

BYLAWS
OF
ISLAND GREEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION
DBA/KA ISLAND GREEN LIVING ASSOCIATION
And
DBA/KA ISLAND GREEN
FORMERLY DBA/KA IGLA

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**BYLAWS
OF
ISLAND GREEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION
DBA/AKA ISLAND GREEN LIVING ASSOCIATION**

**ARTICLE I.
OFFICES AND NAME**

Section 1.01 **Business Offices and Name of Corporation.** The name of the Corporation shall be ISLAND GREEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION dba/aka ISLAND GREEN LIVING ASSOCIATION dba/aka Island Green and formerly doing business and known by the acronym of IGLA. The initial principal office of the corporation will be as stated in its Articles of Incorporation as No. 18-5 Estate Enighed, St. John, Virgin Islands 00830. The corporation may at any time and from time to time change the location of its principal office. The corporation may have such other offices, either within or outside the Virgin Islands, as the Board of Directors may designate or as the affairs of the corporation may require from time to time.

Section 1.02 **Registered Office.** The registered office required by the Nonprofit Corporations Law of the Virgin Islands (Title 13, Chapter 3 of the Virgin Islands Code) (the "Act") to be maintained in the United States Virgin Islands may be changed from time to time by the Board of Directors or by the officers of the corporation, or to the extent permitted by the Act by the registered agent of the corporation, provided in all cases that the street addresses of the registered office and of the business office or home of the registered agent of the corporation are identical.

**ARTICLE II.
MEMBERS**

Section 2.01 **Non-Voting Members.** The corporation will not have voting or non-voting members. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Directors may choose to refer to a group of participants in the corporation's activities as members, but those individuals shall have no legal or equitable rights as members of the corporation under the Act, or otherwise.

**ARTICLE III.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Section 3.01 **General Powers.** Except as otherwise provided in the Act, the Articles of

Incorporation or these Bylaws, all corporate powers will be exercised by or under the authority of, and the business and affairs of the corporation will be managed by, its Board of Directors (the "Board of Directors").

Section 3.02 Qualifications, Number, Election and Tenure.

(a) Qualifications. Each director must be a natural person who is eighteen years of age or older. A director need not be a resident of the United States Virgin Islands.

(b) Number. The number of directors of the corporation will be at least four and may be up to twelve, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time. Any action of the Board of Directors to change the number of directors to a number outside the range specified in the preceding sentence, whether expressly by resolution or by implication through the election of additional directors, will constitute an amendment of these Bylaws expanding the range of the number of directors, provided such action otherwise satisfies the requirements for amending these Bylaws as provided in the Act, the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws.

(c) Election and Tenure. Directors will be elected by the Board of Directors at each annual meeting of the Board of Directors for a term that expires at the end of the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors for a term that expires at the end of the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors at which directors are elected. Each director so elected will hold office until such director's term expires and thereafter until such director's successor has been elected and qualified, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. Directors may serve consecutive terms.

Section 3.03 Resignation; Removal; Vacancies. Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the president or to the secretary of the corporation. A director's resignation will take effect at the time specified in such notice, and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation is not necessary to make it effective. A director is deemed to have resigned in the event of such director's incapacity as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Except as provided in the next succeeding sentence, any director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the other directors then in office. Any vacancy of an elected director may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum. A director elected to fill a vacancy will hold the office for the unexpired term of such director's predecessor in office. Any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors will be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office, and a director so chosen will hold office until the next election of directors and thereafter until such director's successor has been elected and qualified, or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal. A vacancy that will occur at a specific later date may be filled before the vacancy occurs, but the new director may not take office until

the vacancy occurs.

Section 3.04 Regular Meetings. A regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on such date and at such time and place, either within or outside of the United States Virgin Islands, as determined by the board, for the purpose of electing directors and officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The Board of Directors may provide by resolution the time and place, either within or outside the United States Virgin Islands, for the holding of additional regular meetings.

Section 3.05 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by or at the request of the president or any two directors. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board of Directors may fix the time and place, either within or outside the United States Virgin Islands, for holding any special meeting of the Board of Directors called by such person or persons.

Section 3.06 Notice of Meetings.

(a) Requirements. Notice of each special meeting of the Board of Directors stating the date, time and place of the meeting, and if required under the Act, the purpose of the meeting, shall be given to each director at such director's business or residential address at least five days prior thereto by the mailing of written notice by first class, certified or registered mail, or at least two days prior thereto by personal delivery or private carrier of written notice or by telephone, facsimile, electronic transmission or any other form of wire or wireless communication (and the method of notice need not be the same as to each director). Written notice, if in a comprehensible form, is effective at the earliest of: (i) the date received; (ii) five days after its deposit in the United States mail, as evidenced by the postmark, if mailed correctly addressed and with first class postage affixed; and (iii) the date shown on the return receipt, if mailed by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee. Oral notice is effective when communicated in a comprehensible manner. If transmitted by facsimile, electronic transmission or other form of wire or wireless communication, notice is deemed to be given when the transmission is complete.

