Office in writing on or before May 31st which falls during the election year. Eligibility shall be verified at that time by a Tribal Clerk of the Nation prior to accepting candidacy and receipt given. Write in candidates are allowed, but write in candidates shall file a letter of candidacy with a Tribal Clerk, and receipt given, at least two Fridays prior to the Election Day.

Sec. 2 Ballots shall be available to Southern Cherokee Citizens eighteen (18) years of age or older. Citizens may vote in person, at the Election Polls on Election Day or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope for an absentee ballot to a Tribal Office and the request shall be received on or before the first Monday in July of the election year.

Sec. 3 Absentee ballots may be obtained from the Tribal Clerks and hand carried by citizens to other citizens for voting. This may be done up until the day of voting.

Sec. 4 The Southern Cherokee election is to be held on the first Monday of August in the election year; (all ballots must be received at a Tribal Office on or before the Election Day, votes shall be counted and verified by a Tribal Clerk in the presence of a Marshal, or in the presence of a Tribal Judge).

Sec. 5 Those candidates elected by the most popular votes, shall be considered the winning candidates and they shall be notified by a Tribal Clerk within forty eight (48) hours. All candidates elected by the most popular votes shall be sworn in at the Constitutional meeting which is held on the second Saturday in October.

Article III-Divisions of Government

Sec. 1 The power of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

Sec. 2 No person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Article IV-Legislative Branch

Sec. 1 The Legislative power shall be vested in two (2) distinct branches; a Committee and a Council, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the General Council of the Southern Cherokee Nation; and the style of their acts and laws shall be: "Resolved by the Committee and Council, in General Council convened." When the Committee and Council are seated together there shall be selected a speaker of the General Council.

Sec. 2 The Committee shall consist of five (5) members and the Council shall consist of five (5) members, to be elected by the people, the first Monday in August of the election year and every fourth year thereafter; and the General Council shall meet as often as deemed necessary or as mandated by law.

Sec. 4 Each house of the General Council shall judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members.

Sec. 5 Each house of the General Council may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of majority vote plus one, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. But punishment shall not extend no further than removal from office. All disciplinary actions shall be in closed sessions.

Sec. 6 Each house of the General Council, when assembled shall choose its own officers; a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. 7 The General Council shall regulate by law, by whom and in what manner, writs of elections shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

Sec. 8 Each member of the General Council before taking their seat shall take the following oath or affirmation; to wit:

"I, A.B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not obtained my election by bribery, threats, or any undue unlawful means used by myself, or others by my desire or approbation, for that purpose; that I consider myself Constitutionally qualified as a member of and that, and on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will so give my vote, and so conduct myself, as may in my judgment, appear most conducive to the same; and to the utmost of my ability and power observe, conform to, support and defend the Constitution thereof"

Sec. 9 The General Council shall have sole power to make all laws and regulations, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the Nation, which shall not be contrary to this Constitution. All contracts involving the Southern Cherokee shall be previewed, voted on and finalized by the General Council of the Southern Cherokee.

Sec. 10 It shall be the duty of the General Council to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper for the good of the people.

Sec. 11 No power of suspending the laws of this Nation shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

Sec. 12 No retrospective law, nor any law, impairing the obligations of contracts shall be passed.

Sec. 13 All bills may originate in either house, subject to the concurrence or rejection of the other.

Sec. 14 All acknowledged Treaties shall be the Supreme Law of the land.

Sec. 15 The Council shall have the sole power of impeaching and it shall be by a majority vote plus one.

Sec. 16 All impeachments shall be tried by the Committee when sitting for that purpose; and no person shall be removed from his/her office without the concurrence of a majority vote plus one.

Sec. 17 The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this Constitution shall be vested in the Legislature.

Article V-Disciplinary Actions

Sec. 1 The Committee and Council, Chief, and Assistant Chief, and all Civil Officers under this Nation, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but Judgment, in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this Nation but not a second time for the same offense;. The party whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Chief, Assistant Chief and all Civil officers may be removed from his/her office by the General Council for disorderly behavior, when the General Council is sitting for that purpose, and with the concurrence of a majority vote plus one of each house, expel The Chief, assistant Chief and Civil officers; but not a second time for the same offense; but punishment shall not extend no further than removal from office. All disciplinary actions shall be in closed sessions.

Article VI- Executive Branch

Sec. 1 The Executive Power of this Nation shall be vested in a Chief, who shall be styled the Chief of the Southern Cherokee Nation. And they shall have attained the age of thirty five (35) years.

Sec. 2 The Chief shall hold his/her office for the term of four (4) years; and shall be selected by the General Council in the month of October (second Saturday) of year 2009 and every four (4) years thereafter.

Sec. 4 There shall also be selected at the same time an Assistant Chief and he/she shall be appointed in the same manner as the Chief, for a term of four (4) years, which shall have attained to the age of thirty-five (35) years

Sec. 5 In case of removal of the Chief from office, or of their death or resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Assistant Chief until the disability is removed or until a Chief shall be selected.

Sec. 6 The General council may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or disability of both the Chief and Assistant Chief, declaring what officer shall then act as Chief until the disability be removed or a Chief shall be selected.

Sec. 7 Before the Chief enters on the execution of his/her office he/she shall take the following oath or affirmation: I, A.B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not obtained my appointment by bribing, threats, or any undue and unlawful means used by myself or others by my desire or approbation for that purpose; that I consider myself constitutionally qualified and that on all questions and measures which may come before me I will so give my vote and so conduct myself as in my judgment shall appear most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this Nation, and to the utmost of my ability and power observe, conform to, support and defend the constitution thereof.

Sec. 8 The Chief may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Council.

Sec. 9 The Chief shall from time to time, give to the General Council information of the state of government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he/she may deem expedient.

Sec. 10 The Chief shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 11 It shall be his/her duty to visit with the people to inform them of the general condition of the Nation.

Sec. 12 The Assistant Chief shall, by virtue of his/her office, aid and advise the Chief in the administration of the government at all times during his continuance in office.

Sec. 13 Vacancies that may occur in offices, the appointment of which is vested in the General Council, shall be filled by the Chief during the recess of the general Council by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the session. (A session is when a General Council meeting opens and closes for the day.)

Sec. 14 Every bill which shall pass both houses (by majority vote) of the General Council, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Chief. If the Chief approves, the Chief shall sign it; but if not, the Chief shall return it, with his/her objections to that house in which it originated, and that house shall proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, a majority vote plus one of the members of that house shall agree to pass the bill. It shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and if passed by a majority vote plus one of the members of that house, the bill shall be then sent back to the chief and he/she shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If any bill that has not been returned by the Chief in timely manner (opening day of the next scheduled Council meeting) after the same has been presented to him/her, it shall become a law in like manner as if he/she had signed it, in which case it shall be law.

Sec. 15 The Assistant-Chief shall break all ties that may happen during General Council.

Article VII- Judicial Branch

Sec. 1 The Criminal and Civil Judicial Powers shall be vested in a Supreme Court and Lower courts as ordained by the Cherokee Treaty of 1866 and as the General Council may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Before the Judges of the Southern Cherokee Nation enters on the execution of his/her office he/she shall take the following oath or affirmation: I, A.B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not obtained my appointment by bribing, threats, or any undue and unlawful means used by myself or other by my desire or approbation for that purpose; that I consider myself constitutionally qualified and that on all questions and measures which may come before me I will render my verdict and so conduct myself as in my judgment shall appear most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this Nation, and to the utmost of my ability and power observe, conform to, support and defend the Constitution and laws thereof.

Sec. 2 The Judges of the Supreme Court and Lower Courts shall hold their commissions for the term of four (4) years.

Sec. 3 To be appointed by the General Council as a Judge of any of the Southern Cherokee Courts a Southern Cherokee Citizen shall have attained the age of thirty (30) years of age.

Sec. 4 The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be three (3) in number, and sit impaneled. Judges of the Lower Courts shall sit impaneled as three (3) and there shall be as many as needed to benefit the nation. Their powers, duties, and duration in office shall be clearly designated by law. All decisions of the Court(s) shall be by majority rule. All lower Court decisions can be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Sec. 5 No Judge shall sit on trial of any case when the parties are connected with him/her by affinity or consanguinity, except by consent of the parties. In case all the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be

interested in the issue of any case, or related to all or either of the parties, the General Council may provide by law for the selection of three (3) persons of good character and knowledge, for the determination thereof, and who shall be specially commissioned for the adjudication of such cases by the Chief.

Sec. 6 All writs and other process shall run "In the name of the Southern Cherokee Nation" and bear test and be signed by the respective clerks.

Sec. 7 Indictments shall conclude—"Against the Peace and Dignity of the Southern Cherokee Nation".

Sec. 8 The Supreme Court shall, hold its session annually, to be convened in the month of October in each year, the place and time of the month to be designated by the Supreme Court Justices.

Sec. 9 The free exercise of religious worship, and serving God without distinction, shall forever be enjoyed within this Southern Cherokee Nation; provided that this liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this Nation.

Sec. 10 A panel of three (3) Lower Court Judges may, by majority decision, withdraw all tribal privileges, rights and immunities from any Citizen of the Southern Cherokee Nation if convicted of a crime against the Southern Cherokee Nation in any court Southern Cherokee or United States courts. But privileges denied a Citizen may extend no longer than one (1) year. They shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Southern Cherokee Supreme Court.

Sec. 11 The right of this Nation to banish any Citizen can be exercised only after trial; first by Lower Court Judges, sitting in a panel of three (3). If convicted by the Lower Court Judges (by majority decision), then the Citizen shall be tried by the Supreme Court Judges, sitting in a panel of three (3). If convicted by the Supreme Court Judges (by majority decision) then the Citizen shall be tried by the "General Council". If the Citizen is convicted by a majority vote of the General Council, then they shall be banished. But that same Citizen may petition the General Council for re-admittance as a Citizen at a later date.

Article VIII-Marshals

Sec. 1 There shall be Marshals appointed by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Council, for the term of four (4) years, whose jurisdiction shall extend over the Southern Cherokee Nation and its Citizens.

Sec. 2 Before the Marshals enters on the execution of their office, he/she shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully execute the duties as a Tribal Marshal of the Southern Cherokee Nation, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and Laws of the Southern Cherokee Nation."

Sec. 3 All commissions shall be "In the name and by the Authority of the Southern Cherokee Nation," and be sealed with the seal of the Nation and signed by the Chief.

Article IX-Clerks

Sec. 1 The Southern Cherokee Nation shall have clerks: Tribal, Judicial, etc. to be appointed by the General Council and upon being appointed for said position, shall serve for a term of four (4) years.

Article X-Treasurer

Sec. 1 The Treasurer of the Southern Cherokee Nation shall be chosen by the join vote of both Houses of the General Council.

Sec. 2 The Treasurer shall, before, he/she enters on the duties of his/her office, shall be bondable to the Nation with sureties, to the satisfaction of the General Council, for the faithful discharge of his/her trust. His/her term shall be four (4) years.

Sec. 3 No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but by written consent from the Chief, or from the Speaker of the General Council and in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 4 It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all public moneys, and to make a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditures of all public moneys at the scheduled General Council meetings.

Article XI-Per Capita

Sec. 1 There shall be a per capita payment made to all Citizens of the Southern Cherokee Nation, when the Southern Cherokee Nation receives monies from their ventures on a regular basis, or from any monies owed to the Southern Cherokee Nation by the United States government, and after tribal expenses are paid.

These per capita payments shall be paid equally to all Citizens of the Southern Cherokee Nation the age of twenty one years (21) and over. These per capita payments shall be administered by law.

Article XII-Amending the Constitution

Sec. 1 The General Council may propose such amendments to this Constitution as majority vote plus one of each house may deem expedient and the Chief shall issue a proclamation, directing all civil officers of the Nation to promulgate the same as extensively as possible within the Nation at least three (3) months previous to the next General election.

Sec. 2 When the amendments are voted on and approved by the two thirds (2/3) majority of the tribal Citizens voting, it shall be ratified, and such proposed amendments shall be valid to all intent and purposes, as part of this Constitution; provided that such proposed amendments shall be read three (3) times in each house of the General Council.

Done in our convention at New Echota, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; in testimony whereof, we have each of us hereunto subscribed our names.

JNO. Ross, Pres-t Convention.

Jno. Baldrige,
Jno. Brown,
John Martin,
Kelechulee,
Thomas Foreman,
James Daniel,
Joseph Vann,
John Beamer,

Geo. Lowrey,
Edward Gunter,
Joseph Vann,
Lewis Ross,
Hair Conrad,
John Duncan,
Thomas Petit,
Ooclenota,

Wm. Boiling,
Situwaukee,

John Timson,
Richard Walker,

A. McCoy, Sec-y to Convention.

Amendment 1: substituting Southern Cherokee for Cherokee, defining the Nations Boundaries and removing racial distinctions formerly contained in Article III Sec. 4, was approved and Ratified by the General Council and Committee Convened 3 May 1999.

Gary W. Ridge Southern Cherokee Principal Chief
Barbara Wyland , Secretary to the Principal Chief

Chief Gilda Tyler
Assistant Chief James Strain
Date Amended October 10th, 2009

2009 Amendments:

- 1 Enrollment Criteria Added.
- 2 Subheadings added.
- 3 "All real estate of the Southern Cherokee Nation..... is regarded as tribally owned," etc. is added.
- 4 Article I sec. 2 is removed.
- 5 Article II sec. 1 & 2 is moved to Article III sec. 1 & 2.
- 6 Article III sec 1 has been moved to Article IV sec. 1.
- 7 Article III sec. 2 has been removed.
- 8 Article III sec. 3 has been moved to Article IV sec. 2 and has been changed.
- 9 Article III sec. 4 & 5 has been removed.
- 10 Article III sec. 6 and 7 has been changed and moved to Article II entitled Elections.
- 11 Article III sec. 9 is moved to Article IV sec. 5.
- 12 Article III sec. 10 is moved to Article IV sec. 6 and has been partially removed.

Amendments-continued

- 13 Article III sec. 11 is removed.
- 14 Article III sec. 12 is moved to Article IV sec. 7.
- 15 Article III sec. 13 is moved to Article IV sec. 8.
- 16 Article III sec. 14 has been removed.
- 17 Article III sec. 15 has been moved to Article IV sec. 9.
- 18 Article III sec. 16 has been changed and moved to Article IV sec. 10.
- 19 Article III sec. 17 has been moved to Article IV sec. 11.
- 20 Article III sec. 18 has been moved to Article IV sec. 12.
- 21 Article III sec. 19 has been removed.
- 22 Article III sec. 20 has been removed.
- 23 Article III sec. 21 has been moved to Article IV sec. 13.
- 24 Article III sec. 22 has been moved to Article IV sec. 14.
- 25 Article III sec. 23 has been removed.
- 26 Article III sec. 24 has been added to and moved to Article IV sec. 15.
- 27 Article III sec. 25 has been changed and moved to Article IV sec. 16.
- 28 Article III sec. 26 has been changed and moved to Article V sec. 1.
- 29 Article IV sec. 1 has been changed and moved to Article VI sec. 2
- 30 Article IV sec. 2 has been removed.
- 31 Article IV sec. 3 has been moved to Article VI sec. 4.
- 32 Article IV sec. 4 has been moved to Article VI sec. 5.
- 33 Article IV sec. 5 has been moved to Article VI sec. 6.
- 34 Article IV sec. 6 has been removed.
- 35 Article IV sec. 7 has been moved to Article VI sec. 7.
- 36 Article IV sec. 8 has been moved to Article VI sec. 8.
- 37 Article IV sec. 9 has been moved to Article VI sec. 9.
- 38 Article IV sec. 10 has been moved to Article VI sec. 10.
- 39 Article IV sec. 11 has been changed and moved to Article VI sec. 11.
- 40 Article IV sec. 12 has been moved to Article VI sec. 12.
- 41 Article IV sec. 13 has been moved to Article VI sec. 13.
- 42 Article IV sec. 14 has been changed and moved to Article VI sec. 14.
- 43 Article IV sec 15 – 20 has been removed.
- 44 Article IV sec. 21 has been changed and moved to Article X sec. 2.
- 45 Article IV sec. 22 has been changed and moved to Article X sec. 2.
- 46 Article IV sec. 23 has been changed and moved to Article X sec. 3.
- 47 Article IV sec 24 has been moved to Article X sec. 4.
- 48 Article V sec. 1 has been added to and moved to Article VII sec. 1.
- 49 Article V sec. 2 has been added to and moved to Article VII sec. 4.
- 50 Article V sec. 3 has been added to and moved to Article VII sec. 2.
- 51 Article V sec. 4 has been removed.
- 52 Article V sec. 5 has been changed and moved to Article VII sec. 3.
- 53 Article V sec. 6 has been added to and moved to Article VII sec. 3.
- 54 Article V sec. 7 has been removed.
- 55 Article V sec. 8 has been removed.
- 56 Article V sec. 9 has been changed and moved to Article IX sec. 1.
- 57 Article V sec. 10 has been changed and moved to Article VII sec. 5.
- 58 Article V sec. 11 has been moved to Article VII sec. 6.
- 59 Article V sec. 12 has been moved to Article VII sec. 7.
- 60 Article V sec. 13 has been moved to Article VII sec. 8.
- 61 Article V sec. 14 has been removed.

- 62 Article V sec. 15 has been removed.
- 63 Article VI sec. 1-2 has been removed.
- 64 Article VI sec. 3 has been moved to Article 7 sec. 9.
- 65 Article VI sec. 4 has been removed.
- 66 Article VI sec 5 has been moved to Article 8 sec. 3.
- 67 Article VI sec. 7 has been changed and moved to Article VII sec. 1.
- 68 Article VI sec. 8-10 has been removed.
- 69 Article VI sec. 11 has been moved to Article IV sec. 17.
- 70 Article VI sec. 12 has been removed.
- 71 Article VI sec 13 has been changed and moved to Article XII.

Stevie Matthews
 Stevie Matthews
 Speaker of the Council

Johnnie Gray
 Johnnie Gray
 Vice-Speaker of the Council

Delilah Gray
 Delilah Gray
 Council Member

James Humphre
 James Humphre
 Council Member

William Tyler II
 William Tyler II
 Council Member

Wade Humphrey
 Wade Humphrey
 Speaker of the Committee

Nichelle Blackmore
 Nichelle Blackmore
 Vice the Committee

John Mathews
 John Mathews
 Committee Member

Sharon Van Kirk
 Sharon Van Kirk
 Committee Member

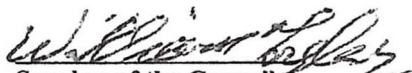
Gilda Tyler
 Gilda Tyler
 Chief of the Southern Cherokee

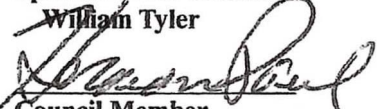


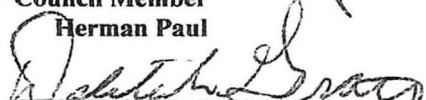
Article XII Amending the Constitution

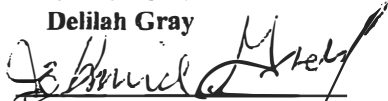
Sec. 1 The General Council may propose such amendments to this Constitution as majority of each house may deem expedient and the Chief shall issue a proclamation, directing all civil officers of the Nation to announce the same as extensively as possible with the Nation at least four (4) weeks previous to the Constitutional Meeting which is in October.

Sec.2 When the amendments are voted on and approved by the two thirds (2/3) majority of the tribal Citizens voting, it shall be ratified, and such proposed amendments shall be valid to all intent and purposes, as part of this Constitution; provided that such proposed amendments shall be read three (3) times while Council and Committee are sitting in General council convened.

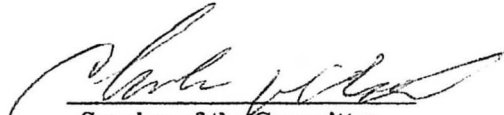

Speaker of the Council
William Tyler


Council Member
Herman Paul

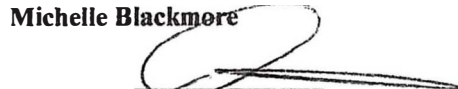

Council Member
Delilah Gray

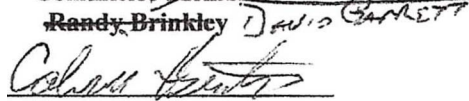

Council Member
Johnnie Gray

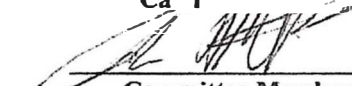

Council Member
James Humphrey

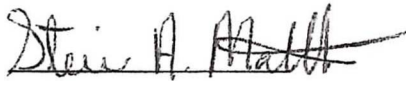

Speaker of the Committee
Charles Wilcox


Michelle Blackmore


Committee Member
Randy Brinkley


Committee Member
David Barrett


Committee Member
John Matthews


Chief

Stevie A. Matthews



TITLE 33

A Legislative Act of the

SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE

An Historical Indian Nation

By the Treaties of:

Nogales, 1817, 1828, 1833, 1835, 1846, 1866, 1868

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TITLE 33

CORPORATIONS ACT

§102

Section 1. Short Title

This Title shall be known and may be cited as the “Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Nation Corporation Act” or simply “SCIT Nation Corporation Act”. It may also be referred to as the “SCIT Nation Business Corporation Act”, “the SCIT

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Nation Business Corporations Code”, or “the SCIT Nation Business Corporation Ordinance”.

Section 2. Definitions

As used in this Title, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

(a) “Articles of Incorporation” means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of consolidation and all amendments thereto including articles of merger; (b) “Authorized Shares” means the shares of all classes which a company limited by shares is authorized to issue; (c) “Capital Surplus” means the entire surplus of a corporation other than its earned surplus; (d) “Constitution” means the governing document, controlling over all other laws, of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Nation’, amended on October 10, 2015. The Constitution, like all constitutions, is an organic document to be amended over time as times and events necessitate. The Constitution has been published at [Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Website](#).

(f) “Earned Surplus” means the portion of the surplus of a corporation equal to the balance of its net profits, income, gains and losses from the date of incorporation, or from the latest date when a deficit was eliminated by an application of its capital surplus or stated capital or otherwise, after deducting subsequent distributions to shareholders and transfers to stated capital and capital surplus to the extent such distributions and transfers are made out of earned surplus.

Earned surplus shall also include any portion of surplus allocated to earned surplus in mergers, consolidations or acquisitions of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares or of the property and assets of another corporation, domestic or foreign; (g) “Employee” includes officers but not directors. A director may accept duties which make him also an employee; (h) “Foreign Corporation” means a corporation for profit organized under laws other than the laws of this Nation for a purpose or purposes for which a corporation may be organized under this Act; (i) “Insolvent” means inability of a corporation to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business; (j) “Jurisdiction” means Indian Country as defined in 18 U.S.C. 11151. Under no circumstances does the SCIT Nation imply, concede, or grant

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any jurisdiction or authority to any state. All sovereignty of the SCIT Nation is reserved and nothing in this Act should be interpreted as a waiver; (k) "Net Assets" means the amount by which the total assets of a corporation exceed the total debts of a corporation; (l) "Prosecutor" or "Attorney General" shall mean the Attorney General of the SCIT Nation, who may be appointed by the Chief of the SCIT Nation. Such appointment shall be in writing by way of either a Resolution or an Authorization. Such appointment shall be binding upon SCIT Nation whether ratified or not ratified by the Tribal Council, other body, or other person, at any time; (m) "Reservation" shall mean all lands within the exterior boundaries of the SCIT Nation, whether fee land, trust land, or Indian Country land set aside for the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe Indians by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, if any, established pursuant to Resolutions of the SCIT Nation, including all lands in which the Nation holds legal title for the benefit of its Members; (n) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the SCIT Nation. During periods of vacancy in the office of the Secretary, the duties will be performed by the Attorney General; (o) "Shares" means the units into which the proprietary interests in a company limited by shares are divided; (p) "Shareholder" or "member" means, as the context so requires, either (i) one who is a holder of record of shares in a corporation, or (ii) a member limited by guarantee. If the articles of incorporation or the by-laws so provide, the board of directors may adopt by resolution a procedure whereby a shareholder of the corporation may certify in writing to the corporation that all or a portion of the shares registered in the name of such shareholder are held for the account of a specified person or persons. The resolution shall set forth:

(1) The classification of shareholder who may certify:

(i) The purpose or purposes for which the certification may be made;

and

(ii) The form of certification and information to be contained therein.

(2) If the certification is with respect to a record date or closing of the stock transfer books, the time after the record within which the certification must be received by the corporation;

and (3) Such other provisions with respect to the procedure as are deemed necessary or desirable. Upon receipt by the corporation of a certification

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complying with the procedure, the persons specified in the certification shall be deemed, for the purpose or purposes set forth in the certification, to be the holders of record of the number of shares specified in place of the shareholder making the certification; (q) "Stated Capital" means, at any particular time, the sum of:

(1) The par value of all shares of the company limited by shares having a par value that have been issued;

(2) The amount of the consideration received by the corporation for all shares of the corporation without par value that have been issued, except such part of the consideration therefor as may have been allocated to capital surplus in a manner permitted by law;

and (3) Such amounts not included in clauses (1) and (2) of this paragraph as have been transferred to stated capital of the corporation, whether upon the issue of shares as a share dividend or otherwise, minus all reductions from such sum as have been effected in a manner permitted by law. Irrespective of the manner of designation thereof by the laws under which a foreign corporation is organized, the stated capital of a foreign corporation shall be determined on the same basis and in the same manner as the stated capital of a domestic corporation, for the purpose of computing fees, franchise taxes and other charges imposed by this Act.

(r) "Subscriber" means one who subscribes for shares in a corporation, whether before or after incorporation; (s) "Surplus" means the excess of the net assets of a corporation over its stated capital; (t) "Treasury Shares" means shares of a corporation which have been issued, have been subsequently acquired by and belong to the corporation, and have not, either by reason of the acquisition or thereafter, been cancelled or restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares.

Treasure shares shall be deemed to be "issued" shares, but not "outstanding" shares; and (u) "Tribal Court" or "Court" means the Courts of the SCIT Nation.

(v) The definition of Par value is the face value, or named value, of a stock or bond. With stocks, the par value, which is frequently set at \$1, is used as an accounting device but has no relationship to the actual market value of the stock. But with bonds, par value, usually \$1,000, is the amount you pay to purchase at issue and the amount you receive when the bond is redeemed at maturity. Par is also the basis on which the interest you earn on a bond is figured. For example, if you are earning 6% annual interest on a bond with a par value of \$1,000, that means you receive 6% of \$1,000, or \$60. While the par value of a bond typically remains constant for its term, its market value does not. That is, a bond may trade at a premium, or more than par, or at a discount, which is less than par, in the secondary market. The market price is based on changes in the interest rate, the bond's rating, or other factors.

(w) "Corporation" means a business entity organized as "incorporated", a "corporation", "a body corporate", or a "body politic". "Corporation", "Domestic Corporation" or "company" means a corporation or company limited either by shares or limited by guarantee, or a combination of both capital and guarantee, which is not a foreign corporation, incorporated under this title.

Section 3. Gender References

References to "him" shall include him or her.

Section 4. Ambiguity or Conflict

In the event of any ambiguity or conflict between the wording of any statute, ordinance, code, or act, and the SCIT Nation Constitution, the wording of the Constitution shall take precedence and control.

CHAPTER ONE

SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101. Constitution of Corporations

(a) Subject to the requirements of this Title, one or more persons may, by subscribing to articles of incorporation, incorporate a corporation under this Title. (b) The liability of shareholders of a corporation may, according to the

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articles of incorporation:

- (1) be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them (in this Title, a “company limited by shares”);
 - (2) be limited to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the articles of incorporation to contribute to the assets of the corporation in the event of its being wound up (in this Title, “a company limited by guarantee”); or
 - (3) have no limit placed on the liability of its shareholders (in this Title, “an unlimited liability company”).
- (c) Without affecting anything contained in this Title, a corporation may be limited both by shares and by guarantee and any reference in this Title, 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. (d) Corporations may be organized under this Title for any lawful purpose or purposes. (e) Lawful purposes may include financial services, such as banking, broker-dealer, securities, stock brokerage insurance, reinsurance, surety, block chain, cryptocurrencies, among others.

Section 102. General Powers

Each corporation shall have power: (a) To have perpetual succession by its corporate name, unless a limited period of duration is stated in its articles of incorporation.

(b) To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in its corporate name.

(c) To have a corporate seal which may be altered at pleasure, and to use the same by causing it, or a facsimile thereof, to be impressed or affixed or in any other manner reproduced.

(d) To purchase, take, receive, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use and otherwise deal in and with, real or personal property, or any interest therein, wherever situated.

(e) To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets.

(f) To lend money and use its credit to assist its employees.

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(g) To purchase, take, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of, and otherwise use and deal in and with shares or other interests in, or obligations of other domestic or foreign corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals, or direct or indirect obligations of the United States or of any other government, tribe, state, territory, governmental district or municipality or of any instrumentality thereof.

(h) To make contracts and guarantees and incur liabilities, borrow money at such rates of interest as the corporation may determine, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations, and secure any of its obligations by mortgages or pledge of all or any of its property, franchises or investments.

(i) To conduct its business, carry on its operations and have offices and exercise the powers granted by this Act, within or without this jurisdiction.

(j) To lend money for its corporate purposes, invest and reinvest its funds, and take and hold real and personal property as security for the payment of funds so loaned or invested.

(k) To elect or appoint officers and agents of the corporation, and define their duties and fix their compensation.

(l) To make and alter by-laws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of the SCIT Nation for the administration and regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

(m) To make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific or education purposes.

(n) To transact any lawful business which the board of directors shall find will be in aid of governmental policy.

(o) To pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, profit sharing plans, stock bonus plans, stock option plans and other incentive plans for any or all of its directors, officers and employees.

(p) To be a promoter, partner, members, associate, or manager of any partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise.

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(q) To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect its purpose.

(r) To operate in accordance with the Constitution of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Nation.

Section 103. Indemnification of Officers, Directors, Employees and Agents

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

(b) A corporation shall have power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in

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connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which such court shall deem proper.

(c) To the extent that a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in subsections (a) or (b), or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, he shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith.

