Siletz Tribal Code § 15.400

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Ordinance Number 15.400

Original Date: August 18, 2023 Subject: Limited Liability Company Ordinance

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ORDINANCE

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 15.400 SHORT TITLE

This ordinance shall be known and cited to as the "Limited Liability Company Ordinance."

§ 15.401 DEFINITIONS

- (a) "Articles of organization" means the original documents filed to organize a limited liability company, as amended or restated by certificates of correction, amendment, or merger, by restated articles, or by other instruments filed or issued under any statute.
 - (b) "Constituent" means a party to a plan of merger, including the survivor.
- (c) "Contribution" means anything of value that a person contributes to the limited liability company as a prerequisite for, or in connection with, membership, including cash, property, services performed, or a promissory note or other binding obligation to contribute cash or property, or to perform services.
- (d) "Corporation," consistent with the definition contained in STC § 15.301(a)(4), means a corporation for profit organized under subchapter B of the Corporations Ordinance, STC § 15.300 et seq.
- (e) "Distribution" means a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property or the incurrence of indebtedness by a limited liability company to or for the benefit of its members or assignees of its members in respect of the members' membership interests.
- (f) "Electronic transmission" or "electronically transmitted" means any form of communication that meets all of the following:
 - (1) It does not directly involve the physical transmission of paper.

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- (2) It creates a record that may be retained and retrieved by the recipient.
- (3) It may be directly reproduced in paper form by the recipient through an automated process.
- (g) "Legal Department" means the Legal Department of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- (h) "Limited liability company" or "Company" means an entity that is an unincorporated membership organization formed under this Ordinance.
- (i) "Majority in interest" means a majority of votes as allocated by an operating agreement, or by the statute in the absence of an allocation by operating agreement, and held by members entitled to vote on a matter submitted for a vote by members.
- (j) "Manager" or "managers" means a person or persons designated to manage the limited liability company pursuant to a provision in the articles of organization stating that the business is to be managed by or under the authority of managers.
- (k) "Member" or "Owner" means a person that is a member of a limited liability company or has ownership interest in a limited liability company.
- (1) "Operating agreement" means a written agreement by the member of a limited liability company that has one (1) member, or between all of the members of a limited liability company that has more than one (1) member, pertaining to the affairs of the limited liability company and the conduct of its business. The term includes any provision of the articles of organization pertaining to the affairs of the limited liability company and the conduct of its business.
- (m) "Organizer(s)" means the person(s) or entity(ies) which signs and delivers the Articles of Organization for filing to the Legal Department.
- (n) "Person" means an individual, partnership, limited liability company, trust, custodian, estate, association, corporation, governmental entity, or any other legal entity.
- (o) "Siletz Tribal lands," consistent with the definition contained in STC § 15.300(12), means any land to which title is held by the United States in trust for the Tribe; lands of any Tribal member or groups of Tribal members which is subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation; and any land owned by the Tribe.
- (p) "Surviving company," "surviving entity," or "survivor" means the constituent that survives a merger, as identified in the certificate of merger.

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- (q) "Tribe" means the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- (r) "Tribal Corporation" means a corporation incorporated under the Tribe's Corporations Ordinance, STC § 15.300 et seq.
- (s) "Tribal Council" means the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- (t) "Tribal Court" means the Tribal Court of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- (u) "Tribal Entity" includes the Tribe, the Tribal Council, a general partnership, limited partnership, a limited liability company, a trust, an estate, an association, a corporation, a program, a department, an administrative agency or any other legal, commercial or governmental entity of the Tribe.
 - (v) "Vote" means an affirmative vote, approval, or consent.

§ 15.402 SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

By the adoption of this Ordinance, the Tribe does not waive its sovereign immunity or consent to suit in any court, federal, tribal or state, and neither the adoption of this Ordinance, nor the incorporation of any limited liability company hereunder, shall by itself be construed to be a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Tribe or a consent to suit against the Tribe in any court.

§ 15.403 <u>EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY</u>

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption by the Tribal Council, and shall apply to all limited liability companies previously formed under Siletz Tribal law, including under the provisions of Siletz Tribal Council Resolution No. 2007-208.

§ 15.404 SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person, limited liability company or circumstance is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.

§ 15.405 APPLICABLE LAW

The companies organized and created under this Ordinance shall be subject to this Ordinance, and all other laws of the Tribe. By organizing and creating a company under this Ordinance, the company and its owners shall be considered to have entered into a consensual

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relationship with the Tribe and agree to be subject to the full extent of the Tribe's legislative, regulatory and adjudicatory jurisdiction.

§ 15.406 <u>DOCUMENT SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS</u>

- (a) One or more persons organizing a limited liability company shall sign the original articles of organization as organizers. The articles shall state the names of the organizers beneath or opposite their signatures.
- (b) Any document other than original articles of organization required or permitted to be filed under this Ordinance that this Ordinance requires be executed on behalf of the limited liability company shall be signed by a manager of the company if management is vested in one (1) or more managers, by at least one (1) member if management remains in the members, or by any authorized agent of the company.
- (c) A person may sign a document under this section as an authorized agent of a limited liability company. If the authorization is pursuant to a power of attorney, the power of attorney authorizing the signing of the document by the person need not be sworn to, verified, acknowledged, or filed with the Legal Department. A document signed by a person under this subsection as an authorized agent of a limited liability company shall state the capacity of the person signing the document.

§ 15.407 <u>DOCUMENT FILING</u>

- (a) A document required or permitted to be filed under this Ordinance shall be submitted by delivering the document to the Legal Department together with the fees and accompanying documents required by law. The Legal Department may establish a procedure for accepting delivery of a document submitted under this subsection by facsimile or other electronic transmission.
- (b) If a document submitted under subsection (a) substantially conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance, the Legal Department shall endorse upon it the word "filed" with their official title and the date of receipt and of filing and shall file in their office.
- (c) The Legal Department shall return a copy of a document filed under subsection (b), or, at their discretion, the original, to the person who submitted it for filing. The Legal Department shall mark the filing date on the copy or original before returning it or, if the document was submitted by electronic mail or over the internet, may provide proof of the filing date to the person who submitted the document for filing in another manner determined by the Legal Department.
- (d) The records and files of the Legal Department relating to limited liability companies shall be open to reasonable inspection by the public upon notice and request in a manner determined by the Legal Department.

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- (e) The Legal Department may make copies of any documents filed under this Ordinance and may destroy the originals of the copied documents. A copy certified by the Legal Department is considered an original for all purposes and is admissible in evidence in like manner as an original.
- (f) A document filed under subsection (b) is effective at the time it is endorsed unless a subsequent effective time is set forth in the document that is not later than ninety (90) days after the date of delivery.
- (g) The Legal Department may require that a person submit a document described in subsection (a) on a form prescribed by the Legal Department.
- (h) The Legal Department may set filing fees and make such fees known to any person prior to filing with the Legal Department.

