



Open Enrollment Q&A

The Gana-A'Yoo, Limited Board of Directors recommends awarding 25 shares to eligible descendants with a one-quarter blood quantum. These shares are life estate. Shares are non-voting until the shareholder is 18 years of age.

Eligibility: The Amendment would open enrollment to eligible individuals who are determined to be:

1. A natural born child or adoptee of a Native who is at least one-quarter Alaska Native blood quantum, as defined by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ("ANCSA") who was an original shareholder of Class A, B, C, or D Settlement Common Stock of the Corporation, or the natural born child or adoptee of a shareholder of new Class E Settlement Common Stock.
2. A Native (as defined by ANCSA) with a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ degree blood quantum Born after December 18, 1971.
3. A citizen of the United States.
4. Cannot be the holder of the stock of another ANCSA village corporation unless such shares were received through gift or inheritance.

Note: In all instances, the shares must have been received directly from the Corporation and not through gifting or inheritance.

Q. How many new shareholders would be enrolled if this vote passes?

A. Based on projections from a recent Doyon enrollment demographic study of our shareholders, it is estimated there would be approximately 1,910 to 2,170 descendants eligible for enrollment.

In May 2021, Gana-A'Yoo mailed out a census form to all shareholders. This census is to gather information from current shareholders to better understand the potential number of eligible descendants if Gana-A'Yoo was to open enrollment. Based on survey research, Doyon's data, and census forms we are estimating approximately 2500 enrollees

Q. When would Gana-A'Yoo, Limited stop enrolling new descendants?

A. The corporation currently has 115,000 shares. We will stop enrolling at 100,000 additional shares or 10 years, whichever comes first.

Q. How would open enrollment affect voting strength?

A. The new Class E shares of Settlement Common Stock will have voting rights once a shareholder reaches the age of majority under Alaska law. Since there will be more voting shares outstanding, the voting power of existing stock will be reduced.



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The ANCSA Village Corporation for Galena, Koyukuk, Nulato and Kaltag, Alaska

Q. How do you explain dividend dilution?

A. As far as stock dividends are concerned, “dilution” is determined by the number of new shares that are added to the number of existing shares.

Example

Taking it to the simplest level, say a corporation has \$4 to pay dividends. If there are four people enrolled to the corporation, they would each receive \$1. If you add one shareholder, you must split the same \$4 into five shares, resulting in a reduced dividend of \$0.80 per share. The difference between a \$1 dividend and an \$0.80 dividend is called “dilution.” The overall total distribution amount to shareholders remains the same.

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$\frac{\$4.00}{4} = \1.00	
<p>If you add one shareholder, you must split the same \$4 into five shares, resulting in a reduced dividend of \$0.80 per share.</p>	
$\frac{\$4.00}{5} = \0.80	
<p>The difference between a \$1 dividend and an \$0.80 dividend is called “dilution.” The overall total distribution amount to shareholders remains the same.</p>	
$4 \times \$1.00 = \4.00	
$5 \times \$0.80 = \4.00	

Q. Why not gift shares instead?

A. The founders of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) held the original intent that all original shares would be passed on to future generations by gifting or inheritance. This directly supports why some shareholders think that the next generations will inherit the stock regardless and believe that enrollment should stay closed. However, only about half of the



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shares, gifted or inherited, are being passed on to those born after the deadline of December 17, 1971, the date of the original enrollment. Many of the shares are being inherited by people who either already had original shares or were born prior to the 1971 deadline.

Note: Shareholders who have received gifted or inherited shares and meet the eligibility requirements **will be eligible** for open enrollment.

Q. Why ¼ blood quantum?

A. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act defined Native as: a citizen of the United States who is a person of ¼ degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community), Eskimo or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. This means only Alaska Native people of blood quantum were eligible to be enrolled in an Alaska Native corporation (regional or village). In our past surveys, 61 percent of shareholders responding to the survey indicated they want to see a ¼ blood quantum requirement in place. “ We must instill good stewardship in our youth and include them in decisions affecting their future.” - Monica Riedel, former Gana-A'Yoo director and shareholder relations committee member

Q. What are life estate shares?

A. Life estate shares only exist for the lifetime of the shareholder to whom they have been issued. This stock ceases to exist upon the death of that shareholder. The shares cannot be passed along by gifting or inheritance. The number of life estate shares owned by the shareholder who has passed away are returned to the corporation.

Q. What is a descendant?

A. A descendant is someone who was born or adopted by an original Gana-A'Yoo shareholder. Original shareholders received their shares directly from Gana-A'Yoo, not through gifting or inheriting. If you are eligible and approved for open enrollment, you will then be considered an original shareholder.

Q. How is the corporation tracking village affiliation for board requirements for these new shares?

A. New shares will be Class E "at-large" shares with no village code associated to them.

Q. Is dual enrollment allowed?

A. When conducting original enrollments, ANCSA and the Bureau of Indian Affairs prohibited dual enrollment. Dual enrollment includes enrolling in two or more village corporations. Dual enrollment does not include ANCSA shares that are gifted or inherited.



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Q. How is Gana-A'Yoo going to tack dual enrollment?

A. If open enrollment is passed, there will be a spot to indicate if the individual is a shareholder with another village corporation. Gana-A'Yoo will work with other organizations in verifying enrollment status.

Q. Why December 18, 1971?

A. Only those Alaska Native people of $\frac{1}{4}$ blood quantum who were born on or before 11:59 p.m. on December 18, 1971, were eligible to enroll in Alaska Native regional and village corporations. Those born on December 19, 1971, or after were not eligible. For example, several of our current board members received their shares through gifting or inheritance and would otherwise not be shareholders, therefore, unable to fill a board seat.