(d) Any indemnification under subsections (a) or (b) (unless ordered by a court) shall be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee or agent is proper in the circumstances because he has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in subsections (a) or (b). Such determination shall be made: (1) By the board of directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to such action, suit or proceeding, or (2) If such a quorum is not obtainable, or, even if obtainable a quorum of disinterested directors so directs by independent legal counsel in a written opinion, or (3) By the shareholders.

(e) Expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding may be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized in the manner provided in subsection

(d) upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director, officer, employee or agent to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be

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determined that he is entitled to be indemnified by the corporation as authorized in this section.

(f) The indemnification provided by this section shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any by-law, agreement, vote of shareholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

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

Section 104. Right of Corporation to Acquire and Dispose of Its Own Shares

A corporation shall have the right to purchase, take, receive, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, pledge, transfer or otherwise dispose of its own shares, but purchases of its own shares, whether direct or indirect, shall be made only to the extent of unreserved and unrestricted earned surplus available therefor, and, if the articles of incorporation so permit or with the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all shares entitled to vote thereon, to the extent of unreserved and unrestricted capital surplus available therefor. To the extent that earned surplus or capital surplus is used as the measure of the corporation's right to purchase its own shares, such surplus shall be restricted so long as such shares are held as treasury shares, and upon the disposition or cancellation of any such shares the restriction shall be removed to that extent. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitation, a corporation may purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares for the purpose of: (a) Eliminating fractional shares. (b) Collecting or compromising indebtedness to the corporation. (c) Paying dissenting shareholders entitled to payment for their shares under the

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provisions of this Title. (d) Effecting, subject to the other provisions of this Title, the retirement of its redeemable shares by redemption or by purchase at not to exceed the redemption price. No purchase of or payment for its own shares shall be made at a time when the corporation is insolvent or when such purchase or payment would make it insolvent.

Section 105. Defense of Ultra Vires

No act of a corporation and no conveyance or transfer of real or personal property to or by a corporation shall be invalid by reason of the fact that the corporation was without capacity or power to do such act or to make or receive such conveyance or transfer, but such lack of capacity or power may be asserted: (a) In a proceeding by a shareholder against the corporation to enjoin the doing of any act or the transfer of real or personal property by or to the corporation. If the unauthorized act or transfer sought to be enjoined is being, or is to be, performed or made pursuant to a contract to which the corporation is a party, the court may, if all of the parties to the contract are parties to the proceeding and if it deems the same to be equitable, set aside and enjoin the performance of such contract, and in so doing may allow to the corporation or to the other parties to the contract, as the case may be, compensation for the loss or damage sustained by either of them which may result from the action of the court in setting aside and enjoining the performance of such contract, but anticipated profits to be derived from the performance of the contract shall not be awarded by the court as a loss or damage sustained. (b) In a proceeding by the corporation, whether acting directly or through a receiver, trustee, or other legal representative, or through shareholders in a representative suit, against the incumbent or former officers or directors of the corporation. (c) In a proceeding by the Attorney General as provided in this Title, to dissolve, the corporation, or in a proceeding by the Attorney General to enjoin the corporation from the transaction of unauthorized business.

Section 106. Corporate Names The corporate name:

(a) Shall contain the word “corporation,” “company,” “incorporated,” or “limited,” or shall contain an abbreviation of one of such words.

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(b) Shall not contain any word or phrases which indicates or implies that it is organized for any purpose other than one or more of the purposes contained in its articles of incorporation.

(c) Shall not be the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any domestic corporation existing under the laws of this Nation or any foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, or a name the exclusive right to which is, at the time, reserved in the manner provided in this Title, or the name of a corporation which has in effect a registration of its corporate name as provided in this Title, except that this provision shall not apply if the applicant files with the Secretary either of the following: (1) The written consent of such other corporation or holder of a reserved or registered name to use the same or deceptively similar name and one or more words are added to make such name distinguishable from such other name, or (2) A certified copy of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the prior right of the applicant to the use of such name in this jurisdiction.

(d) Shall not be the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any corporation organized, domesticated, or reserved under the laws of the State subject to the exceptions (1) and (2) of subparagraph (c) of this Section. A corporation with which another corporation domestic or foreign, is merged, or which is formed by the reorganization or consolidation of one or more domestic or foreign corporations or upon a sale, lease or other disposition to or exchange with, a domestic corporation of all or substantially all the assets of another corporation domestic or foreign, including its name, may have the same name as that used in this jurisdiction by any of such corporations if such other corporation was organized under the laws of, or is authorized to transact business in, this jurisdiction.

Section 107. Reserved Name

The exclusive right to the use of a corporate name may be reserved by:

- (a) Any person intending to organize a corporation under this Title.
- (b) Any domestic corporation intending to change its name.

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(c) Any foreign corporation intending to make application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction.

(d) Any foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction and intending to change its name.

(e) Any person intending to organize a foreign corporation and intending to have such corporation make application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction. The name reservation shall be made by filing with the Secretary an application to reserve a specified corporate name, executed by the applicant. If the Secretary finds that the name is available for corporate use, he shall reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of one hundred and twenty days. The right to the exclusive use of a specified corporate name so reserved may be transferred to any person or corporation by filing in the office of the Secretary a notice of such transfer, executed by the applicant for whom the name was reserved, and specifying the name and address of the transferee.

Section 108. Registered Name

Any corporation organized and existing under the laws of any tribe, state, Nation, or territory of the United States may register its corporate name under this Act, provided its corporate name is not the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any domestic corporation existing under the laws of the SCIT Nation, or the name of any foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, or any corporate name reserved or registered under this Act.

Such registration shall be made by: (a) Filing with the Secretary: (1) An application for registration executed by the corporation by an officer thereof, setting forth the name of the corporation; the tribe, state, Nation, or territory under the laws of which it is incorporated, the date of its incorporation, a statement that it is carrying on or doing business, and a brief statement of the business in which it is engages, and, (2) A certificate setting forth that such corporation is in good standing under the laws of the tribe, state, Nation, or territory wherein it is organized, executed by the Secretary of State of such tribe, state, Nation, or territory or by such other official as may have custody of the records pertaining to corporations, and, (b)

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Paying to the Secretary a registration fee in the amount of Five Dollars (\$5.00), for each month, or fraction thereof, between the date of filing such application and December 31st of the calendar year in which such application is filed. Such registration shall be effective until the close of the calendar year in which the application for registration is filed.

Section 109. Renewal of Registered Name

A corporation which has in effect a registration of its corporate name, may renew such registration from year to year by annually filing an application for renewal setting forth the facts required to be set forth in an original application for registration and a certificate of good standing as required for the original registration and by paying a fee of Twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00). A renewal application may be filed between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of December in each year and shall extend the registration for the following calendar year.

Section 110. Registered Office and Registered Agent

Each corporation shall have and continuously maintain: (a) A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its place of business, and (b) A registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized by the SCIT Nation to transact business, having a business office identical with such registered office.

Section 111. Change of Registered Office or Registered Agent

A corporation may change its registered office or change its registered agent, or both, upon filing in the office of the Secretary a statement setting forth:

- (a) The name of the corporation.
- (b) The address of its then registered office.
- (c) If the address of its registered office is to be changed, the address to which the registered office is to be changed.
- (d) The name of its then registered agent.
- (e) If its registered agent is to be changed, the name and address of its successor registered agent.
- (f) That the address of its registered office and the address of the business office of its registered agent, as changed, will be identical.

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(g) That such change was authorized by resolution duly adopted by its board of directors. Such statement shall be executed by the corporation by its president, or vice president, and verified by him, and delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to the provisions of this Act, he shall file such statement in his office, and upon such filing the change of address of the registered office, or the appointment of a new registered agent, or both, as the case may be, shall become effective. Any registered agent of a corporation may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the Secretary, who shall forthwith mail a copy thereof to the corporation at its registered office. The appointment of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such notice by the Secretary. If a registered agent changes his or its business address, he or it may change such address and the address of the registered office of any corporation of which he or it is registered agent by filing a statement as required above except that it need be signed only by the registered agent and need not be responsive to (e) or (g) and must recite that a copy of the statement has been mailed to the corporation.

Section 112. Service of Process

The registered agent so appointed by a corporation shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the corporation may be served. Whenever a corporation shall fail to appoint or maintain a registered agent, or whenever its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, then the Secretary shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the Secretary of any such process, notice or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with him, or with any clerk or other tribal employee having charge of the corporation department of his office, duplicate copies of such process, notice or demand. In the event any such process, notice or demand is served on the Secretary, he shall immediately cause one of the copies thereof to be mailed, addressed to the corporation at its registered office. Any service so had on the Secretary shall be returnable in not less than thirty days. The Secretary shall keep a record of all processes, notices and demands served upon him under this section, and shall record therein the

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time of such service and his action with reference thereto. Nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right 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.

Section 113. Authorized Shares

Each corporation shall have power to create and issue the number of shares stated in its articles of incorporation. Such shares may be divided into one or more classes, any or all of which classes may consist of shares with par value or shares without par value, with such designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation may limit or deny the voting rights of or provide special voting rights for the shares of any class to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this Title. Without limiting the authority herein contained, a corporation, when so provided in its articles of incorporation, may issue shares of preferred or special classes: (a) Subject to the right of the corporation to redeem any of such shares at the price fixed by the articles of incorporation for the redemption thereof. (b) Entitling the holders thereof to cumulative, noncumulative or partially cumulative dividends. (c) Having preference over any other class or classes of shares as to the payment of dividends. (d) Having preference in the assets of the corporation over any other class or classes of shares upon the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the corporation. (e) Convertible into shares of any other class or into shares of any series of the same or any other class, except a class having prior or superior rights and preferences as to dividends or distribution of assets upon liquidation, but shares without par value shall not be converted into shares with par value unless that part of the stated capital of the corporation represented by such shares without par value is, at the time of conversion, at least equal to the aggregate par value of the shares into which the shares without par value are to be converted or the amount of such deficiency is transferred from surplus to stated capital.

Section 114. Issuance of Shares of Preferred or Special Classes in Series

(a) If the articles of incorporation so provide, the shares of any preferred class or special may be divided into and issued in series. If the shares of any are to be such class issued in series, then each series shall be so designated as to

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distinguish the shares thereof from the shares of all other series and classes. Any or all of the series of any such class and the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between different series may be fixed and determined by the articles of incorporation, but all shares of the same class shall be identical except as the following relative rights and preferences, as to which there may be variations between different series: (1) The rate of dividend. (2) Whether shares may be redeemed and, if so, the redemption price and the terms and conditions of redemption. (3) The amount payable upon shares in the event of voluntary and involuntary liquidation. (4) of shares. (5) converted. (6) Voting rights if any. Sinking fund provisions, if any, for the redemption or purchase The terms and conditions, if any, on which shares may be Voting rights if any. (b) If the articles of incorporation shall expressly vest authority in the board of directors, then, to the extent that the articles of incorporation shall not have established series and fixed and determined the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series, the board of directors shall have authority to divide any or all of such classes into series and, within the limitations set forth in this section and in the articles of incorporation, fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established. (c) In order for the board of directors to establish a series, where authority so to do is contained in the articles of incorporation, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the designation of the series and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof, or so much thereof as shall not be fixed and determined by the articles of incorporation.

Prior to the issue of any shares of a series established by resolution adopted by the board of directors, the corporation shall file in the office of the Secretary a statement setting forth:

(1) The name of the corporation. (2) A copy of the resolution establishing and designating the series, and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof. (3) The date of adoption of such resolution. (4) That such resolution was duly adopted by the board of directors. (d) Such statement shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, and shall be delivered to the

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Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all franchise taxes and fees have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day, and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (3) Return the other duplicate original to this corporation or its representative. (e) Upon the filing of such statement by the Secretary, the resolution establishing and designating the series and fixing and determining the relative rights and preferences thereof shall become effective and shall constitute an amendment of the articles of incorporation.

Section 115. Subscriptions for Shares

A subscription for shares of a corporation to be organized shall be irrevocable for a period of six months, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the subscription agreement or unless all of the subscribers consent to the revocation of such subscription. Unless otherwise provided in the subscription agreement, subscriptions for shares, whether made before or after the organization of a corporation, shall be paid in full at such time, or in such installments and at such times, as shall be determined by the board of directors. Any call made by the board of directors for payment on subscriptions shall be uniform as to all shares of the same class or as to all shares of the same series, as the case may be. In case of default in the payment of any installment or call when such payment is due, the corporation may proceed to collect the amount due in the same manner as any debt due the corporation. The by-laws may prescribe other penalties for failure to pay installments or calls that may become due, but no penalty working a forfeiture of a subscription or of the amounts paid thereon, shall be declared as against any subscriber unless the amount due thereon shall remain unpaid for a period of twenty days after written demand has been made therefor. If mailed, such written demand shall be deemed to be made when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope addressed to the subscriber at his last post office address known to the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid. In the event of the sale of any shares by reason of any forfeiture, the excess of proceeds realized over the amount due and unpaid on such shares shall be paid to the delinquent subscriber or to his legal representative.

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Section 116. Consideration for Shares

Shares having a par value may be issued for such consideration expressed in dollars, not less than the par value thereof, as shall be fixed from time to time by the board of directors. Shares without par value may be issued for such consideration expressed in dollars as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation reserve to the shareholders the right to fix the consideration. In the event that such right be reserved as to any shares, the shareholders shall, prior to the issuance of such shares, fix the consideration to be received for such shares, by a vote of the holders of a majority of all shares entitled to vote thereon. Treasury shares may be disposed of by the corporation for such consideration expressed in dollars as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors. That part of the surplus of a corporation which is transferred to stated capital upon the issuance of shares as a share dividend shall be deemed to be the consideration for the issuance of such shares. In the event of the issuance of shares upon the conversion or exchange of indebtedness or shares, (a) The principal sum of, and accrued interest on, the indebtedness so exchanged or converted, or the stated capital then represented by the shares so exchanged or converted, and (b) That part of surplus, if any, transferred to stated capital upon the issuance of shares for the shares so exchanged or converted, and (c) Any additional consideration paid to the corporation upon the issuance of shares for the indebtedness or shares so exchanged or converted.

Section 117. Payment for Shares.

The consideration for the issuance of shares may be paid, in whole or in part, in cash, in other property, tangible or intangible, or in labor or services actually performed for the corporation. When payment of the consideration for which shares are to be issued shall have been received by the corporation, such shares shall be deemed to be fully paid and non-assessable. Neither promissory notes nor future services shall constitute payment or part payment for the issuance of shares of a corporation. In the absence of fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the board of directors or the shareholders, as the case may be, as to the value of the consideration received for shares shall be conclusive.

Section 118. Stock Rights and Options

Subject to any provisions in respect thereof set forth in its articles of incorporation, a corporation may create and issue, whether or not in connection with the issuance and sale of any of its shares or other securities, rights or options

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entitling the holders thereof to purchase from the corporation shares of any class or classes. Such rights or options shall be evidenced in such manner as the board of directors shall approve and, subject to the provisions of the articles of incorporation, shall set forth the terms upon which, the time or times within which and the price or prices at which such shares may be purchased from the corporation upon the exercise of any such right or option. If such rights or options are to be issued to directors, officers or employees as such of the corporation or of any subsidiary thereof, and not to the shareholders generally, their issuance shall be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon or shall be authorized by and consistent with a plan approved or ratified by such a vote of shareholders. In the absence of fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the board of directors as to the adequacy of the consideration received for such rights or options shall be conclusive. The price or prices to be received for any shares having a par value, other than treasury shares to be issued upon the exercise of such rights or options, shall not be less than the par value thereof.

Section 119. Determination of Amount of Stated Capital

In case of the issuance by a corporation of shares having a par value, the consideration received therefor shall constitute stated capital to the extent of the par value of such shares, and the excess, if any, of such consideration shall constitute capital surplus. In case of the issuance by a corporation of shares without par value, the entire consideration received therefor shall constitute stated capital unless the corporation shall determine as provided in this section that only a part thereof shall be stated capital. Within a period of sixty days after the issuance of any shares without par value, the board of directors may allocate to capital surplus any portion of the consideration received for the issuance of such shares. No such allocation shall be made of any portion of the allocation received for shares without par value having a preference in the assets of the corporation in the event of involuntary liquidation except the amount, if any, of such consideration in excess of such preference. If shares have been or shall be issued by a corporation in merger or consolidation or in acquisition of all or substantially all of the outstanding shares or of the property and assets of another corporation, whether domestic or foreign, any amount that would otherwise

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constitute capital surplus under the foregoing provisions of this section may instead be allocated to earned surplus by the board of directors of the issuing corporation except that its aggregate earned surplus shall not exceed the sum of the earned surpluses as defined in this Title of the issuing corporation and of all other corporations, domestic or foreign, that were merged or consolidated or of which the shares or assets were acquired. The stated capital of a corporation may be increased from time to time by resolution of the board of directors directing that all or a part the surplus of the corporation be transferred to stated capital. The board of directors may direct that the amount of the surplus so transferred shall deemed to be stated capital in respect of any designated class of shares.

Section 120. Expenses of Organization, Reorganization, and Financing

The reasonable charges and expenses of organization or reorganization of a corporation, and the reasonable expenses of and compensation for the sale or underwriting of its shares, may be paid or allowed by such corporation out of the consideration received by it in payment for its shares without thereby rendering such shares not fully paid or assessable.

Section 121. Certificates Representing Shares

The shares of a corporation shall be represented by certificates signed by the president or a vice president and the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation, or a facsimile thereof. The signatures of the president or vice president and the secretary or assistant secretary upon a certificate may be facsimiles if the certificate is manually signed on behalf of a transfer agent or a registrar, other than the corporation itself or an employee of the corporation. In case any officer who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon such certificate shall have ceased to be such officer before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer at the date of its issue. Every certificate representing shares issued by a corporation which is authorized to issue shares of more than one class shall set forth upon the face or back of the certificate, or shall state that the corporation will furnish to any shareholder upon request and without charge, a full statement of the designations, preferences, limitations and relative rights of the shares of

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each class authorized to be issued, and if the corporation is authorized to issue any preferred or special class in series, the variations in the relative rights and preferences between the shares of each such series so far as the same have been fixed and determined and the authority of the board of directors to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of subsequent series. Each certificate representing shares shall state upon the face thereof: (a) That the corporation is organized under the laws of the SCIT Nation. (b) The name of the person to whom issued. (c) The number and class of shares, and the designation of the series, if any, which such certificate represents. (d) The par value of each share represented by such, certificate, or a statement that the shares are without par value. No for certificate shall be issued any share until such share is fully paid.

Section 122. Fractional Shares. A corporation may:

(a) Issue fractions of a share, (b) Arrange for the disposition of fractional interests by those entitled thereto, (c) Pay in cash the fair value of fractions of a share as of the time when those entitled to receive such fractions are determined, or (d) Issue scrip in registered or bearer form which shall entitle the holder to receive a certificate for a full share upon the surrender of such scrip aggregating a full share. A certificate for a fractional share shall, but scrip shall not unless otherwise provided therein, entitle the holder to exercise voting rights, to receive dividends thereon, and to participate in any of the assets of the corporation in the event of liquidation. The board of directors may cause scrip to be issued subject to the condition that it shall become void if not exchanged for certificates representing full shares before a specified date, or subject to the condition that the shares for which scrip is exchangeable may be sold by the corporation and the proceeds thereof distributed to the holders of the scrip, or subject to any other conditions which the board of directors may deem advisable.

Section 123. Liability of Subscribers and Shareholders

A holder of or subscriber to shares of a corporation shall be under no obligation to the corporation or its creditors with respect to such shares

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other than the obligation to pay to the corporation the full consideration for which such shares were issued, or were to be issued. Any person becoming an assignee or transferee of shares or of a subscription for shares in good faith

and without knowledge or notice that the full consideration therefor has not been paid shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its creditors for any unpaid portion of such consideration.

An executor, administrator, conservator, guardian, trustee, assignee for the benefit of creditors, or receiver shall not be personally liable to the corporation as a holder of or subscriber to shares of a corporation but the estate and funds in his hands shall be so liable. No pledgee or other holder of shares as collateral security shall be personally liable as a shareholder.

Section 124. Shareholders' Preemptive Rights

The shareholders of a corporation shall have no preemptive right to shares acquire unissued or treasury of the corporation, or securities of the carrying corporation convertible into a right to subscribe to or acquire if any, that such shares, except to the extent, of right is provided in the articles of incorporation.

Section 125. By-Laws The initial by-laws of a corporation shall be adopted by its board of directors. The power to alter, amend or repeal the by-laws or adopt new by- laws, subject to repeal or change by action of the shareholders, shall be vested in the board of directors unless reserved to the shareholders by the articles of incorporation. The by-laws may contain any provisions for the regulation and management of the affairs of the corporation not inconsistent with law or the articles of incorporation. The corporate by-laws, and any alteration, amendments, or repeal thereof, shall be filed in duplicate with the Secretary who shall, upon payment of the filing fee, endorse thereon the word "Filed" and the month, day, and year of the filing thereof. The Secretary shall file one of the duplicate originals in his office and return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative. The by-laws, and any alteration, amendment, or repeal

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thereof shall be effective from and after the date of filing unless a later effective date is conspicuously and expressly stated in the instrument filed.

Section 126. Meetings of Shareholders

Meetings of shareholders may be held at such place within or without this jurisdiction as may be stated in or fixed in accordance with the by-laws. If no other place is stated or so fixed, meetings shall be held at the registered office of the corporation. An annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held at such time as may be stated in or fixed in accordance with the by-laws. If the annual meeting is not held within any thirteen-month period the Tribal Court may, on the application of any shareholder, summarily order a meeting to be held. A special meeting of the shareholders may be called by the board of directors, the holders of not less than one-tenth of all the shares entitled to vote at the meeting, or such other persons as may be authorized in the articles of incorporation or the by-laws. Meetings may be held telephonically.

Section 127. Notice of Shareholders' Meetings

Written notice stating the place, day and hour of the meeting and, in case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered not less than ten nor more than fifty days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the president, the secretary, or the officer or persons calling the meeting, to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the shareholder at his address as it appears on the stock transfer books of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.

Section 128. Closing of Transfer Books and Fixing Record Date

For the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of shareholders or any meeting of or any meeting of shareholders or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend, or in order to make a determination of shareholders for any

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other proper purpose, the board of directors of a corporation may provide that the stock transfer books shall be closed for a stated period but not to exceed, in any case, fifty days. If the stock transfer books shall be closed for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of shareholders, such books shall be closed for at least ten days immediately preceding such meeting. In lieu of closing the stock transfer books, the by-laws, or in the absence of an applicable by-law the board of directors, may fix in advance a date as the record date for any such determination of shareholders, such date in any case to be not more than fifty days and, in case of a meeting of shareholders, not less than ten days prior to the date on which particular action, requiring such determination of shareholders, is to be taken. If the stock transfer books are not closed and no record date is fixed for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of shareholders, or shareholders entitled to receive payment of a dividend, the date on which notice of the meeting is mailed or the date on which the resolution of the board of directors declaring such dividend is adopted, as the case may be, shall be the record date for such determination of shareholders. When a determination of shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders has been made as provided in this section, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof.

Section 129. Voting Record

The officer or agent having charge of the stock transfer books for shares of a corporation shall make a complete record of the shareholders entitled to vote at such meeting or any adjournment thereof, arranged in alphabetical order, with the address of and the number of shares held by each. Such record shall be produced and kept open at the time and place of the meeting and shall be subject to the inspection of any shareholder during the whole time of the meeting for the purposes thereof. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section shall not affect the validity of any action taken at such meeting. An officer or agent having charge of the stock transfer books who shall fail to prepare the record of shareholders, or produce and keep it open for inspection at the meeting, as provided in this

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section, shall be liable to any shareholder suffering damage on account of such failure, to the extent of such damage.

Section 130. Quorum of Shareholders

Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, a majority of the shares entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of shareholders, but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than one-third of the shares entitled to vote at the meeting. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the shareholders, unless the vote of a greater number or voting by classes is required by this Title or the articles of incorporation or by-laws.

Section 131. Voting of Shares

Each outstanding share, regardless of class, shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, except as may be otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. If the articles of incorporation provide for more or less than one vote for any share, on any matter, every reference in this Title to a majority or other proportion of shares shall refer to such a majority or other proportion of votes entitled to be cast. Neither treasury shares, nor shares held by another corporation if a majority of the shares entitled to vote for the election of directors of such other corporation is held by the corporation, shall be voted at any meeting or counted in determining the total number of outstanding shares at any given time. A shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy executed in writing by the shareholder or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy. Unless the articles of incorporation otherwise provide, at each election for directors every shareholder entitled to vote at such election shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares owned by him for as many persons as there are directors to be elected and for whose election he has a right to vote, or to cumulate his votes by giving one candidate as many votes as the number of

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such directors multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal, or by the distributing such votes on the same principle among any number of such candidates.

Shares standing in the name of another corporation, domestic or foreign, may be voted by such officer, agent or proxy as the by-laws of such other corporation may prescribe or, in the absence of such provision, as the board of directors of such other corporation may determine. Shares held by an administrator, executor, guardian or conservator may be voted by him, either in person or by proxy, without a transfer of such shares into his name. Shares standing in the name of a trustee may be voted by him either in person or by proxy, but no trustee shall be entitled to vote shares held by him without transfer of such shares into his name. Shares standing in the name of a receiver may be voted by such receiver, and shares held by or under the control of a receiver may be voted by such receiver without the transfer thereof into his name if authority so to do be contained in an appropriate order of the court by which such receiver was appointed. A shareholder whose shares are pledged shall be entitled to vote such shares until the shares have been transferred into the name of the pledgee, and thereafter the pledgee shall be entitled to vote the shares so transferred. On and after the date on which written notice of redemption of redeemable shares has been mailed to the holders thereof and a sum sufficient to redeem such shares has been deposited with a bank or trust company with irrevocable instruction and authority to pay the redemption price to the holders thereof upon surrender of certificates therefor, such shares shall not be entitled to vote on any matter and shall not be deemed to be outstanding shares.

Section 132. Voting Rights and Agreements Among Shareholders

Any number of shareholders of a corporation may create a voting trust for the purpose of conferring upon a trustee or trustees the right to vote or otherwise represent their shares, for a period of not to exceed ten years, by entering into a written voting trust agreement specifying the terms and conditions of the voting trust, by depositing a counterpart of the agreement

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with the corporation at its registered office, and by transferring their shares to such trustee or trustees for the purposes of the agreement. Such trustee or trustees shall keep a record of the holders of voting trust certificates evidencing a beneficial interest in the voting trust, giving the names and addresses of all such holders and the number and class of the shares in respect of which the voting trust certificates held by each are issued, and shall deposit a copy of such record with the corporation at its registered office. The counterpart of the voting trust agreement and the copy of such record so deposited with the corporation shall be subject to the same right examination by a shareholder of the corporation, in person or by agent or attorney, as are the books and records of the corporation, and such counterpart and such copy of such record shall be subject to examination by any holder of record of voting trust certificates, either in person or by agent or attorney, at any reasonable time for any proper purpose. Agreements among shareholders regarding the voting of their shares shall be valid and enforceable in accordance with their terms. Such agreements shall not be subject to the provisions of this section regarding voting trusts.

Section 133. Board of Directors

The business and affairs of a corporation shall be managed by a board of directors except as may be otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. If any such provision is made in the articles of incorporation, the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the board of directors by this Title shall be exercised or performed to such extent and by such person or persons as shall be provided in the articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation or by-laws may prescribe other qualifications for directors. The board of directors shall have authority to fix the compensation, if any, of directors, commensurate with the profit or loss position of the corporation.

Section 134. Number and Election of Directors

The board of directors of a corporation shall consist of one or more members. The number of directors shall be fixed by, or in the manner provided in, the articles of incorporation or the by-laws, except as to the

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number constituting the initial board of directors, which number shall be fixed by the articles of incorporation. The number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by amendment to, or in the manner provided, in, the articles of incorporation or the by-laws, but no decrease shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director. In the absence of a by-law providing for the number of directors, the number shall be the same as that provided for the articles of incorporation. The names and addresses of the members of the first board of directors shall be stated in the articles of incorporation. Such persons shall hold office until the first annual meeting of shareholders, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. At the first annual meeting of shareholders and at each annual meeting thereafter the shareholders shall elect directors to hold office until the next succeeding annual meeting, except in case of the classification of directors as permitted by this Act. Each director shall hold office for the term for which he is elected and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 135. Classification of Directors

When the board of directors shall consist of nine or more members, in lieu of election the whole number of directors annually, the articles of incorporation may provide that the directors be divided into either two or three classes, each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible, the term of office of directors of the first class to expire at the first annual meeting of shareholders after their election, that of the second class to expire at the second annual meeting after their election, and that of the third class, if any, to expire at the third annual meeting after their election. At each annual meeting after such classification the number of directors equal to the number of the class whose term expires at the time of such meeting shall be elected to hold office until the second succeeding annual meeting, if there be two classes, or until the third succeeding annual

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meeting, if there be three classes. No classification of directors shall be effective prior to the first annual meeting of shareholders.

Section 136. Vacancies

Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the board of directors. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office. Any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the board of directors for a term of office continuing only until the next election of directors by the shareholders.

Section 137. Removal of Directors

The shareholders may remove one or more directors with or without cause unless the articles of incorporation provide that directors may be removed only for cause. If a director is elected by a voting group of shareholders, only the shareholders of that voting group may participate in the vote to remove him or her. A director may be removed if the number of votes cast to remove the director exceeds the number of votes cast not to remove the director, except to the extent the articles of incorporation or bylaws require a greater number; provided, that if cumulative voting is authorized, a director may not be removed if, in the case of a meeting, the number of votes sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting is voted against his or her removal and, if action is taken by less than unanimous written consent, voting shareholders entitled to the number of votes sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting do not consent to the removal. A director may be removed by the shareholders only at a meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of removing the director, and the meeting notice must state that the removal of the director is the purpose of the meeting.

Section 138. Quorum of Directors

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A majority of the number of directors fixed by or in the manner provided in the by-laws or in the absence of a by-law fixing or providing for the number of directors, then of the number of directors, then of the number stated in the articles of incorporation, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business unless a greater number is required by the articles of incorporation or the by-laws. The act of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors, unless the act of a greater number is required by the articles of incorporation or the by-laws.

Section 139. Director Conflicts of Interest.

