Senate Bill 360

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with presession filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Senate Interim Committee on Judiciary for Oregon State Bar Nonprofit Organizations Law Section)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced**.

Updates laws that govern nonprofit corporations in this state. Becomes operative on January 1, 2020. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to nonprofit corporations; creating new provisions; amending ORS 65.001, 65.004, 65.014, 2 65.017, 65.021, 65.024, 65.027, 65.031, 65.034, 65.038, 65.040, 65.047, 65.057, 65.061, 65.064, 65.074, 3 65.094, 65.097, 65.101, 65.114, 65.117, 65.131, 65.134, 65.137, 65.144, 65.147, 65.154, 65.167, 65.171, 4 65.174, 65.177, 65.204, 65.207, 65.211, 65.214, 65.217, 65.222, 65.224, 65.227, 65.231, 65.241, 65.244, 5 65.247, 65.251, 65.301, 65.311, 65.314, 65.317, 65.324, 65.327, 65.331, 65.334, 65.335, 65.337, 65.341, 6 65.344, 65.347, 65.351, 65.354, 65.357, 65.361, 65.364, 65.371, 65.377, 65.381, 65.431, 65.434, 65.437, 7 65.441, 65.447, 65.451, 65.454, 65.461, 65.464, 65.467, 65.484, 65.487, 65.491, 65.494, 65.534, 65.554, 8 65.621, 65.624, 65.627, 65.631, 65.634, 65.637, 65.644, 65.661, 65.664, 65.667, 65.671, 65.707, 65.711, 9 10 65.717, 65.724, 65.727, 65.734, 65.751, 65.757, 65.771, 65.774, 65.782, 65.787, 65.990 and 271.330; re-

11 pealing ORS 65.501; and declaring an emergency.

12 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

13 <u>SECTION 1.</u> Section 2 of this 2019 Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 65.

14 <u>SECTION 2.</u> (1) An officer, director, employee or agent of a shell entity is liable for 15 damages to a person that suffers an ascertainable loss of money or property as a result of 16 the officer, director, employee or agent:

(a) Making, issuing, delivering or publishing, or participating in making, issuing, delivering or publishing, a prospectus, report, circular, certificate, financial statement, balance
sheet, public notice or document concerning the shell entity or the shell entity's shares, assets, liabilities, capital, earnings, accounts or business operations that the officer, director,
employee or agent knows is false in any material respect;

(b) Making an entry or causing another person to make an entry in the shell entity's
 books, records, minutes or accounts that the officer, director, employee or agent knows is
 false in any material respect; or

(c) Removing, erasing, altering or canceling, or causing another person to remove, erase,
alter or cancel, an entry in the shell entity's books, records, minutes or accounts if by means
of the removal, erasure, alteration or cancellation the officer, director, employee or agent
intends to deceive another person.

(2) An officer, director, employee or agent of a shell entity that engages in any of the
 actions described in subsection (1) of this section in a submission to, or an interaction with,

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a public agency, as defined in ORS 180.750, makes a false claim and is subject to a civil action 1

2 as provided in ORS 180.750 to 180.785.

SECTION 3. Section 4 of this 2019 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 65.201 to 65.254. 3

SECTION 4. (1) Unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide other-4 wise: 5

(a) The corporation's board of directors may, without a meeting, use electronic mail or 6 other electronic means to take action that this chapter otherwise requires or permits the 7 board of directors to take at a board of directors' meeting if the corporation complies with 8 9 this section.

(b) The board of directors may, without complying with all of the requirements of this 10 section, use electronic mail to discuss, but not take action on, an issue that comes before 11 12 the board.

13 (2)(a) Before taking an action under subsection (1) of this section, a corporation shall send to the electronic mail address that each director provided to the corporation for re-14 15 ceiving communications from the corporation an electronic mail announcement that states 16 that the board of directors will take the action.

(b) The electronic mail announcement the corporation sends under paragraph (a) of this 1718 subsection must include a description of the matter on which the board of directors will take action. The electronic mail announcement must specify a deadline of not less than 48 hours 19 20 after the time the corporation sends the announcement in which a director may record the director's vote. 21

22(c) The corporation shall include the electronic mail announcement described in this 23subsection and a record of the directors' votes in the minutes for the directors' meeting or shall file the announcement and record of the directors' votes in documents that reflect the 94 action that the board took. 25

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a corporation's board of directors may 2627not use electronic mail or other electronic means to take action if the corporation does not have a record of an electronic mail address for a director. 28

(4) A director may change the director's vote at any time before the deadline set forth 2930 in the electronic mail announcement described in subsection (2) of this section.

31 (5) An affirmative vote of the majority of the directors who hold office at the time the board of directors takes an action by means of electronic mail or by other electronic means 32is an act of the board, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws require an 33 34 affirmative vote of a greater number of directors. The board's action under this subsection 35has the effect of a meeting vote and the corporation may describe the action as a meeting vote in any document. 36

37 (6) The board of directors' action under subsection (5) of this section is effective on the 38 deadline specified in the electronic mail announcement described in subsection (2) of this section, unless the announcement specifies a different effective date or time. 39

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SECTION 5. Section 6 of this 2019 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 65.431 to 65.467. SECTION 6. If a public benefit corporation has not conducted a meeting of the members 41 and if members have not actively participated in the public benefit corporation's affairs for 42 three years or more, the public benefit corporation's board of directors may act in accord-43 ance with ORS 65.434 to amend the articles of incorporation to state that the public benefit 44 corporation does not have members if: 45