(b) Waiver of Notice. A director may waive notice of any meeting before or after the time and date of the meeting stated in the notice. Except as otherwise provided in this Section 3.06(b), the waiver must be in writing and signed by the director entitled to the notice. Such waiver must be delivered to the corporation for filing with the corporate records, but such delivery and filing will not be conditions of the effectiveness of the waiver. Waiver may be by writing in the form of an E-mail or other electronic communication. A director's attendance at or participation in a meeting waives any required notice to that director of the meeting unless: (i) at the beginning of the meeting or promptly upon the director's later arrival, the director objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting because of lack of notice

or defective notice and does not thereafter vote for or assent to action taken at the meeting; or (ii) if special notice was required of a particular purpose pursuant to the Act or these Bylaws, the director objects to transacting business with respect to the purpose for which such special notice was required and does not thereafter vote for or assent to action taken at the meeting with respect to such purpose.

Section 3.07 Deemed Assent. A director of the corporation who is present at a meeting of the Board of Directors when corporate action is taken is deemed to have assented to all action taken at the meeting unless (i) the director objects at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon the director's arrival, to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting and does not thereafter vote for or assent to any action taken at the meeting; (ii) the director contemporaneously requests the director's dissent or abstention as to any specific action taken be entered in the minutes of the meeting; or (iii) the director causes written notice of the director's dissent or abstention as to any specific action to be received by the presiding officer of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or by the corporation promptly after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right of dissension or abstention is not available to a director who votes in favor of the action taken.

Section 3.08 Quorum and Voting. A majority of the directors in office immediately before a meeting begins will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors, and the vote of a majority of the directors present in person at a meeting at which a quorum is present will be the act of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise required by the Act, the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws. If less than a quorum is present at a meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice other than an announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present.

Section 3.09 Voting by Proxy. No director may vote or act by proxy at any meeting of directors.

Section 3.10 Compensation. Directors will not receive compensation for their services as such; however, the reasonable expenses of directors of attendance at board meetings may be paid or reimbursed by the corporation as approved by the Board of Directors. Directors are not disqualified to receive reasonable compensation for services rendered to or for the benefit of the corporation in any other capacity.

Section 3.11 Committees. By one or more resolutions adopted by the vote of a majority of the directors present in person at a meeting at which a quorum is present, the Board of Directors may designate from among its members an executive committee and one or more other committees, each of which, to the extent provided in the resolution establishing such committee, will have and may exercise all of the authority of the Board of Directors, except as prohibited by

the Act. The delegation of authority to any committee does not operate to relieve the Board of Directors or any individual director from any responsibility or standard of conduct imposed by law or these Bylaws. Rules governing procedures for meetings of any committee will be the same as those set forth in these Bylaws or the Act for the Board of Directors unless the Board of Directors or the committee itself determines otherwise.

Section 3.12 Advisory Boards and Advisory Board Members. The Board of Directors may from time to time form one or more advisory boards, committees, auxiliaries or other bodies composed of such members, having such rules of procedure, and having such chair, as the Board of Directors designates. The members of the Advisory Board shall be designated as such by the Board of Directors. The number of Advisory Board Members shall be established by the Board of Directors from time to time and the number of Advisory Board members may exceed the limitation established in Section 3.02 (b) of these Bylaws. Advisory Board Members shall not be voting members of the Board of Directors unless they are appointed or elected under Article III. The name, objectives and responsibilities of each such advisory board, and the rules and procedures for the conduct of its activities, will be determined by the Board of Directors. An advisory board may provide such advice, service, and assistance to the corporation, and carry out such duties and responsibilities for the corporation as may be specified by the Board of Directors; except that if any such committee or advisory board has one or more members thereof who are entitled to vote on committee matters and who are not then also directors, such committee or advisory board may not exercise any power or authority reserved to the Board of Directors by the Act, the Articles of Incorporation or these Bylaws. Further, no advisory board may have authority to incur any corporate expense or make any representation or commitment on behalf of the corporation without the express approval of the Board of Directors or the president of the corporation.

Section 3.13 Meetings by Telephone. Members of the Board of Directors, Advisory Board Members or any committee thereof may participate in a regular or special meeting by, or conduct the meeting through the use of, any means of communication by which all directors participating may hear each other during the meeting. A director participating in a meeting by this means is deemed to be present in person at the meeting.