No contract or other transaction between a corporation and one or more of its directors or any other corporation, firm, association or entity in which one or more of its directors are directors or officers or are financially interested, shall be either void or voidable because of such relationship or interest or because such director or directors are present at the meeting of the board of directors or a committee thereof which authorizes, approves or ratifies such contract or transaction or because his or their votes are counted for such purpose, if: (a) The fact of such relationship or interest is disclosed or known to the board of directors or committee which authorizes, approves or ratifies the contract or transaction by a vote or consent sufficient for the purpose without counting the votes or consents of such interested directors; or (b) The fact of such relationship or interest is disclosed or known to the shareholders entitled to vote and they authorize, approve or ratify such contract or transaction by vote or written consent; or (c) The contract or transaction is fair and reasonable to the corporation. Common or interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the board of directors or a committee thereof which authorizes, approves or ratifies such contract or transaction.

Section 140. Executive and Other Committees

If the articles of incorporation or the by-laws so provide, the board of directors, by resolution and adopted by a majority of the full board of directors, may designate from among its members an executive committee

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and one or more other committees each committee and one or more other committees each of which, to the extent provided in such resolution or in the articles of incorporation or the by-laws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise all the authority of the board of directors, but no such committee shall have the authority of the board of directors in reference to amending the articles of incorporation, adopting a plan of merger or consolidation, recommending to the shareholders the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all the property and assets of the corporation otherwise than in the usual and regular course of its business, recommending to the shareholders a voluntary dissolution of the corporation or a revocation thereof, or amending the by-laws of the corporation. The designation of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of directors, or any member thereof, of any responsibility imposed by law.

Section 141. Place and Notice of Directors• Meetings; Committee Meetings

Meetings of the board of directors, regular or special may be held either within or without this jurisdiction. Regular meetings of the board of directors or any committee designated thereby may be held with or without notice as prescribed in the by-laws. Special meetings of the board of directors or any committee designated thereby shall be held upon such notice as is prescribed in the by-laws. Attendance of a director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the board of directors or any committee designated, thereby need be specified in the notice of waiver of notice of such meeting unless required by the by-laws. Except as may be otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or by-laws, members of the board of directors or any committee designated thereby may participate in a meeting of such board or committee designated by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time and participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

Section 142. Action by Directors Without a Meeting

Unless otherwise provided by the articles of incorporation or by-laws, any action required by this Title to be taken at a meeting of the directors of a corporation, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the directors or of a committee, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the directors, or all of the members of the committee, as the case may be. Such consent shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote.

Section 143. Dividends

The board of directors of a corporation may, from time to time, declare and the corporation may pay dividends in cash, property, or its own shares, except when the corporation is insolvent or when the payment thereof would render the corporation insolvent or when the declaration or payment thereof would be contrary to any restriction contained in the articles of incorporation, subject to the following provisions: (a) Dividends may be declared and paid in cash or property only out of the unreserved and unrestricted earned surplus of the corporation, or out of the unreserved and unrestricted net earnings of the current fiscal year and the next preceding fiscal year taken as a single period, except as otherwise provided in this section. (b) If the articles of incorporation of a corporation engaged in the business of exploiting natural resources so provide, dividends may be declared and paid in cash out of the depletion reserves, but each such dividend shall be identified as a distribution of such reserves and the amount per share paid from such reserves shall be disclosed to the shareholders receiving the same concurrently with the distribution thereof. (c) Dividends may be declared and paid in its own treasury shares. (d) Dividends may be declared and paid in its own authorized but unissued shares out of any unreserved and unrestricted surplus of the corporation upon the following conditions: (1) If a dividend is payable in its own shares having a par value, such shares shall be issued at not less than the par value thereof and there shall be transferred to stated capital at the time such dividend is paid an amount of surplus equal to the

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aggregate par value of the shares to be issued as a dividend.

(2) If a dividend is payable in its own shares without par value, such shares shall be issued at such stated value as shall be fixed by the board of directors by resolution adopted at the time such dividend is declared, and there shall be transferred to stated capital at the time such dividend is paid an amount of surplus equal to the aggregate stated value so fixed in respect of such shares; and the amount per share so transferred to stated capital shall be disclosed to the shareholders receiving such dividend concurrently with the payment thereof.

(e) No dividend payable in shares of any class shall be paid to the holders of shares of any other class unless the articles of incorporation so provide or such payment is authorized by the affirmative vote or the written consent of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of the class in which the payment is to be made. A split-up or division of the issued shares of any class into a greater number of shares of the same class without increasing the stated capital of the corporation shall not be construed to be a share dividend within the meaning of this section.

Section 144. Distributions from Capital Surplus

The board of directors of a corporation may, from time to time, distribute to its shareholders out of capital surplus of the corporation a portion of its assets, in cash or property, subject to the following provisions: (a) No such distribution shall be made at a time when the corporation is insolvent or when

such distribution would render the corporation insolvent. (b) No such distribution shall be made unless the articles of incorporation so provide, or such distribution is authorized by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each class whether or not entitled to vote thereon by the provisions of the articles of incorporation of the corporation. (c) No such distribution shall be made to the holders of any class of shares unless all cumulative dividends accrued on all preferred or special classes of shares entitled to preferential dividends shall have been fully paid. (d) No such distribution shall be made to the holders of any class of shares which would reduce the remaining net assets of the corporation below the aggregate preferential amount payable in event of involuntary

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liquidation to the holders of shares having preferential rights to the assets of the corporation in the event of liquidation. (e) Each such distribution, when made, shall be identified as a distribution from capital surplus and the amount per share disclosed to the shareholders receiving the same concurrently with the distribution thereof. The board of directors of a corporation may also, from time to time, distribute to the holders of its outstanding shares having a cumulative preferential right to receive dividends, in discharge of their cumulative dividend rights, dividends payable in cash out of the capital surplus of the corporation, if at the time the corporation has no earned surplus and is not insolvent and would not thereby be rendered insolvent. Each such distribution when made, shall be identified as a payment of cumulative dividends out of capital surplus.

Section 145. Loans to Employees and Directors

A corporation shall not lend money to or use its corporation to assist its directors without authorization in the particular case by its shareholders, but may lend money to and use its credit to assist any employee of the corporation or of a subsidiary, including any such employee who is a director of the corporation, if the board of directors decides that such loan or assistance may benefit the corporation.

Section 146. Liability of Directors in Certain cases.

In addition to any other liabilities imposed by law upon directors of a corporation: (a) Directors of a corporation who vote for or assent to the declaration of any dividend or other distribution of the assets of a corporation to its shareholders contrary to the provisions of this Title or contrary to any restrictions contained in the articles of incorporation, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such dividend which is paid or the value of such assets which are distributed in excess of the amount of such dividend or distribution which could have been paid or distributed without a violation of the provisions of this Title or the restrictions in the articles of incorporation. (b) Directors of a corporation who vote for or assent to the purchase of its own shares contrary to the provisions of this Title shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of consideration paid for such shares which is in excess of the maximum amount which could have been paid therefor without a

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violation of the provisions of this Title. (c) The directors of a corporation who vote for or assent to any distribution of assets of a corporation to its shareholders during the liquidation of the corporation without the payment and discharge of, or making adequate provision for, all known debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the value of such assets which are distributed, to the extent that such debts, obligations and liabilities of the corporation are to thereafter paid and discharged. A director of a corporation who is present at a meeting of its board of directors at which action on any corporate matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his dissent shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he shall file his written dissent to such action with the secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or shall forward such dissent by registered mail to the secretary of the corporation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent shall not apply to a director who voted in favor of such action. A director shall not be liable under (a), (b), or (c) of this section if he relied and acted in good faith upon financial statements of the corporation represented to him to be correct by the president or the officer of such corporation having charge of its books of account, or stated in a written report by an independent public or certified public accountant or firm of such accountants fairly to reflect the financial condition of such corporation, nor shall he be so liable if in good faith in determining the amount available for any such dividend or distribution he considered the assets to be of their book value. Any director against whom a claim be asserted under or pursuant to this section for the payment of dividend or other distribution of assets of a corporation and who shall be held liable thereon, shall be entitled to contribution from the shareholders who accepted or received any such dividend or assets, knowing such dividend or distribution to have been made in violation of this Act, in proportion to the amount received by them. Any director against whom a claim shall be asserted under or pursuant to this section shall be entitled to contribution from the other directors who voted for or assented to the action upon which the claim is asserted.

Section 147. Provisions Relating to Actions by Shareholders

No action shall be brought in this jurisdiction by a shareholder in the right of a domestic or foreign corporation unless the plaintiff was a holder of record of shares or of voting trust certificates therefor at the time of the transaction of which he complains, or his shares of voting trust certificate thereafter devolved upon him by operation of law from a person who was a holder of record at such time. In any action hereafter instituted in the right of any domestic or foreign corporation by the holder or holders of record of shares of such corporation or of voting trust certificates therefor, the court having jurisdiction, upon final judgment and a finding that the action was brought without reasonable cause, may require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to pay to the parties named as defendant the reasonable expenses, including fees of attorneys, incurred by them in the defense of such action. In any action instituted or maintained in the right of any foreign domestic or corporation by the holder or holders of record of less than of the five percent outstanding shares of any class of such corporation or of voting trust certificates so held have a market value in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, the corporation in whose right such action is brought shall be entitled at any time before final judgment to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give security for the reasonable expenses, including fees of attorneys, that may be incurred by it in connection with such action or may be incurred by other parties named as defendant for which it may become legally liable.

Market value shall be determined as of the date that the plaintiff institutes the action or, in the case of an intervenor, as of the date that he becomes a party to the action. The amount of such security may from time to time be increased or decreased, in the discretion of the court, upon showing that the security provided has or may become inadequate or is excessive. The corporation shall have recourse to such security in such amount as the court having jurisdiction shall determine upon the termination of such action, whether or not the court finds the action was brought without reasonable cause.

Section 148. Officers

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The officers of a corporation shall consist of a president, one or more vice presidents as may be prescribed by the by-laws, a secretary, and a treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by the board of directors at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Such other officers and assistant officers and agents as may be deemed necessary may be elected or appointed by the board of directors or chosen in such other manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of president and secretary. All officers and agents of the corporation, as between themselves and the corporation, shall have such authority and perform such duties in the management of the corporation as may be provided in the by-laws, or as may be determined by resolution of the board of directors not inconsistent with the by-laws.

Section 149. Removal of Officers.

Any officer or agent may be removed by the board of directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the corporation will be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Election or appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

Section 150. Books and Records

Each corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its shareholders and board of directors and shall keep at its registered office or principal place of business, or at the office of its transfer agent or registrar, a record of its shareholders, giving the names and addresses of all shareholders and the number and class of the shares held by each. Any books, records and minutes may be in written form or in any other form capable of being converted into written form within a reasonable time. Any person who shall have been a holder of record of shares or of voting trust certificates therefor at least six months immediately preceding his demand or shall be the holder of record of, or the holder of record of voting trust certificates for, at least five percent of all the outstanding shares of the corporation, upon written demand stating the purpose thereof, shall have the right to examine, in person, or by agent or attorney, at any reasonable time or times, for any

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proper purpose its relevant books and records of accounts, minutes, and record of shareholders and to make extracts therefrom. Any officer or agent who, or a corporation which, shall refuse to allow any such shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates, or his agent or attorney, so to examine and make extracts from its books and records of account, minutes, and record of shareholders, for any proper purpose, shall be liable to such shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates in a penalty of ten percent of the value of the shares owned by such shareholder, or in respect of which such voting shareholder, or in respect of which such voting trust certificates are issued, in addition to any other damages or remedy afforded him by law. It shall be a defense to any action for penalties under this section that the person suing therefor has within two years sold or offered for sale any list of shareholders or of holders of voting trust certificates for shares of such corporation or any other corporation or has aided or abetted any person in procuring any list of shareholders or of holders of voting trust certificates for any such purpose, or has improperly used any information secured through any prior examination of the books and records of account, or minutes, or record of shareholders or of holders of voting trust certificates for shares of such corporation or any other corporation, or was not acting in good faith or for a proper purpose in making his demand. Nothing herein contained shall impair the power of any court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof by a shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates or proper purpose, irrespective of the period of time during which such shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates shall have been a shareholder of record or a holder of record of voting trust certificates, and irrespective of the number of shares held by him or represented by voting trust certificates held by him to compel the production for examination by such shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates of the books and records of account, minutes and record of shareholders of a corporation. Upon the written request of any shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates for shares of a corporation, the corporation shall mail to such shareholder or holder of voting trust certificates its most recent financial statements showing in reasonable detail its assets and liabilities and the results of its operations.

CHAPTER TWO FORMATION OF CORPORATIONS

Section 201. Incorporators

One or more persons, or a domestic or foreign corporation, may act as or incorporator incorporators of a corporation by signing and delivering in the duplicate to Secretary Articles of Incorporation for such corporation.

Section 202. Articles of Incorporation

The Articles of Incorporation shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The period of duration, which may be perpetual. (c) The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized which may be stated to be, or to include, the transaction of any or all lawful business for which corporations may be incorporated under this Title. (d) In the case of a company limited by shares, the aggregate number of shares which the corporation shall have 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. (e) In the case of a company limited by guarantee, a statement that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the corporation, in the event of a winding up during the time that he is a 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 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. (f) In the case of a company limited both by shares and by

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guarantee, the statements referred to in paragraphs (d) and (e). (g) In the case of an unlimited liability company, a statement that the liability of the shareholders or members is unlimited. (h) If the shares are to be divided into classes the designation of each class and a statement of the preferences, limitations and relative rights in respect of the shares of each class. (i) If the corporation is to issue the shares of any preferred or special class in series, then the designation of each series and a statement of the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series insofar as the same are to be fixed in the Articles of Incorporation, and a statement of any authority to be vested in the board of directors to establish series and fix and determine the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between series. (j) If any preemptive right is to be granted to shareholders, the provisions therefor. (k) Any provision, not inconsistent with law, which the incorporation for the regulation of the internal affairs of the corporation, including any provision restricting the transfer of shares and any provision which under this Title is required or permitted to be set forth in the by-laws. (l) The address of its initial registered office, and the name of its initial registered agent at such address. (m) The number of directors constituting the initial board of directors and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as directors until the first annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors be elected and qualify. (n) The name and address of each incorporator. It shall not be necessary to set forth in the Articles of Incorporation any of the corporate powers enumerated in this Title.

Section 203. Filing of Articles of Incorporation

Duplicate originals of the Articles of Incorporation shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that the Articles of Incorporation conform to law, he shall, when all fees have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Issue a certificate of incorporation to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of incorporation, together

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with the duplicate original of the Articles of Incorporation affixed thereto by the Secretary shall be returned to the incorporators or their representative.

Section 204. Effective of Issuance of Certificate of Incorporation

Upon the issuance of the certificate of incorporation, the corporate existence shall begin, and such certificate of incorporation shall be conclusive evidence that all conditions precedent required to be performed by the incorporators have been compiled with and that the corporation has been incorporated under this Title, except as against the Nation in a proceeding to cancel or revoke the certificate of incorporation or for involuntary dissolution of the corporation.

Section 205. Organization Meeting of Directors

After the issuance of the certificate of incorporation an organization meeting of the board of directors named in the Articles of Incorporation shall be held, either within or without this jurisdiction at the call of majority of the directors named in the Articles of Incorporation for the purpose of adopting by-laws, electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. The directors calling the meeting shall give at least three days' notice thereof by mail to each director so named, stating the time and place of the meeting.

**CHAPTER THREE
AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

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Section 301. Right to Amend Articles of Incorporation

A corporation may amend its Articles of Incorporation, from time to time, in any and as many respects as may be desired, so long as its Articles of Incorporation as amended contain only such provisions as might be lawfully contained in original Articles of Incorporation at the time of making such amendment, and, if a change in shares or the rights of shareholders, or an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of shares or rights of shareholders is to be made, such provisions as may be necessary to effect such change, exchange, reclassification or cancellation. In particular, and without limitation upon such general power of amendment, a corporation may amend its Articles of Incorporation, from time to time, so as: (a) To change its corporate name. (b) To change its period of duration. (c) To change, enlarge or diminish its corporate purposes. (d) To increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares, or shares of any class, which the corporation has authority to issue. (e) To increase or decrease the par value of the authorized shares of any class having a par value, whether issued or unissued. (f) To exchange, classify, reclassify or cancel all or any part of its shares, whether issued or unissued. (g) To change the designation of all or any part of its shares, whether issued or unissued, and to change the preferences, limitations, and the relative rights in respect of all or any part of its shares, whether issued or unissued. (h) To change shares having the par value, whether issued or unissued, into the same or a different number of shares without par value, and to change shares without par value, whether issued or unissued, into the same or a different number of shares having a par value. (i) To change the shares of any class, whether issued or unissued, and whether with or without par value, into a different number of shares of the same class or into the same or a different number of shares, either with or without par value, of other classes. (j) To create new classes of shares having rights and preferences either prior and superior or subordinate and inferior to the shares of any class then authorized whether issued or unissued.

(k) To cancel or otherwise affect the right of the holders of the shares of any class to receive dividends which have accrued but have not been declared.

(1) To divide any preferred or special class of shares, whether issued or unissued, into series and fix and determine the designations of such series

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and the variations in the relative rights and preferences as between the shares of such series. (m) To authorize the board of directors to establish, out of authorized but unissued shares, series of any preferred or special class of shares and fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established. (n) To authorize the board of directors to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the authorized but unissued shares of series theretofore established in respect of which either the relative rights and preferences have not been fixed and determined or the relative rights and preferences theretofore fixed and determined are to be changed. (o) To revoke, diminish, or enlarge the authority of the board of directors to establish series out of authorized but unissued shares of any preferred or special class and fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established. (p) To limit, deny or grant to shareholders of any class the preemptive right to acquire additional or treasury shares of the corporation, whether then or thereafter authorized.

Section 302. Procedure to Amend Articles of Incorporation

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation shall be made in the following manner: (a) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and, if shares have been issued, directing that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, which may be either the annual or a special meeting. If no shares have been issued, the amendment shall be adopted by resolution of the board of directors and the provisions for adoption by shareholders shall not apply. The resolution may incorporate the proposed amendment in restated Articles of Incorporation which contain a statement that except for the designated amendment the restated Articles of Incorporation correctly set forth without change the corresponding provisions of the Articles of Incorporations as theretofore amended, and that the restated Articles of Incorporation together with the designated amendment supersede the original Articles of Incorporation and all amendments thereto. (b) Written notice setting forth the proposed amendment or a summary of the changes to be effected thereby shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote thereon within the time and in the manner provided in this Title for the giving of notice of meetings

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of shareholders. If the meeting be an annual meeting, the proposed amendment of such summary may be included in the notice of such annual meeting. (c) At such meeting, a vote of the shareholders entitled to vote thereon shall be taken on the proposed amendment. The proposed amendment shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority the shares entitled to vote thereon, unless any class of shares is entitled vote thereon as a class, in which event the proposed amendment shall adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority the shares of each class of shares entitled to vote thereon. Any number amendments may be submitted to the shareholders, and voted upon by them, at one meeting.

Section 303. Class Voting on Amendments

The holders of the outstanding shares of a class shall be entitled to vote as a class upon a proposed amendment, whether or not entitled to vote thereon by the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, if the amendment would:

- (a) Increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of such class.
- (b) Increase or decrease the par value of the shares of such class.
- (c) Effect an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of all or part of the shares of such class.
- (d) Effect and exchange, or create a right of exchange, of all or any part of the shares of another class into the shares of such class.
- (e) Change the designations, preferences, limitations, or relative rights of the shares of such class.
- (f) Change the shares of such class, whether with or without par value, into the same or a different number of shares, either with or without par value, of the same class or another class or classes.
- (g) Create a new class of shares having rights and preferences prior and superior to the shares of such class, or increase the rights and preferences or the number of authorized shares, of any class having the rights and preferences prior or superior to the shares of such class.
- (h) In the case of a preferred or special class of shares, divide the shares of such class into series and fix and determine the designation of such series and the variations in the relative rights and preferences between the shares of such series, or authorize the board of directors to do so.
- (i) Limit or deny any existing preemptive rights of the shares of such class.
- (j) Cancel or otherwise affect dividends on the shares of such class which have accrued but have not been declared.

Section 304. Articles of Amendment

The articles of amendment shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such articles, and shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The amendments so adopted. (c) The date of the adoption of the amendment by the shareholders or by the board of directors where no shares have been issued. (d) The number of shares outstanding, and the number of shares entitled to vote thereon, and if the shares of any class are entitled to vote thereon at a class, the designation and number of outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon of each such class. (e) The number of shares voted for and against such amendment, respectively, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote thereon as a class, the number of shares of each such class voted for and against such amendment, respectively, or if no shares have been issued, a statement to that effect. (f) If such amendment provides for an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of issued shares, and if the manner in which the same shall be effected is not set forth in the amendment, then a statement of the manner in which the same shall be effected. (g) If such amendment effects a change in the amount of stated capital, then a statement of the manner in which the same is effected and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated capital as changed by such amendment.

Section 305. Filing of Articles of Amendment

Duplicate originals of the articles of amendment shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that the articles of amendment conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Issue a certificate of amendment to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of amendment, together with the duplicate original of the articles of amendment

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affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the corporation or its representative.

Section 306. Effect of Certificate of Amendment

Upon the issuance of the certificate of amendment by the Secretary, the amendment shall become effective and the Articles of Incorporation shall be deemed to be amended accordingly. No amendment shall affect any existing cause of action in favor of or against such corporation, or any pending suit to which such corporation shall be a party, or the existing rights of persons other than shareholders; and, in the event the corporate name shall be changed by amendment, no suit brought by or against such corporation under its former name shall abate for that reason.

Section 307. Restated Articles of Incorporation

A domestic corporation may at any time restate its Articles of Incorporation as theretofore amended, by a resolution adopted by the board of directors. Upon the adoption of such resolution, restated Incorporation Articles of by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or assistant secretary and verified by one of the officers signing such articles and shall set forth all of the operative provisions of the Articles of Incorporation as theretofore amended together with a statement that the restated Articles of Incorporation correctly set forth without change the corresponding provisions of the Articles of Incorporation as theretofore amended and that the restated Articles of Incorporation supersede the original Articles of Incorporation and all amendments thereto. Duplicate originals of the restated Articles of Incorporation shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such restated Articles of Incorporation conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Issue a restated certificate of incorporation, to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The restated certificate of incorporation, together with the duplicate original of the restated Articles of Incorporation affixed thereto by the Secretary shall be returned to the corporation or its representative. Upon the issuance of

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the restated certificate of incorporation by the Secretary, the restated Articles of Incorporation shall become effective and shall supersede the original Articles of Incorporation and all amendments thereto.

Section 308. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation in Reorganization Proceedings

Whenever a plan of reorganization of a corporation has been confirmed by decree or order of a court of competent jurisdiction in proceedings of the reorganization of such corporation, pursuant to the provisions of any applicable statute of the United States relating to reorganizations of corporations, the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation may be amended, in the manner provided in this section, in as many respects as may be necessary to carry out the plan and put it into effect, so long as the Articles of Incorporation as amended contain only such provisions as might be lawfully contained in original Articles of Incorporation at the time of making such amendment. In particular and without limitation upon such general power of amendment, the Articles of Incorporation may be amended for such purpose so as to: (a) Change the corporate name, period of duration or corporate purposes of the corporation; (b) Repeal, alter or amend the by-laws of the corporation; (c) Change the aggregate number of shares or any class, which the corporation has authority to issue; (d) Change the preferences, limitations and relative rights in respect of all or any part of the shares of the corporation, and classify, reclassify or cancel all or any part thereof, whether issued or unissued. (e) Authorize the issuance of bonds, debentures or other obligations of the corporation, whether or not, convertible into shares of any class or bearing warrants or other evidences of optional rights to purchase or subscribe for shares of any class, and fix the terms and conditions thereof; and, (f) Constitute or reconstitute and classify or reclassify the board of directors of the corporation, and appoint directors and officers in place of or in addition to all or any of the directors or officers then in office. (g) Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation pursuant to this Section shall be made, upon submission of the amendments to the Tribal Secretary, in the following manner: (1) The Tribal Secretary shall endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one

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duplicate original in his office with the certified copy of the decree. (3) Issue a certificate of amendment to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of amendment, together with the duplicate original of the articles of amendment affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the corporation or its representative. Upon the issuance of the certificate of amendment by the Secretary, the amendments shall become effective and the Articles of Incorporation shall be deemed to be amended accordingly, without any action thereon by the directors or shareholders of the corporation and with the same effect as if the amendments had been adopted by unanimous action of the directors and shareholders of the corporation.

Section 309. Restriction on Redemption or Purchase of Redeemable Shares

No redemption or purchase of redeemable shares shall be made by a corporation when it is insolvent or when such redemption or purchase would render it insolvent, or which would reduce the net assets below the aggregate amount payable to the holders of shares having prior or equal rights to the assets of the corporation upon involuntary dissolution.

Section 310. Cancellation of Redeemable Shares by Redemption or Purchase

When redeemable shares of a corporation are redeemed or purchased by the corporation, the redemption or purchase shall effect a cancellation of such shares, and a statement of cancellation shall be filed as provided in this section. Thereupon such shares shall be restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares, unless the Articles of Incorporation provide that such shares when redeemed or purchased shall not be reissued, in which case the filing of the statement of cancellation shall constitute an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation and shall reduce the number of shares of the class so cancelled which the corporation is authorized to issue by the number of shares so cancelled.

The statement of cancellation shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, and shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The

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number of redeemable shares cancelled through redemption or purchase, itemized by classes and series. (c) The aggregate number of issued shares, itemized by classes and series, after giving effect to such cancellation. (d) The amount, expressed in dollars, of the stated capital of the corporation after giving effect to such cancellation. (e) If the Articles of Incorporation provide that the cancelled shares shall not be reissued, the number of shares shall not be reissued, the number of shares which the corporation will have authority to issue itemized by classes and series, after giving effect to such cancellation.

Duplicate originals of such statement shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (3) Return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative.

Upon the filing of such statement of cancellation, the stated capital of the corporation shall be deemed to be reduced by the shares so cancelled. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to forbid a cancellation of shares or a reduction of stated capital in any other manner permitted by this Title.

Section 311. Cancellation of Other Reacquired Shares

A corporation may at any time, by resolution of its board of directors, cancel all or any part of the shares of the corporation of any class reacquired by it, other than redeemable shares redeemed or purchased, and in such event a statement of cancellation shall be filed as provided in this section. The statement of cancellation shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, and shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The number of reacquired shares cancelled by resolution duly adopted by the board of directors, itemized by classes and series, and the date of its adoption. (c) The aggregate number of issued shares, itemized by classes and series, after giving effect to such cancellation. (d) The amount, expressed in dollars, of

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the stated capital of the corporation after giving effect to such cancellation. (e) If the articles of incorporation provide that the cancelled shares reissued, shall not be the number of shares which the corporation will have issue itemized authority to by classes and series, after giving effect to such cancellation. Duplicate originals of such statement shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "File," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (3) Return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative.

Upon the filing of such statement of cancellation, the stated capital of the corporation shall be deemed to be reduced by that part of the stated capital which was, at the time of such cancellation, represented by the shares so cancelled, and the shares so cancelled shall be restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to forbid a cancellation of shares or a reduction of stated capital in any other manner permitted by -this Title.

Section 312. Reduction of Stated Capital in Certain Cases

(a) A reduction of the stated capital of a corporation, where such reduction is not accompanied by any action requiring an amendment of the Articles of Incorporation and not accompanied by a cancellation of shares, may be made in the following manner: (1) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the amount of the proposed reduction and the manner in which the reduction shall be effected, and directing that the question of such reduction be submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. (2) Written notice, stating that the purpose or one of the purposes of such meeting is to consider the question of reducing the stated capital of the corporation in the amount and manner proposed by the board of directors, shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote thereon within the time and in the manner provided in this Title for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders. (3) At such meeting, a vote of the shareholder entitled to vote thereon shall be

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taken on the question of approving the proposed reduction of stated capital, which shall require for its adoption the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon.

(b) When a reduction of the stated capital of a corporation has been approved as provided in this section, a statement shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, and shall set forth: (1) The name of the corporation. (2) A copy of the resolution of the shareholders approving such reduction, and the date of its adoption. (3) The number of shares outstanding, and the number of shares entitled to vote thereon. (4) The number of shares voted for and against such reduction, respectively. (5) A statement of the manner in which such reduction is effected, and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated capital of the corporation after giving effect to such reduction. Duplicate originals of such statement shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (i) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (ii) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (iii) Return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative. Upon the filing of such statement, the stated capital of the corporation shall be reduced as therein set forth. No reduction of stated capital shall be made under the provisions of this section which would reduce the amount of the aggregate stated capital of the corporation to an amount equal to or less than the aggregate preferential amounts payable upon all issued shares having a preferential right in the assets of the corporation in the event of involuntary liquidation, plus the aggregate par value of all issued shares having a par value but no preferential right in the assets of the corporation in the event of involuntary liquidation.

Section 313. Special Provisions Relating to Surplus and Reserves

The surplus, if any, created by or arising out of a reduction of the stated capital of a corporation shall be capital surplus. The capital surplus of a corporation may be increased from time to time by resolution of the board

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of directors directing that all or a part of the earned surplus of the corporation be transferred to capital surplus. A corporation may, by resolution of its board of directors, apply any part or all of its capital surplus to the reduction or elimination of any deficit arising from losses, however incurred, but only after first eliminating the earned surplus, if any, of the corporation by applying such losses against earned surplus and only to the extent that such losses exceed the earned surplus, if any. Each such application of capital surplus shall to the extent thereof, effect a reduction of capital surplus.

A corporation may, by resolution of its board of directors, create a reserve or reserves out of its earned surplus for any proper purpose or purposes, and may abolish any such reserve in the same manner. Earned surplus of the corporation to the extent so reserved shall not be available for the payment of dividends or other distributions by the corporation except as expressly permitted by this Title.