§ 15.408 FAILURE TO PROMPTLY FILE DOCUMENT

If the Legal Department fails promptly to file a document submitted for filing under this Ordinance, the Legal Department, within ten (10) days after receipt from the person submitting the document for filing of a written request for the filing of the document, shall give to that person written notice of the refusal to file that states the reason(s) for the failure to file the document. If the document was originally submitted by electronic transmission, the Legal Department may give the written notice by electronic transmission.

§ 15.409 INACCURATE RECORD OR DEFECTIVE DOCUMENT EXECUTION

- (a) If a document relating to a limited liability company filed with the Legal Department under this Ordinance was at the time of filing an inaccurate record of the action referred to in the document, or was defectively or erroneously executed, or was electronically transmitted and the electronic transmission was defective, the document may be corrected by filing with the Legal Department a certificate of correction on behalf of the company.
- (b) The certificate shall set forth the name of the company, the date the document to be corrected was filed by the Legal Department, the provision in the document as it should have originally appeared, and if the execution was defective, the proper execution.
- (c) The corrected document is effective in its corrected form as of its original filing date except as to a person who relied upon the inaccurate portion of the document and was as a result of the inaccurate portion of the document adversely affected by the correction.

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CHAPTER 2

§ 15.410 PURPOSE OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

A limited liability company may be formed under this Ordinance for any lawful purpose for which a corporation or a partnership could be formed, except as otherwise provided by law.

§ 15.411 FORMATION AND DURATION OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

- (a) One or more persons, who may or may not become members, may be the organizers of a limited liability company by filing executed articles of organization.
- (b) The existence of the limited liability company begins on the effective date of the articles of organization.
- (c) A limited liability company formed under this ordinance may be formed for any duration.

§ 15.412 TRIBE AS OWNER

- (a) The Tribe shall form or become an Owner of a Tribally owned limited liability company formed under this Ordinance only upon approval of such action by the Tribal Council.
- (b) If the Tribe or a Tribal Entity is an Owner of a limited liability company formed under this Ordinance, any action which the Tribe is required or permitted to take with respect to any vote, approval, consent, appointment, direction, or other matter shall be taken in accordance with the Tribal Council's procedures and resolutions or, as to actions related to the managers of a manager-managed limited liability company, as stated in the limited liability company's Operating Agreement approved by the Tribal Council.
- (c) If the Tribe is the sole Owner of a limited liability company formed under this Ordinance, such Tribally owned limited liability company shall possess all of the privileges and immunities of the Tribe, including the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit except to the extent otherwise provided in its operating agreement.
- (d) If the Tribe or a Tribal Entity is an Owner with a Majority in Interest in a limited liability company formed under this Ordinance, such limited liability company may possess the privileges and immunities of the Tribe, including sovereign immunity from suit, to the extent allowed by Federal law, this Code or the limited liability company's Operating Agreement.
- (e) In no event shall any manager not an Owner of a limited liability company in which the Tribe is an Owner, bind the Tribe in any manner; provided that the Tribe's interest as an Owner may be bound by manager or Owner actions as stated in this Ordinance and the

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Operating Agreement of the limited liability company.

- (f) Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be construed as creating any liability or waiving of sovereign immunity of the Tribe in any manner; provided that the assets of the limited liability company in which the Tribe holds an interest may be subject to liabilities and claims unless otherwise provided herein. In no event shall any action taken by the Tribe as Owner concerning the exercise of any right or privilege or discharge of any duty with respect to an interest in a limited liability company be construed as a waiver of immunity or creation of a liability on the part of the Tribe separate and apart from its interests as an Owner of the limited liability company.
- (g) For all Tribally owned limited liability companies, the additional provisions of Chapter 9 of this Ordinance shall apply.

§ 15.413 <u>CONTENTS OF ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION</u>

- (a) The articles of organization shall contain all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) The purposes for which the limited liability company is formed. It is sufficient to state substantially, alone or with specifically enumerated purposes, that the limited liability company may engage in any activity for which limited liability companies may be formed under this Ordinance.
 - (3) The street address, and the mailing address if different from the street address, of the limited liability company's initial registered office and the name of its initial registered agent at that address.
 - (4) A statement that the business of the limited liability company is to be managed either by manager(s) or by its members.
 - (5) The maximum duration of the limited liability company, if other than perpetual.
- (b) The articles of organization may contain any provision not inconsistent with this Ordinance or another statute of this state, including any provision that is required or permitted to be in an operating agreement under this Ordinance.
- (c) The articles of organization need not set out the powers of the limited liability company as described in STC § 15.421.

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§ 15.414 NAME REQUIREMENTS OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

- (a) The name of a limited liability company shall contain the words "limited liability company," or the abbreviation "L.L.C." or "L.C.," with or without periods or other punctuation.
- (b) The name of a limited liability company formed under or subject to this Ordinance shall conform to all of the following:
 - (1) Shall not contain a word or phrase, or abbreviation or derivative of a word or phrase, that indicates or implies that the company is formed for a purpose other than the purpose or purposes permitted by its articles of organization.
 - (2) Shall not contain the word "corporation" or "incorporated" or the abbreviation "corp." or "inc.".
 - (3) Shall distinguish the name in the records in the office of the Legal Department from all of the following:
 - (i) The name of a limited liability company.
 - (ii) The name of a corporation subject to the Corporations Ordinance, STC § 15.300 et seq.
 - (iii) A name reserved, registered, or assumed under this Ordinance, under the Corporations Ordinance, STC § 15.300 et seq.
 - (4) Shall not contain a word or phrase, an abbreviation, or derivative of a word or phrase, the use of which is prohibited or restricted by any other statute of this state.
- (c) The fact that a limited liability company name complies with this section does not create substantive rights to the use of the name.

§ 15.415 TRANSACTING BUSINESS UNDER ASSUMED NAME

- (a) A limited liability company may transact business under an assumed name or names other than its name as set forth in its articles of organization or certificate of authority, if not precluded from use of the assumed name or names under this Ordinance by filing a certificate stating the true name of the company and the assumed name or names under which business is to be transacted.
- (b) Filing a certificate of assumed name under this section does not create substantive rights to the use of a particular assumed name.

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(c) The same name may be assumed by two (2) or more limited liability companies or by one (1) or more limited liability companies and one (1) or more corporations, limited partnerships, or other enterprises participating together in a partnership or joint venture. Each participating limited liability company shall file a certificate of assumed name under this section.