Section 3.14 Action Without a Meeting.

(a) Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if a notice meeting the requirements of Section 3.140 (the "Notice") is transmitted in writing to each director and each director by the time stated in the Notice either: (i) votes in writing for such action, or (ii) (A) votes in writing against such action, abstains in writing from voting, or fails to respond or vote, and (B) fails to demand in writing that action not be taken without a meeting.

(b) The Notice must state: (i) the action to be taken, (ii) the time by which a director

must respond, (iii) that failure to respond by the time stated in the Notice will have the same effect as abstaining in writing by the time stated in the Notice and failing to demand in writing by the time stated in the Notice that action not be taken without a meeting, and (iv) any other matters the corporation determines to include.

(c) Action is taken under this Section 3.14 only if, at the end of the time stated in the Notice: (i) the affirmative votes in writing for such action received by the corporation and not revoked pursuant to Section 3.14(e) equal or exceed the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take such action at a meeting at which all of the directors then in office were present and voted, and (ii) the corporation has not received a written demand by a director that such action not be taken without a meeting (other than a demand that has been revoked pursuant to Section 3.14(e)). Unless the Notice states a different effective date, action taken pursuant to this Section 3.14 will be effective at the end of the time stated in the Notice.

(d) A director's right to demand that action not be taken without a meeting is deemed to have been waived unless the corporation receives such demand from the director in writing by the time stated in the Notice and such demand has not been revoked pursuant to Section 3.14(e).

(e) Any director who in writing has voted, abstained, or demanded action not be taken without a meeting pursuant to this Section 3.14 may revoke such vote, abstention, or demand in writing received by the corporation by the time stated in the Notice.

(f) Any writing by a director under this Section 3.14 must be in a form sufficient to inform the corporation of the identity of the director, the vote, abstention, demand, or revocation of the director, and the proposed action to which such vote, abstention, demand, or revocation relates. All communications under this Section 3.14 may be transmitted or received by the corporation by electronically transmitted facsimile, e-mail, or other form of wire or wireless communication.

(g) Action taken pursuant to this Section 3.14 has the same effect as action taken at a meeting of Board of Directors and may be described as such in any document. All writings made pursuant to this Section 3.14 must be filed with the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS

Section 4.01 Designation and Qualifications. The elected officers of the corporation will be a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The Board of Directors may also appoint, designate or authorize such other officers, assistant officers and agents, including a chair of the board, an executive director, a chief financial officer, a controller, assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers, as it may consider necessary or useful. One person may hold more than one office at a time. Officers need not be directors of the corporation. All officers must be natural persons who are eighteen years of age or older.

Section 4.02 Election and Term of Office. The Board of Directors, or an officer or committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Board of Directors, shall elect or appoint the officers at or in conjunction with each annual meeting of the Board of Directors. If the election and appointment of officers is not held at or in conjunction with such meeting, such election or appointment shall be held as soon as convenient thereafter. Each officer will hold office from the end of the meeting at or in conjunction with which such officer was elected or appointed until such officer's successor is duly elected or appointed and qualified, or until such officer's earlier death, resignation or removal.

Section 4.03 Compensation. The compensation, if any, of each officer will be as determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, or by a committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Board of Director but such compensation must be in accordance with the corporation's conflict of interest policy. To the extent reasonably feasible, the person or persons determining compensation will obtain data on the compensation of officers holding similar positions of authority within comparable organizations, will set the compensation based on such data and an evaluation of the officer's performance and experience as related to the requirements of the position, and will document the basis for the determination including the comparison data used, the requirements of the position, and the evaluation of the officer's performance and experience. No officer will be prevented from receiving a salary by reason of the fact that the officer is also a director of the corporation. However, no payment of compensation (or payment or reimbursement of expenses) shall be made in any manner so as to result in the imposition of any liability under either Section 4941, as applicable, or Section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 4.04 Removal. Any officer or agent may be removed by the Board of Directors at any time, with or without cause, but removal will not affect the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Election, appointment or designation of an officer or agent will not itself create contract rights.

Section 4.05 Vacancies. Any officer may resign at any time, subject to any rights or

obligations under any existing contracts between the officer and the corporation, by giving written notice to the president or to the Board of Directors. An officer's resignation will take effect upon receipt by the corporation unless the notice specifies a later effective date, and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation will not be necessary to make it effective. An officer will be deemed to have resigned in the event of such officer's incapacity as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. A vacancy in any office, however occurring, may be filled by the Board of Directors, or by any officer or committee to which such authority has been delegated by the Board of Directors, for the unexpired portion of the term. If a resignation is made effective at a later date, the Board of Directors may permit the officer to remain in office until the effective date and may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date with the provision that the successor does not take office until the effective date, or the Board of Directors may remove the officer at any time before the effective date and may fill the resulting vacancy.