CHAPTER FOUR MERGER AND CONSOLIDATION

Section 401. Procedure for Merger

Any two or more domestic corporations may merge into one of such corporation pursuant to a plan of a merger approved in the manner provided in this Title. The Board of Directors of each corporation shall, by resolution adopted by each such board, approve a plan of merger setting forth: (a) The names of the corporations proposing to merge, and the name of the corporation into which they propose to merge, which is hereinafter designated as the surviving corporation. (b) The terms and conditions of the proposed merger. (c) The manner and basis of converting the shares of each corporation into shares, obligations or other securities of the surviving corporation or of any other corporation or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property. (d) A statement of any changes in the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation to be effected by such merger. (e) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger as are deemed

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necessary or desirable.

Section 402. Procedure for Consolidation

Any two or more domestic corporations may consolidate into a new corporation pursuant to a plan of consolidation approved in the manner provided in this Title. The board of directors of each corporation shall, by a resolution adopted by each such board, approve a plan of consolidation setting forth: (a) The names of the corporations proposing to consolidate, and the name of the new corporation into which they propose to consolidate, which is hereinafter designated as the new corporation. (b) The terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation. (c) The manner and basis of converting the shares of each corporation into shares, obligations or other securities of the new corporation or of any corporation or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property. (d) With respect to the new corporation, all of the statements required to be set forth in articles of incorporation for corporations organized under this Title. (e) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed consolidation as are deemed necessary or desirable.

Section 403. Approval by Shareholders

The board of directors of each corporation, upon approving such plan merger or plan of consolidation, shall, by resolution, direct that the plan submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice shall be given to each shareholder of record, whether or not entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than twenty days before such meeting, in the matter provided in this Title for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders, and, whether the meeting be an annual or a special meeting, shall state that the purpose or one of the purposes is to consider the proposed plan of merger or consolidation. A copy or a summary of the plan of merger or consolidation, as the case may be, shall be included in or enclosed with such notice. At each such meeting, a vote of the shareholders shall be taken on the proposed plan of merger or consolidation. The plan of merger or consolidation shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon of each such

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corporation, unless any class of shares of any such corporation is entitled to vote thereon of each such corporation as a class, in which event, as to such corporation, the plan of merger, or consolidation shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of each class of shares entitled to vote thereon. Any class of shares of any such corporation shall be entitled to vote as a class if the plan of merger or consolidation, as the case may be, contains any provision which, if contained in a proposed amendment to articles of incorporation, would entitle such class of shares to vote as a class. After such approval by a vote of the shareholders of each corporation, and at any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger or consolidation, the merger or consolidation may be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth in the plan of merger or consolidation.

Section 404. Articles of Merger or Consolidation

Upon such approval, articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be executed in duplicate by each corporation by its president or vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers of each corporation signing such articles, and shall set forth: (a) The plan of merger or the plan of consolidation. (b) As to each corporation, the number of shares outstanding, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a class, the designation and number of outstanding shares of each such class. (c) As to each corporation, the number of shares voted for and against such plan, respectively, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a class the number of shares of each class voted for and against such plan, respectively. Duplicate originals of the articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such articles conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (3) Issue a certificate of merger or a certificate of consolidation to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of merger or certificate of consolidation, together with the duplicate original of the articles of merger or articles of consolidation affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be

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returned to the surviving or new corporation, as the case may be, or its representative.

Section 405. Merger of Subsidiary Corporation

(a) Any corporation owning at least ninety percent of the outstanding shares of each class of another corporation may merge such other corporation into itself without approval by a vote of the shareholders of either corporation. Its board of directors shall, by resolution, approve a plan of merger setting forth: (1) The name of the subsidiary corporation and the name of the corporation owning at least ninety percent of its shares, which is hereinafter designated as the surviving corporation. (2) The manner and basis of converting the shares of the subsidiary corporation into shares, obligations or other securities of the surviving corporation or of any other corporation or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property. A copy of such plan of merger shall be mailed to each shareholder of record of the subsidiary corporation. (b) Articles of merger shall be executed in duplicate by the surviving corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of its officers signing such articles, and shall set forth: (1) The plan of merger; (2) The number of outstanding shares of each class of the subsidiary corporation and the number of such shares of each class owned by the surviving corporation; and (3) The date of the mailing to shareholders of the subsidiary corporation of a copy of the plan of merger. (c) On and after the thirtieth day after the mailing of a copy of the plan of merger to shareholders of the subsidiary corporation or upon the waiver thereof by the holders of all outstanding shares duplicate originals of the articles of merger shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such articles conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office, and (3) Issue a certificate of merger to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of merger, together with the duplicate original of the articles of merger affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the surviving corporation or its representative.

Section 406. Effect of Merger of Consolidation

Upon the issuance of the certificate of merger or the certificate of consolidation by the Secretary, the merger or consolidation shall be effected. When such merger or consolidation has been effected: (a) The several corporations parties to the plan of merger or consolidation shall be a single corporation, which, in the case of a merger, shall be that corporation designated in the plan of merger as the surviving corporation, and, in the case of a consolidation, shall be the new corporation provided for in the plan of consolidation. (b) The separate existence of all corporate parties to the plan of merger or consolidation, except the surviving or new corporation, shall cease. (c) Such surviving or new corporation shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities and powers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a corporation organized under this Title. (d) Such surviving or new corporation shall thereupon and thereafter possess all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, of a public as well as of a private nature, of each of the merging or consolidating corporations; and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due on whatever account, including subscriptions to shares, and all other choices in action, and all and every other interest of or belonging to or due to each of the corporations so merged or consolidated, shall be taken and deemed to transferred to and vested in such single corporation without further act or deed; and the title to any real estate, or any interest therein, vested in any of such corporations shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of such merger or consolidation. (e) Such surviving or new corporation shall thenceforth be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of each of the corporations so merged or consolidated; and any claim existing or action or proceeding pending by or against any of such corporations may be prosecuted as if such merger or consolidation had not taken place, or such surviving or new corporation may be substituted in its place. Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of any such corporation shall be impaired by such merger or consolidation.

(f) In the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall be deemed to be amended to the extent, if any, that changes in its articles of incorporation are stated in the plan of merger; and,

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in the case of a consolidation, the statements set forth in the articles of consolidation and which are required or permitted to be set forth in the articles of incorporation of corporations organized under this Title shall be deemed to be the original articles of incorporation of the new corporation.

Section 407. Merger or Consolidation of Domestic and Foreign Corporations

One or more foreign corporations and one or more domestic corporations may be merged or consolidated in the following manner, if such merger or consolidation is permitted by the laws of the state, Nation, or country under which each such foreign corporation is organized: (a) Each domestic corporation shall comply with the provisions of this Title with respect to the merger or consolidation, as the case may be, of domestic corporations and each foreign corporation shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws of the state under which it is organized. (b) If the surviving or new corporation, as the case may be, is to be governed by the laws of any state, Nation, or country other than the SCIT Nation, it shall comply with the provisions of this Title with respect to foreign corporations if it is to transact business in this jurisdiction, and in every case it shall file with the Secretary of this Nation: (1) An agreement that it may be served with process in this jurisdiction in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligations of any domestic corporation which is a party to such merger or consolidation and in any proceeding for the enforcement of the rights of a dissenting shareholder of any such domestic corporation against the surviving or new corporation; (2) An irrevocable appointment of the Secretary of this Nation as its agent to accept service of process in any proceeding; and (3) An agreement that it will promptly pay to the dissenting shareholders of any such domestic corporation the amount, if any, to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this Title with respect to the rights of dissenting shareholders. The effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations, if the surviving or new corporation is to be governed by the laws of this jurisdiction. If the surviving or new corporation is to be governed by the laws of any tribe, state, Nation, or country other than the SCIT Nation, the effect of such merger or

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consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations except insofar as the laws of such other state, Nation, or country provide otherwise. At any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger or consolidation, the merger or consolidation may be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth in the plan of merger or consolidation.

CHAPTER FIVE SALE OF ASSETS

Section 501. Sale of Assets in Regular Course of Business and Mortgage or Pledge of Assets

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The sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the property and assets of a corporation in the usual and regular course of its business and the mortgage or pledge of any or all property and assets of a corporation whether or not in the usual and regular course of business may be made upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, which may

consist in whole or in part of cash or other property, including shares, obligations or other securities of any other corporation, domestic or foreign, as shall be authorized by its board of directors; and in any such case no authorization or consent of the shareholders shall be required.

Section 502. Sale of Assets Other Than in Regular Course of Business

A sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the property and assets, with or without the good will, of a corporation; if not in the usual and regular course of its business, may be made upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, which may consist in whole or in part of cash or other property, including shares, obligations or other securities

of any other corporation, domestic or foreign, as may be authorized in the following manner: (a) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition and directing the submission thereof to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. (b) Written notice shall be given to each shareholder of record, whether or not entitled to vote at such meeting, not less than twenty days before such meeting, in the manner provided in this Title for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders, and, whether the meeting be an annual or a special meeting, shall state that the purpose, or one of the purposes is to consider the proposed sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition. (c) At such meeting, the shareholders may authorize such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition and may fix, or may authorize the board of directors to fix, any or all of the terms and conditions thereof and the consideration to be received by the corporation therefor. Such authorization shall require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of the corporation entitled to vote thereon unless any class of shares is entitled to vote thereon as a class, in which event such

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authorization shall require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of each class of shares entitled to vote as a class thereon and of the total shares entitled to vote thereon. (d) After such authorization by a vote of shareholders, the board of directors nevertheless, in its discretion, may abandon such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of assets, subject to the rights of third parties under any contracts relating thereto, without further action or approval by shareholders.

Section 503. Right of Shareholders to Dissent

Any shareholder of a corporation shall have the right to dissent from any of the following corporate actions: (a) Any plan of merger or consolidation to which the corporation is a party; or (b) Any sale or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation not made in the usual and regular course of its business, including a sale in dissolution, but not including a sale pursuant to an order of a court having jurisdiction in the premises or a sale for cash on terms requiring that all or substantially all the net proceeds of sale be distributed to the shareholders in accordance with their respective interests within one year after the date of sale. A shareholder may dissent as to less than all of the shares registered in his name. In that event, his rights shall be determined as if the shares as to which he has dissented, and his other shares were registered in the names of different shareholders. This section shall not apply to the shareholders of the surviving corporation in a merger if a vote of the shareholders of such corporation is not necessary to authorize such merger. Nor shall it apply to the holders of shares of any class or series if the shares of such class or series were registered on a national securities exchange on the date fixed to determine the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting of shareholders at which a plan of merger or consolidation or a proposed sale or exchange of property and assets is to be acted upon unless the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation shall otherwise provide.

Section 504. Rights of Dissenting Shareholders

Any shareholder electing to exercise such right of dissent shall file with the corporation, prior to or at the meeting of shareholders at which such proposed corporate action is submitted to a vote, a written objection to

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such proposed corporate action. If such proposed corporate action be approved by the required vote and such shareholder shall not have voted in favor thereof, such shareholder may, within ten days after the date on which the vote was taken or if a corporation is to be merged without a vote of its shareholders into another corporation, any of its shareholders may, within fifteen days after the plan of such merger shall have been mailed to such shareholders, make written demand on the corporation, or, in the case of a merger or consolidation, on the surviving or new corporation, domestic or foreign, for payment of the fair value of such shareholders shares, and, if such proposed corporate action is effected, such corporation shall pay to such shareholder, upon surrender of the certificate or certificates representing such shares, in the fair value thereof as of the day prior to the date on which the vote was taken approving the proposed corporate action, excluding any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of such corporate action. Any shareholder failing to make demand within the applicable ten-day or fifteen-day period shall be bound by the terms of the proposed corporate action. Any shareholder making such demand shall thereafter be entitled only to payment as in this section provided and shall not be entitled to vote or to exercise any other rights of a shareholder. No such demand may be withdrawn unless the corporation shall consent thereto. If, however, such demand shall be withdrawn upon consent, or if the proposed corporate action shall be abandoned or rescinded or the shareholders shall revoke the authority to effect such action, or if, in the case of a merger, on the date of the filing of the articles of merger the surviving corporation is the owner of all the outstanding shares of the other corporations, domestic and foreign, that are parties to the merger, or if no demand or petition for the determination of fair value by the court shall have been made or filed within the time provided in this section, or if the court shall determine that such shareholder is not entitled to the relief provided by this section, then the right of such shareholder to be paid the fair value of his shares shall cease and his status as a shareholder shall be restored, without prejudice to any corporate proceedings which may have been taken during the interim. Within ten days after such corporate action is effected, the corporation, or, in the case of a merger or consolidation, the surviving or new corporation, domestic or foreign, shall give written notice thereof to each dissenting

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shareholder who has made demand as herein provided, and shall make a written offer to each such shareholder to pay for such shares at a specified price deemed by such corporation to be fair value thereof. Such notice and offer shall be accompanied by a balance sheet of the corporation the shares of which the dissenting shareholder holds, as of the latest available date and not more than twelve months prior to the making of such offer, and a profit and loss statement of such corporation for the twelve months' period ended on the date of such balance sheet. If within thirty days after the date on which such corporate action was effected the fair value of such shares is agreed upon between any such dissenting shareholder and the corporation, payment therefore shall be made within ninety days after the date on which such corporate action was effected, upon surrender of the certificate or certificates representing such shares. Upon payment of the agreed value the dissenting shareholder shall cease to have any interest in such shares. If within such period of thirty days a dissenting shareholder and the corporation do not so agree, then the corporation, within thirty days after receipt of written demand from any dissenting shareholder given within sixty days after the date on which such corporate action was effected, shall, or at its election at any time within such period of sixty days may, file a petition in the Tribal Court requesting that the fair value of such shares be found and determined. If the corporation shall fail to institute the proceeding as herein provided, any dissenting shareholder may do so in the name of the corporation. All dissenting shareholders, wherever residing, shall be made parties to the proceeding as an action against their shares Quasi In Rem. A copy of the petition shall be served on each dissenting shareholder who is a resident of this jurisdiction and shall be served by registered or certified mail on each dissenting shareholder who is a non-resident. Service on nonresidents shall also be made by publication as provided by law. The jurisdiction of the court shall be plenary and exclusive. All shareholders who are parties to the proceeding shall be entitled to judgment against the corporation for the amount of the fair value of their shares. The court may, if it so elects, appoint one or more persons as appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value. The appraisers shall have such power and authority as shall be specified in the order of their appointment or an amendment thereof. The

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judgment shall be payable only upon and concurrently with the surrender to the corporation of the certificate or certificates representing such shares. Upon payment of the judgment, the dissenting shareholder shall cease to have any interest in such shares. The judgment shall include an allowance for interest at such rate as the court may find to be fair and equitable in all the circumstances, from the date on which the vote was taken on the proposed corporate action to the date of payment. The costs and expense of any such proceeding shall be determined by the court and shall be assessed against the corporation, but all or any part of such costs and expenses may be apportioned and assessed as the court may deem equitable against any or all of the dissenting shareholders who are parties to the proceeding to whom the corporation shall have made an offer to pay for the shares if the court shall find that the action of such shareholders in failing to accept such offer was arbitrary or vexatious or not in good faith. Such expenses shall include reasonable compensation for and reasonable expenses of the appraisers, but shall exclude the fees and expenses of counsel for and experts employed by any party; but if the fair value of the shares as determined materially exceeds the amount which the corporation offered to pay therefor, or if no offer was made, the court in its discretion may award to any shareholder who is a party to the proceeding such sum as the court may determine to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the shareholder in the proceeding. Within twenty days after demanding payment for his shares, each shareholder demanding payment shall submit the certificate or certificates representing his shares to the corporation for notation thereon that such demand has been made. His failure to do so shall, at the option of the corporation, terminate his rights under this section unless the court, for good and sufficient cause shown, shall otherwise direct. If shares represented by a certificate on which notation has been so made shall be transferred, each new certificate issued therefor shall bear similar notation, together with the name of the original dissenting holder of such shares, and a transferee of such shares shall acquire by such transfer no rights in the corporation other than those which the original dissenting shareholder had after making demand for payment of the fair value thereof. Shares acquired by a corporation as in the case of other treasury shares, except that, in the case of a merger or consolidation,

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they may be held and disposed of as the plan of merger or consolidation may otherwise provide.

CHAPTER SIX DISSOLUTION

Section 601. Voluntary Dissolution by Incorporators

A corporation which has not commenced business, and which has not issued any shares, may be voluntarily dissolved by its incorporators at any time in the following manner: (a) Articles of dissolution shall be executed in duplicate by a majority of the incorporators, and verified by them, and shall set forth: (1) The name of the corporation. (2) The date of issuance of its certificate of incorporation. (3) That none of its shares has been issued. (4) That the corporation has not commenced business. (5) That the amount, if any, actually paid in on subscriptions for its shares, less any part thereof disbursed for necessary expenses, has been returned to those entitled thereto. (6) That no debts of the corporation remain unpaid. (7) That a majority of the incorporators elect that the corporation be dissolved. (b) Duplicate originals of the articles of dissolution shall be delivered to the Secretary.

If the Secretary finds that the articles of dissolution conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (1) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (2) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (3) Issue a certificate of dissolution to which he shall affix the other duplicate original. The certificate of dissolution, together with the duplicate original of the articles of dissolution affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the incorporators or their representative. Upon the issuance of such certificate of dissolution by the Secretary, the existence of the corporation shall cease.

Section 602. Voluntary Dissolution by Consent of Shareholders

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A corporation may be voluntarily dissolved by the written consent of all of its shareholders. Upon the execution of such written consent, a statement of intent to dissolve shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall be set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The names and respective addresses of its officers. (c) The names and respective addresses of its directors. (d) A copy of the written consent signed by all shareholders of the corporation. (e) A statement that such written consent has been signed by all shareholders of the corporation or signed in their names by their attorneys thereunto duly authorized.

Section 603. Voluntary Dissolution by Title of Corporation

A corporation may be dissolved by the act of the corporation, when authorized in the following manner: (a) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the corporation be dissolved, and directing that the question of such dissolution be submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. (b) Written notice shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in this Title for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders, and, whether the meeting be an annual or special meeting; shall state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of such meeting is to consider the advisability of dissolving the corporation. (c) At such meeting, a vote of shareholders entitled to vote thereat shall be taken on a resolution to dissolve the corporation. Such resolution shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of the corporation entitled to vote thereon, unless any class of shares is entitled to vote thereon as a class, in which event the resolution shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of each class of shares entitled to vote thereon. (d) Upon the adoption of such resolution, a statement of intent to dissolve shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall set forth: (1) The name of the corporation.

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(2) The names and respective addresses of its officers. (3) The names and respective addresses of its directors (4) A copy of the resolution adopted by the shareholders authorizing the dissolution of the corporation. (5) The number of the shares outstanding, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a class, the designation and number of outstanding shares of each such class. (6) The number of shares voted for and against the resolution, respectively, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a class, the number of shares of each such class voted for and against the resolution, respectively.

Section 604. Filing of Statement of Intent to Dissolve

Duplicate originals of the statement of intent to dissolve, whether by consent of shareholders or by act of the corporation, shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative.

Section 605. Effect of Statement of Intent to Dissolve

Upon the filing by the Secretary, of a statement of intent to dissolve, whether by consent of shareholders or by act of the corporation, (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 Secretary or until a decree dissolving the corporation has been entered by the Tribal Court as in this Title provided, 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 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.

Section 606. Procedure After Filing of Statement of Intent to Dissolve

After the filing by the Secretary of a statement of intent to dissolve:

(a) The corporation shall immediately cause notice thereof to be mailed to each known creditor of the corporation. (b) The corporation shall proceed to collect its assets, convey and dispose of such of its properties as are not to be distributed in kind to its shareholders, pay, satisfy and discharge its liabilities and obligations and do all other acts required to liquidate its business and affairs, and, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all its obligations, distribute the remainder of its assets, either in cash or in kind, among its shareholders according to their respective rights and interests. (c) The corporation at any time during the liquidation of its business and affairs, may make application to the court to have the liquidation continued under the supervision of the court as provided in this Title.

Section 607. Revocation of Voluntary Dissolution Proceedings by Consent of Shareholders

By the written consent of all of its shareholders, a corporation may, at any time prior to the issuance of a certificate of dissolution by the Secretary, revoke voluntary dissolution proceedings theretofore taken, in the following manner: Upon the execution of such written consent, a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The names and respective addresses of its officers. (c) The names and respective addresses of its directors. (d) A copy of the written consent signed by all shareholders of the corporation revoking such voluntary dissolution proceedings. (e) That such written consent has been signed by all shareholders of the corporation or signed in their names by their attorneys thereunto duly authorized.

Section 608. Revocation of Voluntary Dissolution Proceedings by Title of Corporation

By the act of the corporation, a corporation may, at any time prior to the

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issuance of a certificate of dissolution by the Secretary, revoke voluntary dissolution proceedings theretofore taken, in the following manner: (a) The board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the voluntary dissolution proceedings be revoked, and directing that the question of such revocation be submitted to a vote at a special meeting of shareholders. (b) Written notice, stating that the purpose or one of the purposes of such meeting is to consider the advisability of revoking this voluntary dissolution proceedings, shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in this Title for the giving of notice of special meetings of shareholders.

(c) At such meeting, a vote of the shareholders entitled to vote 'thereat shall be taken on a resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings, which shall require for its adoption the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon. (d) Upon the adoption of such resolution, a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice

president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall set forth: (1) The name of the corporation. (2) The names and respective addresses of its officers. (3) The names and respective addresses of its directors. (4) A copy of the resolution adopted by the shareholders revoking the voluntary dissolution proceedings. (5) The number of shares outstanding. (6) The number of shares voted for and against the resolution, respectively.

Section 609. Filing of Statement of Revocation of Voluntary Dissolution Proceedings

Duplicate originals of the statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings, whether by consent of shareholders or by an act of the corporation, shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in the office. (c) Return the other duplicate original to the corporation or its representative.

Section 610. Effect of Statement of Revocation of Voluntary Dissolution Proceedings

Upon the filing by the Secretary of a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings, whether by consent of shareholders or by act of the corporation, the revocation of the voluntary dissolution proceedings shall become effective and the corporation may again carry on its business.

Section 611. Articles of Dissolution

If voluntary dissolution proceedings have not been revoked, then when all debts, liabilities and obligations of the corporation have been paid and discharged, or adequate provision has been made therefor, and all of the remaining property and assets of the corporation have been distributed to its shareholders, articles of dissolution shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) That the Secretary has theretofore filed a statement of intent to dissolve the corporation, and the date on which such statement was filed. (c) That all debts, obligations and liabilities of the corporation have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor. (d) That all the remaining property and assets of the corporation have been distributed among its shareholders in accordance with their respective rights and interests. (e) That there are no suits pending against the corporation in any court, or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order or decree which may be entered against it in any pending suit.

Section 612. Filing of Articles of Dissolution

Duplicate originals of such articles of dissolution shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such articles of dissolution conform to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Issue a certificate of dissolution to which

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he shall affix the other duplicate original.

The certificate of dissolution, together with the duplicate original of the articles of dissolution affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the representative of the dissolved corporation. Upon the issuance of such certificate of dissolution the existence of the corporation shall cease, except for the purpose of suites, other proceedings and appropriate corporate action by shareholders, directors and officers as provided in this Title.

Section 613. Involuntary Dissolution

A corporation may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of the court in an action filed by the Tribal Prosecutor when it is established that: (a) The corporation has failed to file its annual report within the time required by this Title, or has failed to pay its franchise tax on or before the first day of August of the year in which such franchise tax becomes due and payable; or (b) The corporation procured its articles of incorporation through fraud; (c) The corporation has continued to exceed or abuse the authority it by law; or (d) The corporation has failed for thirty days to appoint and maintain a registered agent; or (e) The corporation has failed for thirty days after change of its office registered or registered agent to file in the office of the Secretary a of such statement change.

Section 614. Notification to Prosecutor

The secretary, on or before the last day of December of each year, shall certify to the Prosecutor, the names of all corporations which have failed to file their annual reports or to pay franchise taxes in accordance with the provisions of this Title, together with the facts pertinent thereto. He shall also certify, from time to time, the names of all corporations which have given

other cause for dissolution as provided in this Title, together with the facts pertinent thereto.

Whenever the Secretary shall certify the name of a corporation to the Prosecutor as having given any cause for dissolution, the Secretary having given any cause for dissolution, the Secretary shall concurrently mail to the corporation at its registered office a notice that such certification has been

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made. Upon the receipt of such certification, the Prosecutor shall file an action in the name of the Nation against such corporation for its dissolution. Every such certificate from the Secretary to the Prosecutor pertaining to the failure of a corporation to file an annual report or pay a franchise tax shall be taken and received in all courts as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. If, before action is filed, the corporation shall file its annual report or pay its franchise tax, together with all penalties thereon, or shall appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this Title, or shall file with the Secretary the required statement of change of registered office or registered agent such fact shall be forthwith certified by the Secretary to the Prosecutor and he shall not file an action against such corporation for such cause. If, after action is filed, the corporation shall file its annual report or pay its franchise tax, together with all penalties thereon, or shall appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this Title, or shall file with the Secretary, the required statement of change of registered office or registered agent, and shall pay the costs of such action, the action for such cause shall abate.

Section 615. Venue and Process

Every action for the involuntary dissolution of a corporation shall be commenced by the Prosecutor in the Tribal court. Summons shall issue and be served as in other civil actions. If process is returned not found, the Prosecutor shall cause publication to be made as in other civil cases in some newspaper published in a legal newspaper, containing a notice of the pendency of such action, the title of the court, the title of the action, and the date on or after which default may be entered. The Prosecutor may include in one notice the names of any number of corporations against which actions are then pending in the same court. The Prosecutor shall cause a copy of such notice to be mailed to the corporation at its registered office within ten days after the first publication thereof. The certificate of the Prosecutor of the mailing of such notice shall be prima facie evidence thereof. Such notice shall be published once, and publication thereof may begin at any time after the summons has been returned. Unless a

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corporation shall have been served with summons, no default shall be taken against it earlier than thirty days after the publication of such notice.

Section 616. Jurisdiction of Court to Liquidate Assets and Business of Corporation

The Tribal courts shall have full power to liquidate the assets and business of a corporation; (a) In an action by a shareholder when it is established: (1) That the directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs and the shareholders are unable to break the deadlock, and that irreparable injury to the corporation is being suffered or is threatened by reason thereof; or (2) That the acts of the directors or those in control of the corporation are illegal, oppressive or fraudulent; or (3) That the shareholders are deadlocked in voting power, and have failed, for a period which includes at least two consecutive annual meeting dates, to elect successors to directors whose terms have expired or would have expired upon the election of their successors; or (4) That the corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted. (b) In an action by a creditor: (1) When the claim of the creditor has been reduced to judgment and execution thereon returned unsatisfied and it is established that corporation the is insolvent; or (2) When the corporation has admitted in writing that the claim of the creditor is due and owing and it is established that the corporation is insolvent. (c) Upon application by a corporation which has filed a statement of intent to dissolve, as provided in this Title, to have its liquidation continued under the supervision of the court. (d) When an action has been filed, by the Prosecutor to dissolve a corporation and it is established that liquidation of its business and affairs should precede the entry of a decree of dissolution. It shall not be necessary to make shareholders parties to any such action or proceeding unless relief is sought against them personally.

Section 617. Procedure in Liquidation of Corporation by Court

In proceedings to liquidate the assets and business of a corporation the court shall have power to issue injunctions, to appoint a receiver or receivers pendente lite, which such power and duties as the court, from time to time, may direct, and to take such other proceedings as may be requisite to preserve the corporate assets wherever situated, and carry on

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the business of the corporation until a full hearing can be had. After a hearing had upon such notice as the court may direct to be given to all parties to the proceedings and to any other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a liquidating receiver or receivers with authority to collect the assets of the corporation, including all amounts owing to the corporation, by subscribers on account of any unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of shares. Such liquidating receiver or receivers shall have authority, subject to the order of the court, to sell, convey and dispose of all or any part of the assets of the corporation wherever situated, either at public or private sale. The assets of the corporation or the proceeds resulting from a sale, conveyance or other disposition thereof shall be applied to the expenses of such liquidation and to the payment of the liabilities and obligations of the corporation, and any remaining assets or proceeds shall be distributed among its shareholders according to their respective rights and interests. The order appointing such liquidating receiver or receivers shall state their powers and duties. Such powers and duties may be increased or diminished at any time during the proceedings. The court shall have power to allow from time to time as expenses of the liquidation compensation to the receiver or receivers and to attorneys in the proceeding, to direct the payment thereof out of the assets of the corporation or the proceeds of any sale or disposition of such assets. A receiver of a corporation appointed under the provisions of this section shall have authority to sue and defend in all courts in his own name as receiver of such corporation. The court appointing such receiver shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the corporation and its property, wherever situated.

Section 618. Qualifications of Receivers

A receiver shall in all cases be a natural person or a corporation authorized to act as receiver, which corporation may be a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, and shall in all cases give such bond as the court may direct with such sureties as the court may require.

Section 619. Filing of Claims in Liquidation Proceedings

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In proceedings to liquidate the assets and business of a corporation the court may require all creditors of the corporation to file with the clerk of the court or with the receiver, in such form as the court may prescribe, proofs under oath of their respective claims. If the court requires the filing of claims it shall fix a date, which shall be not less than four months from the date of the order, as the last day for the filing of claims, and shall prescribe the notice that shall be given to creditors and claimants of the date so fixed. Prior to the date so fixed, the court may extend the time for the filing of claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file proofs of claim on or before the date so fixed may be barred, by order of court from participating in the distribution of the assets of the corporation.

Section 620. Discontinuance of Liquidation Proceedings

The liquidation of the assets and business of a corporation may be discontinued at any time during the liquidation proceedings when it is established that cause for liquidation no longer exists. In such event the court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver to redeliver to the corporation all its remaining property and assets.

Section 621. Decree of Involuntary Dissolution

In proceedings to liquidate the assets and business of a corporation, when the costs and expenses of such proceedings and all debts, obligations and liabilities of the corporation shall have been paid and discharged and all of its remaining property and assets distributed to its shareholders, or in case its property and assets are not sufficient to satisfy and discharge such costs, expenses, debts and obligations, all the property and assets have been applied so far as they will go to their payment, the court shall enter a decree dissolving the corporation, whereupon the existence of the corporation shall cease.

Section 622. Filing of Decree of Dissolution

In case the court shall enter a decree dissolving a corporation, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such court to cause a certified copy of the decree to be filed with the Secretary for the filing thereof.