§ 15.416 MAINTAINING REGISTERED OFFICE AND REGISTERED AGENT

- (a) Each limited liability company authorized to transact business within Siletz Tribal lands shall have and continuously maintain within the Siletz 11 County service area:
 - (1) A registered office that may, but need not be, the same as its place of business; or
 - (2) A registered agent. The registered agent may be either an individual resident within the Siletz 11 County service area whose business office or residence is identical with the registered office or any of the following having a business office identical with the registered office:
 - (i) A corporation.
 - (ii) A limited liability company.
- (b) The registered agent appointed by a limited liability company is an agent of the company upon whom any process notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the company may be served.
- (c) If a limited liability company fails to appoint or maintain an agent for service of process, or the agent for service of process cannot be found or served through the exercise of reasonable diligence, service of process may be made by delivering or mailing by registered mail to the Legal Department a summons and copy of the complaint.

§ 15.417 REGISTERED AGENT RESIGNATION; APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR

- (a) A registered agent of a limited liability company may resign as agent upon filing a written notice of resignation with the Legal Department and with a member or manager of the limited liability company.
 - (b) The company shall promptly appoint a successor registered agent.
- (c) The appointment of the resigning agent terminates thirty (30) days after the date the notice is filed with the Legal Department or upon the appointment of a successor, whichever

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occurs first.

§ 15.418 CHANGES TO REGISTERED OFFICE OR REGISTERED AGENT

- (a) A limited liability company authorized to transact business under this Ordinance may change its registered office or registered agent, or both, upon filing with the Legal Department a statement executed and setting forth all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) The address of its then registered office and the new address if the registered office is to be changed.
 - (3) The name of its then registered agent and the name of the successor if the registered agent is to be changed.
 - (4) A statement that the address of the registered office and the address of the registered agent are identical.
 - (5) A statement that the change was authorized in accordance with an operating agreement, or, if not provided for in an operating agreement, by affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting in accordance with STC § 15.443 or managers voting in accordance with STC § 15.438.
- (b) If a registered agent changes its business or residence address to another place within this state, the registered agent may change the address of the registered office of the limited liability company of which the person is a registered agent by filing a statement as required in subsection (a) and mailing a copy of the statement to the limited liability company. The statement need only to be signed by the registered agent and need not contain the statement required by subsection (a)(5).

§ 15.419 ANNUAL STATEMENT

- (a) All limited liability companies formed under this ordinance or authorized to do business on Siletz Tribal lands must file with the Legal Department an annual statement. The form for annual statements and their filing fee shall be set yearly by the Legal Department and notice of fees and a form shall be sent to all registered agents recorded in the Legal Department's files on a date to be decided by the Legal Department but not less than sixty (60) days prior to the due date of the annual statement.
- (b) If a limited liability company authorized to transact business on Siletz Tribal lands fails to file an annual statement required by this section for two (2) consecutive years, the Legal Department shall notify the company and warn of possible administrative dissolution.

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(c) If a limited liability company does not file all annual statements it has failed to file, and the applicable fees, within sixty (60) days after the Legal Department's notice under subsection (b) is sent, the limited liability company is not in good standing. A limited liability company that is not in good standing is not entitled to issuance by the Legal Department of a certificate of good standing described in STC § 15.420, and may be administratively dissolved at the discretion of the Legal Department.

§ 15.420 <u>CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING</u>

- (a) Except as provided in this section, from the effective date of the articles of organization as provided in STC § 15.407(f) until dissolution, a limited liability company is entitled to issuance by the Legal Department, upon request, of a certificate of good standing. A certificate of good standing issued to a limited liability company shall state that it has been validly organized as a limited liability company, that it is validly in existence under the laws of the tribe, and that it has satisfied its annual filing obligations.
- (b) A limited liability company authorized to transact business on Siletz Tribal lands that is not in good standing may file a certificate of restoration of good standing, accompanied by the annual statements and fees for the years for which they were not filed and paid, and the fee for filing the certificate of restoration of good standing. The certificate shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company at the time it ceased to be in good standing. If that name is not available when the certificate of restoration of good standing is filed, the limited liability company shall select a new name that complies with STC § 15.414. The new name shall be the name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) The name of the limited liability company's current registered agent and the address of the current registered office within the Siletz 11 County service area.
 - (3) A statement that the certificate is accompanied by the annual statements and applicable fees for all of the years for which statements were not filed and fees were not paid.

§ 15.421 POWERS OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Subject to the limitations provided in this Ordinance, any other provision of Tribal law, or its articles of organization, a limited liability company has all the powers necessary or convenient to effect any purpose for which the company is formed, including all powers granted to corporations in the Corporations Ordinance, STC § 15.300 et seq., including consent to be sued, complain and defend in its name; provided, however, that if a limited liability company is Tribally owned, or wholly owned by another entity which itself is wholly owned by the Tribe, it shall be entitled to and shall enjoy the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit unless the operating

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agreement provides otherwise.

§ 15.422 <u>VALIDITY OF ACTION OR TRANSFER OF PROPERTY; ASSERTING LACK OF CAPACITY OR POWER</u>

An act of a limited liability company and a transfer of real or personal property to or by a limited liability company, otherwise lawful, is not invalid because the company was without capacity or power to do the act or make or receive the transfer, if the act or transfer is ratified by the limited liability company.

§ 15.423 REGISTERED OFFICE OR PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE KEPT

A limited liability company shall keep at its registered office or principal place of business all of the following:

- (a) A current list of the full name and last known address of each member and manager.
- (b) A copy of the articles or restated articles of organization, together with any amendments to the articles.
- (c) Copies of the limited liability company's federal, state, and local tax returns and reports, if any, for the three (3) most recent years.
- (d) Copies of any financial statements of the limited liability company for the three (3) most recent years.
 - (e) Copies of operating agreements.
- (f) Copies of records that would enable a member to determine the members' relative shares of the limited liability company's distributions and the members' relative voting rights.

§ 15.424 <u>CONFLICT BETWEEN ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING AGREEMENT</u>

If there is a conflict between the articles of organization and an operating agreement of a limited liability company, the articles of organization shall control.

§ 15.425 OPERATING AGREEMENT UNENFORCEABLE

An operating agreement of a limited liability company that has one (1) member is not unenforceable because only one (1) person is a party to the operating agreement.

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§ 15.426 <u>LIABILITY TO THIRD PARTIES</u>

The debts, obligations, and liabilities of a limited liability company, whether arising in contract, tort, or otherwise, shall be solely the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the limited liability company. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Ordinance, an Owner or manager of a limited liability company is not personally liable for any debt, obligation, or liability of a limited liability company, as defined in the operating agreement.

CHAPTER 3

§ 15.427 <u>MEMBERS; CONTRIBUTION</u>

- (a) A contribution of a member to a limited liability company may consist of any tangible or intangible property or benefit to the company, including cash, property, services performed, promissory notes, contracts for services to be performed, or other binding obligation to contribute cash or property or to perform services.
- (b) A contribution of an obligation to contribute cash or property or to perform services may be in exchange for a present membership interest or for a future membership interest, including a future profits interest, as provided in an operating agreement.