(1) The board first notifies any known members and posts a notice on the public benefit 1 2 corporation's website or otherwise gives comparable notice to the public of the proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation; and 3 (2) The board does not receive an objection from any member within 30 days after the 4 date of the notice. 5 SECTION 7. ORS 65.001 is amended to read: 6 65.001. As used in this chapter: 7 (1)(a) "Anniversary" means, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the day 8 9 each year that is exactly one or more years after the date on which [the Office of] the Secretary of State files: 10 (A) The articles of incorporation for a domestic corporation; or [the date on which the office 11 12files] 13 (B) An application for authority to transact business for a foreign corporation, except that an event that would otherwise cause an anniversary to fall on February 29 will cause the anniversary to 14 15 fall on February 28]. 16 (b) "Anniversary" means February 28 if an event occurs that would otherwise cause an anniversary to fall on February 29. 17 18 (2) "Appointed director" means a director who is appointed by a person other than the board of directors. 19 [(2)] (3) "Approved by the members" or "approval by the members" means approved or ratified 20by [the] members entitled to vote on [the] an issue through either: 2122(a) The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes of the members represented and voting at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present or the affirmative vote of a greater proportion in-23cluding the votes of any required proportion of the members of any class as the articles of incor-24 **poration**, bylaws or this chapter may provide for specified types of member action; or 25(b) A written ballot or written consent in conformity with this chapter. 2627[(3)] (4) "Articles of incorporation" [or "articles"] means the articles of incorporation described in ORS 65.047[,] and corrected, amended and restated articles of incorporation [or articles of 28merger, and corrections to the articles]. 2930 (5) "Articles of merger" means the articles of merger described in ORS 65.491 and cor-31 rected, amended and restated articles of merger. [(4)] (6) ["Board" or] "Board of directors" means the individual or individuals who are vested 32with overall management of the affairs of [the] a domestic corporation or foreign corporation, ir-33 34 respective of the name [by which] that designates the individual or individuals. [are designated, except that an individual or a group of individuals is not the board of directors because of powers 35delegated to the individual or group under ORS 65.301.] 36 37 [(5)] (7) "Bylaws" means [the code or codes of rules, other than the articles adopted under this 38 chapter or the laws governing a foreign corporation, for regulating or managing the affairs of the domestic or foreign corporation, irrespective of the name or names by which the rules are designated] \mathbf{a} 39 set of provisions for managing and regulating a corporation's affairs that the corporation 40 must adopt under ORS 65.061. 41 42[(6)] (8) "Class" means a group of memberships that have the same rights, including rights that are determined by a formula that is applied uniformly, with respect to voting, dissolution, re-43 demption and transfer. [For the purpose of this section, rights are the same if the rights are determined 44 by a formula applied uniformly.] 45

[(7)(a) "Contact address" means a mailing address, including the principal office of a corporation or foreign corporation, or a business or residential address at which a person affiliated with the corporation or foreign corporation will or has consented to receive and transmit notices intended for the corporation or foreign corporation either when sending the notices to the registered agent is not practical or when a duplicate notice is desirable.]
[(b) "Contact address" does not include the address of a registered agent.]

7 (9) "Contact information" means a street address, a mailing address or an electronic 8 address at which a member or director elects to receive notices and other messages from

9 the corporation.

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(10) "Corporation" means a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation.

11 [(8) "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation that is not a foreign 12 corporation, and that is incorporated under or subject to the provisions of this chapter.]

[(9)] (11) "Delegate" means a person who is elected or appointed to vote in a representative
 assembly for electing a director or directors or on other matters.

15 [(10)] (12) "Deliver" means to transfer by any method of delivery used in conventional com-16 mercial practice, including delivery by hand, mail, commercial delivery and electronic transmission.

(13) "Designated director" means a director that the articles of incorporation or the bylaws designate as a director in a manner that identifies a specific individual or a group of
individuals.

(14) "Director" means an individual who acts as a member of the board of directors, who
has a right to vote on questions concerning the management and regulation of a
corporation's affairs and who is:

23 (a) An appointed director;

24 (b) A designated director; or

25 (c) A director elected by the incorporators, directors or members.

26 [(11) "Director" means an individual whom the articles or bylaws designate or whom the 27 incorporators elect to act as a member of the board, and a successor to the individual.]

[(12)] (15) "Distribution" means [paying a dividend or any part of the income or profit of a corporation to the corporation's members, directors or officers, other than paying value for property received or services performed or paying benefits to further the corporation's purposes] a payment to a person from the income or assets of a corporation, other than a payment of reasonable value to a person for property received or services performed or a payment that furthers the corporation's purposes.

34 (16) "Document" means:

(a) A medium that embodies information in tangible form, including any writing or
 written instrument; or

(b) An electronic medium that embodies information that a person may retain, retrieve
 and reproduce, in tangible form or otherwise.

[(13)] (17) "Domestic business corporation" means a for profit corporation that is incorporated
 under ORS chapter 60.

(18) "Domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation that is not a foreign corpo ration and that is incorporated under or subject to the provisions of this chapter.

43 [(14)] (19) "Domestic limited liability company" means an unincorporated association that has
 44 one or more members and that is organized under ORS chapter 63.

45 [(15)] (20) "Domestic professional corporation" means a corporation that is organized under ORS

chapter 58 for the purpose of rendering professional services and for the purposes provided under
 ORS chapter 58.

3 [(16) "Effective date of notice" has the meaning given that term in ORS 65.034.]

4 [(17)] (21) "Employee" [includes] means an individual that a corporation employs, including 5 an officer or director whom the corporation employs with compensation for services beyond [those 6 encompassed by] the services of board membership.

7 [(18)] (22) "Entity" means a **domestic** corporation, foreign corporation, business corporation and 8 foreign business corporation, profit and nonprofit unincorporated association, corporation sole, 9 business trust, partnership, two or more persons that have a joint or common economic interest, any 10 state, the United States, a federally recognized Native American or American Indian tribal govern-11 ment and any foreign government.

12 [(19) "File," "filed" or "filing" means reviewed, accepted and entered in the Office of the Secretary 13 of State.]

14 [(20)] (23) "Foreign business corporation" means a for profit corporation that is incorporated 15 under laws other than the laws of the state.

16 [(21)] (24) "Foreign corporation" means a corporation that is organized under laws other than 17 the laws of the state and that would be a nonprofit corporation if [formed] organized under the laws 18 of the state.

[(22)] (25) "Foreign limited liability company" means an unincorporated association that is organized under laws other than the laws of the state and [*that is organized*] under a statute [*under which*] **that permits** an [*association may be formed*] **entity to organize and** that affords to each of the entity's members limited liability with respect to liabilities of the entity.

[(23)] (26) "Foreign professional corporation" means a professional corporation that is organized
 under laws other than the laws of the state.

(27) "Gift instrument" means a record, including a record of a solicitation, under which
 a corporation holds property or under which property is granted or transferred to the corporation.

[(24)] (28) "Governmental subdivision" [includes] means a unit of government, including an
 authority, county, district and municipality.

30 [(25)] (29) "Individual" means a natural person, including the guardian of an incompetent indi-31 vidual.

32 [(26)(a)] (30)(a) "Member" means a person that is entitled, under a domestic corporation's or 33 foreign corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, to exercise any of the rights described 34 in ORS 65.144 without regard to [what the person is called in the articles or bylaws,] whether the 35 articles of incorporation or bylaws identify the person as a member or which other title or 36 identity the domestic corporation or foreign corporation gives to the person [to vote on more 37 than one occasion to elect a director or directors].