Section 623. Deposit with Tribal Treasurer of Amount Due Certain Shareholders

Upon the voluntary or involuntary dissolution of a corporation, the portion of the assets distributable to a creditor or shareholder who is unknown or cannot be found, or who is under disability and there is no person legally competent to receive such distributive portion, shall be reduced to cash and deposited with the Tribal Treasurer and shall be paid over to such creditor or shareholder or to his legal representative upon proof satisfactory to the Tribal Treasurer of his right thereto. The Tribal Treasurer shall, in such cases, open and maintain a trust account at any federal bank and hold such funds in the name of the SCIT Nation in trust for such creditor or shareholder until payment. Bank charges shall be paid from the assets in the account.

Section 624. Survival of Remedy After Dissolution

The dissolution of a corporation either (1) by the issuance of a certificate of dissolution by the Secretary, or (2) by a decree of court when the court has not liquidated the assets and business of the corporation as provided in this Title, or (3) by expiration of its period of duration, shall not take away or impair any remedy available to or against such corporation, its directors, officers, or shareholders, for any right or claim existing, or any liability incurred, prior to such dissolution if action or other proceeding thereon is commenced within two years after the date of such dissolution. Any such action or proceeding by or against the corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the corporation in its corporate name. The shareholders, directors and officers shall have power to take such corporate or other action as shall be appropriate to protect such remedy, right or claim. If such corporation was dissolved by the expiration of its period of duration, such corporation may amend its articles of incorporation at any time during such period of two years so as to extend its period of duration.

**CHAPTER SEVEN
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS**

Section 701. Admission of Foreign Corporation

No foreign corporation shall have the right to transact business in this jurisdiction until it shall have procured a certificate of authority so to do from the Secretary. No foreign corporation shall be entitled to procure a certificate of authority under this Title to transact in this jurisdiction any business which a corporation organized under this Title is not permitted to transact. A foreign corporation shall not be denied a certificate of authority by reason of the fact that the laws of the Nation, state, or country under which such corporation is organized governing its organization and internal affairs differ from the laws of the SCIT Nation, and nothing in this Title contained shall be construed to authorize the SCIT Nation to regulate the organization or the internal affairs of such corporation. Without excluding other activities which may not constitute transacting business in this jurisdiction of foreign corporation shall not be considered to be transacting business in this jurisdiction, for the purposes of this Title, by reason of carrying on this jurisdiction any one or more of the following activities: (a) Maintaining or defending any action or suit or any administrative or arbitration proceeding, or effecting the settlement thereof or the settlement of claims or disputes. (b) Holding meetings of its directors and shareholders or carrying on other activities concerning its internal affairs. (c) Maintaining bank accounts. (d) Maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange and registration of its securities, or appointing and maintaining trustees or depositaries with relation to its securities. (e) Effecting sales through independent contractors. (f) Soliciting or procuring orders, whether by mail or through employees or agents or otherwise, where such orders require acceptance without jurisdiction before becoming binding contracts. (g) Creating as borrower or lender, or acquiring, indebtedness or mortgages or other security interests in real or personal property. (h) Securing or collecting debts or enforcing any rights in property securing the same. (i) Transacting any business in interstate, international, or intertribal commerce. When such business does not begin, end, or contain any separate transaction in this jurisdiction. (j) Conducting an isolated transaction completed within a period of thirty days and not in the course of a number of repeated transactions of like nature.

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Section 702. Powers of Foreign Corporation

A foreign corporation which shall have received a certificate of authority under this Title shall, until a certificate of revocation or of withdrawal shall have been issued as provided in this Title, enjoy the same, but no greater, rights and privileges as a domestic corporation organized for the purposes set forth in the application pursuant to which such certificate of authority is issued; and, except as in this Title otherwise provided, shall be subject to the same duties, restrictions, penalties and liabilities now or hereafter imposed upon a domestic corporation of like character.

Section 703. Corporate Name of Foreign Corporation

No certificate of authority shall be issued to a foreign corporation unless the corporate name of such corporation: (a) Shall contain the word "corporation," "company," "incorporated," or "limited," or shall contain an abbreviation of one of such words, or such corporation shall, for use in this jurisdiction, add at the end of its name one of such words or an abbreviation thereof. (b) Shall not contain any word or phrase which indicates or implies that it is organized for any purpose other than one or more of the purposes contained in its Articles of Incorporation or that it is authorized or empowered to conduct the business of banking or insurance, or professional services prohibited to corporation by this Title. (c) Shall not be the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any domestic corporation existing under the laws of the SCIT Nation or any foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, or a name the exclusive right to which is, at the time, reserved in the manner provided in this Title, or the name of a corporation which has in effect a registration of its name as provided in this Title except that this provision shall not apply if the foreign corporation applying for a certificate of authority files with the Secretary any one of the following: (1) A resolution of its board of directors adopting a fictitious name for use in transacting business in this jurisdiction which fictitious name is not deceptively similar to the name of any domestic corporation or of any foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction or to any name reserved or registered as provided in this Title, or (2) The written consent of such other corporation or holder of a reserved or registered name to use the same or deceptively similar name and one or more words

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are added to make such name distinguishable from such other name, or (3) A certified copy of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the prior right of such foregoing corporation to the use of such name of jurisdiction.

Section 704. Change of Name by Foreign Corporation

Whenever a foreign corporation which is authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall change its name to one under which a certificate of authority would not be granted to it on application therefor, the certificate of authority of such corporation shall be suspended and it shall not thereafter transact any business in this jurisdiction until it has changed its name to a name which is available to it under the laws of this jurisdiction or has otherwise complied with the provisions of this Title.

Section 705. Application for Certificate of Authority

A foreign corporation, in order to procure a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction, shall make application therefor to the Secretary, which application shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation and the tribe, state, Nation, or country the laws under of which it is incorporated. (b) If the name of the corporation does not contain the word "corporation," "company," "incorporated," or "limited," or does not contain an abbreviation of one of such words, then the name of the corporation with the word or abbreviation which it elects to add thereto for use in this jurisdiction. (c) The date of incorporation and the period of duration of the corporation. (d) The address of the principal office of the corporation in the tribe, state, Nation, country under the laws of which it is incorporated. (e) The address of the proposed registered office of the corporation and the name of its proposed registered agent at such address. (f) The purpose or purposes of the corporation which it proposes to pursue in the transaction of business in this jurisdiction. (g) The names and respective addresses of the directors and officers of the corporation. (h) A statement of the aggregate number of shares which the corporation has authority to issue, itemized by classes, par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class. (i) A statement of the aggregate number of issued shares itemized by classes, par value of shares, shares without par

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value, and series, if any, within a class. (j) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated capital of the corporation, as defined in this Title. (k) An estimate expressed in dollars, of the value of all property to be owned by the corporation for the following year, wherever located, and an estimate of the value of the property of the corporation to be located within this jurisdiction during such year, and an estimate expressed in dollars, of the gross amount of business which will be transacted by the corporation during

(1) Such additional information as may be necessary as appropriate in order to enable the Secretary to determine whether such corporation is entitled to a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction and to determine and assess the fees and franchise taxes payable as in this Title prescribed. Such application shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the Secretary and shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of its officers signing such application.

Section 706. Filing of Application for Certificate of Authority

Duplicate originals of the application of the corporation for a certificate of authority shall be delivered to the Secretary, together with a copy of its Articles of Incorporation and all amendments thereto, duly authenticated by the proper officer of the tribe, state, Nation, or country under the laws of which it is incorporated. If the Secretary finds that such application conforms to law, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed: (a) Endorse on each of such documents the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File in his office one of such duplicate originals of the application and the copy of the Articles of Incorporation and amendments thereto. (c) Issue a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction to which he shall affix the other duplicate original application. The certificate of authority, together with the duplicate original of the application affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the corporation or its representative.

Section 707. Effect of Certificate of Authority

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Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority by the Secretary, the corporation shall be authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, for those purposes set forth in its application, subject, however, to the right of the SCIT Nation to suspend or to revoke such authority as provided in this Title.

Section 708. Registered Office and Registered Agent of Foreign Corporation

Each foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall have and continuously maintain: (a) A registered office which may be, but need not be the same as its place of business in this jurisdiction, or (b) A registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this jurisdiction whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction, having a business office identical with such registered office.

Section 709. Change of Registered Office or Registered Agent of Corporation

A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction may change its registered office or change its registered agent, or both, upon filing in the office of the Secretary a statement setting forth: (a) The name of the corporation. (b) The address of its then registered office. (c) If the address of its then registered office be changed, the address to which the registered office is to be changed. (d) The name of its then registered agent. (e) If its registered agent be changed, the name of its successor registered agent. (f) That the address of its registered office and the address of the business office of its registered agent, as changed, will be identical. (g) That such change was authorized by resolution duly adopted by its board of directors. Such statement shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice president, and verified by him, and delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such statement conforms to the provisions of this Title, he shall file such statement in his office, and upon such filing the change of address of the registered office, or the

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appointment of a new registered agent, or both, as the case may be, shall become effective. Any registered agent of a foreign corporation may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the Secretary, who shall forthwith mail a copy thereof to the corporation at its principal office in the tribe, state, Nation, or country under the laws of which it is incorporated. The appointment of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such notice by the Secretary. If a registered agent changes his or its business address, he or it may change such address and the address of the registered office of any corporation of which he or it is registered agent by filing a statement as required above except that it need be signed only by the registered agent and need not be responsive to (e) or (g) and must recite that a copy of the statement has been mailed to the corporation.

Section 710. Service of Process on Foreign Corporation

The registered agent so appointed by a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the corporation may be served. Whenever a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall fail to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this jurisdiction, or whenever any such registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, or whenever the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation shall be suspended or revoked, then the Secretary shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the Secretary of any such process, notice or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with him, or with any clerk having charge of the corporation department of his office, duplicate copies of such process, notice or demand. In the event any such process, notice or demand is served on the Secretary, he shall immediately cause one of such copies thereof to be forwarded by registered mail, addressed to the corporation at its principal office in the tribe, state, Nation, or country. Any service so had on the Secretary shall be returnable in not less than thirty days. The Secretary shall keep a record of all processes, notices and

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demands served upon him under this section, and shall record therein the time of such service and his action with reference thereto. Nothing contained shall limit or affect the right to serve any process, notice or demand, required or permitted by law to be served upon a foreign corporation in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

Section 711. Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Foreign Corporation

Whenever the Articles of Incorporation of a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction are amended, such foreign corporation shall, within thirty days after such amendment becomes effective, file in the office of the Secretary a copy of such amendment duly authenticated by the proper officer of the tribe, state, or Nation, or country under the laws of which it is incorporated; but the filing thereof shall not of itself enlarge or alter the purpose or purposes which such corporation is authorized to pursue in the transaction of business in this jurisdiction, nor authorize such corporation to transact business in this jurisdiction under any other name than the name set forth in its certificate of authority.

Section 712. Merger of Foreign Corporation Authorized to Transact Business in this Jurisdiction

Whenever a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall be a party to a statutory merger permitted by the laws of the tribe, state, Nation, or country under the laws of which it is incorporated, and such corporation- shall be the surviving corporation, it shall, within thirty days after such merger becomes effective, file with the Secretary a copy of the articles of merger duly authenticated by the proper officer of the tribe, state, Nation, or country under the laws of which such statutory merger was effected; and it shall not be necessary for such corporation to procure either a new or amended certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction unless the name of such corporation desires to pursue in this jurisdiction other or additional purposes than those which it is then authorized to transact in this jurisdiction.

Section 713. Amended Certificate of Authority

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A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction shall procure an amended certificate of authority in the event it changes its corporate name, or desires to pursue in this jurisdiction other or additional purposes than those set forth in its prior application for a certificate of authority, by making application therefor to the Secretary. The requirements in respect to the form execution, the filing of issuance of an amended be the same as in the authority and contents of such application, the manner of its duplicate originals thereof with the Secretary, the certificate of authority and the effect thereof shall case of an original application for a certificate of authority.

Section 714. Withdrawal of Foreign Corporation

A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction may withdraw from this jurisdiction upon procuring from the Secretary a certificate of withdrawal. In order to procure such certificate of withdrawal, such foreign corporation shall deliver to the Secretary an application for withdrawal, which shall set forth: (a) The name of the corporation and the tribe, state, Nation, or country the laws under of which it is incorporated. (b) That the corporation is not transacting business in this jurisdiction. (c) That the corporation surrenders its authority to transact business in this jurisdiction. (d) That the corporation revokes the authority of its registered agent in this jurisdiction to accept service of process and consents that service of process in any action, suit or proceeding based upon any cause of action arising in this jurisdiction during the time the corporation was authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction may thereafter to be made on such corporation by service thereof on the Secretary. (e) A post-office address to which the Secretary may mail a copy of any process against the corporation that may be served on him. (f) A statement of the aggregate number of shares which the corporation authority has to issue, itemized by classes, par value shares, shares without value, and series, par if any, within a class, as of the date of such application. (g) A statement of the aggregate number of issued shares, itemized by class, par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class, as of the date of such application. (h) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated

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capital of the corporation, as of the date of such application. (i) Such additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the Secretary to determine and assess any unpaid fees or franchise taxes payable by such foreign corporation as in this Title prescribed. The application for withdrawal shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the Secretary and shall be executed by the corporation by its president or vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the application, or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, shall be executed on behalf of the corporation by such receiver or trustee and verified by him.

Section 715. Filing of Application for Withdrawal

Duplicate originals of such application for withdrawal shall be delivered to the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that such application conforms to the provisions of this Title, he shall, when all fees and franchise taxes have been paid as in this Title prescribed:

(a) Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed," and the month, day and year of the filing thereof. (b) File one of such duplicate originals in his office. (c) Issue a certificate of withdrawal to which he shall affix the other duplicate original.

The certificate of withdrawal, together with the duplicate original of the application for withdrawal affixed thereto by the Secretary, shall be returned to the corporation or its representative. Upon the issuance of such certificate of withdrawal, the authority of the corporation to transact business in this jurisdiction shall cease.

Section 716. Revocation of Certificate of Authority

(a) The certificate of authority of a foreign corporation to transact business in this jurisdiction may be revoked by the Secretary upon the conditions prescribed in this section when: (1) The corporation has failed to file its annual report within the time required by this Title, or has failed to pay any fees, franchise taxes or penalties prescribed by this Title when they have become due and payable; or (2) The corporation has failed to appoint and maintain a registered agent as required by this Title; or (3) The corporation has failed, after change of its registered office or registered agent, file in the

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office of the Secretary a statement of such change as required by this Title; or (4) The corporation has failed to file in the office of the Secretary any amendment to its Articles of Incorporation or any articles of merger within the time prescribed by this Title; or (5) A misrepresentation has been made of any material matter in any application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted by such corporation pursuant to this Title. (b) No certifies of authority of a foreign corporation shall be revoked by the Secretary unless: (1) he shall have given the corporation not less than sixty days' notice thereof by mail addressed to its registered office in this jurisdiction, and (2) the corporation shall fail prior to revocation to file such annual report, or pay such fees, franchise taxes or penalties, or file the required statement of change of registered agent or registered office, or file such articles of amendment or articles of merger, or correct such misrepresentation.

Section 717. Issuance of Certificate of Revocation

Upon revoking any such certifies of authority, the Secretary shall: (a) Issue a certificate of revocation in duplicate. (b) File one of such certificate in his office. (c) Mail to such corporation at its registered office in this jurisdiction a notice of such revocation accompanied by one of such certificates. Upon the issuance of such certificate of revocation, the authority of the corporation to transact business in this jurisdiction shall cease.

Section 718. Transacting Business Without Certificate of Authority

No foreign corporation transacting business in this jurisdiction without a certificate of authority shall be permitted to maintain any action, suit or proceeding in any court of this jurisdiction, until such corporation shall have obtained a certificate of authority. Nor shall any action, suit or proceeding be maintained in any court of this jurisdiction by any successor or assignee of such corporation on any right, claim or demand arising out of the transaction of business by such corporation in this jurisdiction, until a certificate or authority shall have obtained by such corporation or by a corporation which has acquired all or substantially all of its assets. The failure of a foreign corporation to obtain a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction, shall not impair the validity of any contract or

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act of such corporation, and shall not prevent such corporation from defending any action, suit or proceeding in any court of this jurisdiction. A foreign corporation which transacts business in this jurisdiction without a certificate of authority shall be liable to the SCIT Nation, for the years or parts thereof during which it transacted business in this jurisdiction without a certificate of authority, in an amount equal to all fees and franchise taxes which would have been imposed by this Title upon which would have been imposed by this Title upon such corporation had it duly applied for and received a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction as required by this Title and thereafter filed all reports required by this Title, plus all penalties imposed by this Title for failure to pay such fees and franchise taxes. The Prosecutor or the Tribal Attorney shall bring proceedings to recover all amounts due the SCIT Nation under the provisions of this section, and to enjoin any further transaction of business by such foreign corporation within this jurisdiction until such corporation complies with the laws of the SCIT Nation. The Nation shall have a first lien upon any property of a corporation which transacts business in this jurisdiction without a certificate of authority to guarantee payment of all fees, taxes, and penalties due to the Nation, and upon the order of the court may seize and impound any property or assets of such corporation which may be found within the Tribal jurisdiction. Upon reduction of the Nation's claims for fees, taxes, and penalties due to judgment, the Nation may take title to such property or assets as have been seized and impounded in full liquidation of its claims, or may execute upon such property and conduct a public sale thereof as in other execution sales under the laws of the SCIT Nation, provided, that within ten days of the date judgment is entered such corporation may redeem and secure the release of any property so seized or impounded by paying into court the full amount of the judgment.

CHAPTER EIGHT ANNUAL REPORTS

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Section 801. Annual Report of Domestic and Foreign Corporations

Each domestic corporation, and each foreign corporation authorized to transact business under the laws of the SCIT Nation, shall file, within the time prescribed in this Title, an annual report setting forth: (a) The name of the corporation and the tribe, state, nation, or country under the laws of which it is incorporated; (b) The name and address of its registered agent; (c) A brief statement of the character of the business in which the corporation is actually engaged;. (d) The names and respective address of the directors and officers of the corporation; (e) A statement of the aggregate number of shares which the corporation has authority to issue, itemized by classes, par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class; (f) A statement of the aggregate number of issued shares, itemized by classes, par value of shares, shares without par value, and series, if any, within a class; (g) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated capital of the corporation, as defined in this Title; (h) A statement, expressed in dollars, of the value of all the property owned by the corporation, wherever located, and the value of the property of the corporation located within this jurisdiction and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the gross amount of business transacted by the corporation for the twelve months ended on the thirty-first day of December preceding the date

herein provided for the filing of such report and the gross amount thereof transacted by the corporation. If, on the thirty-first day of December preceding the time herein provided for the filing of such report the corporation had not been in existence for a period of twelve months, or in the

case of a foreign corporation that has not been authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction for a period of twelve months, the statement with respect to business transacted shall be furnished for the period between the date of incorporation or the date of its authorization to transact business in this jurisdiction, as the case may be, and such thirty-first day of December. If the corporation elects to pay the annual franchise tax on the basis of its entire stated capital, then the information required by this subparagraph need not be set forth in such report; and (i) Such additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the

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Secretary to determine and assess the proper amount of franchise taxes payable by such corporation. Such annual report shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the Secretary and the information therein contained shall be given as of the date of the execution of the report, except as to the information required by subparagraphs (g), (h), and (i) which shall be given as of the close of business on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the date herein provided for the filing of such report. It shall be executed by the corporation by its president, a vice president, secretary, an assistant secretary, or treasurer, and verified by the officer executing the report, or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, it shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and verified by such receiver or trustee.

Section 802. Filing of Annual Report of Domestic and Foreign Corporations

Such annual report of a domestic or foreign corporation shall be delivered to the Secretary between the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, except that the first annual report of a domestic or foreign corporation shall be filed between the first of January and the first day of March of the year next succeeding the calendar year in which its certificate of incorporation or its certificate of authority, as the case may be, was issued by the Secretary. Proof to the satisfaction of the Secretary that prior to the first day of March such report was deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, properly addressed, with postage prepaid, shall be deemed a compliance with this requirement. If the Secretary finds that such report conforms to the requirements of this Title, he shall file the same. If he finds that it does not so conform, he shall promptly return the same to the corporation for any necessary corrections in which event the penalties hereinafter prescribed for failure to file such report within the time hereinabove provided shall not apply, if such report is corrected to conform to the requirements of this Title and returned to the Secretary within thirty days from the date on which it was mailed to the corporation by the Secretary.

CHAPTER NINE FEES, FRANCHISE TAXES AND CHARGES

Section 900. References to “tax” may be interpreted as “voluntary assessments.”

Section 901. Fees and Charges to be Collected by Secretary

The Secretary shall charge and collect in accordance with the provisions of this Title: (a) Fees for filing documents and issuing certificates; (b) Miscellaneous charges; and (c) License fees. All such charges shall be properly accounted for and deposited in the Tribal Treasury Account, not less than ten days after receipt by the Secretary. Fees as defined in the SCIT Nation Constitution (“Property Rights, Taxation”) may be charged for goods and/or services. Without fees or taxes the Nation cannot survive.

Section 902. Fees for Filing Documents and Issuing Certificates.

The Secretary shall charge and collect for:

(a) Filing Articles of Incorporation and issuing a certificate of incorporation, the fee shall be one-seventh of one percent ($1/7^{\text{th}}$ of 1%) of the authorized capital stock of such corporation, provided that the minimum fee for such service shall be (\$75.00). Any authorized stock without par value shall be treated as stock of par value of \$200.00 and the fees thereon collected accordingly. (b) Filing articles of amendment and issuing a certificate of amendment (\$75.00). If the authorized capital of the corporation is increased by more than Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars (\$27,000.00) by such action the filing fee shall equal one-seventh of 1 percent ($1/7$ of 1 %) of the increase. Each share authorized without par value shall be deemed to have a par value of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for purposes of this section and the fees thereon collected accordingly. (c) Filing restated Articles of Incorporation (\$75.00). (d) Filing articles of merger or consolidation and issuing a certificate of merger or consolidation (\$75.00). If the authorized capital of the corporation is increased by more than Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars (\$27,000.00), by such action, the filing fee shall equal one-seventh of 1 percent ($1/7$ of 1 %) of the increase. Each share authorized without par

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value shall be deemed to have a par value of Fifty Dollars (\$40.00) for purposes of this section and the fees thereon collected accordingly.

(e) Filing an application to reserve a corporate name, (\$20.00). (f) Filing a notice of transfer of reserved corporate name, (\$20.00). (g) Filing a statement of change of address of registered office or registered agent, or both, (\$40.00). (h) Filing a statement of the establishment of a series of shares, (\$40.00). (i) Filing a statement of cancellation of shares, (\$40.00). (j) Reserved (k) Filing a statement of intent to dissolve, (\$40.00). (l) Filing a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings, (\$40.00). (m) Filing articles of dissolution, (\$40.00). (n) Filing an application of a foreign corporation for a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction and issuing a certificate of authority. The fee shall be one seventh of one percent ($1/7$ of 1 %) of the maximum amounts of capital to be invested by such corporation at any time during the fiscal year as shown by an affidavit of a general managing officer of such corporation attached to such application, provided, that the minimum fee for such service shall be (\$200.00). (o) Filing an application of a foreign corporation for an amended certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction and issuing an amended certificate of authority, (\$200.00). (p) Filing a copy of an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of a foreign corporation holding a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction, (\$200.00). (q) Filing a copy of articles of merger of a foreign corporation holding a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction, (\$200.00). (r) Filing an application for withdrawal of a foreign corporation and issuing a certificate of withdrawal, (\$200.00). (s) Filing any other statement or report, required by this Title to be filed, (\$75.00).

Section 903. Miscellaneous Charges

The Secretary shall charge and collect: (a) For furnishing a certified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a corporation, \$1.00 per page and \$40.00 for the certificate and affixing the seal thereto.

(b) At the time of any service of process on him as agent of a corporation, \$200.00, which amount may be recovered as taxable costs by the party to the suit or action causing such service to be made if such party prevails in the suit or action.

Section 904. License Fees Payable by Domestic Corporations

The Secretary shall charge and collect from each domestic corporation license fees, based upon the number of shares which it will have authority to issue or the increase in the number of shares which it will have authority to issue, at the time of: (a) Filing Articles of Incorporation; (b) Filing articles of amendment increasing the number of authorized shares; and (c) Filing articles of merger or consolidation increasing the number of authorized shares which the surviving or new corporation, if a domestic corporation, will have the authority to issue above the aggregate number of shares which the constituent domestic corporations constituent foreign corporations authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction had authority to issue. The license fees shall be at the rate of Five cents per share up to and including the first 10,000 authorized shares, three cents per share for each authorized share in excess of 10,000 shares up to and including 100,000 shares, and two cent per share for each authorized share in excess of 100,000 shares, whether shares are of par value or without par value. The license fees on a payable increase in the number of authorized shares shall be imposed only on the increased number of shares, and the number of previously authorized shares shall be taken into account in determining the rate applicable to the increased number of authorized shares. (d) At the discretion of the SCIT Nation, license fees can be waived depending upon the type of business and how it might advance the economic and business interests of the Nation.

Section 905. License Fees Payable by Foreign Corporations

The Secretary shall charge and collect from each foreign corporation license fees, based upon the proportion represented in this jurisdiction of the number of shares which it has authority to issue or the increase in the number of shares which it has authority to issue, at the time of: (a) Filing an application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction. (b) Filing articles of amendment which increased the number of authorized shares; and (c) Filing articles of merger or consolidation which increased the number of authorized shares which the surviving or new corporation, if a foreign corporation, has authority to issue above the

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aggregate number of shares which the constituent domestic corporations and constituent foreign corporations authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction had authority to issue. The license fees shall be at the rate of Five cents per share up to and including the first 10,000 authorized shares represented in this jurisdiction, three cents per share for each authorized share in excess of 10,000 shares up to and including 100,000 shares represented in this jurisdiction, and two cents per share for each authorized share in excess of 100,000 shares represented in this jurisdiction, whether the shares are of par value or without par value. The license fees payable on an increase in the number of authorized shares shall be imposed only on the increased number of such shares represented in this jurisdiction, and the number of previously authorized shares represented in this jurisdiction shall be taken into account in determining the rate applicable to the increased number of authorized shares. The number of authorized shares represented in this jurisdiction shall be that proportion of its total authorized share which the sum of the value of its property located in this jurisdiction, and the gross amount of business in this jurisdiction bears to the sum of the value of all of its property, wherever located, and the gross amount of its business, wherever transacted. Such proportion shall be determined from information contained in the application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction until the filing of an annual report and thereafter from information contained in the last test annual report filed by the corporation.

(d) At the discretion of the SCIT Nation, license fees can be waived depending upon the type of business and how it might advance the economic and business interests of the Nation.

Section 906. [Reserved]**Section 907. Franchise Taxes Payable by Foreign Corporations**

The Secretary shall charge and collect from each foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this jurisdiction an annual franchise tax, payable in advance for the period from July 1 in each year to July 1 in the succeeding year, beginning July 1 in the calendar year in which such corporation is required to file its first annual report under this Title, at the rate of Seven Dollars (\$7.00) plus One Dollars (\$1.00) per Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or part thereof by which stated capital of the corporation

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represented in this jurisdiction exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), as disclosed by the latest annual report filed by the corporation with the Secretary. The amount represented in this jurisdiction of the stated capital of the corporation shall be that proportion of its stated capital which the sum of the value of its property located in this jurisdiction and the gross amount of business transacted by it at or from places of business in this jurisdiction,

or conducted under its laws, bears to the sum of the value of all of its property, wherever located, and the gross amount of its business, wherever transacted except as follows: (a) If the corporation elects in its annual report in any year to pay its annual franchise tax on its entire stated capital, all franchise taxes accruing against the corporation after the filing of such annual report shall be assessed accordingly until the corporation elects otherwise in an annual report for a subsequent year. (b) If the corporation fails to file its annual report in any year within the time prescribed by this Title, the proportion of its stated capital represented in this jurisdiction shall be deemed to be its entire stated capital, unless its annual report is thereafter filed and its franchise tax thereafter adjusted by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Title, in which case the proportion shall likewise be adjusted to the same proportion that would have prevailed if the corporation had filed its annual report within the time prescribed by this Title.

Section 908. Assessment and Collection of Annual Franchise Taxes

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to collect all annual franchise taxes and penalties imposed by, or assessed in accordance with this Title. Between the first day of March and the first day of June of each year, the Secretary shall assess against each corporation domestic and foreign, required to file an annual report in such year, the franchise tax payable by it for the period from July 1 of such year to July 1 of the succeeding year in accordance with the provisions of this Title, and, if it has failed to file its annual report within the time prescribed by this Title, the penalty imposed by this Title upon such corporation for its failure so to do; and shall mail a written notice to each corporation at its registered office in this jurisdiction notifying the corporation (1) of the amount of franchise tax assessed against it for the

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ensuing year and the amount of penalty, if any, assessed against it for failure to file its annual report; (2) that objections, if any, to such assessment will be heard by the officer making the assessment on or before the fifteenth day of June of such year, upon receipt of a request from the corporation; and (3) that such tax and penalty shall be payable to the SCIT Nation through the office of the Secretary on the first day of July next succeeding the date of the notice. Failure to receive such notice shall not relieve the corporation of its obligations to pay the tax and any penalty assessed, or invalidate the assessment thereof. The Secretary shall have power to hear and determine objections to any assessments of franchise tax at any time after such assessment and, after hearing, to change or modify any such assessment. In the event of any adjustment of franchise tax with respect to which a penalty has been assessed for failure to file an annual report, the penalty shall be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this Title imposing such penalty. All annual franchise taxes and all penalties for failure to file annual reports shall be due and payable on the first day of July of each year. If the annual franchise tax assessed against any corporation subject to the provisions of this Title, together with all penalties assessed thereon, shall not be paid to the Secretary on or before the thirty-first day of July of the year in which such tax is due, and payable, the Secretary shall certify such fact to the Prosecutor or the Tribal Attorney, if necessary, on or before the fifteenth day of November of such year, whereupon the Prosecutor or the Tribal Attorney, if necessary, may institute an action against such corporation in the name of the SCIT Nation, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for the recovery of the amount of such franchise tax and penalties, together with the cost of suit, and prosecute the same to final judgment. For the purpose of enforcing collection, all annual franchise taxes assessed in accordance with this Title, and all penalties assessed thereon and all interest and costs that shall accrue in connection with the collection thereof, shall be a prior and first lien on the real and personal property of the corporation from and including the first day of July of the year when such franchise taxes become due and payable until such taxes, penalties, interest, and costs shall have been paid.