§ 15.428 PROMISE BY MEMBER TO CONTRIBUTE AND OBLIGATION TO PERFORM

- (a) A promise by a member to contribute to the limited liability company is not enforceable unless the promise is in writing and signed by the member.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, a member is obligated to the limited liability company to perform any enforceable promise to contribute cash or property or to perform services, even if the member is unable to perform because of death, disability, or other reason. If a member does not make the required contribution of property or services, the member is obligated, at the option of the limited liability company, to contribute cash equal to that portion of value of the stated contribution that is not made.
- (c) The rights of the limited liability company under subsection (b) are in addition to any other rights that the limited liability company may have under an operating agreement or applicable law.
- (d) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, a member's obligation to make a contribution or to return money or other property paid or distributed in violation of this Ordinance may be compromised only upon the unanimous vote of the members of the limited liability company entitled to vote. Notwithstanding a compromise of a member's obligation, a creditor of a limited liability company who extends credit or otherwise acts in reliance on the

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member's obligation after the member signs a writing that reflects the obligation and before the amendment of the writing to reflect the compromise may enforce the member's original obligation.

§ 15.429 <u>DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS</u>

- (a) Distributions of cash or other assets of a limited liability company shall be allocated among the members and among classes of members in the manner provided in an operating agreement. If an operating agreement does not provide for an allocation, distributions shall be allocated as follows:
 - (1) Prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, on the basis of the value, as stated in the records the limited liability company is required to keep or as determined by any other reasonable method, of the contributions made by each member to the extent that the contributions have been received by the limited liability company and have not been returned.
 - (2) After the effective date of this Ordinance, except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), in equal shares to all members. A membership interest held by two (2) or more persons, whether as fiduciaries, members of a partnership, tenants in common, joint tenants, tenants by the entirety, or otherwise, is considered as held by one (1) member for an allocation under this subsection.
- (b) If a limited liability company in existence before the effective date of this Ordinance allocated distributions on the basis of subsection (a)(1), the limited liability company shall continue to allocate distributions pursuant to subsection (a)(1) until the allocation is changed by an operating agreement.

§ 15.430 <u>CONDITIONS FOR RECEIVING DISTRIBUTION</u>

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Ordinance and subject to subsection (b), a member is entitled to receive a distribution from a limited liability company before the withdrawal of the member from the limited liability company or before the dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company in accordance with an operating agreement.
- (b) If an operating agreement does not address a member's right to receive a distribution before the withdrawal of the member from the limited liability company or before the dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company, the unanimous approval of the members is required for any distribution to that member.

§ 15.431 <u>DISTRIBUTIONS TO WITHDRAWING MEMBER</u>

Until the effective date of withdrawal, a withdrawing member shall share in any

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distribution made in accordance with STC § 15.430. An operating agreement may provide for an additional distribution to a withdrawing member. If a provision in an operating agreement permits withdrawal but is silent on an additional withdrawal distribution, a member withdrawing in accordance with the operating agreement is entitled to receive as a distribution, within a reasonable time after withdrawal, the fair value of the member's interest in the limited liability company as of the date of withdrawal based upon the member's share of distributions as determined under STC § 15.429.

§ 15.432 DEMAND, ACCEPTANCE, AND RECEIPT OF DISTRIBUTION

Except as provided in an operating agreement, a member, regardless of the nature of the member's contribution, has no right to demand and receive a distribution from a limited liability company in any form other than cash, and a member may not be compelled to accept from a limited liability company a distribution of an asset in lieu of cash.

§ 15.433 <u>DISTRIBUTIONS PROHIBITED UNDER CERTAIN SITUATIONS;</u> <u>EFFECT OF DISTRIBUTION</u>

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), a distribution shall not be made if, after giving the distribution effect, one (1) or more of the following situations would occur:
 - (1) The limited liability company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.
 - (2) The limited liability company's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus, unless an operating agreement provides otherwise, the amount that would be needed, if the limited liability company were to be dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights of other members upon dissolution that are superior to the rights of the member or members receiving the distribution.
- (b) The limited liability company may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited under subsection (a) on financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable under the circumstances, on a fair valuation, or on another method that is reasonable under the circumstances.
- (c) The effect of a distribution under subsection (a) is measured at the following times:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), in the case of a distribution to a withdrawing member, as of the earlier of the date money or other property is transferred or debt incurred by the limited liability company, or the date the member ceases to be a member.

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- (2) In the case of any other distribution of indebtedness, as of the date the indebtedness is authorized if distribution occurs within 120 days after the date of authorization, or the date the indebtedness is distributed if it occurs more than 120 days after the date of authorization.
- (3) In all other cases, as of the date the distribution is authorized if the payment occurs within 120 days after the date of authorization, or the date the payment is made if it occurs more than 120 days after the date of authorization.
- (d) At the time a member becomes entitled to receive a distribution, the member has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited liability company with respect to the distribution. A company's indebtedness to a member incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the company's indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors except as otherwise agreed.
- (e) If the limited liability company distributes an obligation to make future payments to a withdrawing member, and distribution of the obligation would otherwise be prohibited under subsection (a) at the time it is made, the company may issue the obligation and the following apply:
 - (1) The portion of the obligation that could have been distributed without violating subsection (a) is indebtedness to the withdrawing member under subsection (d).
 - (2) All of the following apply to the portion of the obligation that exceeds the amount of the obligation that is indebtedness to the withdrawing member under subsection (1):
 - (i) At any time prior to the due date of the obligation, payments of principal and interest may be made as a distribution to the extent that a distribution may then be made under this section.
 - (ii) At any time on or after the due date, the obligation to pay principal and interest is considered distributed and treated as indebtedness described in subsection (d) to the extent that a distribution may then be made under this section.
 - (3) Unless otherwise provided in an agreement with the withdrawing member, the obligation is considered a liability or debt for purposes of determining whether distributions other than payments on the obligation may be made under this section, except for purposes of determining whether distributions may be made to members having preferential rights superior to the rights of the withdrawing member.

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- (f) The enforceability of a guaranty or other undertaking by a third party relating to a distribution is not affected by the prohibition of the distribution under subsection (a).
- (g) If a claim is made to recover a distribution made contrary to subsection (a) or if a violation of subsection (a) is raised as a defense to a claim based upon a distribution, this section does not prevent the person receiving the distribution from asserting a right of rescission or other legal or equitable rights.