38 (b) "Member" does not include:

(A) A person that does not have the rights described in ORS 65.144 or that has only one or
 more of the following rights:

41 (i) [As] **Rights granted to** a delegate;

42 (ii) **A right** to designate or appoint a director or directors;

43 (iii) [As] **Rights that** a director **has**; [or]

44 (iv) A right to vote on only one occasion to elect a director or directors; or

45 [(iv)] (v) [As a holder of an] Rights that a person has as a consequence of holding evidence

of indebtedness the corporation has issued or will issue. 1

2 (B) A person [whose] for which membership rights have been eliminated as provided in ORS 3 65.164 or 65.167.

[(27)] (31) "Membership" means the rights and obligations a member has under this chapter. 4

[(28)] (32) "Mutual benefit corporation" means a domestic corporation that is [formed as a mu-5 tual benefit corporation under ORS 65.044 to 65.067 and is designated a mutual benefit corporation by 6 a statute or does not come within the definition of organized to serve and operates primarily to 7 serve the mutual interests of a group of persons, but is not a public benefit corporation or 8 9 religious corporation.

[(29)] (33) "Nonprofit corporation" means a mutual benefit corporation, a public benefit corpo-10 ration or a religious corporation. 11

12[(30)] (34) "Notice" [has the meaning given that term] means a notice described in ORS 65.034.

13 [(31) "Office," when used to refer to the administrative unit directed by the Secretary of State, means the Office of the Secretary of State.] 14

15 [(32)] (35) "Person" means an individual or an entity.

16 [(33)(a)] (36)(a) "Principal office" means the physical street address of the place, in or out of this state, where the principal executive offices of a domestic corporation or foreign corporation are 17 18 located and that is designated as the principal office in the most recent annual report filed [pursuant to] in accordance with ORS 65.787 or, if no annual report is on file, in the articles of incorporation 19 20or the application for authority to transact business in this state.

(b) "Principal office" does not include a commercial mail receiving agency, a mail forwarding 21 22business or a virtual office.

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[(34)] (37) "Proceeding" means a civil, criminal, administrative or investigatory action. [(35)] (38) "Public benefit corporation" means a domestic corporation that: 94

(a) Is formed as a public benefit corporation under ORS 65.044 to 65.067, is designated as a 25public benefit corporation by a statute, is recognized as tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the 26

27Internal Revenue Code [of 1986] or is otherwise organized for a public or charitable purpose;

(b) Is restricted so that on dissolution the corporation must distribute the corporation's assets 28to an organization **that is** organized for a public or charitable purpose, a religious corporation, the 2930 United States, a state or a person that is recognized as exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Inter-31 nal Revenue Code of 1986; and

[(c) Does not come within the definition of "religious corporation."] 32

(c) Is not a religious corporation. 33

34 [(36)] (39) "Record date" means the date established under ORS 65.131 to 65.177 or 65.201 to 3565.254 on which a corporation determines the identity of the corporation's members and the members' membership rights for the purposes of this chapter. 36

37 [(37)] (40) "Religious corporation" means a domestic corporation that is formed as a religious 38 corporation under ORS 65.044 to 65.067, is designated a religious corporation by a statute or is organized primarily or exclusively for religious purposes. 39

[(38)] (41) "Remote communication" means any method by which a person that is not physically 40 present at the location at which a meeting occurs may nevertheless hear or otherwise communicate 41 at substantially the same time with other persons at the meeting and have access to materials nec-42 essary to participate or vote in the meeting to the extent of the person's authorization to participate 43 or vote. 44

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[(39)] (42) "Secretary," when used in the context of a corporate official, means the corporate

officer to whom the board of directors has delegated responsibility under ORS 65.371 for preparing 1 2 the minutes of the board of directors' meetings and [members'] membership meetings and for authenticating the records of the corporation. 3 (43) "Shell entity" means an entity that has the characteristics described in ORS 65.661. 4 $\mathbf{5}$ (44) "Sign" means to indicate a present intent to authenticate or adopt a document by: (a) Affixing a symbol to the document; 6 (b) Inscribing or affixing a manual, facsimile or conformed signature on the document; 7 8 \mathbf{or} 9 (c) Attaching to, or logically associating with, an electronic transmission any electronic sound, symbol or process, including an electronic signature. 10 [(40)] (45) "State," when referring to a part of the United States, means a state, commonwealth, 11 12territory or insular possession of the United States and the agencies and governmental subdivisions 13 of the state, commonwealth, territory or insular possession. [(41)] (46) "Uncompensated officer" means an individual who serves in an office without com-14 pensation [for personal service. For purposes of this subsection,] other than payment solely for ac-15 tual expenses the individual incurs in performing duties of the [officer or a stipend that is paid only 16 to compensate] individual's office or payment for the average expenses the individual incurs over 17 18 the course of a year [is not compensation]. 19 [(42)] (47) "United States" means the federal government or a district, authority, bureau, com-20 mission, department or any other agency of the United States. [(43)] (48) "Vote" means an authorization by written ballot [and] or written consent, where 2122permitted, or by another method that a corporation specifies as an authorization. 23[(44)] (49) "Voting power" means the total number of votes entitled to be cast on an issue at the time the determination of voting power is made, excluding a vote that is contingent upon a condition 24 or event occurring that has not occurred at the time. 25(50) "Written" means embodied as a document. 2627SECTION 8. ORS 65.004 is amended to read: 65.004. (1) For the Secretary of State to file a document under this chapter, the document must 28satisfy the requirements set forth in this section and any other requirements in this chapter that 2930 supplement or modify the requirements set forth in this section. 31 [(2) The document must be one required or permitted to be filed in the Office of the Secretary of 32State.] (2) The document must be a type of document that this chapter or another law requires 33 34 or permits a person to file with the Secretary of State. 35(3) The document must contain the information required by this chapter and may contain other information. 36 37 (4) The document must be legible. 38 (5) The document must be written in the alphabet used to write the English language, but may include Arabic or Roman numerals and incidental punctuation. The certificate of existence required 39 of foreign corporations need not be in English if accompanied by a reasonably authenticated English 40 translation. 41 (6) The document must be executed: 42 (a) By a fiduciary, receiver or trustee, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee 43 or other court-appointed fiduciary; 44 (b) By an incorporator, if directors have not been selected or the execution of the document 45