Section 909. Rate of Interest Charged on Overdue Payments

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Any fee, franchise taxes, charges, or penalties imposed by this Title, shall bear interest at the rate of 1% (one percent) per month from the date such fee, franchise tax, charge, or penalty becomes due and payable until the date actually paid.

CHAPTER TEN PENALTIES

Section 1001. Penalties Imposed Upon Corporations

Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to file its annual report for any year within the time prescribed by this Act shall be subject to a penalty of ten percent of the amount of the franchise tax assessed against it for the period beginning July 1 of the year in which such report should have been filed. Such penalty shall be assessed by the Secretary at the time of the assessment of the franchise tax. If the amount of the franchise tax as originally assessed against such corporation be thereafter adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the amount of the penalty shall be likewise adjusted to ten percent of the amount of the adjusted franchise tax.

The amount of the franchise tax and the amount of the penalty shall be separately stated in any notice to the corporation with respect thereto. If the franchise tax assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of July, it shall be deemed to be delinquent, and there shall be added a penalty of Two percent for each month or part of month of August. Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to answer truthfully and fully within the time prescribed by this Act, any interrogatories propounded by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof may be fined for each such refusal in any amount not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00).

Section 1002. Penalties Imposed Upon Officers and Directors

(a) Each officer and director of a corporation, domestic or foreign, who fails or refuses within the time prescribed by this Act to answer truthfully and

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fully interrogatories propounded to him by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or who signs any articles, statement, report, application, or other document filed with the Secretary which is known to such officer or director to be false in any material respect, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof may be fined in any amount Not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) and imprisoned for a term of six months in the tribal jail or both. (b) Any person described in subsection (a) of this section who is not personally subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the tribal court shall be deemed to have created a public nuisance and on judgment thereof, shall be liable for a civil penalty in an amount not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00). (c) The fines and penalties imposed by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be personal and not subject to indemnification by the corporation.

CHAPTER ELEVEN MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 1101. Interrogatories by Secretary

The Secretary may propound to any corporation, domestic or foreign, subject to the provisions of this Title, and to any officer or director thereof, such interrogatories as may be reasonably necessary and proper to enable him to ascertain whether such corporation has complied with all the provisions of this Title applicable to such corporation. Such interrogatories shall be answered within thirty days after the mailing thereof, or within such additional time as shall be fixed by the Secretary and the answers thereto shall be full and complete and shall be made in writing and under oath. If such interrogatories be directed to an individual they shall be answered by him, and if directed to a corporation they shall be answered by the president, vice president, secretary or assistant secretary thereof. The Secretary need not file any document to which such interrogatories relate until such interrogatories be answered as herein provided, and not then if the answers thereto disclose that such document is not in conformity with the provisions of this Title. The Secretary shall certify to the Prosecutor for such action as the Prosecutor may deem appropriate, all interrogatories and answers thereto which disclose a violation of any of the provisions of this Title.

Section 1102. Information Disclosed by Interrogatories

Interrogatories propounded by the Secretary and the answers thereto shall not be open to public inspection nor shall the Secretary disclose any facts or information obtained therefrom except insofar as his official duty may require the same to be made public or in the event such interrogatories or the answers thereto are required for evidence in any criminal or civil proceedings or in any other action by the SCIT Nation.

Section 1103. Powers of Secretary

The Secretary shall have the power and authority reasonably necessary to enable him or her to administer this Title efficiently and to perform the

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duties therein imposed upon him or her. Guidance may be sought from the Attorney General of the SCIT Nation.

Section 1104. Appeal from Secretary

If the Secretary shall fail to approve any articles of incorporation, amendment, merger, consolidation or dissolution, or any other document required by this Title to be approved by the Secretary before the same shall be filed in his office, he shall, within twenty days after the delivery thereof to him, give written notice of his disapproval to the person or corporation, domestic or foreign, delivering the same, specifying the reasons therefor. From such disapproval such person or corporation may appeal to the Tribal Court by filing with the clerk of such court a petition setting forth a copy of the articles or other documents sought to be filed and a copy of the written disapproval thereof by the Secretary; whereupon the matter shall be tried de novo by the court, and the court shall either sustain the action of the Secretary or direct him to take such action as the court may deem proper. If the Secretary shall revoke the certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction of any foreign corporation, pursuant to the provisions of this Title, such foreign corporation may likewise appeal to the Tribal Court, by filing with the clerk of such court a petition setting forth a copy of its certificate of authority to transact business in this jurisdiction and a copy of the notice or revocation given by the Secretary; whereupon the matter shall be tried de novo by the court, and the court shall either sustain the action of the Secretary or direct him to take such action as the court may deem proper. Appeals from all final orders and judgments entered by the Tribal Court under this section on review of any ruling or decision of the Secretary may be taken as in other civil actions.

Section 1105. Certificates and Certified Copies to be Received in Evidence

All certificates issued by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Title, and all copies of documents filed in his office in accordance with the provisions of this Title when certified by him, shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices and official bodies as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. A certificate by the Secretary under the great seal

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of the SCIT Nation, as to the existence or non-existence of the facts relating to corporations shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices, and official bodies as prima facie evidence of the existence or non-existence of the facts therein stated.

Section 1106. Forms to be Furnished by Secretary

All reports required by this Title to be filed in the office of the Secretary shall be made on forms which shall be prescribed and furnished by the Secretary. "Forms for all other documents to be filed in the office of the Secretary shall be furnished by the Secretary on request therefore, but the use thereof, unless otherwise specifically prescribed in this Title, shall not be mandatory.

Section 1107. Greater Voting Requirements

Whenever, with respect to any action to be taken by the shareholders of a corporation, the articles of incorporation require the vote or concurrence of the holders of a greater proportion of the shares, or of any class or series thereof, than required by this Title with respect to such action, the provisions of the articles of incorporation shall control.

Section 1108. Waiver of Notice

Whenever any notice is required to be given to any shareholder or director of a corporation under the provisions of this Title or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be equivalent to the giving of such notice.

Section 1109. Action by Shareholders Without a Meeting

(a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or in subsection (h), action required or permitted by this Title to be taken at an annual or special meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote if the action is taken by the holders of outstanding shares of each voting group entitled to vote thereon having not less than the minimum number of votes with respect to each voting group that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all voting groups and shares entitled to vote thereon were present

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and voted. In order to be effective the action must be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, dated and signed by approving shareholders having the requisite number of votes of each voting group entitled to vote thereon, and delivered to the corporation by delivery to its principal office in this state, its principal place of business, the corporate secretary, or another officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders are recorded. No written consent shall be effective to take the corporate action referred to therein unless, within 60 days of the date of the earliest dated consent delivered in the manner required by this section, written consents signed by shareholders owning a sufficient number of shares required to authorize or take the action have been delivered to the corporation by delivery as set forth in this section. (b) Any written consent may be revoked prior to the date that the corporation receives the required number of consents to authorize the proposed action. No revocation is effective unless in writing and until received by the corporation at its principal office or received by the corporate secretary or other officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders are recorded. (c) Within 10 days after either written consents sufficient to authorize or take the action have been delivered to the corporation or such later date that tabulation of consents is completed pursuant to an authorization under subsection (d), notice must be given to those shareholders who have not consented in writing or who are not entitled to vote on the action. The notice shall fairly summarize the material features of the authorized action. (d) A consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document. Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws, or a resolution of the board of directors provides for a reasonable delay to permit tabulation of written consents, the action taken by written consent shall be effective when written consents signed by shareholders owning a sufficient number of shares required to authorize or take the action have been delivered to the corporation. (e) In the event that the action to which the shareholders consent is such as would have required the filing of a certificate under any other section of this Title if such action had been voted on by shareholders at a meeting thereof, the certificate filed under such other section shall

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state that written consent has been given in accordance with the provisions of this section. (f) Whenever action is taken pursuant to this section, the written consent of the shareholders consenting thereto, or the written reports of inspectors appointed to tabulate such consents shall be filed with the minutes of proceedings of shareholders. (g) The notice requirements in subsection (c) do not delay the effectiveness of actions taken by written consent, and a failure to comply with such notice requirement does not invalidate actions taken by written consent. This subsection may not be deemed to limit judicial power to fashion any appropriate remedy in favor of a shareholder adversely affected by a failure to give such notice within the required time period. (h) If a corporation's articles of incorporation authorize shareholders to cumulate their votes when electing directors pursuant to Section 131, directors may not be elected by written consent of the shareholders unless the consent is unanimous.

Section 1110. Unauthorized Assumption of Corporate Powers

All persons who assume to act as a corporation without authority so to do shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts and liabilities incurred or arising as a result thereof.

Section 1111. Application to Foreign and Interstate Commerce

The provisions of this Title shall apply to commerce with foreign nations, with the United States, and with the several tribes and states only insofar as they may be permitted under the provisions of any of the treaties and agreements between the SCIT Nation and the United States.

Section 1112. Reservation of Power

The SCIT Nation shall at all times have power to prescribe such regulations, provisions and limitations as it may deem advisable, which regulations, provisions and limitations shall be binding upon any and all corporations subject to the provisions of this Title, and the SCIT Nation shall have power to amend, repeal or modify this Title at pleasure.

Section 1113. Effect of Invalidity of Part of This Title

If a court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid or unconstitutional any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this

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Title, such judgment or decree shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder of this Title, except for the specific clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this Title so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 1114. Consent to Tribal Court Jurisdiction

Every corporation, whether domestic or foreign, and every officer, director, stockholder, and employee of such corporation which is authorized to do business within the Tribal jurisdiction pursuant to this Title and which avails itself of the privilege of doing business within the jurisdiction of the SCIT Nation, shall be conclusively deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the SCIT Nation.

Section 1115. Securities Act of 1933 Applicable

The provisions of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, 15 U. S.C. § 77(a) et. seq. and all rules and regulations of the United States in regard thereto, shall apply to any securities issued by any domestic corporation created by this Title.

Section 1116. Corporations Doing Business at Effective Date of This Title

Every foreign corporation doing business within the jurisdiction of the SCIT Nation on the effective date of this Title shall be permitted one-hundred and twenty days (120) from the effective date of this Title in which to bring themselves into compliance with this Title. During such period of one-hundred twenty (120) days, no such corporation shall be liable for any fine, penalty, seizure or impoundment of property or assets, and may not be enjoined by reason of failure to comply with this Title, provided, that if such compliance is not achieved within such time, all fines and penalties shall be figured from the effective date of this Title.

Section 1117. Exemption of Public Service Utility Companies

(a) The provisions of this Title shall not apply to any public service utility company organized or domesticated pursuant to the laws of the State and subject to regulation by the Corporation Commission of the State when such corporation's business activities within this jurisdiction consists exclusively of providing one or more of the following services to residents, businesses,

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the Tribal Government, or other persons lawfully within this jurisdiction: (1) Telephone, telegraph, and other consumer communications. (2) Electric service for consumer use. (3) Natural gas service for consumer use. (4) Water service for consumer use. (5) Sewage and trash removal and disposal.

(b) In order to qualify for this exemption, such foreign corporation shall file with the Secretary duplicate originals of an affidavit stating facts sufficient to inform the Secretary that such corporation is entitled to the exemption created by this Section. If the Secretary finds that such corporation is entitled to this exemption, he shall: (1) Endorse on each affidavit the word "Filed," and the month, day, and year of the filing thereof. (2) File in his office one duplicate original of the affidavit. (3) Issue a Certificate of Exemption to which he shall affix the other duplicate original affidavit. Thereafter such foreign corporation shall be entitled and authorized to conduct exclusively, those exempt business operations described in subsection (a) of this section. (c) If such corporation wishes to also conduct non-exempt business within the jurisdiction, such corporation shall comply with all the provisions of this Title to the extent that it conducts non-exempt business within this jurisdiction. (d) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as preventing any public service utility company defined in subsection (a) of this section from, at its option, refusing or failing to obtain a certificate of exemption authorized by this section and electing to comply with the provisions of this Title as if no exemption were provided.

CHAPTER TWELVE NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Section 1201. Definitions

For the purpose of this Title, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows: (a) “Corporation” means a nonprofit corporation formed for a purpose not involving pecuniary gain to its shareholders or members, paying no dividends or other pecuniary remuneration, directly or indirectly, to its shareholders or members as such, and having no capital stock. (b) “Notice” means written notification of a meeting: (1) stating time, place, and, in the case of a special meeting, purpose; (2) properly addressed according to the last available corporate records; (3) sent or delivered by a duly authorized person to each director or member entitled to vote at the meeting; and (4) delivered or mailed not less than five (5) nor more than thirty (30) days before the meeting, excluding the day of the meeting, or a published notification of a meeting of a corporation having at least one hundred members, if its board of directors should elect to give such notification thereof in lieu of written notification, to be made by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the locality of the registered office two (2) successive weeks previous to the date of the meeting, stating the time, place, and, in the case of a special meeting, its purpose. (c) “Articles” means the original Articles of Incorporation as amended, articles of merger, or articles of consolidation and incorporation, as the case may be; (d) “By-laws” means the code adopted for the regulation or management of the internal affairs of the corporation, regardless of how designated; (e) “Member” means an entity, either corporate or natural, having any membership or shareholder rights in a corporation in accordance with its articles, bylaws, or both; and (f) “Directors” means the persons vested with the general management of the affairs of the corporation, regardless of how they are designated.

Section 1202. Purposes of a Nonprofit Corporation

A nonprofit corporation may be formed under this Title for any lawful purpose or purposes.

Section 1203. Incorporators

Three or more natural persons legally competent to enter into contracts may form a nonprofit corporation under this Title.

Section 1204. Articles of Incorporation

The articles shall be signed by each of the incorporators and acknowledged by at least three of them. The articles of the corporation organized under this Title shall state: (a) the Name of the corporation; (b) the purpose of the corporation; (c) that the corporation does not afford pecuniary gain, incidentally or otherwise, to its members; (d) the period of duration of corporate existence which may be perpetual; (e) the location, by city, town, or other community, and the name of its registered agent and registered office; (f) the name and address of each incorporator; and (g) the number of directors the constituting the first board of directors, director, and the tenure in office of the name and address of each such first directors. The Articles of Incorporation may contain any other provision, consistent with the law of the SCIT Nation for regulating the business of the corporation or the conduct of the corporate affairs.

Section 1205. Corporate Name

A corporation organized pursuant to this Title may use any corporate name authorized for use pursuant to Section 306 of this Title, provided, that it shall be necessary for a nonprofit corporation to use the word “corporation,” “company,” “incorporated,” or “limited” or an abbreviation of one of those words in its corporate name.

Section 1206. Corporate Capacity and Powers

A nonprofit corporation incorporated under this Title shall have general

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corporate capacity and shall have and possess all the general powers of a domestic corporation incorporated under this Title.

Section 1207. Filing of Articles

The Articles of Incorporation shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe. If the articles conform to law, and upon the payment of a fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), the Secretary shall record the articles and issue and record a certificate of incorporation. The certificate shall state the name of the corporation and the fact and date of incorporation. Corporate existence shall begin upon issuance by the Secretary of the certificate of incorporation.

Section 1208. Amendment of Articles

Every nonprofit corporation wishing to change its name or otherwise amend its Articles of Incorporation shall pay a fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and shall make such change or amendment in the following manner: The board of directors shall pass a resolution reciting that such change of name or amendment is advisable, and a certified copy of said resolution under the corporate seal shall be filed in the office of the Secretary. In addition, in the event of a change in the name of such corporation, a notice of such change of name shall be published once in a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the corporation's registered office. The text and application of the amendment shall be set out in the resolution. Upon filing of the resolution, and proof of publication, if necessary, in the office of the Secretary, the Articles of Incorporation shall be deemed amended.

Section 1209. Organizational Meeting

After commencement of corporate existence, the first meeting of the board of directors shall be held at the call of the incorporators or the directors, after notice, for the purpose of adopting the initial bylaws, electing officers, performing other acts in the internal organization of the corporation, and for such other purposes as shall be stated in the notice of the meeting. Such meeting shall be held within thirty (30) days after the issuance of a Certificate of Incorporation by the Secretary. The first meeting of the members shall be held at the call of an officer or of the initial board of directors, after notice. The initial bylaws adopted by the board of directors

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shall remain effective until legally amended or repealed at a membership meeting duly called for the specific purpose of amending or repealing the by-laws.

Section 1210. Disposition of Assets

Notwithstanding any provision of Tribal law or in the Articles of Incorporation to the contrary, the Articles of Incorporation of each nonprofit corporation which is an exempt charitable, religious, literary, educational, or scientific organization as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Federal Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, shall be conclusively deemed to contain the following provisions: Upon the dissolution of the corporation, the board of trustees shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the corporation, dispose of all of the assets of the corporation exclusively for the purposes of the corporation in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, religious, literary or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law, as the board of trustees shall determine. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the Tribal Court, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

Section 1211. General Corporate Laws Applicable

The provisions of this Title shall generally apply to corporations organized pursuant to this Title except where a different rule is provided in this Title; provided, that nonprofit corporations formed exclusively for charitable, religious, literary, educational, or scientific purposes which qualify as a corporation exempt from federal taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended, or any successor provision to this section, shall be exempt from payment of franchise taxes. The same license fees applicable to corporations for profit apply to nonprofit

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corporations. Except for the license fee, in no case shall any filing fee required by this Title exceed Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for such exempt corporations. An exempt nonprofit corporation is required to file an annual report with the Secretary and to pay an annual \$50.00 fee to maintain its Certificate of Incorporation under SCIT Nation law.

Section 1300. Effective Date

A. This Title and Act shall be in full force and effect according to its terms from and after the date of enactment by the SCIT Nation Southern Cherokee Indian Legislative Committee and Council convened;

B. Legislative History. This Corporations Act was adopted and authorized pursuant to Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe Legislative Committee and Council convened Resolution No. 2021-5 on October 9, 2021.

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October 9, 2021

RESOLUTION 2021-5

Be it Resolved by the Committee and Council convened, to allow the tribe to express its Sovereignty in allowing Corporations to form within our Sovereign Nation, according to the laws hereby set forth in this Title 33 Corporations Act.

Herman Paul, Council Speaker

John Matthews, Committee Speaker

Delilah Gray, Vice- Speaker

Calvin Bunton, Committee Vice- Speaker

Johnnie Gray, Council

Robert Sharp, Committee

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James Humphrey, Council

Tannie Sauers, Committee

Debbie Hussey, Council

Alvin Fuller, Committee

Stevie Matthews-Chief

Insurance Act

an Act of

The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe



By the Treaties of:

Nogales, 1817, 1835, 1846, and 1866

SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE INSURANCE ACT

CHAPTER ONE

Section 100 Title

This law shall be known and may be cited as the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE Insurance Act. This law may also be cited as “the Insurance Code”; “the Reinsurance Act”; “the Reinsurance Code”; “the Insurance Ordinance”; or “the Reinsurance Ordinance.” Any wholly-owned insurance company, or wholly-owned reinsurance company, of The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe, may be formed under this Title and/or by Resolution of the Tribal Council and Tribal Committee convened.

Section 101

Supremacy of SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN Tribal Constitution

In the event of any ambiguity or conflict between the wording of **any** statute, ordinance, code, or act, and the Tribal Constitution, the wording of the Constitution shall take precedence and control.

Section 102 Sovereign Immunity Not Waived

Nothing in this Insurance Act should be construed or interpreted as a waiver of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe’s sovereign immunity. Any such waiver would require an unequivocal express waiver from the Tribal General Council or the U.S. Congress.

Section 103

Attorney General May Perform Duties of Insurance Commissioner

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The position and function of Commissioner may be performed by the Attorney General of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe. The Commissioner is authorized to commit the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe to a paid membership in the Tribal Association of Insurance Commissioners Global, Inc. (“TAIC”) and to be himself or herself a participating member of TAIC on behalf of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe.

Section 104 Compliance Required

No person shall transact the business of insurance within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE without complying with the applicable provisions of this Act.

Section 105 Application to Insurers

All provisions of this Act shall apply to all insurers transacting the business of insurance as defined by this Act. The Insurance Commissioner has the authority to waive any and all provisions, and an exception to the application of this Act may be provided to the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE where this would be in the best interests of the Nation and its members.

Section 106 Existing Actions, Violations

Repeal by this Act of any law shall not affect or abate any right heretofore accrued, action or proceeding heretofore commenced, or any unlawful act heretofore committed under such laws and punishment or deprivation of license or authority as a consequence thereof as provided by such laws; but all proceedings hereafter taken, with respect thereto, shall conform to the applicable provisions of this Act insofar as possible. All such laws shall be deemed to continue in force to the extent made by this provision.

Section 107 Particular Provisions Prevail

Provisions of this Act relative to a particular kind of insurance or a particular type of insurer or to a particular matter shall prevail over provisions relating to insurance in general or insurers in general or to such matter in general. The determination of a type of insurance or insurer is the decision of the Insurance Commissioner, and shall be considered the final decision.

Section 108 General Penalty

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In addition to any other penalty which may be applicable thereto, either under this Act or otherwise, violation of any provision of this Act shall constitute a misdemeanor of which the charge shall not be punishable by more than a \$400.00 fine.

Section 109 Forum and Venue For Dispute Resolution

SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBAL law will apply to all disputes under this Insurance Act, except where the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE specifically and expressly allows other tribal law, federal law, or state law to be used as guidance. All disputes will be resolved in the tribal courts of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN, or in the Insurance Court of Indian Country, or where agreed among the parties, by special mediation or arbitration proceedings approved by the Attorney General of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE. Litigants in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBAL Court or the Insurance Court of Indian Country shall pay the prevailing filing fees and other fees proscribed by the Attorney General and/or the Clerk of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBAL Court or the Clerk of the Insurance Court of Indian Country.

CHAPTER TWO**Section 201 Insurance Department**

The “Insurance Department” of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE is hereby created. The Department shall consist of the Insurance Commissioner, any Deputy Insurance Commissioners appointed by the Insurance Commissioner, and any administrative staff appointed by the Insurance Commissioner. The powers and duties of the Insurance Commissioner shall be those created by this Act.

Section 202 Insurance Commissioner

The office of the “Insurance Commissioner” is hereby created. The Insurance Commissioner shall have the authority as set forth in this Act and shall delegate some or all of the duties to a Deputy and/or administrative staff as approved by the Chief or Tribal General Council. The Insurance Commissioner shall serve as term of two (2) years, with successive or additional terms permitted at the discretion of the Chief or Tribal General Council.

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- A.** At any time when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Commissioner, the office shall be filled by appointment by the Chief or Tribal General Council. Once the office of the Commissioner is vacated, the Chief shall, within a reasonable time, name an appointee to fill the position, and shall so notify the Chief or Tribal General Council. This process shall continue until a person is appointed and properly approved by the Chief or Tribal General Council may appoint that Deputy to be the new Insurance Commissioner.
- B.** An Interim Commissioner may be selected by the Chief any time a vacancy in the office of Commissioner exists. Such Interim Commissioner shall fill the position until the Chief or Tribal General Council provides the approval regarding the Chief's appointment of a person to fill the position. An Interim Commissioner shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief
- C.** A Commissioner may be removed from office prior to the expiration of the term only for neglect of duty and/or malfeasance and/or other acts that would render the Commissioner unqualified for the position. Removal shall be made by the Chief or a majority vote of the Tribal General Council after providing notice of such removal to the Commissioner.
- D.** The minimum requirements for appointment as a Commissioner shall consist of at least one (1) of the following:
1. A Bachelor's degree or higher in any related field, with law degree preferred;
 2. Minimum two (2) years' experience in the insurance field;
 3. Demonstrated knowledge of the business of insurance.
- E.** The Insurance Commissioner shall not have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any insurer or insurance transaction, except as a policyholder or claimant; except this shall be allowed with full disclosure to the Chief and/or Tribal General Council.
- F.** The Commissioner shall be compensated at a rate, or by such means, as set by the Chief and/or Tribal General Council.
- G.** In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, and until a new Insurance Commissioner has been appointed, any insurance companies operating with a Certificate of Authority under the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN

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TRIBAL Law may be regulated in accordance with the model laws and suggested rules and regulations of the TAIC.

Section 203 Official Seal of Insurance Commissioner

The Insurance Commissioner shall have an official seal, which shall be distinguished by the words “Insurance Commissioner-SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE” inscribed in the circular band surrounding the remainder of the device, and which seal shall be and become the official seal of his office; and the same may be renewed whenever necessary. If the Insurance Commissioner is also the Attorney General, the seal of “Attorney General-SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE” will be sufficient for these purposes. Every certificate and other document or paper executed by the Insurance Commissioner in the pursuance of any authority conferred upon him by law, and sealed with the seal of his office, and all copies or photographic copies of papers certified by him and authenticated by said seal, shall, in all cases, be evidence equally and in like manner as the original thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as the original would in any suit or proceedings in any court of this Nation.

Section 204 Examination and Audit of Foreign Companies

- A. Whenever the Insurance Commissioner deems it prudent for the protection of policyholders within the tribal jurisdiction, he shall, in like manner, visit and examine or cause to be visited and examined by some competent person whom he may appoint for that purpose, any foreign or alien insurer applying for admission or already admitted to do business within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE. Examinations may include market conduct examinations. The examination of an alien insurer shall include business wherever written in the world, except as otherwise required by the Commissioner. For the purpose aforesaid, the Commissioner or his authorized representative, or the person making the examination, shall have free access to all the books and papers of the insurer that relate to this business, and to the books and papers kept by any of its agents; and may summon and administer the oath to, and examine as witnesses, the directors, officers, trustees and agents of any such company, and any person or persons relative to its affairs, transactions proper charges, including reasonable and necessary travel expenses, including plane flights, train trips,

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- auto trips, etc., hotel rooms, meals, and other reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in such examination, including the actual expense of the Commissioner or the expenses and compensation of assistants employed therein. All expenses incurred in such examination shall be verified by affidavit, and a copy shall be filed and kept in his office.
- B. Whoever, without justifiable cause, neglects, upon due summons, to appear and testify before the Insurance Commissioner or deputy or person appointed by him, as provided in this Article; and whoever obstructs the Insurance Commissioner, his authorized representative or examiner in his examination of insurers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than Forty Dollars (\$40.00) nor more than Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00).
- C. In lieu of making his own examination, the Insurance Commissioner may accept a full report of the last recent examination of a foreign or alien insurer, certified to by the insurance supervisory official of another Indian nation or tribe, state, territory, commonwealth, or district of the United States, or of a foreign insurance regulator recognized by the Insurance Commissioner and/or the Tribal Association of Insurance Commissioners Global, Inc.

Section 205 Reports on Financial Condition

- A. The Insurer shall file financial statements and an annual report on a form prescribed by the Commissioner, with the Commissioner for review annually on or before the last week of March. Such statements shall include all current holdings, any other Certificates of Authority ("COA"), and the current financial condition of the Insurer. Such statements shall be subscribed and sworn to by the president and the secretary, and other proper officers of the company. Failure of any insurer to execute and file such statements or exhibits as required herein shall constitute cause, after notice and hearing, for censure, suspension, or revocation of to transact any insurance business within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE or a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) for each occurrence; or both censure, suspension, or revocation, and fine. The Commissioner shall set such cause for hearing; and if he finds that the facts warrant, he shall order said censure, suspension, or

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revocation of the COA of the insurer found to be in default or said fine, or both said censure, suspension or revocation, and fine. Willful violations, after notice and hearing, may subject the insurer to both censure, suspension or revocation of certificate and a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or not more than Four Thousand Dollars (\$4000.00) for each violation. The Commissioner may establish rules or regulations to carry out the purposes of this Section.

- B. If the Insurer provides such financial statements to the Tribal Association of Insurance Commissioners Global, Inc. or another State or Indian Tribe, the Commissioner shall accept those submissions in accordance with the filing requirements of this section.
- C. Insurers shall use the forms, provided by the Commissioner when applying for a COA.

Section 206 Rates

The Commissioner shall have authority to set and determine any and all rates, and collect any and all voluntary assessments, including voluntary premium assessments, fees and licenses, pursuant to this Act.

Section 207 Fees and Licenses

- A. The Insurance Commissioner shall collect the following fees and licenses:
 - 1. Rating organization, license application\$95.00
 - 2. Insurance Company or Reinsurance Company license application.....\$105.00
 - 3. Miscellaneous:
 - Sealed Certificate of Authority to Transact the Business of Insurance.....\$ 40.00
 -Each transaction of filing additional documents.....\$ 20.00
 - 4. For each rate filing request:
 - (a) for an individual insurer.....\$ 40.00
 - (b) For an approved rating organization:
 - (1) Basic Fee.....\$ 40.00
 - (2) Additional fee for each member or subscriber insurer
(not to exceed \$500.00)\$ 40.00
 - 5. Annual Report Filing Fee, rating organization, insurer or Reinsurer.....\$ 40.00

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- B. All (1) voluntary premium assessments shall be paid as policies are written on a policy-by-policy basis, rather than accrual on a bordereau system and/or paid on some interval basis; and (2) all other fees and licenses collected by the Commissioner, as provided in this Section, shall be paid to the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE ON A WEEKLY BASIS. The fees, associations, or corporations licensed pursuant to this Section shall be payment in full with respect thereto of, and in lieu of all demands for any and all other license fees, license voluntary assessments, business privilege voluntary assessments, business privilege fees, licenses and voluntary assessments imposed by the Insurance Ordinance. Voluntary premium assessments shall be calculated after deducting from the direct premiums subject to the voluntary assessment the amounts paid to policyholders as return premiums which shall include dividends on unabsorbed premiums or premium deposits returned or credited to policyholders.
- C. Any costs incurred by the Commissioner in the process of review and analysis of a filing shall be assessed against the company or organization making the filing.