§ 15.434 <u>DISTRIBUTION IN VIOLATION OF OPERATING AGREEMENT</u>

- (a) A member or manager that votes for or assents to a distribution in violation of an operating agreement or STC § 15.429 is personally liable, jointly and severally, to the limited liability company for the amount of the distribution that exceeds what could have been distributed without violating the operating agreement or STC § 15.429 if it is established that the member or manager did not comply with STC § 15.430.
- (b) For purposes of liability under subsection (a), a member or manager entitled to participate in a decision to make a distribution is presumed to have assented to a distribution unless the member or manager does one of the following:
 - (1) Votes against the distribution.
 - (2) Files a written dissent with the limited liability company within a reasonable time after the member or manager has knowledge of the decision.
- (c) A member that accepts or receives a distribution with knowledge of facts indicating it is in violation of an operating agreement or STC § 15.429 is liable to the limited liability company for the amount the member accepts or receives that exceeds the member's share of the amount that could have been distributed without violating STC § 15.429 or the operating agreement.
- (d) Each member or manager held liable under subsection (a) for an unlawful distribution is entitled to contribution from each other member or manager who could be held liable under subsection (a) or (c). The contribution of a person held liable under both subsections (a) and (c) shall not exceed the person's liability under either subsection (a) or (c), whichever is greater.
- (e) A proceeding under this section is barred unless it is commenced within two (2) years after the date on which the effect of the distribution is measured under STC § 15.433(c).

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CHAPTER 4

§ 15.435 <u>DELEGATION TO MANAGERS</u>

- (a) The articles of organization shall provide that the business of the limited liability company will be managed by or under the authority of one (1) or more managers or by its members. The delegation of the management of a limited liability company to managers is subject to any provision in the articles of organization or in an operating agreement restricting or enlarging the management rights and duties of any manager or group of managers.
- (b) An operating agreement shall prescribe qualifications for and number of managers.

§ 15.436 MANAGER PROCEDURES AND DUTIES

Manager selection procedures, removal procedures, and duties are to be defined by operating agreement adopted by the member(s) of a limited liability company.

§ 15.437 MANAGERS; DUTIES; ACTION FOR FAILURE TO PERFORM DUTIES

- (a) A manager shall act in good faith, with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, and in a manner the manager reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the limited liability company.
- (b) In discharging the manager's duties, a manager may rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements, including, but not limited to, financial statements or other financial data, if prepared or presented by any of the following:
 - (1) One or more other managers or members or employees of the limited liability company whom the manager reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matter presented.
 - (2) Legal counsel, public accountants, engineers, or other persons as to matters the manager reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence.
 - (3) A committee of managers of which the manager is not a member if the manager reasonably believes the committee merits confidence.
- (c) A manager is not entitled to rely on the information, opinions, reports, or statements described in subsection (b) if the manager has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection (b) unwarranted.

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- (d) A manager is not liable for an action taken as a manager or the failure to take an action if the manager performs the duties of the manager's office in compliance with this section.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in an operating agreement or by vote of the members pursuant to STC § 15.443, a manager shall account to the limited liability company and hold as trustee for it any profit or benefit derived by the manager from any transaction connected with the conduct or winding up of the limited liability company or from any personal use by the manager of its property.
- (f) An action against a manager for failure to perform the duties imposed by this Ordinance shall be commenced within three (3) years after the cause of action has accrued or within two (2) years after the cause of action is discovered or should reasonably have been discovered by the complainant, whichever occurs first.

§ 15.438 MANAGERS; VOTING REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or an operating agreement, voting by managers shall be as provided in this section.
- (b) If management of a limited liability company is delegated to managers and the limited liability company has more than one (1) manager, each manager has one (1) vote and the vote of a majority of all managers is required to decide or resolve any difference on any matter connected with carrying on the business of the limited liability company that is within the scope of the managers' authority.
- (c) If management of a limited liability company remains in the members, STC § 15.443 applies to voting by the members.

§ 15.439 MANAGER AS AGENT

- (a) A manager is an agent of the limited liability company for the purpose of its business, and the act of a manager, including the execution in the limited liability company name of any instrument, that apparently carries on in the usual way the business of the limited liability company of which the manager is a manager binds the limited liability company, unless both of the following apply:
 - (1) The manager does not have the authority to act for the limited liability company in that particular matter.
 - (2) The person with whom the manager is dealing has actual knowledge that the manager lacks authority to act or the articles of organization or this Ordinance establishes that the manager lacks authority to act.

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§ 15.440 MANAGERS; ELIMINATING OR LIMITING LIABILITY; EXCEPTIONS

- (a) A provision in the articles of organization or an operating agreement may eliminate or limit the monetary liability of a manager to the limited liability company or its members for breach of any duty except that the provision does not eliminate or limit the liability of a manger for any of the following:
 - (1) The receipt of a financial benefit to which the manager is not entitled.
 - (2) Liability under STC § 15.434.
 - (3) A knowing violation of law.
 - (4) An act or omission occurring before the date when the provision becomes effective.

§ 15.441 MANAGER OR AGENT WITH INTEREST IN COMPANY; MAJORITY VOTE BY MEMBERS WITH NO INTEREST IN TRANSACTIONS

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in an operating agreement, a transaction in which a manager or agent of a limited liability company is determined to have an interest shall not, because of the interest, be enjoined, be set aside, or give rise to an award of damages or other sanctions, in a proceeding by a member or by or in the right of the company, if the manager or agent interested in the transaction establishes any of the following:
 - (1) The transaction was fair to the company at the time entered into.
 - (2) The material facts of the transaction and the manager's or agent's interest were disclosed or known to the managers and the managers authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction.
 - (3) The material facts of the transaction and the manager's or agent's interest were disclosed or known to the members entitled to vote and they authorized, approved, or ratified the transaction.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or an operating agreement, a transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified for purposes of subsection (a)(1) if it receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the managers that have no interest in the transaction. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a manager with an interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of an action taken under subsection (a)(2).
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or an operating agreement, a transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified for purposes of subsection (a)(3) if it

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receives a majority of votes cast by the members entitled to vote that do not have an interest in the transaction.

(d) Satisfying the requirements of subsection (a) does not preclude other claims relating to a transaction in which a manager or agent is determined to have an interest. Those claims shall be evaluated under principles of law applicable to a transaction in which a similarly situated person does not have an interest.

CHAPTER 5

§ 15.442 <u>ADMISSION OF MEMBERS</u>

- (a) A person may be admitted as a member of a limited liability company in connection with the formation of the limited liability company by operating agreement or articles of organization.
- (b) A person may be admitted as a member of a limited liability company after the formation of the limited liability company in any of the following ways:
 - (1) If the person is acquiring a membership interest directly from the limited liability company, by complying with the provisions of an operating agreement prescribing the requirements for admission or, in the absence of provisions prescribing the requirements for admission in an operating agreement, upon the unanimous vote of the members entitled to vote.
 - (2) If the person is an assignee of a membership interest.
 - (3) If the person is becoming a member of a surviving limited liability company as the result of a merger or conversion approved under this Ordinance, as provided in the plan of merger or plan of conversion.
- (c) A limited liability company may admit a person as a member that does not make a contribution or incur an obligation to make a contribution to the limited liability company.
- (d) Unless otherwise provided by law or in an operating agreement, a person that is a member or manager, or both, of a limited liability company is not liable for the acts, debts, or obligations of the limited liability company.