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occurs before the organizational meeting; 1 2 (c) By the person specified in any section of this chapter that required the document be filed; (d) By the chairperson of the board of directors of a [domestic or foreign] corporation, by the 3 president or otherwise by another of the officers of the corporation; or 4 (e) By an agent of a person identified in this subsection, if the person authorizes the agent to 5 execute the document. 6 (7) The person that signs the document shall: 7 (a) Declare, above the person's signature and under penalty of perjury, that the docu-8 9 ment does not fraudulently conceal, fraudulently obscure, fraudulently alter or otherwise misrepresent the identity of the person or any of the directors, officers, employees or agents 10 of the corporation on behalf of which the person signs; and 12[(7)] (b) [The document must] State beneath or opposite the signature the person's name and the 13 capacity in which the person signs. (8) The document may, but is not required to, contain: 15 (a) The corporate seal; (b) An attestation by the secretary or an assistant secretary; or (c) An acknowledgment, verification or proof. 18 [(8)] (9) If the Secretary of State has prescribed a mandatory form for a document under ORS 65.016, the document must be in or on the prescribed form. 19 [(9)] (10) The document must be delivered to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing and 20must be accompanied by the correct filing fee. 22[(10)] (11) [A document is deemed filed or] A filing is effective only as provided in ORS 56.080, 2365.001, 65.011, 65.014 and 65.017. SECTION 9. ORS 65.014 is amended to read: 65.014. (1) A domestic corporation or foreign corporation may correct a document filed by the 25Secretary of State other than an annual report, if the document: 26(a) Contains an incorrect statement; or (b) Was defectively executed, attested, sealed, verified or acknowledged. (2) Errors in annual reports may be corrected as provided in ORS 65.787. 2930 (3) A domestic corporation or foreign corporation seeking to correct a document shall deliver the articles of correction to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing. The articles of cor-32**rection** [*shall*] **must** include the following: (a) A description of the incorrect document, including [its] the filing date or a copy of the doc-33 34 ument: 35(b) A description of the incorrect statement and the reason [*it*] **the statement** is incorrect or a description of the manner in which the execution, attestation, seal, verification or acknowledgment 36 is defective; and (c) A correction of the incorrect statement or defective execution, attestation, seal, verification or acknowledgment. 39 (4) Articles of correction are effective on the effective date of the document [they] the articles 40 correct except as to persons relying on the uncorrected document and adversely affected by the correction. As to those persons, articles of correction are effective when filed by the Secretary of State. (5) An incorrect document with a delayed effective date may also be corrected by withdrawal 44

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and new filing pursuant to the provisions of ORS 56.080. 45

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42 43 1 **SECTION 10.** ORS 65.017 is amended to read:

2 65.017. (1) If a document delivered to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State for filing satisfies the 3 requirements of ORS 65.004, the Secretary of State shall file [*it*] **the document**.

(2) The Secretary of State files a document by [indicating thereon that it has been filed by the 4 Secretary of State and the date of filing] accepting, reviewing and entering the document into 5 the Secretary of State's files, indicating on the document the date of filing and that the 6 Secretary of State has filed the document. The time of filing [shall be deemed to be] is 12:01 a.m. 7 on [that date] the date of filing. After filing a document, except [those referred to] a document 8 9 described in ORS 65.114, 65.671, 65.674, 65.724 and 65.787, the Secretary of State shall return an acknowledgment of filing to the [domestic or foreign] corporation that filed the document or [its] 10 to a representative of the corporation. 11

(3) If the Secretary of State refuses to file a document, the Secretary of State shall return [*it*]
the document to the [domestic or foreign] corporation that sought to file the document or [*its*]
to a representative of the corporation within 10 business days after [the document was received by
the Office of] the Secretary of State received the document, together with a brief written explanation of the reason or reasons for the refusal.

17 (4) The Secretary of State's duty to file documents under this section is ministerial. The Secre-18 tary of State is not required to verify or inquire into the legality or truth of any matter included 19 in any document delivered to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing. [Except as provided 20 elsewhere in this chapter,] The Secretary of State's filing or refusing to file a document does not:

(a) Affect the validity or invalidity of the document in whole or in part except as provided in
 ORS 65.051; or

(b) Relate to the correctness or incorrectness of information contained in the document.

(5) The Secretary of State's refusal to file a document does not create a presumption that the
 document is invalid or that information contained in the document is incorrect.

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SECTION 11. ORS 65.021 is amended to read:

65.021. If the Secretary of State refuses to file a document delivered to the [Office of] Secretary of State for filing, [the] **a** domestic **corporation** or foreign corporation, in addition to any other legal remedy which may be available, [shall have] **has** the right to appeal from such final order pursuant to the provisions of ORS 183.484.

31 SECTION 12. ORS 65.024 is amended to read:

65.024. (1) A certificate bearing the Secretary of State's signature, which may be in facsimile,
and attached to a copy of a document is conclusive evidence that the original document or a facsimile thereof is on file with [the Office of] the Secretary of State.

(2) The following [*shall*] **documents and certificates must** be received in all courts, public offices and official bodies of this state as prima facie evidence of the facts stated [*therein*] **in the documents or certificates**, unless a greater evidentiary effect is provided in ORS 65.027 and 65.051 or elsewhere in this chapter or [*it is shown that*] the document was thereafter corrected or withdrawn from the files of [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State:

(a) All facts stated in certificates [*issued by the Office of*] the Secretary of State **issues** with
respect to [*its*] **the Secretary of State's** business registry functions including a certificate of compliance or noncompliance of a document with filing requirements or other provisions of law administered by [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State, or a certificate as to the existence or nonexistence
of facts [*which*] **that** would appear from presence or absence of documents in the files of [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State; and

or ORS chapter 61 (1987 Replacement Part). <u>SECTION 13.</u> ORS 65.027 is amended to read: 65.027. (1) Anyone may apply to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State to furnish a certificate of existence for a domestic corporation or a certificate of authorization for a foreign corporation. (2) A certificate of existence or authorization, when issued, means that: (a) The domestic corporation's corporate name or the foreign corporation's corporate name is of active record in this state; (b) The domestic corporation is duly incorporated under the law of this state or the foreign corporation is authorized to transact business in this state; (c) All fees payable to the Secretary of State under this chapter have been paid, if nonpayment affects the existence or authorization of the domestic **corporation** or foreign corporation; (d) An annual report if required by ORS 65.787 has been filed by the Secretary of State within

(b) All facts stated in documents certified as filed by [the Office of] the Secretary of State, but

only to the extent the specific items were required to be included in the document by this chapter

the preceding 14 months; and (a) Articles of dissolution or an application for withdrawal have not been filed by the

(e) Articles of dissolution or an application for withdrawal have not been filed by the Secretaryof State.