CHAPTER THREE**Section 301 General Qualifications to Obtain a Domestic License in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDAIN TRIBE and Maintain Reserve**

- A. To qualify for and hold authority to transact insurance in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE , an insurer must be otherwise in compliance with all provisions of this Act and with its charter powers, and must be incorporated pursuant to tribal, federal or state law; except, that no foreign or alien insurer shall be authorized to transact insurance in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE which does not maintain reserves or guarantees from individuals or companies, as required by SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE law applicable to the kind or kinds of insurance transacted by such insurer; or,
- B. To qualify for and hold authority to transact insurance in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE, the Commissioner may deep insurers qualified to hold authority to transact insurance if the insurer successfully completed the application process on forms required by the Commissioner; and the

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Commissioner, in his sole discretion, deems the insurer worthy of a Certificate of Insurance from SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE/Nation.

Section 302 Capital Funds or Minimum Surplus Required

- A. The SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE offers a stepped program for those seeking to do business under its tribal law. To qualify for authority to incorporate an insurance company or to transact any one or more kinds of insurance, an insurer shall possess and maintain, after the effective date of this Act, surplus in regard to policyholders, which is defined as the aggregate of the capital and surplus in an amount not less than (a) for the first year of operation under SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE law, Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00), or guarantees from individuals or companies in the same amount, or a combination of the two; and (b) for years two through five, One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00), by way of reserves and/or guarantees; and (c) after year five, One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) in reserves and/or guarantees, but the Insurance Commissioner shall have the discretion to make appropriate exceptions based upon Insurance/reinsurance program and loss experience.
- B. Under SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBAL law, a company limited by capital and a company limited by guarantee shall be accorded the same standing and status.
- C. Wherever the language paid-in capital, capital, capital stock or a similar term (if a stock company) or surplus, expendable surplus or a similar term (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer), reserve or guarantee is used elsewhere in this Act, the term *surplus* in regard to policyholders may be used interchangeably when applicable.

Section 303 Application for Certificate of Authority (“COA”)

To apply for an original COA, an insurer shall file with the Commissioner its application therefore showing its name, location of its office or principal office in the United State (if an alien insurer), kinds of insurance to be transacted, date of organization or incorporation, form of organization, state, tribal lands or country of domicile, name and address of its registered agent for service of process, and such additional information as the Commissioner may reasonably require, together with the following applicable documents:

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If a foreign or alien insurer, a copy of its corporate charter with all amendments thereto certified by the public officer with whom the originals are on file in the state, tribal jurisdiction or country of domicile.

- A. A copy of its by-laws, as amended, certified by its secretary or other officer having custody thereof.
- B. Copy of its annual statements as of December 31 last preceding.
- C. Copy of report of the last examination, if any, made of the insurer, certified by the insurance supervisory official of its place of domicile or entry into the United States.
- D. If a foreign or alien insurer, appointment of the Commissioner as its attorney-in-fact or registered agent to receive service of legal process on its behalf.
- E. If a foreign or alien insurer, a certificate of the public official having supervision of insurance in its place, state, tribal jurisdiction or country of domicile showing that it is authorized to transact the kinds of insurance proposed to be transacted in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE.
- F. If an alien insurer, a copy of the appointment and authority of its United States manager, certified by its officer having custody of its records.
- G. If a foreign or alien insurer, certificate as to deposit if to be tendered pursuant to tribal, federal and/or state law.

Section 304 Issuance or Refusal of Certificate

- A. If under completion of application the Commissioner finds that the insurer has met the requirements for and is entitled thereto under this Act, he shall issue to the insurer a proper Certificate of Authority; if he does not so find, the Commissioner shall issue his order refusing such certificate. The Commissioner may issue a certificate to an Insurer who is providing insurance to the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE or a SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE entity. The Commissioner shall act upon an application for a Certification of Authority within thirty (30) days after its completion.
- B. The Certificate, if issue, shall specify the kind or kinds of insurance the insurer is authorized to transact insurance within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INSURANCE TRIBE. At the insurer's request, the

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Commissioner may issue a Certificate of Authority limited to particular types of Insurance included within a kind of insurance as defined in this Act.

Section 305 Expiration, Renewal or Amendment of Certificate

- A. All Certificates of Authority shall expire at midnight on the last day of March. If the insurer qualifies therefore, its Certificate shall be renewed annually. Provided, however, that any Certificate of Authority shall continue in full force and effect until the new Certificate is issued or specifically refused; however, the continuance shall not exceed a period of six (6) months.
- B. The Commissioner may amend a Certificate of Authority at any time to accord with changes in the insurer's charter or insuring powers.

Section 306 Report of Premiums, Fees and Voluntary Assessments- Payment-Penalties

- A. Every domestic insurer hereinafter referred to in this Article as an "insurance company," or "company", shall, annually, on or before the last day of March, report under oath of the president or secretary or other chief officer of such company, to the Commissioner, the total amount of gross or direct written premiums fees charged during the preceding calendar year, or since the last return of such direct written premiums was made by such company, from insurance of every kind issue pursuant to this Act. Every such insurer shall, at the same time, pay to the Commissioner:
 - B. An annual license fee, as prescribed by this ordinance; and
 - C. The rate of voluntary premium assessments for all entities subject to the voluntary assessments shall be for all policies sold or renewed, at the rate reflected in Table Number 1 on the last page of this Act. If any insurance company or other entity liable for the voluntary assessments levied pursuant to the provisions of this Section fails to remit such voluntary assessments in a timely manner, it shall remain liable therefore, together with interest thereon, at an annual rate equal to the average United States Treasury Bill rate of the preceding calendar year as certified by the

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SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE Chief or Treasurer on the first regular business day in January of each year, plus four percentage points.

- D. Any domestic insurer failing to make such returns and payments promptly and correctly shall forfeit and pay to the Insurance Commissioner, in addition to the amount of the voluntary assessments and fees and interest, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) or an amount equal to one percent (1%) of the unpaid amount, whichever is greater; and the company so failing or neglecting for sixty (60) days shall thereafter be debarred from transacting any business of insurance within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE until the voluntary assessments, fees and penalties are fully paid, and the Insurance Commissioner shall revoke the license or Certificate of Authority granted to the agent or agents of that company to transact business within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE.

Section 307 The Insurance Commissioner Shall Refuse to Renew or Shall Revoke or Suspend an Insurer's COA:

- A. If such action is required by any provision of this Act or regulation, suggested rule, or model law of the TAIC that has been adopted by the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE; or
- B. If the insurer no longer meets the requirements for the authority originally granted, on account of deficiency in assets or otherwise.

CHAPTER FOUR

Section 401 Authorized Reinsurance

- A. Except as provided for in Subsection C of this Section, an insurer shall reinsure its risks, or any part thereof, only in solvent insurers having surplus to policyholders not less in amount than the paid-in capital required under this Act of a domestic stock insurer authorized to transact like kinds of insurance.
- B. An insurer shall so reinsure in such alien insurers only as either (1) are authorized to transact insurance in at least one state of the United States; or (2) have in the United States a duly authorized attorney-in-fact to accept

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service of legal process against the insurer as to any liability which might arise on account of such reinsurance.

- C. No credit shall be allowed, as an asset or as a deduction from liability, to any ceding insurer for reinsurance, nor increase the amount it is authorized to have at risk unless;
1. The reinsurance is with insurers either authorized to do business in the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE; or
 2. It is demonstrated by the ceding insurer to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such reinsurer maintains the standards and meets the financial requirements applicable to an admitted insurer; or to the extent of deposits by or funds withheld from the reinsurer pursuant to express provision therefore in the reinsurance contract as security for the payment of the obligations hereunder, if such deposits or funds are held subject to withdrawal by, and under the control of, the ceding insurer, or are placed in trust for such purposes in a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System if withdrawals from the trust cannot be made without the consent of the ceding insurer.

Section 402 Jurisdiction of Insurance Commissioner under SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE Act

- A. Unless otherwise provided for by law or exempted by the provisions of this Act, any person or other entity which provides coverage within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE shall be presumed to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, unless the person or other entity shows that, while providing coverage, the person or entity is subject to the jurisdiction of another agency of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE or another Indian Tribe, any state within the United States or any subdivision of a state, or the federal government; and shall comply with the requirements of this Act.
- B. A person or entity may show that it is subject to the jurisdiction of another agency of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE or another Indian Tribe, any state within the United States or any subdivision of a state, or the federal government shall be required to comply with the provisions of this

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Act in order to transact insurance within the jurisdiction of the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE.

CHAPTER FIVE

Section 501

- A. Application Fraud- it shall be a misdemeanor for any applicant for insurance from one or more insurers licensed under this Insurance Act to make a false or misleading statement in the application for insurance, including surety.
- B. Claim Fraud-it shall be a misdemeanor for any claimant under an insurance policy or surety bond from one or more insurers or sureties licensed under this Insurance Act who makes a false or misleading statement in pursuance of the proceeds of a policy or bond when making claim against said policy or bond.

CHAPTER SIX

Section 601 Effective Date

- A. This Title and Act shall be in full force and effect according to its terms from and after the date of enactment by the SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBAL GENERAL COUNCIL.
- B. Legislative History- Date of enactment of Insurance Act .

TABLE NUMBER 1

Multi-Year Stepped Voluntary Premium Assessment Rate

Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.X	.X1	.X2	.X3	.X4	.X5	.X6	.X7	.X8	.X9

TABLE NUMBER 2**Definition of Terms in this Insurance Act**

Accident and Health Insurance-is against bodily injury, disablement, or death by accident or accidental means, or the expense thereof; or against disablement or expense resulting from sickness, and every insurance appertaining thereto.

Admiralty Insurance – insurance protection for accidents and other events on the open seas.

Boiler and Machinery Insurance – is insurance against any liability and loss or damage to property or interest resulting from accidents to or explosion of boilers, pipes, pressure containers, machinery or apparatus, and to make inspection of and issue certificates of inspection upon boilers, machinery and apparatus of any kind, whether or not insured.

Casualty Insurance – includes vehicle insurance as defined in this chapter, and accident and health insurance as defined in this chapter, of this Article; and in addition, includes:

Charter- articles of incorporation, or agreement, of association, or other basic constituent document of a corporation, subscribers' agreement and power of attorney of a reciprocal insurer, or underwriters' agreement and power of attorney of a Lloyd's insurer.

Commissioner – when used with reference to administration of this law, "Insurance Commissioner" or "Commissioner" means the Insurance Commissioner of the (SCIT) SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE (see Insurance Commissioner).

Coverage- refers to protections under an insurance policy. It is intended that certain coverage may come within the definition of two or more kinds of insurance as referenced in this Act, and the fact that such a coverage is included within one definition shall not exclude coverage as to any other kind

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of insurance within the definition of which such coverage likewise reasonable is included. In this way, definitions are not mutually exclusive.

Credit Insurance – insurance against or damage resulting from failure of debtors to pay their obligations to the insured.

Domestic Insurer –an insurer formed under the laws of the SCIT.

E&O Insurance – see Errors and Omissions Insurance

Entertainment Insurance- insurance coverage for cancellation of events, and can contain coverages similar to CGL, property, and other insurances.

Errors and Omissions Insurance –another phrase for malpractice insurance.

Excess Insurance –provides coverages at amounts higher than already existing policies.

Fidelity Insurance- insurance guaranteeing the honesty or fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust (see Surety Insurance). Often requires a finding of manifest intent to steal or cause harm to a third party.

Foreign Insurer- includes all other insurers formed under the laws of another tribal government or a state government.

Glass Insurance –insurance against loss or damage to glass, including its lettering, ornamentation, and fittings.

Health Insurance

Indian Tribe – an Indian tribe, nation, pueblo, Rancheria or tribal organization, whether or not recognized by a state or federally recognized by the United States Government. Various definitions are used in different contexts by courts and others.

Insurance - a contract whereby one undertakes to indemnify another or to pay a specified amount upon determinable contingencies.

Insurance Commissioner – when used with reference to administration of this law, “Insurance Commissioner” or “Commissioner” means the Insurance Commissioner of the SCIT Nation. May include a Deputy Commissioner

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appointed by the Insurance Commissioner. May be performed by the Attorney General.

Legal Malpractice Insurance – insurance against legal liability of the insured for failure to meet the standard of care for legal representation of a client in or out of court. A product gaining wider acceptance by practitioners in Indian tribal courts, Courts of Indian Offenses, Code of Federal Regulation (“CFR”) Courts, and other Indian Country legal tribunals.

Life Insurance

Marine Insurance- includes:

- A. Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to vessels, craft, aircraft, cars, automobiles and vehicles of every kind, as well as all goods, freight, cargoes, merchandise, effects, disbursements, profits, moneys, bullion, precious stones, securities, choses in action, evidence of debt, valuable papers, bottamry and respondentia interests, and all other kinds of property and interests therein, in respect to, appertaining to, or in connection with any and all risks or perils of navigation, transit or transportation, including war risks, on or under any seas or other waters, on land or in the air, or while being assembled, packed, crated, baled, compressed or similarly prepared for shipment, or while awaiting the same or during any delays, storage, transshipment or reshipment incident thereto, including marine builders’ risks and all personal property floater risks;
- B. Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to person or to property in connection with or appertaining to a marine, inland marine, transit or transportation insurance, including liability for loss of or damage to either, arising out of or in connection with the construction, repair, operation, maintenance or use of the subject matter of such insurance (but not including life insurance or surety bonds, nor insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person arising out of the ownership maintenance or use of automobiles);
- C. Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to precious stones, jewelry, gold, silver and other precious metals, whether used in business or

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trade or otherwise, and whether the same be in course of transportation or otherwise;

D.

Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to bridges, tunnels and other instrumentalities of transportation and communication (excluding buildings, their furniture and furnishings, fixed contents and supplies held in storage) unless fire, tornado, sprinkler leakage, hail, explosion, earthquake, riot or civil commotion or any or all of them are the only hazards to be covered.

E. Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to piers, wharves, docks and slips, excluding the risks of fire, tornado, sprinkler leakage, hail explosion, earthquake, riot and civil commotion, and each of them;

F. Insurance against any and all kinds of loss or damage to other aids to navigation and transportation, including dry docks and marine railways, dams and appurtenant facilities for the control of waterways; and

G. Marine protection and indemnity insurance which is insurance against, or against legal liability of the insured for loss, damage or expense arising out of, or incident to, the ownership, operation, chartering, maintenance, use, repair or construction of any vessel, craft or instrumentality in use in ocean or inland waterways, including liability of the insured for personal injury; illness or death, or for loss of or damage to the property of another person.

Maritime Insurance – insurance protection involving shipping on the open seas.

Medical Malpractice Insurance- insurance against legal liability of the insured, and against loss, damage, or expense incidental to a claim of such liability, and including medical, hospital, surgical, and funeral benefits to injured persons, irrespective of legal liability of the insured, arising out of the death, injury, or disablement of any person, or arising out of damage to the economic interest of any person, as the result of negligence in rendering expert, fiduciary, or professional services.

Miscellaneous Insurance – insurance against any other kind of loss, damage or liability properly a subject of insurance, and not within any other kind of insurance as defined in this Article, if such insurance is not disapproved by the Commissioner as being contrary to law or public policy.

Morbidity Insurance

Person – an individual, company, insurer, association, organization, society, reciprocal or inter-insurance exchange, partnership, syndicate, business trust, trust guarantee, corporation, Lloyd’s association, Lloyd’s insurer, surety, reinsurer, and entity, and association, group or department of underwriters.

Personal Property Floater Insurance – insurance upon personal effects against loss or damage from any cause.

Property Insurance – insurance on real or personal property of every kind, and interest therein, against loss or damage from any or all hazard or cause, and against loss consequential upon such loss or damage, other than non-contractual legal liability for any such loss or damage. Property insurance shall also include miscellaneous insurance as defined by this ordinance.

Reinsurance - an arrangement whereby an insurer transfers all or part of a risk to another insurer to provide protection against the risk of the first insurance.

Surety Insurance –includes:

- A. Fidelity Insurance, which is insurance guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust.
- B. Insurance guaranteeing the performance of contracts, other than insurance policies, and guaranteeing and executing bonds, undertakings and contracts of suretyship. Includes construction bonds such as performance bonds and payment bonds. Includes supply bonds. Includes appeal, or supersedeas, bonds.
- C. Insurance indemnifying banks, brokers, financial or moneyed corporations or associations against loss resulting from any cause, of bills of exchange, notes, bonds securities, evidences of debt, deeds, mortgages, warehouse receipts, or other valuable papers, documents, money, precious metals and articles made therefrom, jewelry, watches, necklaces, bracelets, gems, precious and semiprecious stones, including any loss while the same are being transported in armored motor vehicles, or by messenger, but not including any other risks of transportation or navigation; also insurance against loss or damage to

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such an insured's premises or to his furnishings, fixtures, equipment, safes and vaults therein, caused by burglary, robbery, theft, vandalism or malicious mischief, or any attempt thereat.

Title Insurance –insurance of owners of property or others having an interest therein, or liens or encumbrances thereon, against loss by encumbrance, or defective titles, invalidity, or adverse claim to title.

Transacting Insurance –with respect to insurance includes any of the following:

1. Solicitation and inducement of insurance.
2. Preliminary negotiations of insurance.
3. Effectuation of a contract of insurance
4. Transaction of matters subsequent to effectuation of the contract and arising out of it.

Umbrella Insurance –a policy of insurance that provides different or additional coverages, and/or limits on top of other policies.

Vehicle Insurance- insurance against loss of or damage to any land vehicle or aircraft or any draft or riding animal or to property while contained therein or therefrom, from any hazard or cause, and against any loss, liability or expense resulting from or incident to ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal; together with insurance against accidental death or accidental injury to individuals, including the named insured, while in entering, alighting from, adjusting, repairing, cranking, or caused by being struck by a vehicle, aircraft or draft or riding animal.

Workers' Compensation Insurance – is insurance of the obligations accepted by, imposed upon, or assumed by employers for death, disablement, or injury of employees.

THE SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE
PURPOSE TRUST AUTHORIZATION AND REGULATION ACT

TITLE 34



TREATIES OF 1835 AND 1866

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**THE SOUTHERN CHEROKEE TRIBE
PURPOSE TRUST AUTHORIZATION AND REGULATION ACT-TITLE 34**

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, The Southern Cherokee Tribe was recognized by the United States in the Treaties of 1835 and 1866, and that treaty has never been abrogated.

WHEREAS, Indian tribes have a status higher than that of states within the United States of America (*Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council*, 272 F.2d 131, 134 (10th Cir. 1959)).

WHEREAS, The Southern Cherokee Tribe meets the international law requirements of statehood in contemplation of The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States 1933; and

THEREFORE, The Southern Cherokee Tribe, through Tribal Council Meeting and attached Resolution, enables this Purpose Trust and Authorization and Regulation Act as the law of the tribe.

SECTION 1. CITATION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 **Citation.** This Act shall be known as Title [34], The Southern Cherokee Tribe Purpose Trust Authorization and Regulation Act.

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

(2.a) “Authorized Applicant” means a person or entity designated in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust who (i) has standing to enforce the provisions of the Purpose Trust or duties of the Trustee, (ii) may seek the re-domiciliation or transfer of the trusteeship or Purpose Trust itself to another jurisdiction; and (iii) has the authority to designate the transfer to a recipient or recipients of any remaining Trust Property upon the conclusion or termination of a Charitable Trust or Non-Charitable Purpose Trust.

(2.b) “Beneficiary” or “Beneficiaries” means a person or persons that:

(i) are named or identified in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust as a beneficiary thereof, and

(ii) may be a class of people or entities or a combination thereof; and

(iii) has a present or future beneficial interest in a Purpose Trust, or in the purposes or trust assets of the Purpose Trust, whether vested or contingent; and

(iv) is alive or in existence or not yet alive or in existence at the date of the commencement of the Purpose Trust; and

(v) may include any person or entity who is not named in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust but enjoys any benefit from the Purpose Trust whatsoever, whether economic or not, including the Tribe itself as an economic beneficiary in consideration of any remuneration the Tribe, as Trustee or otherwise, may receive at any point in time pursuant to the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust.

(2.c) “Charitable Trust” means a Purpose Trust, or portion thereof, created for a charitable purpose as described in Section 4.

(2.d) “Council” or “Elected Council” means the Elected Council, or Tribal Council, of the Tribe.

(2.e) “Declarant” means a person who creates a Purpose Trust by the simple declaration of trust, whether in writing or verbally. The definition of Declarant does not include a Settlor.

(2.f) “Deed of Trust” means a valid recording, written or testimonial, of the intent to form a Purpose Trust with provisions and terms as recorded and declared that may include instruments or securities relating to debt or equity or security interests with regard to Trust Property; provided, that all Deeds of Trust relating to real property must be in writing.

(2.g) “Non-Charitable Purpose Trust” means a Purpose Trust created for a non-charitable purpose as described in Section 5.

(2.h) “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, public body, or any other legal or commercial entity including companies limited by guarantee.

(2.i) “Property” means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, or any interest therein.

(2.j) “Purpose Trust” means a declaration of trust, written or oral, or settled trust by legal instrument established pursuant to this Act that owns Property or exists to effectuate one or more valid purposes regardless of any Property interests of the Purpose Trust or Trustee, as described in Section 3.

(2.k) “Settlor” means a person who creates a Purpose Trust by the act of contributing Property to a trust for the purpose of creating a trust. The definition of Settlor does not include a Declarant and does not necessarily include a person or persons who contribute Property after the trust is created or settled.

(2.l) “Terms of a Purpose Trust” means the manifestation of the Settlor or Declarant’s intent regarding provisions as expressed in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust, if any, or as may be established by other evidence that would be admissible in a judicial proceeding including recorded oral declarations.

(2.m) “Tribal Council” means the Tribal General Council of The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe.

(2.n) “Tribal Court” or “Court” means:

(2.n.i) The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe Supreme Court; or

(2.n.ii) any tribal court of another tribe, including the Tohono O’odham Nation Tribal Court in Sells, Arizona, that cooperates with the Tribe for adjudication of disputes of members of any tribe, or those who enter into consensual and contractual relations with any tribe; or

(2.n.iii) any inter-tribal court organization the Tribe shall designate to provide tribal court services on a contract basis, including the Insurance Court of Indian Country; or

(2.n.iv) The International Tribunal of the Affiliation of Indigenous Nations.

(2.o) “Tribal Jurisdiction” or “Jurisdiction” means all lands under the jurisdiction of the Tribe pursuant to the Tribal Constitution, including all lands within the boundaries of the Tribe’s Reservation or Ancestral Territory, individual Tribal member allotments, whether located on or off the Reservation, and all lands, including Indian fee lands, owned or leased or held in trust by the Tribe, wherever located or restricted fee subject to the United States of American for the benefit, including economic benefit of the Tribe or Tribal members; and/or means all authority over enrolled members of the Tribe, and all non-members of the Tribe who enter into consensual and contractual relations with the Tribe.

(2.p) “Tribe” or “Tribal” means The Southern Cherokee Tribe.

(2.q) “Trust Actor” means any person acting on behalf of a Purpose Trust, with authority granted by the Trustee, Authorized Applicant or Tribal Council to do so.

(2.r) “Trust Instrument” means an instrument executed by a settlor or instrument created by a declarant or recorded oral recitation that contains terms, provisions, purposes or limitations of the Purpose Trust, including any amendments to the instrument.

(2.s) “Trust Property” means the assets owned by a Purpose Trust for the purposes set out in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust.

(2.t) “Trustee” means (i) the ultimate beneficial owner of the Purpose Trust or vested owner of the Purpose Trust assets during the term of the Purpose Trust, and (ii) a fiduciary and the person responsible for the realization of the purposes of the Purpose Trust, and includes the original Trustee and any additional Trustee, successor Trustee, or co-Trustee of a Purpose Trust.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1 **Authorization of Trusts.** Charitable Trusts and Non-Charitable Purpose Trusts are hereby authorized under the laws of the Tribe.

2.2 **Purposes for which a Purpose Trust may be created.** A Purpose Trust may be created for any purpose, charitable or non-charitable, under the terms of a Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust.

2.3 **Purpose Trust need not be for exclusive benefit of Beneficiaries.** The Terms of a Purpose Trust need not be for the exclusive benefit of Beneficiaries, whether or not the Beneficiaries are ascertainable.

2.4 **Applicable Law.** Any Purpose Trust created under this Act is governed by Tribal law wheresoever the Trustee or Trust Property may be located. Any Purpose Trust created under this Act shall also abide by all applicable United States federal laws. If a state, within the United States, is deemed to have applicable law by a court of competent jurisdiction, then the Trust is also required to abide by such applicable state law.

2.5 **Tribal regulatory and adjudicatory jurisdiction.** Any person or entity (i.e., Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Authorized Applicant or other Trust Actor) involved in the creation of a Purpose Trust or the carrying out of the purposes thereof must expressly consent to the regulatory and adjudicatory jurisdiction of the Tribe and the Tribal Court.

2.6 **Judicial Orders.** Any Purpose Trust created under this Act, as well as its Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Authorized Applicant, Beneficiaries, and other Trust Actors, is required to abide by any judicial order from the Tribal Court and any other court of competent jurisdiction.

2.7 **Choice of law.** To the extent necessary, the Tribal Court may utilize the laws of other tribes, United States federal Indian law and other federal law, and the trust and probate

laws of any state as guidance; *provided*, that, the laws of the Tribe are primary authority and the laws another tribe or of any state of the United States are not binding upon the Tribal Court.

2.8 **Construction.** Nothing in this Act shall be construed as consenting to the regulatory or adjudicatory jurisdiction of any government other than the Tribe, including, but not limited to, the laws of another tribe or any state.

2.9 **Delegation of Authority.** The Trustee, Authorized Applicant or Tribal Council shall be entitled to delegate all or a portion of the Trustee's duties under a Purpose Trust to one or more Trust Actors.

2.10 **Sovereign immunity of the Tribe not waived.** By the adoption of this Act, the Tribe does not, nor does any Tribal entity, waive its sovereign immunity or consent to suit in any court – federal, Tribal, state, or international court or tribunal. Neither the adoption of this Act, nor the creation of any Trust hereunder, nor the delegation of any duties by the Trustee, Authorized Applicant or Tribal Council shall be construed to be a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Tribe or any Tribal entity or a consent to suit against the Tribe or any Tribal entity in any such court. Absent the Tribe's express consent otherwise, or an express act of Congress, the Tribe, at all times, maintains its sovereign immunity from subpoena enforcement attempting to compel production of Tribal documents.

2.11 **Liability.** The Tribe is not liable for the civil or criminal actions of a Purpose Trust created pursuant to this Act, including, without limitation, the actions of the Trustee, Authorized Applicant or any Trust Actor of such a Purpose Trust. Trust Property is not subject to the personal obligations of the Trustee, even if the Trustee becomes insolvent or bankrupt.

2.12 **Privacy.** The Tribe shall not disclose the terms of, or any other information concerning, any Purpose Trust, including the purposes therefor or created pursuant to this Act unless necessary to the implementation of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust purposes or unless required by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

2.13 **Conflicts.** To the extent the terms of a Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust conflicts with the provisions of this Act, the provisions of this Act shall control.

2.14 **Reservation of right.** The Tribe reserves the right to amend or repeal the provisions of this Act. A Purpose Trust created and governed by this Act is subject to this reserved right.

2.15 **Enforcement of purpose of the Purpose Trust by Authorized Applicant.** The purposes of a Purpose Trust may be enforced by the Authorized Applicant designated in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust and if no Authorized Applicant is acting pursuant to the terms thereof the Tribal Court may appoint one or more Authorized Applicants and successor Authorized Applicants. No Purpose Trust may fail for want of an Authorized Applicant. An Authorized Applicant may petition for, consent to, waive, or object to any matter regarding a Purpose Trust with regard to the purpose of the trust which the Authorized Applicant represents

or concerning the administration of the Purpose Trust. Authorized Applicants are fiduciaries and, except as otherwise provided in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust, are entitled to reasonable compensation as determined by the Trustee. An Authorized Applicant may resign or be removed by the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust.

2.16 Exhaustion of Tribal Court Remedies. The Tribe reserves the right to insist upon exhaustion of remedies to resolve disputes or controversies in the Tribal Court, including Tribal Court of Appeals, before resorting to resolution of disputes or controversies in any other forum.

2.17 Discretion of Trustee of Purpose Trust. Except as otherwise provided in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust, a Trustee of a Purpose Trust is vested with full discretion in (a) interpreting the purposes of the Purpose Trust consistent with the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust; and (ii) applying, distributing, or expending principal and income to further the purposes of thereof.

2.18 No rule against perpetuities. Neither the common law rule against perpetuities, nor any rule restricting the accumulation of income, or any common law rule limiting the duration of a Purpose Trust is in force under Tribal law, nor shall any such rules of the United States federal government, or any other tribal or any state or jurisdiction whatsoever shall apply to Purpose Trusts created hereunder.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE TRUSTS

3.1 Separate Legal Existence. A Purpose Trust is a separate legal person that, is considered a legal member of the Tribe, that embodies a relationship created at the direction or declaration of a person (legal or natural), in which:

(1.a) one or more persons, as Trustee, hold Property subject to certain duties to use and protect the Trust Property for a particular purpose, which may include the benefit of others; or acts on behalf of the Purpose Trust or in pursuit of the stated purposes or objects of the Purpose Trust; whether for charitable or non-charitable purposes; and

(1.b) operates in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the Beneficiaries, if any, or for the purposes that the Purpose Trust was created; and

(1.c) in all respects, includes the incidental economic and societal benefit to the Tribe, its members, agents, independent contractors or intended beneficiaries of the Tribe resulting from any fees, costs, expenses or other dispensation paid to the Trustee or Tribe during the creation, term or upon the termination of any such Purpose Trust.

3.2 Purpose Trust enforceable although not funded or without res, corpus, or assets. A Purpose Trust is valid and enforceable even though it may not be funded at a given time, or from time to time, or does not initially have any res or corpus or otherwise contain any asset of any nature. A Purpose Trust is valid and enforceable even though its res is neither

ascertainable nor identifiable at the time of the Purpose Trust's creation. No Trustee, Authorized Applicant, or Trust Actor has any duty prior to the time a Purpose Trust has a res, corpus, or any asset.

3.3 Interest of beneficiary or others not reachable by creditors.

(3.a) No creditor may reach an interest of a Beneficiary or of any other person on the grounds that the Beneficiary or other person holds, either alone or in conjunction with another person, either or both of the following:

(3.a.i) An unconditional or conditional power to remove a Trustee; or

(3.a.ii) An unconditional or conditional power to replace a Trustee.