Section 4.06 Authority and Duties of Officers. The officers of the corporation will have the authority and will exercise the powers and perform the duties specified below and as may be additionally specified by the president (except with respect to the president's duties), the Board of Directors or these Bylaws, except that in any event each officer will exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be required by law.

(a) President. The president will, subject to the direction and supervision of the Board of Directors: (i) be the chief executive officer of the corporation and have general and active control of its affairs and business and general supervision of its officers, agents and employees; (ii) preside at all meetings of Board of Directors; (iii) see that all resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect; and (iv) perform all other duties incident to the office of president and as from time to time may be assigned to such office by the Board of Directors.

(b) Vice-Presidents. The vice-president or vice-presidents, if any, will assist the president and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the president or by the Board of Directors. The vice-president (or if there is more than one, then the vice-presidents designated by the Board of Directors, or if there be no such designation, then the vice-presidents in order of their election) will, at the request of the president, or in the president's absence or inability or refusal to act, perform the duties of the president and when so acting will have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions on the president.

(c) Executive Director. The executive director, if any, will, subject to the direction and supervision of the president and the Board of Directors, (i) be the chief operating officer of the corporation with general responsibility for all day-to-day operations of the corporation; (ii) propose, prepare and present to the president and the Board of Directors specific programs and activities that will further the corporation's purposes; (iii) direct and supervise the implementation of the programs and activities approved by the president or the Board of Directors; and (iv) perform all other duties and responsibilities as from time to time may be

ARTICLE V.
FIDUCIARY MATTERS

Section 5.01 Indemnification.

(a) Scope of Indemnification. The corporation will indemnify each director, officer, employee and volunteer of the corporation to the fullest extent permissible under the laws of the United States Virgin Islands, and may in its discretion purchase insurance insuring its obligations hereunder or otherwise protecting the persons intended to be protected by this Section 5.01. The corporation has the right, but is not obligated, to indemnify any agent of the corporation not otherwise covered by this Section 5.01 to the fullest extent permissible under the laws of the United States Virgin Islands.

(b) Savings Clause; Limitation. If any provision of the Act or these Bylaws dealing with indemnification is invalidated by any court on any ground, then the corporation will nevertheless indemnify each party otherwise entitled to indemnification hereunder to the fullest extent permitted by law or any applicable provision of the Act or these Bylaws that has not been invalidated. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bylaws, the corporation may neither indemnify any person nor purchase any insurance in any manner or to any extent that would jeopardize or be inconsistent with the qualification of the corporation as an organization described in section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or that would result in the imposition of any liability under either section 4941 or section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 5.02 General Standards of Conduct for Directors and Officers.

(a) Discharge of Duties. Each director will discharge the director's duties as a director, including the director's duties as a member of a committee of the Board of Directors, and each officer with discretionary authority will discharge the officer's duties under that authority (i) in good faith; (ii) with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances; and (iii) in a manner the director or officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

(b) Reliance on Information, Reports, Etc. In discharging duties, a director or officer is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by: (i) one or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the director or officer reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented; (ii) legal counsel, a public accountant or another person as to matters the director or officer reasonably believes are within such person's professional or expert competence; or (iii) in the case of a director, a committee of the Board of Directors of which the

director is not a member if the director reasonably believes the committee merits confidence. A director or officer is not acting in good faith if the director or officer has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by this Section 5.02(b) unwarranted.

(c) Liability to Corporation. A director or officer will not be liable as such to the corporation for any action taken or omitted to be taken as a director or officer, as the case may be, if, in connection with such action or omission, the director or officer performed the duties of the position in compliance with this Section 5.02.

(d) Director Not Deemed to Be a "Trustee." A director, regardless of title, shall not be deemed to be a "trustee" within the meaning given that term by trust law with respect to the corporation or with respect to any property held or administered by the corporation including, without limitation, property that may be subject to restrictions imposed by the donor or transferor of such property.

Section 5.03 Liability of Directors for Unlawful Distributions.

(a) Liability to Corporation. A director who votes for or assents to a distribution made in violation of the Act, the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation will be personally liable to the corporation for the amount of the distribution that exceeds what could have been distributed without violating the Act or the Articles of Incorporation if it is established that the director did not perform the director's duties in compliance with the general standards of conduct for directors set forth in Section 5.02.