(3) A person may apply to the Secretary of State to issue a certificate covering any fact of re-cord.

(4) Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or authorization issued by the Secretary of State may be relied upon as conclusive evidence that the domestic
 corporation or foreign corporation is in existence or is authorized to transact business in this state.

23 **SECTION 14.** ORS 65.031 is amended to read:

65.031. The Secretary of State has the power reasonably necessary to perform the duties required of [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State by this chapter.

26 **SECTION 15.** ORS 65.034 is amended to read:

65.034. (1) Notice may be oral or written unless otherwise specified for a particular kind of notice.

(2) Notice may be communicated in person, by telephone, [telegraph, teletype or other form of wire or wireless communication,] electronically or by mail or private carrier, including publication in a newsletter or similar document mailed to a member's or director's address. If [these forms of] personal notice [are impracticable] is not possible, notice may be communicated by a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the meeting is to be held, or by radio, television or other form of public broadcast communication.

[(3) Written notice by a domestic or foreign corporation to its member, if in a comprehensible form,
is effective when mailed if it is mailed postpaid and is correctly addressed to the member's address
shown in the corporation's current records of members.]

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(3) A notice is effective only if the notice is communicated in a comprehensible form.(4) Oral notice is effective when communicated [*if communicated in a comprehensible manner*].

40 [(5) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, personal written notice, if in a compre-41 hensible form, is effective at the earliest of the following:]

42 [(a) When received;]

43 (5)(a) Electronic notice in writing is effective at the earlier of:

44 (A) When the notice is received; or

45 (B) Two days after the notice is sent, if the notice is correctly addressed.

1 (b) Notice by mail or private carrier is effective at the earlier of:

2 [(b)] (A) Five days after [*its postmark*] **the notice is deposited in the United States mail**, if 3 [*mailed by United States mail*] **the notice is** correctly addressed and [*with*] **has** first class postage 4 affixed;

5 [(c)] (B) On the date shown on the return receipt, if **the notice is** sent by registered or certified 6 mail, return receipt requested, and the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee; **or**

[(d) Thirty days after its deposit in the United States mail if mailed correctly addressed and with
other than first class, registered or certified postage affixed; or]

9 [(e)] (C) On the date [specified by] that the articles of incorporation or bylaws specify with re-10 spect to notice to members or directors.

(6)(a) Written notice is correctly addressed to a member or director of a [domestic or foreign] corporation if the notice is addressed to the [member's address shown in the corporation's current list of members] most recent address the member or director provided for receiving notice from the corporation.

(b) A written notice or report delivered as part of a newsletter, magazine or other publication sent to [members shall constitute] **a member constitutes** a written notice or report if **the newsletter, magazine or other publication is** addressed or delivered to the member's address [shown] **as the address appears** in the corporation's current list of members, or in the case of members who are residents of the same household and who have the same address in the corporation's current list of members, if **the newsletter, magazine or other publication is** addressed or delivered to one of [such] **the** members[,] at the address appearing on the current list of members.

(c) Written notice is correctly addressed to a domestic **corporation** or **a** foreign corporation **that is** authorized to transact business in this state, other than in [*its*] **the corporation's** capacity as a member, if **the notice is** addressed to [*its*] **the corporation's** registered agent or, if [*none is of record*] **the corporation does not have a registered agent on record**, to [*its*] **the** principal office shown in [*its*] **the corporation's** most recent annual report or, if [*none*] **the corporation has not filed an annual report**, in the articles of incorporation or [*its*] **in the corporation's** application for a certificate of authority to do business.

(7) If ORS 65.214 or any other provision of this chapter prescribes different notice requirements for particular circumstances, those requirements govern. If articles of incorporation or bylaws prescribe different notice requirements[, not less] that are more stringent than the provisions of this section or other provisions of this chapter, [those] the requirements in the articles of incorporation or bylaws govern.

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SECTION 16. ORS 65.038 is amended to read:

3565.038. [(1) If for any reason it is impractical or impossible for any corporation to call or conduct a meeting of its members, delegates or directors, or otherwise obtain their consent in the manner pre-36 37 scribed by its articles, bylaws or this chapter, then upon petition of a director, officer, delegate, member 38 or the Attorney General, the circuit court for the State of Oregon for the county in which the principal office designated on the last filed annual report, articles or application for authority to transact busi-39 ness is located, or if none, within Oregon, Marion County, may order that such a meeting be called. 40 The court may also order that a written ballot or other form of obtaining the vote of members, delegates 41 or directors be authorized, in such a manner as the court finds fair and equitable under the circum-42 43 stances.]

(1)(a) If a corporation asserts that calling or conducting a meeting of the corporation's
 members, delegates or directors or otherwise obtaining consent from the members, delegates

or directors in accordance with the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws or in 1 2 accordance with this chapter is impractical or impossible, or if the corporation cannot identify the corporation's members or directors, a director, an officer, a delegate, a member or 3 the Attorney General may petition for an order to call or conduct a meeting or an order to 4 identify the corporation's members or directors. The director, officer, delegate, member or 5 the Attorney General shall submit the petition to the circuit court for the county in this 6 state that the corporation's last filed annual report, the articles of incorporation or an ap-7 plication for authority to transact business in this state identifies as the location of the 8 9 corporation's principal office. If the annual report, the articles of incorporation or the application does not identify the county in which the principal office is located, the director, 10 officer, delegate, member or the Attorney General may petition for an order from the circuit 11 12 court of Marion County or Multnomah County.

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(b) In an order under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the court may:

(A) Direct the corporation to call a meeting and provide a written ballot or other form
of obtaining the vote of members, delegates or directors in any manner that the court finds
is fair and equitable under the circumstances; or

(B) Determine who the members or directors of the corporation are or amend the arti cles of incorporation to state that the corporation does not have members.

(2) The court shall, in an order issued [*pursuant to*] **under** this section, provide for a method of notice reasonably designed to give actual notice to all persons who would be entitled to notice of a meeting held pursuant to the articles **of incorporation**, bylaws and this chapter, whether or not the method results in actual notice to all such persons or conforms to the notice requirements that would otherwise apply. [In a proceeding under this section, the court may determine who are the members or directors.]

(3) [The order issued pursuant to] An order that a court issues in accordance with this section may for good cause shown dispense with any requirement [relating to the holding of or voting at meetings or obtaining votes] to hold a meeting or to obtain votes, including any requirement that [would otherwise be imposed by] the articles of incorporation, bylaws or this chapter might otherwise impose as to quorum or as to the number or percentage of votes needed [for approval of] to approve an act.