(3.b) The powers to remove or replace a Trustee are personal to the power holder.

(3.c) No court may order, direct, or otherwise compel a power holder to directly or indirectly exercise the power to remove or replace a Trustee for the purpose of directly or indirectly satisfying, either in whole or in part, any claim or judgment against the power holder or a Beneficiary.

(3.d) The powers to remove or replace a Trustee, whether exercisable alone or in conjunction with another person, are not a property interest.

(3.e) No creditor may reach an interest of a Beneficiary on the grounds that the Beneficiary is also a Trustee or a co-Trustee and no court may foreclose against such an interest. No court may order, direct, or otherwise compel a distribution because the Beneficiary is then serving as a Trustee or co-Trustee.

3.4 Hybrid Purpose Trusts.

(4.a) A hybrid Purpose Trust which meets the definition of a Purpose Trust in Sections 4(b)(ii) or 5, inclusive, and also includes one or more Beneficiaries is valid and may be performed.

(4.b) In a hybrid Purpose Trust when the interests of the Beneficiaries and purposes are concurrent, the Trustee shall maintain not less than two separate shares, one for the Beneficiaries; and a second for the purposes, and the Trustee may be liable to the Beneficiaries for the actual damages caused thereby, if any, for failing to do so.

(4.c) A hybrid Purpose Trust may contain a spendthrift provision.

3.5 Factors which are not dominion and control over a Purpose Trust. In the event that a party challenges a Settlor or a Beneficiary's influence over a Purpose Trust, none of

the following factors, alone or in combination, may be considered dominion and control over a Purpose Trust:

(5.a) The Settlor or a Beneficiary serving as a Trustee or a co-Trustee as described in Section 3.3;

(5.b) The Settlor or a Beneficiary holds an unrestricted power to remove or replace a Trustee;

(5.c) The Settlor or a Beneficiary is a general partner of a partnership, a manager of a limited liability company, an officer of a corporation, or any other managerial function of any other type of entity, and part or all of the Trust Property consists of an interest in the entity;

(5.d) A person related by blood or adoption to the Settlor or a Beneficiary is appointed as Trustee;

(5.e) The Settlor's or a Beneficiary's agent, accountant, attorney, financial advisor, or friend is appointed as Trustee;

(5.f) A business associate is appointed as a Trustee;

(5.g) A Beneficiary holds any power of appointment over any or all of the Trust Property;

(5.h) The Settlor holds a power to substitute Property of equivalent value;

(5.i) The Trustee may loan Trust Property to the Settlor for less than a full and adequate rate of interest or without adequate security;

(5.j) The distribution language provides any discretion;

(5.k) The Purpose Trust has only one Beneficiary eligible for current distributions; or

(5.l) The Beneficiary serving as a trust advisor for investments held by the Purpose Trust.

3.6 Factors which are insufficient evidence that Settlor controls or is alter ego of Trustee. Absent clear and convincing evidence, no Settlor of a Purpose Trust may be deemed to

be the alter ego of a Trustee. The following factors by themselves or in combination are not sufficient evidence for a court to conclude that the Settlor controls a Trustee or is the alter ego of a Trustee:

- (6.a) Any combination of the factors listed in Section 3.5;
- (6.b) Isolated occurrences where the Settlor has signed checks, made disbursements, or executed other documents related to the Purpose Trust as a Trustee, when in fact the Settlor was not a Trustee;
- (6.c) Making any requests for distributions on behalf of Beneficiaries; or
- (6.d) Making any requests to the Trustee to hold, purchase, or sell any Trust Property.

3.7 Trust declaration that Beneficiary's interest subject to spendthrift trust-- Payment of Beneficiary expenses. A declaration in a Purpose Trust that the interest of a Beneficiary shall be held subject to a spendthrift trust is sufficient to restrain voluntary or involuntary alienation of a beneficial interest by a Beneficiary to the maximum extent provided by law. Regardless of whether a Beneficiary has any outstanding creditor, a Trustee of a spendthrift trust may directly pay any expense on behalf of such Beneficiary and may exhaust the income and principal of the Purpose Trust for the benefit of such Beneficiary. No Trustee is liable to any creditor for paying the expenses of a Beneficiary of a spendthrift trust.

3.8 Application of spendthrift provision. A spendthrift provision applies to both distribution interests and remainder interests. A spendthrift provision is a material provision of a Purpose Trust.

3.9 Action for fraudulent transfer of Settlor's assets. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no action of any kind, including an action to enforce a judgment entered by a court or other body having adjudicative authority, may be brought at law or in equity for an attachment or other provisional remedy against Property that is the subject of a Purpose Trust or for avoidance of a transfer to a Purpose Trust unless the Settlor's transfer of Property was made with the intent to defraud that specific creditor.

SECTION 4. CHARITABLE TRUSTS

4.1 A Charitable Trust is a Purpose Trust that:

- (1.a) is created or set up for one or more charitable purposes;
- (1.b) and contains one of the following attributes:

- (1.b.i) it expressly designates one or more charitable organizations, or one or more classes of charitable organizations, to receive distributions as Beneficiaries of the Charitable Trust unless the combined interests of all

charitable Beneficiaries are negligible or all charitable Beneficiaries are remote interest Beneficiaries; or

(1.b.ii) is created without a definite or definitely ascertainable Beneficiary for the purpose of relieving poverty, advancing education, promoting health, promoting governmental purposes, or promoting any other purpose beneficial to the community, but that does not contain contingencies that make the charitable interest negligible. A Charitable Trust without a Beneficiary, pursuant to this subsection, shall be referred to as a Charitable Purpose Trust.

4.2 If the terms of a Charitable Trust do not indicate a particular charitable purpose or Beneficiary, the Tribal Court may select one or more charitable purposes or Beneficiaries. The selection must be consistent with the Settlor's intention to the extent that intent can be ascertained.

4.3 The Settlor of a Charitable Trust, the Tribe's Trust Council, or other persons authorized by law or the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust, may maintain a proceeding in the Tribal Court to enforce the Charitable Trust.

4.4 The Tribal Court may modify or terminate a Charitable Trust if said trust no longer serves its intended purpose or ceases to hold any assets or resources to support its charitable beneficiaries.

SECTION 5. NON-CHARITABLE PURPOSE TRUSTS

5.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Tribal Act to the contrary, a Purpose Trust may be created for a non-charitable purpose without a definite or definitely ascertainable Beneficiary or for a non-charitable but otherwise legal and valid purpose, including, but not limited to, legal and valid non-charitable business purposes, to be selected by the Settlor or Declarant in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust. For the purposes of this Section 5, the phrase "legal and valid purpose" shall mean any purpose that does not promote or facilitate the violation of Tribal law, United States federal law, or any other law deemed applicable by a court of competent jurisdiction.

5.2 A Non-Charitable Purpose Trust does not require a Beneficiary.

5.3 The Trust Property of a Non-Charitable Purpose Trust may only be applied to its intended use as set forth in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust. When such purpose is fulfilled or ceases to exist, as evidenced by a declaration of the Authorized Applicant, then all of the remaining Trust Property shall be distributed as directed in the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust. In the event that the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust is silent as to the distribution of such Trust Property upon the fulfillment or cessation of the trust purpose, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining Trust Property to the Settlor or Declarant, if either such person is then living or in existence; and if not then living or in existence, to the Trustee or its designee.

5.4 The administration of a Non-Charitable Purpose Trust created pursuant to this section may provide, direct, indirect, incidental, or discretionary benefits, compensation, remuneration or other resources to persons in support of the non-charitable purpose, including, without limitation, the Trustee and its independent contractors; provided, that the Non-Charitable Purpose Trust is administered to achieve the non-charitable business purpose thereof.

5.5 **Annual Non-Charitable Purpose Trust Fee.** In addition to the registration fee required by Section 7.5 of this Act, a Non-Charitable Purpose Trust must pay an annual fee to the Tribe as set forth in a published scale of fees set by the Tribal Council or its designee. The Tribal Council may, in its discretion, adjust or modify the annual fee at any time; *provided*, that any adjustment in the annual fee shall not be applicable until the following annual fee becomes due.

5.6 If the annual Non-Charitable Purpose Trust fee is not paid within nine (9) months of its due date, the Non-Charitable Purpose Trust shall automatically terminate by operation of Tribal law, and its Trustee shall distribute the Trust Property of the Non-Charitable Purpose Trust in accordance with the terms thereof. If the Trustee does not take appropriate action to distribute the Trust Property of the Non-Charitable Purpose Trust, the Tribe's Attorney General or the Authorized Applicant may file an action in the Tribal Court to compel the distribution thereof.

5.7 So long as the annual Non-Charitable Purpose Trust fee is paid pursuant to Sections 5.5 and 5.6, the Non-Charitable Purpose Trust shall exist and be enforceable in perpetuity or until it is terminated by the express terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust or by order of the Tribal Court.

SECTION 6. TRANSFER OF PURPOSE TRUSTS

6.1 A Purpose Trust, whether charitable or non-charitable, may be transferred to another Trustee and/or to another jurisdiction upon the written application by any one of the following:

(1.a) The Trustee, if such Trustee is retiring, resigning or otherwise ceasing to perform its duties as Trustee thereunder;

(1.b) The Settlor or Declarant in accordance with the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust;

(1.c) The Authorized Applicant; or

(1.d) The Tribal Council upon the order of the Tribal Court; or

(1.e) as otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust upon application to the Tribal Council.

SECTION 7. CREATION OF PURPOSE TRUSTS

7.1 **Creation.** A Purpose Trust may be created only to the extent the purposes of the Purpose Trust are lawful as set forth in Sections 2.2 and 5.1, and are not contrary to public policy of the United States of America or any tribe or state where the Purpose Trust is operational.

7.2 **Requirements.** A Purpose Trust shall be created and valid only if all of the following requirements are met:

(2.a) The Settlor or Declarant has the legal capacity to create a Purpose Trust;

(2.b) The Settlor or Declarant indicates an intention to create the Purpose Trust;

(2.c) The Trustee has duties to perform its obligations under the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust;

(2.d) The Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust is filed with the Tribal Council;

(2.e) The Trust Registration Fee is paid pursuant to Section 7.5; and

(2.f) The Tribal Council approves the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust pursuant to Section 7.3.

7.3 **Review and Approval of Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust.** The Tribal Council or designee thereof of the Tribe shall review each proposed Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust filed for registration. If a Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust conforms to this Act, the Tribal Council shall approve the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust and affix a stamp or other mark denoting the Purpose Trust as approved and the date upon which approval occurred.

7.4 **Required Provisions.** Each Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust shall include the following provisions:

(4.a) Providing that, where applicable, the Purpose Trust, Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Beneficiaries and Authorized Applicant, and all other Trust Actors expressly consent to the regulatory and adjudicatory jurisdiction of the Tribe and the Tribal Court.

(4.b) Providing that the Purpose Trust, Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Beneficiaries and Authorized Applicant, and all other Trust Actors shall comply with this Act, all other Tribal law, United States federal law, and any state law deemed to be applicable by the Tribal Court.

(4.c) Providing that the Purpose Trust, Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Authorized Applicant and all other Trust Actors indemnify and hold harmless the Tribe from and against any causes of actions, liabilities, damages and expenses, including reasonable

attorneys' fee, incurred by the Tribe with respect to any willful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of the Settlor, Declarant, Trustee, Authorized Applicants or any Trust Actor.

7.5 Purpose Trust Registration Fee. Unless a waiver is obtained by the Tribal Council, a Settlor or Declarant shall pay the following fee upon the registration of a new or modified Purpose Trust:

- (5.a) Charitable Purpose Trust – \$250.00.
- (5.b) Non-Charitable Purpose Trust (with Beneficiaries) - \$1,000.00.
- (5.c) A hybrid Non-Charitable Purpose Trust - \$750.00.
- (5.d) Non-Charitable Purpose Trust (without Beneficiaries) - \$1,000.00.

The Purpose Trust Registration Fee shall be non-refundable, even if a Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust is not approved by the Tribal Council as set forth in Section 7.3.

SECTION 8. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION OF PURPOSE TRUSTS

8.1 Modification of Purpose Trusts.

(1.a) Unless otherwise provided by applicable Tribal law, a Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust may be modified by the Settlor; *provided*, that any modification of such Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust must comply with this Act.

(1.b) A modified Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust must promptly be filed with the Tribal Council along with a Purpose Trust Modification Fee of \$100.00; *provided*, however, that if such modification completely changes all of the Beneficiaries, if any, or all of the stated purposes of the Purpose Trust, then a new Purpose Trust Registration Fee must be paid at the time of filing.

(1.c) In addition to modification by the Settlor under Section 8.1, a Trustee, Beneficiary, or Authorized Applicant of the Tribe may commence proceedings in the Tribal Court to modify a Purpose Trust.

8.2 Termination of Trusts. Unless otherwise provided by applicable Tribal law, a Purpose Trust terminates:

- (2.a) To the extent the Purpose Trust is revoked as evidenced by a declaration of the Authorized Applicant or expires pursuant to the terms thereof;
- (2.b) If no purpose of the Purpose Trust remains to be achieved, as evidenced by a declaration of the Authorized Applicant; or

- (2.c) To the extent one or more of the purposes of the Purpose Trust have become (i) unlawful pursuant to legislation of the United States Congress or any tribe or state where the Purpose Trust is operational, or (ii) contrary to public policy of the United States of America or any tribe or state where the Purpose Trust is operational.

8.3 Distribution of Purpose Trust Assets. Upon termination of a Purpose Trust, the Trustee shall distribute the Trust Property according to the terms of the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust. If the Trust Instrument or Deed of Trust does not account for the complete distribution of the Trust Property, the remaining Trust Property shall be distributed to the to the Settlor or Declarant, if either such person is then living or in existence; and if not then living or in existence, to the Trustee or its designee. If there are no living or existing successors in interest when the distribution is made, the Trust Property shall escheat to the Tribe.

SECTION 9. REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT AGAINST PURPOSE TRUSTS

9.1 Authority of Attorney General. The Attorney General of the Tribe shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this Act against a Purpose Trust created pursuant to this Act and may file proceedings in the Tribal Court for enforcement against a Purpose Trust, a Trustee, a Settlor, a Declarant, a Beneficiary, an Authorized Applicant, and any other Trust Actor for that purpose.

9.2 Violation of Applicable Laws. Any violation of applicable Tribal law, United States federal law, or state law deemed applicable by the Tribal Court by the Settlor, Trustee, Authorized Applicant or any Trust Actor may result in any combination of the following:

- (2.a) Termination of the Purpose Trust;
- (2.b) Civil penalties assessed on the Purpose Trust, Trustee, Settlor, or other Trust Actor; and/or
- (2.c) Any other penalty the Tribal Court deems just and proper.

**AS ENACTED, ENABLED, ADOPTED AND CERTIFIED BY THE
SOUTHERN CHEROKEE TRIBE TRIBAL COUNCIL
August 7, 2023**

SEE ATTACHED TRIBAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION

THE SOUTHERN CHEROKEE TRIBE



Indigenous Medicine Board Guidelines

Cohen's Laws: It is necessary to post these laws at the start to ward off any unwarranted fears or declarations about our tribe's rights to practice Indigenous Medicines:

1- Caring for our tribal People is a Sovereign Right. The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe is a Sovereign Nation with the power to make our own laws and to be governed by those laws without any interference from any state (*Williams v. Lee*, 358 U.S. 217, 221-222 (1959)).

2- Tribes are “Treated as a tribe or a Recognized Tribe if Congress or the Executive has created a reservation for the group by treaty, agreement, statute, executive order or valid administration act...” SS 3.02[6][a].

Our tribe has many treaties, one of which was for our tribe specifically, and outlining a reservation for us, the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe/Southern Cherokee/ Ridge Party, in the Canadian District, Webbers Falls, Oklahoma. Our tribe owns Indian fee land in this treaty-designated area.

Tribal Cultural Indigenous Medicine Board includes such medicines as herbs, plus prayers, prayer-songs, Story Medicine, Medicine Wheel Practices, Medicine Cabin Practices, Symbolisms and Dreams and Visions. These are also known as Earth and Sky Medicines.

Policy: Ethical attendance of the practitioner coupled with compassion and joyful intentions are the main guidelines in attending someone with Indigenous Medicines. This is in accordance with the principle of the affects of up to 7 Generations Law: “Everything anyone says, does or thinks affects up to 7 generations. So it is each person's responsibility to encourage joy for this reason.”

Board: Earth Medicines and/or Sky Medicine Commissioners are responsible for overseeing practitioners of each tribe as to ethical behavior, along with demonstrations of knowledgeable practices. These are to be then certified as per tribal traditions to be Indigenous Medicine Practitioners. Laws are set within the tribe to protect the patient as well as the practitioner by the Legislators. Violators could see their licenses revoked. Indigenous Medicine is meant to heal the Spiritual side of the person while also helping the person to heal their self physically through herbs and/or through Medical Directives from the Western Medicine World (to be prescribed by others with appropriate licenses from a sovereign other than ourselves).

Borders: Practitioners practicing within the borders of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Sovereignty, [*i.e.* Treaty Territories *etc.*] are licensed as such with Indigenous Medicine, in the similar way that Western Medicine Practitioners are licensed by states within the borders of the Sovereignty of the United States. The US and the states are not responsible for how Western Medicine Practitioners [*i.e.* Medical Doctors] perform and are not liable for suit because they are Sovereign Governments. So it is for the Indigenous Medicine Practitioners within our borders. The Southern Cherokee are not responsible for the performance of the tribes and their practitioners, practicing within our borders.

These license renewal and periodic qualifying for these licenses must accompany examinations by the tribes' own Indigenous Medicine Commissioners, with each tribe and their practitioners bearing the responsibility for their ethical behavior.

Licensing under our Sovereignty, and the pricing thereof, for Indigenous Medicine Practitioners practicing within the borders of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe, are set by the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal General Council.

Gathering & Selling Indigenous Medicine Tools: As stated in “Caring for our tribal people is a Sovereign Right,” we the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe, have the right to care for our people no matter what treaty territory [*i.e.* State that is covered by our treaties] are in. In doing so, we reserve the right to gather our medicines and medicine tools and to sell to our people in any of our treaty territories, *etc.*

Also, we reserve the right to gather our medicines and medicine tools to sell to other tribes within our reservation treaty territory as per our 1866 Treaty rights.

Finally, Indigenous Medicines are entwined so thoroughly with Religious Rights that separation is impossible. See statute 14.03[2][b], “..the special nature of tribal religions, the inseparability of religious and cultural activities, and the distinctive history and relationship between Indian nations and the federal government all contribute to the unusual legal issues. Also see statute 14.03[2][c][i]: “Indians still have a hard time

fitting their religious claims into free exercise terms. One reason for these difficulties is that it is at times impossible to distinguish between Indian religious activities and Indian cultural activities. For instance, some issues such as hunting and fishing rights, (*and gathering*), the protection of human remains, or the repatriation of “sacred” objects, can be viewed either in terms of treaty, cultural, religious, or political rights, or more likely as involving all four issues together.”

Gathering Indigenous Medicines or tools and objects to create Indigenous Medicines, herbs or for spiritual medicines and trading or selling these to our people or to other tribal people is a Sovereign Right and is of our Treaty Rights.

Know this, Tribes may engage in commercial harvest of reserved resources. [see statute 18.04[2][d]]. But our tribe has always reserved, and continues to reserve, rights of engaging in commercial harvest, gathering strictly to Indigenous Medicines and tools to create our physical and spiritual tools to sell to our own people and to other tribes within our treaty territories.

[To be attached with the Indigenous Medicine Resolution]

SOUTHERN CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE

August 7, 2023



RESOLUTION 2023-1

Endorsing the Indigenous Medical Board and Offering Licenses to Indigenous Medical Providers

Be it Resolved by the Committee and Council convened:

WHEREAS, the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe (“SCIT”) is an historical Indian Nation, Federally Recognized by several Indian Treaties with the United States as follows:

1. Louisiana Purchase/Nogales Treaty *aka* Treaty of Nogales: originally signed by six tribes including Chicacha, Creek, Falapuche, Alibamones, Cherokee and Chacta. This Treaty of Nogales was later signed over to France, and then Spain and then France again and finally to the United States, and became known as the Louisiana Purchase; all countries subsequently agreeing to care for these Indians from the Nogales Treaty.
2. Cherokee Treaty of 1817: concluded between the Lower Town Cherokees and the United States so that those of the Lower Town Cherokees that wished to remove across the Mississippi River, on some vacant lands of the United States, may do so.
3. Cherokee Treaty of 1835: concluded between the Ridge/Watie Party (later referred to as “the so-called Southern Cherokee Party”).

4. Cherokee Treaty of 1846: concluded between the Ridge/Watie-Treaty Party (later called Southern Cherokee; the Western or Old Settlers Cherokee and the Ross-, later called Northern Cherokee).
5. Cherokee Treaty of 1866: concluded between the United States, the Ridge/Watie/Southern Cherokee and the Ross/Northern Cherokee.
6. Southern Cherokee Treaty of 1866, signed by President Andrew Johnson, Executive Recognition.
7. Cherokee Treaty of 1868: Supplement to the Cherokee Treaty of 1866.
8. Treaty of Peace: concluded between the United States on June 23, 1865 and Stand Watie, Chief of the Cherokee Nation (this Treaty of Peace depended upon the fulfillment of the Cherokee Treaty of 1866).

Take Notice: *The above Treaties have not been abrogated, rescinded, revoked, disavowed, diminished, or terminated.

* The Cherokee signed a Treaty outside the United States, which was Spain. This Treaty was signed over to France twice before the United States agreed to the Treaty of care for these six tribes.[History of the Louisiana Purchase; Nogales Treaty]

*The signing of a Treaty is Federal Recognition of a Tribe and its inherent sovereignty to enter a treaty. [*Timpanogas Tribe v. Conway*, 286 F. 3rd 1195, 1202 (10th Cir. 2002)]

WHEREAS, Being listed on the Federal Registered is not the only source of being Federally Recognized. [(§) 3.02[1]] Lack of placement on the CFR List, “can have no impact on vested Treaty Rights.” *Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians v. Norton*, 217 F. Supp. 2d 76, 79 (D.D.C. 2002). Quoting *United States v. Washington*, 520 F. 2d, 676, 692-93 (9th Cir. 1975).

WHEREAS, Treaties between Indians and the United States should be interpreted as the Indians understood them. (*Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 U.S. (6 Pet.) 515,551 (1832);

WHEREAS, The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe desires to advance both its governmental functions and its business functions;

WHEREAS, The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe is a Sovereign Nation with the power to make our own laws and to be governed by those laws without any interference from any state (*Williams v. Lee*, 358 U.S. 217, 221-222 (1959));

WHEREAS, The Federal Government of the United States forbids States to exercise jurisdiction where it would infringe on the rights of Indians to govern themselves. (*Williams v. Lee*);

WHEREAS, The United Nations has acknowledged the rights of indigenous peoples by embodied in the United Nations Declaration of Right of Indigenous Peoples (“UNDRIP”), to which the United States (2016) is a signatory member;

WHEREAS, In the event, of any ambiguity or conflict between the wording of any resolution, act, code, ordinance or statute, and the (SCIT) Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe Constitution, the wording of the SCIT Constitution takes precedent and controls;

WHEREAS, We, the SCIT acknowledge that the Federal Government of the United States regulates the affairs of Indian Tribes under the Indian Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, and as part of that regulation, limits or prohibits state interference or regulation of Indian Tribes and nations;

WHEREAS, Our adoption of any law is an exercise of tribal sovereignty that has a direct effect on the political integrity; economic security; health, safety, and welfare of our SCIT Nation;

WHEREAS, With respect to licensing of Indigenous Medical Practitioners, we the SCIT Nation acknowledge that the various states have no authority, regulatory powers, or jurisdiction over the conduct of the governmental or business activities of the SCIT Nation on an Indian community’s Indian fee titled lands, trust lands, Indian Reservation lands, or any other lands of the Indian community, whether within the United States, or its territories, or in foreign countries, or affecting the members of the Nation where such business does not involve activities occurring elsewhere in the states, and where such business is procured, negotiated and issued exclusively upon Indian land and/or involving only tribal citizens or members conducting tribal business with tribal members or tribal governments, wherever such tribal members and tribal

governments are located, so long as all such activities are limited to those seeking membership, or who are existing members, in an Indian tribe or Nation, or involving Indian lands or Indian Country;

WHEREAS, We the SCIT Nation, have not waived our Sovereign Immunity from suit for governmental or commercial activities conducted on or off tribally-owned land or other lands, wherever located, when such activities are an expression, or exercise of our SCIT Nation's Sovereignty and all Sovereignty and Sovereign Immunity is expressly reserved;

WHEREAS, we the SCIT Nation, do not challenge the authority of any other sovereign. We do not endeavor to work around Federal law. We endeavor to work within tribal law of our own SCIT Nation and the laws of other Indian Tribes and Nations;

WHEREAS, The SCIT Nation broadens the services of Goy6nimo Redfeather, *aka* Gregory S. Arnold ("Redfeather") under the Agency Appointment Contract signed at Hard Rock Casino Hotel and Resort, Catoosa, Oklahoma on the Cherokee Nation land on May 10, 2022, pursuant to Resolution 2022-8, to include his bringing to the SCIT Nation those who desire licenses to practice Indigenous Medicine. The same commission percentage applies. To the extent the interest of such licenses is procured by someone other than Redfeather, such as one of our Tribal Members or friends of the SCIT Nation, then no such commission will be due Redfeather;

WHEREAS, the custom and traditions of the SCIT Nation included "medicine men" who helped heal tribal members with prayers, sayings, touch, and providing the sick with herbs and spices believed to aid in the healing process. This, to us, is Indigenous medicine, also known as traditional medicine. This does not involve prescribing of controlled substances or the providing of any service that, in modern times, must be provided only by a licensed physician or other medical doctor subject to licensing by sovereigns other than tribal sovereigns.

WHEREAS, The Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe desires to advance its economic security and the welfare of its members, and to promote its own self-determination, by (1) endorsing the Indigenous Medical Board and (2) deriving revenues from providing licenses to Indigenous Medical Practitioners who limit their practice to traditional medicine and to practitioners of Indigenous medicine who practice only within Indian Country (but not to western medical doctors that

prescribe controlled substances to patients). Under no circumstances will the SCIT Nation provide licenses to medical doctors practicing western medicine (prescribers of prescription medicines) or to those seeking “dual licenses” as both practitioners of Indigenous or Traditional Medicine, and those who practice western medicine. Under no circumstances will the SCIT Nation represent to any practitioner of Indigenous Medicine that he or she is protected by tribal sovereign immunity or that he or she is somehow exempt from paying federal, state, or tribal taxes by virtue of having received a license from the SCIT Nation for the practice of Indigenous Medicine.

WHEREAS, the SCIT Nation respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other Indian Tribes and Nations and intends nothing from this Resolution that would infringe on the rights of other Indian Tribes and Nations. To the extent other Indian Tribes and Nations have laws, such as Transaction Privilege Tax Licenses or other Business License Requirements, it is the intent of the SCIT Nation that any practitioners of Indigenous Medicine should first obtain such licenses, permits, or other permission of other Indian Tribes and Nations before engaging in any business or commercial business with members of such other Indian Tribes or Nations, or non-members resident within the exterior boundaries of other Indian Tribes or Nations; and

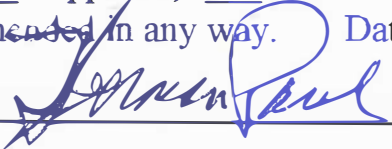
WHEREAS, any provider of Indigenous Medicine who receives a license from the SCIT Nation will be informed that the SCIT Nation reserves the right to cease providing such licenses, and to cancel any licenses already provided, with one year notice to such practitioner.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AUTHORIZED, that under the authority of the SCIT Nation, Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Constitution and the authority vested in the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Legislative General Council, the SCIT Nation hereby endorses the Indigenous Medical Board..

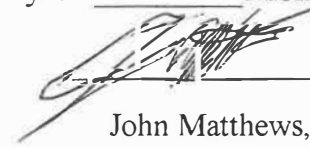
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Southern Cherokee Indian Tribal Legislation General Council Resolution **No. 2023-1** was approved at a meeting of the Southern Cherokee Indian Tribe Legislative General Council on August 7, 2023 at which a

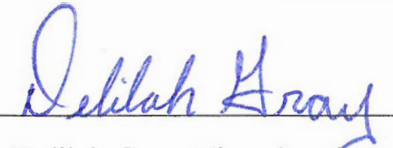
quorum was present, and that this Resolution was adopted by a vote of ___ For; ___ Opposed; ___ Abstentions. This Resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way. Dated _____ day of _____ Month, _____ Year.



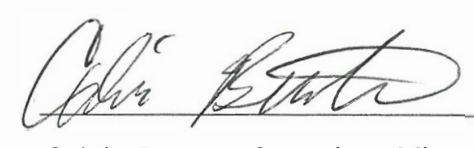
Herman Paul, Council Speaker



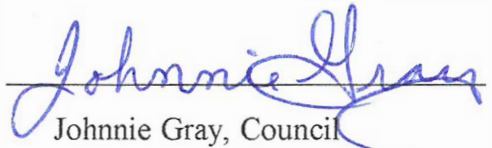
John Matthews, Committee Speaker



Delilah Gray, Vice- Speaker



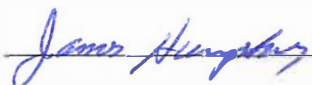
Calvin Bunton, Committee Vice- Speaker



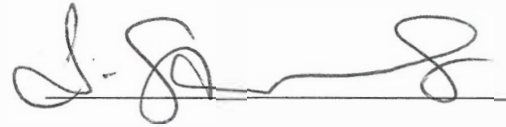
Johnnie Gray, Council



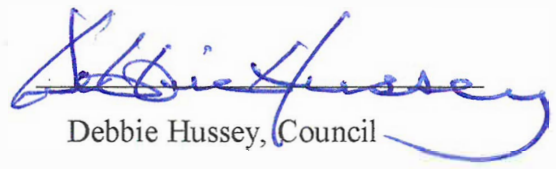
Robert Sharp, Committee



James Humphrey, Council



Tannie Sauers, Committee



Debbie Hussey, Council



Alvin Fuller, Committee



Stevie Matthews-Chief

August 7, 2023