§ 15.443 <u>VOTING RIGHTS OF MEMBERS</u>

(a) An operating agreement may establish and allocate the voting rights of members and may provide that certain members or groups of members have only limited or no voting rights. If an operating agreement does not address voting rights, votes are in proportion to their shares of distributions of the company.

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- (b) If a membership interest that has voting rights is held by two (2) or more persons, whether as fiduciaries, members of a partnership, tenants in common, joint tenants, tenants by the entirety, or otherwise, the voting of the interest shall be in accordance with the instrument or order appointing them or creating the relationship if a copy of that instrument or order is furnished to the limited liability company. If an instrument or order is not furnished to the limited liability company, one (1) of the following applies to the voting of that membership interest:
 - (1) If an operating agreement applies to the voting of the membership interest, the vote shall be in accordance with that operating agreement.
 - (2) If an operating agreement does not apply to the voting of the membership interest and only one (1) of the persons that hold the membership interest votes, that person's vote determines the voting of the membership interest.
 - (3) If an operating agreement does not apply to the voting of the membership interest and two (2) or more of the persons that hold the membership interest vote, the vote of a majority determines the voting of the membership interest, and if there is no majority, the voting of the membership interest is divided among those voting.
- (c) Only members of a limited liability company, and not its managers, may authorize the following actions:
 - (1) The dissolution of the limited liability company.
 - (2) Merger of the limited liability company.
 - (3) An amendment to the articles of organization.
- (d) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, the sale, exchange, lease, or other transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of a limited liability company, other than in the ordinary course of business, may be authorized only by a vote of the members entitled to vote.
- (e) Unless the vote of a greater percentage of the voting interest of members is required by this act, the articles of organization, or an operating agreement, a vote of a majority in interest of the members entitled to vote is required to approve any matter submitted for a vote of the members.

§ 15.444 <u>WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBER; DISTRIBUTION; EXPULSION</u>

(a) A member may withdraw from a limited liability company only as provided in an

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operating agreement. A member withdrawing pursuant to an operating agreement may become entitled to a withdrawal distribution.

(b) An operating agreement may provide for the expulsion of a member or for other events the occurrence of which will result in a person ceasing to be a member of the limited liability company.

CHAPTER 6

§ 15.445 <u>AMENDING ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION</u>

A limited liability company may amend its articles of organization if the amendment contains only provisions that might lawfully be contained in original articles of organization filed at the time the amendment is made.

§ 15.446 <u>CONDITIONS REQUIRING AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION</u>

A limited liability company shall amend its articles of organization if any of the following occur:

- (a) A change in the name of the limited liability company.
- (b) A change in the purposes of the limited liability company.
- (c) A change to or from the management of the limited liability company by managers.
 - (d) A change in the maximum duration of the limited liability company.
- (e) A statement in the articles of organization has become false or erroneous, except that a change in registered office or registered agent may be made as provided for in this Ordinance.

§ 15.447 <u>CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION</u>

- (a) The articles of organization are amended by filing a certificate of amendment signed as provided in STC § 15.406 that contains all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) The date of filing of its original articles of organization.
 - (3) The entire article or articles being amended, or the section or sections

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being amended if the article being amended is divided into identified sections.

- (4) A statement that the amendment or amendments were approved by the unanimous vote of all of the members entitled to vote or by a majority in interest if an operating agreement authorizes amendment of the articles of organization by majority vote.
- (b) Amendments to the articles of organization of tribally owned limited liability companies must be approved by Tribal Council resolution.

CHAPTER 7

§ 15.448 <u>DISSOCIATION</u>

- (a) A person ceases to be an owner of a limited liability company upon the simultaneous occurrence of and at the same time of any of the following events:
 - (1) The owner withdraws by voluntary act.
 - (2) The owner is removed as an owner in accordance with the operating agreement or this Ordinance.
 - (3) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement or by the written consent of all owners at the time of the event, the owner does any of the following:
 - (i) Makes an assignment for the benefit of the creditors.
 - (ii) Files a petition in bankruptcy.
 - (iii) Becomes the subject of an order for relief under the federal bankruptcy laws or state or tribal insolvency laws.
 - (iv) Fails to gain dismissal of any federal bankruptcy or state or tribal insolvency proceeding within 120 days of commencement of an involuntary proceeding.
 - (4) Unless provided in the operating agreement or by the written consent of all owners, if the owner is an individual, either of the following occurs:
 - (i) The owner's death.
 - (ii) The entry of an order by a court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating the owner or incompetent to manage the owner's person or

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estate.

- (5) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement or by written agreement or by the written consent of all owners at the time, if the owner is a trust, corporation, partnership, or limited liability company upon liquidation, dissolution, or termination.
- (b) The owners may provide in operating agreement for other events the occurrence of which result in a person ceasing to be an owner of the limited liability company.
- (c) Unless the operating agreement provides that an owner does not have the power to withdraw by voluntary act from a limited liability company, the owner may do so at any time by giving written notice to the other owners or as provided in the operating agreement. If the owner has the power to withdraw but the withdrawal is a breach of the operating agreement, the limited liability company may offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to the owner, in addition to pursuing any remedies provided for in the operating agreement or otherwise available under applicable law.

§ 15.449 <u>DISSOLUTION; WINDING UP</u>

A limited liability company is dissolved and its affairs shall be wound up when the first of the following occurs:

- (a) Automatically, if a time specified in the articles of organization is reached.
- (b) If a vote of the members or other event specified in the articles of organization or in an operating agreement takes place.
 - (c) The members entitled to vote unanimously vote for dissolution.
 - (d) Automatically, if a decree of judicial dissolution is entered.
- (e) A majority of the organizers of the limited liability company vote for dissolution, if the limited liability company has not commenced business; has not issued any membership interests; has no debts or other liabilities; and has not received any payments, or has returned any payments it has received after deducting any amount disbursed for payment of expenses, for subscriptions for its membership interests.

§ 15.450 <u>DISSOLUTION BY JUDICIAL DECREE</u>

(a) In a proceeding by or for an owner, the Tribal Court or court of competent jurisdiction may order dissolution of a limited liability company if any of the following is established:

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- (1) That it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business of the limited liability company.
- (2) That the limited liability company is not acting in conformity with its operating agreement.
- (3) That one or more managers are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent.
- (4) That one or more owners in control of the limited liability company are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive or fraudulent.
- (5) That limited liability company assets are being misapplied or wasted.
- (b) If the Tribe is an owner of the limited liability company, any action under this Section must be brought in the Tribal Court, unless explicitly otherwise provided in the operating agreement. Nothing in this Section may be construed as a waiver of the Tribe's sovereign immunity from suit, and any waiver thereof must be provided explicitly in the limited liability company's operating agreement.