(4) Whenever practical, **a court in** any order issued [*pursuant to*] **under** this section shall limit the subject matter of meetings or other forms of consent judicially authorized to those items, including amendments to the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws, the resolution of which will or may enable the corporation to continue managing [*its*] **the corporation's** affairs without further resort to this section. An order **issued** under this section may also authorize the obtaining of whatever votes and approvals are necessary for the dissolution, merger or sale of assets.

(5) Any meeting or other method of obtaining the vote of members, delegates or directors conducted pursuant to an order issued under this section, and which complies with all the provisions of [such] the order, is for all purposes a valid meeting or vote, as the case may be, and [shall have] has the same force and effect as if [it] the meeting or method of obtaining the vote complied with every requirement imposed by the articles of incorporation, bylaws and this chapter.

42 **SECTION 17.** ORS 65.040 is amended to read:

65.040. (1) The Attorney General [shall] must be given notice of the commencement of any
proceeding [which] that ORS 65.038, 65.084, 65.174, 65.207, 65.327, 65.661 or 65.751 or any other
provision of this chapter [authorize] authorizes the Attorney General to bring but [which has been

1 commenced by] that another person has commenced.

2 (2) Whenever any provision of this chapter requires that notice be given to the Attorney Gen-

a eral before or after commencing a proceeding or permits the Attorney General to commence a pro-ceeding:

teeuing.

5 (a) If no proceeding has been commenced, the Attorney General may take appropriate action 6 including, but not limited to, seeking injunctive relief; or

7 (b) If a proceeding has been commenced by a person other than the Attorney General, the At-8 torney General, as of right, may intervene in [*such*] **the** proceeding.

9 **SECTION 18.** ORS 65.047 is amended to read:

10 65.047. (1) [*The*] Articles of incorporation formed [*pursuant to*] in accordance with this chapter 11 [*subsequent to*] after October 3, 1989, [*shall*] must set forth:

12 (a) A corporate name for the corporation that satisfies the requirements of ORS 65.094;

13 (b) One of the following statements or words of similar import:

14 (A) This corporation is a public benefit corporation;

15 (B) This corporation is a mutual benefit corporation; or

16 (C) This corporation is a religious corporation;

(c) The address, including street and number, of the corporation's initial registered office and
the name of [*its*] the corporation's initial registered agent at that location;

19 (d) The name and address of each incorporator;

(e) An alternate corporate mailing address which [*shall*] **must** be that of the principal office[, *as defined in ORS 65.001*,] to which notices, as required by this chapter, may be mailed until the principal office of the corporation has been designated by the corporation in [*its*] **the corporation's** annual report;

24 (f) Whether or not the corporation will have members [as that term is defined in this chapter]; 25 and

26 (g) Provisions regarding the distribution of assets on dissolution.

27 (2) The articles of incorporation may set forth:

28 (a) The names and addresses of the initial directors;

29 (b) Provisions regarding:

30 (A) The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized;

31 (B) Managing and regulating the affairs of the corporation;

(C) Defining, limiting and regulating the powers of the corporation, [*its*] the corporation's
 board of directors, and members or any class of members; and

34 (D) The characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations and obligations attaching to each or 35 any class of members;

(c) A provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director or uncompensated officer to the corporation or [*its*] **the corporation's** members for monetary damages for conduct as a director or officer, provided that [*no such*] **the** provision [*shall*] **may not** eliminate or limit the liability of a director or officer for any act or omission occurring [*prior to*] **before** the date [*when such*] **on which the** provision becomes effective, and [*such*] **the** provision [*shall*] **may** not eliminate or limit the liability of a director or officer for:

42 (A) Any breach of the director's or officer's duty of loyalty to the corporation or [*its*] the
43 corporation's members;

(B) Acts or omissions not in good faith or [which] that involve intentional misconduct or a
knowing violation of law;

1 (C) Any unlawful distribution;

2 (D) Any transaction from which the director or officer derived an improper personal benefit; and

3 (E) Any act or omission in violation of ORS 65.361 to 65.367; and

4 (d) Any provision that under this chapter is required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws.

5 (3) The incorporator or incorporators [*must*] shall sign the articles of incorporation and before 6 including the name of any individual as a director shall state that [*they*] the incorporator or 7 incorporators have obtained the consent of each director named to serve.

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8 (4) The articles of incorporation need not set forth any of the corporate powers enumerated in 9 this chapter but may restrict [*them*] **the powers** in order to meet federal tax code requirements or 10 **for** other purposes.

11 **SECTION 19.** ORS 65.057 is amended to read:

12 65.057. (1) After incorporation:

(a) If initial directors are named in the articles of incorporation, the initial directors shall hold
an organizational meeting at the call of a majority of the directors, with notice as provided in ORS
65.344, to complete the organization of the corporation by appointing officers, adopting bylaws and
carrying on any other business brought before the meeting.

(b) If initial directors are not named in the articles of incorporation, the incorporator or incorporators shall hold an organizational meeting at the call of a majority of the incorporators with equivalent notice to that specified in ORS 65.344:

(A) To complete the organization of the corporation and to elect directors; or

(B) To elect a board of directors [*which shall complete*] **whose election completes** the organization of the corporation.

(2) Action required or permitted by this chapter to be taken by incorporators or directors at an
 organizational meeting may be taken without a meeting if the action taken is evidenced by one or
 more written consents describing the action taken and signed by each incorporator or director, in
 accordance with the procedures of ORS 65.341.

27 (3) An organizational meeting may be held in or out of this state.

28 SECTION 20. ORS 65.061 is amended to read:

65.061. (1) The incorporators or board of directors of a corporation, whichever completes the organization of the corporation at [*its*] **the corporation's** organizational meeting, shall adopt initial bylaws for the corporation.

(2) The bylaws may contain any provision for managing and regulating the affairs of the corpo ration that is [not inconsistent] consistent with law [or] and the articles of incorporation.

(3) Except with respect to a corporation's articles of incorporation, provisions in the by laws control provisions in any other document for managing or regulating the affairs of the
 corporation. If a provision in the bylaws is inconsistent with a provision in the articles of
 incorporation, the provision in the articles of incorporation controls.

