determined as follows:

(2) for a corporation, by the law under which it was organized;

Sections 12.30 and 12.80, respectively, of Illinois' Business Corporation Act (805 ILCS 5/1.01, *et seq.*) state in relevant part the following:

§ 805 ILCS 5/12.30

Sec. 12.30. Effect of dissolution.

- (a) Dissolution of a corporation terminates its corporate existence and a dissolved corporation shall not thereafter carry on any business except that necessary to wind up and liquidate its business and affairs, including:
 - (5) Doing such other acts as are necessary to wind up and liquidate its business and affairs.
- (c) Dissolution of a corporation does not:
- (4) Prevent suit by or against the corporation in its corporate name;
 - (5) Abate or suspend a criminal, civil or any other proceeding pending by or against the corporation on the effective date of dissolution.

§ 805 ILCS 5/12.80

Sec. 12.80. Survival of remedy after dissolution.

The dissolution of a corporation either (1) by filing articles of dissolution in accordance with Section 12.20 of this Act [805 ILCS 5/12.20], (2) by the issuance of a certificate of dissolution in accordance with Section 12.40 of this Act [805 ILCS 5/12.40], (3) by a judgment of dissolution by a circuit court of this State, or (4) by expiration of its period of duration, shall not take away nor impair any civil remedy available to or against such corporation, its directors, or shareholders, for any right or claim existing, or any liability incurred, prior to such dissolution if action or other proceeding thereon is commenced within five years after the date of such dissolution. Any such action or proceeding by or against the corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the corporation in its corporate name.

Finally, the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized congressional and judicial respect for the principles of federalism by deferring to the states in determining whether a corporation organized pursuant to a state's laws may continue its federal