§ 15.451 <u>FILING CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION; CONTENTS</u>

- (a) When it begins winding up its affairs, a limited liability company that dissolves under STC §§ 15.449(b) or (c) shall execute a certificate of dissolution as provided in STC § 15.406 and file the certificate with the Legal Department. The certificate of dissolution shall contain all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) The reason for the dissolution.
 - (3) The effective date of the dissolution if later than the date of filing of the certificate of dissolution.
- (b) When it begins winding up its affairs, a limited liability company that dissolves under STC § 15.449(e) shall execute a certificate of dissolution as provided in STC § 15.406 and file the certificate with the Legal Department. The certificate of dissolution shall contain all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the limited liability company.
 - (2) A statement that includes all of the following:

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- (i) That the limited liability company has not commenced business, has not issued any membership interests, and has no debts or other liabilities.
- (ii) That the limited liability company has not received any payments, or has returned any payments it has received after deducting any amount reimbursed for payment of expenses, for subscriptions for its membership interests.
- (iii) That a majority of the organizers of the limited liability company have approved the dissolution.

§ 15.452 **WINDING UP**

- (a) A dissolved limited liability company continues its legal existence but may not carry on any business except that which is appropriate to wind up and liquidate its business.
 - (b) Unless otherwise provided in its operating agreement:
 - (1) The business of the limited liability company may be wound up by any of the following:
 - (i) The owners or managers who have authority to manage the limited liability company before dissolution.
 - (ii) In a judicial dissolution, the person(s) designated by the Tribal Court or court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (2) The persons winding up the business of the limited liability company may do all of the following in the name of and on behalf of the limited liability company:
 - (i) Collect its assets.
 - (ii) Prosecute and defend suits.
 - (iii) Take any action necessary to settle and close the business of the limited liability company.
 - (iv) Dispose of and transfer the property of the limited liability company.
 - (v) Discharge or make provision for discharging the liabilities of the limited liability company.

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- (vi) Distribute to the owners any remaining assets of the limited liability company.
- (c) Dissolution of a limited liability company does not do any of the following:
 - (1) Transfer title to the limited liability company's property.
 - (2) Prevent transfer of all or part of an owner's interest.
 - (3) Prevent commencement of a civil, criminal, administrative, or investigatory proceeding by or against the limited liability company.
 - (4) Abate or suspend a civil, criminal, administrative, or investigatory proceeding pending by or against the limited liability company at the time of dissolution.
 - (5) Terminate the authority of the registered agent of the limited liability company.
 - (6) Alter the limited liability of an owner.

§ 15.453 NOTICE TO EXISTING CLAIMANTS OF DISSOLUTION

- (a) The dissolved limited liability company may notify its existing claimants in writing of the dissolution at any time after the effective date of the dissolution. The written notice shall include all of the following:
 - (1) A description of the information that must be included in a claim. The limited liability company may demand sufficient information to permit it to make a reasonable judgment whether the claim should be accepted or rejected.
 - (2) A mailing address where a claim may be sent.
 - (3) The deadline, which may not be less than six (6) months after the effective date of the written notice, by which the dissolved limited liability company must receive the claim.
 - (4) A statement that the claim will be barred if not received by the deadline.
- (b) The giving of notice provided for in subsection (a) does not constitute recognition that a person to whom the notice is directed has a valid claim against the limited liability company.

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- (c) A claim against the dissolved limited liability company is barred if either of the following applies:
 - (1) If a claimant who has given written notice under subsection (a) does not deliver the claim to the dissolved limited liability company by the deadline.
 - (2) If a claimant whose claim was rejected by a written notice of rejection by the dissolved limited liability company does not commence a proceeding to enforce the claim within 90 days after the effective date of the written notice of rejection.
- (d) For purposes of this section, "existing claim" means any claim or right against the limited liability company, liquidated or unliquidated. "Existing claim" does not mean a contingent liability or a claim based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution.
- (e) For purposes of this section, the effective date of the written notice is the earliest of the following:
 - (1) The date it is received.
 - (2) Five days after its deposit in the United States mail, as evidenced by the postmark, if it is mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.
 - (3) The date shown on the return receipt, if the notice is sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee.

§ 15.454 PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

- (a) A dissolved limited liability company may also publish notice of dissolution and request that persons with claims against the company present them in accordance with the notice.
 - (b) The notice shall be in accordance with all of the following:
 - (1) Be published one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved limited liability company's principal place of business, or if none in this state, its registered office, is or was located.
 - (2) Describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address where the claim may be sent. The limited liability company may demand sufficient information to permit it to make a reasonable judgment whether the claim should be accepted or rejected.
 - (3) State that a claim against the limited liability company will be barred

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unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within one (1) year after the publication date of the newspaper notice.

- (c) If the dissolved limited liability company publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved company within one (1) year after the publication date of the newspaper:
 - (1) A claimant who did not receive written notice under STC § 15.453.
 - (2) A claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved limited liability company but not acted on.
 - (3) A claimant whose claim is contingent or based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a claimant having an existing claim known to the limited liability company at the time of publication in accordance with subsection (b) and who did not receive written notice under STC § 15.453 is not barred from suit until six (6) months after the claimant has actual notice of the dissolution.

§ 15.455 <u>WINDING UP; DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS</u>

Upon the winding up of a limited liability company, the assets shall be distributed in the following order:

- (a) To the creditors, including to the extent permitted by law, owners, and former owners in satisfaction of liabilities of the limited liability company.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, to owners and former owners in satisfaction of liabilities for distributions under this Ordinance.
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in this operating agreement, to owners and former owners for the return of their contributions in proportion to their respective values and, thereafter, in proportion to their respective rights to share in distributions from the limited liability company before distribution.

CHAPTER 8

§ 15.456 MERGER

(a) Unless otherwise provided in its organizational documents, one or more limited liability companies formed under this Ordinance may merge with or into one or more limited liability companies as provided in the plan of merger.

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(b) Interests or shares in a limited liability company that is a party to a merger may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, obligations, or interest in the surviving limited liability company.

§ 15.457 <u>APPROVAL OF MERGER</u>

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, a limited liability company that is a party to a proposed merger shall approve the plan of merger by an affirmative vote by all of the owners.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, the manager or managers of a limited liability company may not approve a merger without also obtaining the approval of the limited liability company's owners under subsection (a), above.
- (c) All other constituents shall approve the merger in the manner and by the vote required by the laws applicable to the constituents and their respective organizational documents.
- (d) Each constituent shall have any rights to abandon the merger as provided for in the plan of merger or in the laws applicable to the constituent or its organizational documents.
- (e) Upon approval of a merger, the constituent shall notify it owners, shareholders, and all others that have an ownership interest in it of the approval and of the effective date of the merger.

§ 15.458 PLAN OF MERGER

Each limited liability company shall enter into a plan of merger to be approved under STC § 15.457.