(b) Contribution. A director who is liable under Section 5.03(a) for an unlawful distribution is entitled to contribution: (i) from every other director who could be liable under Section 5.03(a) for the unlawful distribution; and (ii) from each person who accepted the distribution knowing the distribution was made in violation of the Act or the Articles of Incorporation, to the extent the distribution to that person exceeds what could have been distributed to that person without violating the Act or the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 5.04 Loans to Directors and Officers Prohibited. No loans will be made by the corporation to any of its directors or officers. Any director or officer who assents to or participates in the making of any such loan will be liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof. A loan may be made by an officer or director to the Corporation subject to an approval of the loan and its terms be the Board of Directors. Any loans to the Corporation shall be in writing and signed or acknowledged by at least two officers of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI.

RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION

Section 6.01 Minutes, Etc. The corporation will keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, a record of all actions taken by the Board of Directors without a meeting, a record of all actions taken by any committee of the Board of Directors in place of the Board of Directors on behalf of the corporation, and a record of all waivers of notices of meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee of the Board of Directors.

Section 6.02 Accounting Records. The corporation will maintain appropriate accounting records.

Section 6.03 Records in Written Form. The corporation will maintain its records in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

Section 6.04 Records Maintained at Principal Office. The corporation will keep a copy of each of the following records at its principal office:

- (a) The Articles of Incorporation;
- (b) These Bylaws and any prior Bylaws or Amendments;
- (c) A list of the names, phone numbers and business or home addresses of the current directors and officers;
- (d) A copy of the most recent corporate report delivered to the United States Virgin Islands Secretary of State or legally designated entity with whom such records are required to be filed or deposited from time to time;
- (e) All financial statements prepared for periods ending during the last three years;
- (f) The corporation's application for recognition of exemption and the tax- exemption determination letter issued by the Internal Revenue Service; and
- (g) All other documents or records required to be maintained by the corporation at its principal office under applicable law or regulation.

ARTICLE VII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 7.01 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the corporation will be as established by the Board of Directors.

Section 7.02 Conveyances and Encumbrances. Property of the corporation may be assigned, conveyed or encumbered by such officers of the corporation as may be authorized to do so by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the corporation's conflict of interest policy, and

such authorized persons will have power to execute and deliver any and all instruments of assignment, conveyance and encumbrance; however, the sale, exchange, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation will be authorized only in the manner prescribed by applicable statute.

Section 7.03 Designated Contributions. The corporation may accept any contribution, gift, grant, bequest or devise that is designated, restricted or conditioned by the donor, provided that the designation, restriction or condition is consistent with the corporation's general tax-exempt/charitable purposes. Donor-designated contributions may be accepted for special funds, purposes or uses, and such designations generally will be honored but must be acted upon by the Board of Directors. However, the corporation reserves all right, title and interest in and to and control over such contributions, and has authority to determine the ultimate expenditure or distribution thereof in connection with any such special fund, purpose or use. Further, the corporation will acquire and retain sufficient control over all donated funds (including designated contributions) to assure that such funds will be used exclusively to carry out the corporation's tax-exempt/charitable purposes.

Section 7.04 Amendments. The power to alter, amend or repeal these Bylaws and adopt new Bylaws is vested solely in the Board of Directors.

Section 7.05 References to Internal Revenue Code. All references in these Bylaws to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code are to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and to the corresponding provisions of any subsequent federal tax laws.

Section 7.06 Principles of Construction. Words in any gender are deemed to include the other gender; the singular is deemed to include the plural and vice versa; the words "pay" and "distribute" also mean assign, convey and deliver; and the table of contents, headings and underlined paragraph titles are for guidance only and have no significance in the interpretation of these Bylaws.

Section 7.07 Severability. The invalidity of any provision of these Bylaws will not affect the other provisions hereof, and in such event these Bylaws will be construed in all respects as if such invalid provision were omitted.

* * * *

**ISLAND GREEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION
DBA/AKA ISLAND GREEN LIVING ASSOCIATION AND DBA/AKA ISLAND GREEN
BYLAWS CERTIFICATE**

The undersigned certifies that [HE/SHE] is the Secretary of ISLAND GREEN BUILDING ASSOCIATION DBA/AKA ISLAND GREEN LIVING ASSOCIATION AND DBA/AKA ISLAND GREEN a United States Virgin Islands nonprofit or not-for-profit corporation, and that, as such, the undersigned is authorized to execute this certificate on behalf of the corporation, and further certifies that attached hereto is a complete and correct copy of the presently effective Bylaws of the corporation.

Dated: 6-27-2017

Signature of President

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read "Harith Wickrema", is written over a horizontal line.

Harith Wickrema

Printed Name of President