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SECTION 21. ORS 65.064 is amended to read:

39 65.064. (1) Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the board of directors of a 40 corporation may adopt, amend or repeal bylaws to be effective only in an emergency as [defined] 41 described in subsection (4) of this section. The emergency bylaws, which are subject to amendment 42 or repeal by the members, may provide special procedures necessary for managing the corporation 43 during the emergency, including:

44 (a) Procedures for calling a meeting of the board of directors;

45 (b) Quorum requirements for the meeting; and

1 (c) Designation of additional or substitute directors.

(2) All provisions of the regular bylaws consistent with the emergency bylaws remain effective
during the emergency. The emergency bylaws are not effective after the emergency ends.

4 (3) Corporate action taken in good faith in accordance with the emergency bylaws binds the 5 corporation. A corporate director, officer, employee or agent [*shall not be*] **is not** liable for deviation 6 from normal procedures if the conduct was authorized by emergency bylaws adopted as provided in 7 this section.

8 (4) An emergency exists for purposes of this section if a quorum of the corporation's directors 9 cannot readily be assembled because of some present or imminent catastrophic event.

SECTION 22. ORS 65.074 is amended to read:

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11 65.074. (1) Every corporation incorporated under this chapter has the purpose of engaging in any 12 lawful activity unless a more limited purpose is set forth in the articles of incorporation. A person 13 may not incorporate a corporation under this chapter for any illegal purpose or with an in-14 tent to fraudulently conceal any business activity from another person or a governmental 15 agency.

16 (2) A corporation that is subject to regulation under another statute of [*this*] **the** state may not 17 be incorporated under this chapter if [*such organization is required to*] **the corporation must** be 18 organized under [*such*] **the** other statute.

19 SECTION 23. ORS 65.094 is amended to read:

65.094. (1) A corporate name may not contain language stating or implying that the corporation
is organized for a purpose other than that permitted by ORS 65.074 and the articles of incorporation.

(2) A corporate name [shall] may not contain the word "cooperative" or the phrase "limited
 partnership."

(3) A corporate name [shall] must be written in the alphabet used to write the English language
but may include Arabic and Roman numerals and incidental punctuation.

(4) Except as authorized by subsection (5) of this section, a corporate name [*shall*] **must** be distinguishable upon the records of [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State from any other corporate name, professional corporate name, business corporate name, cooperative name, limited partnership name, business trust name, reserved name, registered corporate name or assumed business name of active record with [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State.

(5) The corporate name need not satisfy the requirement of subsection (4) of this section if the applicant delivers to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State a certified copy of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that finds that the applicant has a prior or concurrent right to use the corporate name in this state.

(6) The provisions of this section do not prohibit a corporation from transacting business underan assumed business name.

37 (7) The provisions of this section do not:

38 (a) Abrogate or limit the law governing unfair competition or unfair trade practices; or

(b) Derogate from the common law, the principles of equity or the statutes of this state or of theUnited States with respect to the right to acquire and protect trade names.

41 SECTION 24. ORS 65.097 is amended to read:

42 65.097. (1) A person may apply to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State to reserve a corporate 43 name. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed 44 to be reserved.

45 (2) If the Secretary of State finds that the corporate name applied for conforms to ORS 65.094,

the Secretary of State shall reserve the name for the applicant for a 120-day period, following which
the applicant may reapply for [*it*] the name on the same basis as other applicants.

3 (3) A person may transfer the reservation of a corporate name to another person by delivering 4 to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer executed by the person for whom the 5 name was reserved and specifying the name and address of the transferee.

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SECTION 25. ORS 65.101 is amended to read:

65.101. (1) A foreign corporation may apply to [the Office of] the Secretary of State to register
[its] the foreign corporation's corporate name.

9 (2) The application must set forth the corporate name, the state or country of [*its*] incorporation, 10 the date of [*its*] incorporation, a brief description of the nature of the activities in which [*it*] **the** 11 **foreign corporation** is engaged and a statement that [*it*] **the foreign corporation** is not carrying 12 on or doing business in [*the State of Oregon*] **this state**. The application must be accompanied by a 13 certificate of existence or a document of similar import current within 60 days of delivery, duly 14 authenticated by the official having custody of corporate records in the state or country under 15 whose law [*it*] **the foreign corporation** is incorporated.

(3) If the Secretary of State finds that the name conforms to ORS 65.094, the Secretary of State
 shall register the name effective for one year.

(4) A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may renew [*it*] **the name** for successive years by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a renewal application [*which*] **that** complies with the requirements of this section [*prior to*] **before** the lapse of the previous registration. Filing of the renewal application renews the registration for an additional year from [*its prior expiration*] **the date on which the registration previously expired**.

(5) A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may thereafter qualify to do business
in this state as a foreign corporation under that name or transfer the registered name to another
applicant for the name by the procedures provided in ORS 65.097 (3) with respect to reserved names.
Filing of such a consent terminates the prior registration and operates as a reservation in the name
of the transferee, if [*it*] the transferee does not simultaneously file under that name.

28 SECTION 26. ORS 65.114 is amended to read:

65.114. (1) A corporation may change [*its*] **the corporation's** registered office or registered agent by delivering to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State for filing a statement of change that sets forth:

32 (a) The name of the corporation;

(b) If the current registered office is to be changed, the address, including the street and num ber, of the new registered office;

35 (c) If the current registered agent is to be changed, the name of the new registered agent and 36 a statement that the new agent has consented to the appointment; and

(d) A statement that after the change or changes are made, the street addresses of [*its*] the
 corporation's registered office and the office or residence address of [*its*] the corporation's regis tered agent will be identical.

(2) If the registered agent changes the street address of the agent's designated office or residence, the registered agent shall change the street address of the registered office of any corporation for which the registered agent is the registered agent by notifying the corporation in writing of the change and by signing, either manually or in facsimile, and delivering to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing a statement that complies with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section and recites that the corporation has been notified of the change.

(3) The filing by the Secretary of State of a statement submitted under this section [shall ter-1 2 *minate*] terminates the existing registered office or agent, or both, on the effective date of the filing and [establish] establishes the newly appointed registered office or agent, or both, as that of the 3 4 corporation.

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SECTION 27. ORS 65.117 is amended to read:

65.117. (1) A registered agent may resign as registered agent upon delivering a signed statement 6 to [the Office of] the Secretary of State and giving notice in the form of a copy of the statement to 7 the corporation for filing. The statement may include a statement that the registered office is also 8 9 discontinued.