§ 15.459 <u>ARTICLES OF MERGER</u>

- (a) The surviving limited liability company shall deliver to the Legal Department articles of merger, executed by each party to the plan of merger, that include all of the following:
 - (1) The name and state or jurisdiction of organization for each constituent.
 - (2) The plan of merger.
 - (3) The name of the surviving or resulting limited liability company.
 - (4) A statement as to whether the management of the surviving limited liability company will be reserved to its owners or vested in one or more managers.

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- (5) The delayed effective date of the merger, if applicable.
- (6) A statement as to whether the surviving limited liability company is tribally owned.
- (7) If tribally owned, a statement as to whether the surviving limited liability company enjoys the Tribe's sovereign immunity.
- (b) A merger takes effect upon the effective date of the articles of merger.

§ 15.460 <u>EFFECT OF MERGER</u>

A merger has the following effects:

- (a) The constituent must become a single entity, which shall be the entity designated in the plan of merger as the surviving limited liability company.
 - (b) Each constituent, except the surviving limited liability company, ceases to exist.
- (c) The surviving limited liability company possesses all of the rights, privileges, immunities, and powers of each merged constituent and is subject to all of the restrictions, disabilities, and duties of each merged constituent.
- (d) All property and all debts, including contributions, and each interest belonging to or owed to each of the constituents are vested in the surviving limited liability company without further act.
- (e) Title to all real estate and any interest in real estate, vested in any constituent, does not revert and is not in any way impaired because of the merger.
- (f) The surviving limited liability company has all of the liabilities and obligations of each of the constituents and any claim existing or action or proceedings pending by or against any merged constituent may be prosecuted as if the merger had not taken place, or the surviving limited liability company may be substituted in the action.
- (g) The rights of creditors and any liens on the property of any constituent survive the merger.
- (h) The interests in a constituent that are to be converted or exchanged into interest, cash, obligations, or other property under the terms of the plan of merger are converted and the former interest holders are entitled only to the rights provided in the plan of merger of the rights otherwise provided by law.

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(i) The articles of organization of the surviving limited liability company are amended to the extent provided in the articles of merger.

§ 15.461 RIGHT TO OBJECT

Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, upon receipt of the notice required by STC § 15.457(e), an owner who did not vote in favor of the merger may, within twenty (20) days after the date of the notice, voluntarily dissociate from the limited liability company under STC § 15.448(c) and receive fair value for the owner's limited liability interest.

CHAPTER 9: TRIBALLY OWNED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

§ 15.462 TRIBALLY OWNED COMPANIES; REPORTS

There are hereby authorized to be created limited liability companies wholly owned by the Tribe, with the Tribe as the sole owner. Tribally owned limited liability companies shall be created by a duly adopted resolution of the Tribal Council. The organizer shall file in accordance with this Ordinance. When the organizer files the articles of organization and the operating agreement of a Tribally owned limited liability company, a certified copy of the resolution authorizing the formation of the limited liability company and approving the articles shall be included. Tribally owned limited liability companies shall be considered to be instrumentalities of the Tribe.

§ 15.463 TRIBALLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

There are hereby authorized to be created by resolution of the board of directors of a Tribally owned limited liability company or of a Tribal corporation, or of a wholly owned subsidiary of such a Tribally owned limited liability company or Tribal corporation, subsidiary limited liability companies to be wholly owned by the parent Tribally owned limited liability company or parent Tribal corporation, which shall be instrumentalities of the Tribe. The organizer of such a Tribally owned subsidiary limited liability company shall file in accordance with this Ordinance. When the organizer files the articles of organization and the operating agreement of the Tribally owned subsidiary limited liability company, a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the parent Tribally owned limited liability company or parent Tribal corporation authorizing the formation of the subsidiary limited liability company and approving the articles shall be included.

§ 15.464 PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The limited liability companies established under this chapter shall be considered to be instrumentalities of the Tribe, and their officers and employees considered officers and employees of the Tribe, created for the purpose of carrying out authorities and responsibilities of the Tribal Council for economic development of the Tribe and the advancement of its tribal

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owners. Such limited liability companies, their directors, officers and employees shall therefore be entitled to all of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Tribe, including but not limited to immunities from suit in Federal, State and Tribal courts and from Federal, State and local taxation or regulation.

§ 15.465 <u>OWNERSHIP</u>

- (a) No ownership interest in any limited liability company in which the Tribe is an owner may be alienated unless approved by the Tribal Council. Further, no ownership interest in any Tribally owned subsidiary limited liability company may be alienated unless approved by a duly adopted resolution of the board of directors of the parent Tribally owned limited liability company or the parent Tribal corporation.
- (b) All interests in any Tribally owned limited liability company shall be held by and for a Tribe, or in the case of a wholly owned subsidiary limited liability company, by the parent Tribally owned limited liability company or parent Tribal corporation. No individual member of the Tribe shall have any personal ownership interest in any limited liability company organized under this chapter, whether by virtue of such person's status as a member of a Tribe, as an officer of a Tribe's government, or otherwise.

§ 15.466 NONTRIBAL PARTNERS

Any limited liability company created pursuant to this chapter, including subsidiary limited liability companies, may form or own interests or shares in partnerships, corporations, or other limited liability companies with other governmental or non-governmental entities or persons under the laws of the Tribe or any other jurisdiction ("Project Companies"); provided, however, that the partial ownership interest in such Project Companies shall not diminish or affect the privileges and immunities of the Tribally owned limited liability companies or Tribally owned subsidiary limited liability companies created pursuant to this chapter.

§ 15.467 WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

The limited liability companies established under this chapter may only waive the privileges and immunities granted under STC § 15.464 in the following manner:

- (a) The limited liability company may specifically grant limited waivers of its immunity from suit and consent to be sued in Tribal Court or another court of competent jurisdiction or consent to binding arbitration pursuant to the procedures and authorities set forth in the limited liability company's operating agreement; provided, however, that:
 - (1) Any such waiver or consent to suit granted pursuant to the limited liability company's operating agreement shall in no way extend to any action against the Tribe, nor shall it in any way be deemed a waiver of any of the rights, privileges

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and immunities of the Tribe;

- (2) Any recovery against the limited liability company shall be limited to the assets of the limited liability company (or such portion of the limited liability company's assets as further limited by the waiver or consent) and the Tribe shall not be liable for the payment or performance of any of the obligations of the limited liability company, and no recourse shall be had against any assets or revenues of the Tribe in order to satisfy the obligations of the limited liability company, including assets of the Tribe leased, loaned, or assigned to the limited liability company for its use, without transfer of title; and
- (3) Any waiver of the limited liability company's immunities granted pursuant to the limited liability company's operating agreement shall be further limited or conditioned by the terms of such waiver.
- (b) The sovereign immunity of the limited liability company shall not extend to actions against the limited liability company by the Tribe acting as owner, or, in the case of a subsidiary limited liability company created pursuant to this chapter, by the parent limited liability company acting as owner.
 - (c) The limited liability company must follow the method mandated above.