(2) Upon delivery of the signed statement, the Secretary of State shall file the resignation 10 statement. The copy of the statement given to the corporation under subsection (1) of this section 11 12 [shall] must be addressed to the corporation at [its] the corporation's principal office as shown in the most recent annual report filed pursuant to ORS 65.787 or, if [none] the annual report does 13 not show the address, the address specified in the articles of incorporation. 14

15 (3) The agency appointment is terminated, and the registered office discontinued if so provided, 16 on the 31st day after the date on which the statement was filed by the Secretary of State, unless the corporation shall sooner appoint a successor registered agent as provided in ORS 65.114 thereby 17 18 terminating the capacity of the prior agent.

19 SECTION 28. ORS 65.131 is amended to read:

2065.131. (1) [The] Articles of incorporation or bylaws may establish criteria or procedures for 21admission of members.

22(2) [No] A person [shall] may not be admitted as a member without consent of the person, express or implied. 23

(3) A corporation may not issue a document that entitles an unidentified individual or 24 25entity that possesses the document to membership in the corporation.

SECTION 29. ORS 65.134 is amended to read: 26

2765.134. Except as provided in *[its]* the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, a corporation may admit members for no consideration or for such consideration as is determined by 28the board of directors. 29

30 SECTION 30. ORS 65.137 is amended to read:

31 65.137. [A corporation is not required to have members. A corporation shall have no members if 32its articles of incorporation or bylaws include a statement that "the corporation shall have no members" or words of similar import.] A corporation does not need to have members and does 33 34 not have members unless the corporation's articles of incorporation state that the corpo-35ration has members.

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SECTION 31. ORS 65.144 is amended to read:

37 65.144. [All members shall have the same rights and obligations with respect to voting, dissolution, 38 redemption and transfer, unless the articles or bylaws establish classes of membership with different rights or obligations. All members shall have the same rights and obligations with respect to any other 39 matters, except as set forth in or authorized by the articles or bylaws.] 40

(1) Unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, members 41 of the corporation have the same rights and obligations. The articles of incorporation or 42 bylaws may establish classes of membership with different rights or obligations. Rights that 43 members have, unless the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide other-44 wise, include rights to: 45

1 (a) Elect directors, as provided in ORS 65.311;

2 (b) Remove directors, as provided in ORS 65.324;

3 (c) Vote on any change to the number of directors, including a change to a fixed number 4 of directors, a change to a variable range in the number of possible directors or a change 5 from a fixed number of directors to a variable range in the number of possible directors, as

6 provided in ORS 65.307;

(d) Vote to sell, transfer, lease, exchange, option, convey or otherwise dispose of the
corporation's assets or to merge the corporation's assets with the assets of another entity,
as provided in ORS 65.803;

10 (e) Vote to dissolve the corporation, as provided in ORS 65.624; and

(f) Approve a conflict of interest transaction, as provided in ORS 65.361, if the member
 is a voting member of a mutual benefit corporation.

(2) Notwithstanding a provision in a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, a
 member has a right to:

(a) Vote on an action or an amendment to the articles of incorporation if the action or
 amendment would reduce or eliminate the member's right to vote; and

17 (b) Inspect and copy the corporation's records, as provided in ORS 65.774.

18 **SECTION 32.** ORS 65.147 is amended to read:

65.147. (1) Except as provided in ORS 65.231 pertaining to proxies or as set forth in or authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, [no] a member may not transfer a membership or
any right arising [therefrom] from a membership.

(2) [No] A member of a public benefit corporation or religious corporation may not transfer for
value a membership or any right arising [*therefrom*] from a membership, unless the transferring
member is a public benefit corporation or religious corporation.

(3) [Where] If transfer rights have been provided, [no] a restriction on [them shall be] the transfer rights is not binding with respect to a member holding a membership issued [prior to] before the adoption of the restriction unless the restriction is approved by the members and the affected member.

29 SECTION 33. ORS 65.154 is amended to read:

65.154. A member may become liable to [*the*] **a** corporation for dues, assessments or fees. [*An article or bylaw*] **A** provision **of the articles of incorporation or bylaws** or a resolution [*adopted by the board authorizing or imposing*] **the board of directors adopts to authorize or impose** dues, assessments or fees does not, of itself, create liability to pay the obligation, but nonpayment may constitute grounds for expelling or suspending the member or suspending or terminating the membership without a hearing.

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SECTION 34. ORS 65.167 is amended to read:

65.167. (1) [No] A member of a public benefit **corporation** or mutual benefit corporation may **not** be expelled or suspended, and [no] a membership or memberships in such corporations may **not** be terminated or suspended, except [*pursuant to*] **in accordance with** a procedure that is fair and reasonable and is carried out in good faith.

(2) A procedure is fair and reasonable [when either] if the procedure takes account of all
relevant facts and circumstances or if the articles of incorporation or bylaws set forth a
procedure that:

44 [(a) The articles or bylaws set forth a procedure that provides:]

45 [(A)] (a) Gives the member notice in accordance with ORS 65.034 not less than 15 [days'

1 prior written notice of] days before the expulsion, suspension or termination and states in the no-

2 tice the reasons [therefor] for the expulsion, suspension or termination; and

3 [(B)] (b) Provides an opportunity not less than five days before the effective date of the 4 expulsion, suspension or termination for the member to be heard, orally or in writing[, not less

5 than five days before the effective date of the expulsion, suspension or termination] by a person or 6 persons authorized to [decide that] withdraw the proposed expulsion, termination or suspension. [not 7 take place; or]

8 [(b) It is fair and reasonable taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and 9 circumstances.]

10 [(3) Any written notice given by mail must be given by first class or certified mail sent to the last 11 address of the member shown on the corporation's records.]

12 [(4)] (3) Any proceeding challenging an expulsion, suspension or termination, including a pro-13 ceeding in which defective notice is alleged, must be commenced within one year after the effective 14 date of the expulsion, suspension or termination.

15 [(5)] (4) A member who has been expelled or suspended, or whose membership has been sus-16 pended or terminated, may be liable to the corporation for dues, assessments or fees as a result of 17 obligations incurred by the member [*prior to*] **before** expulsion, suspension or termination.

18 **SECTION 35.** ORS 65.171 is amended to read:

65.171. (1) A public benefit corporation or religious corporation may not acquire for value any
of [*its*] the corporation's memberships or any right arising [*therefrom*] from a membership, unless
the member is a public benefit corporation or religious corporation.

(2) A mutual benefit corporation may acquire the membership of a member who resigns or whose
membership is terminated for the amount and pursuant to the conditions set forth in or authorized
by [*its*] the mutual benefit corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws.

(3) [No] An acquisition of memberships [shall] may not be made in violation of ORS 65.551 or
65.554.

27 SECTION 36. ORS 65.174 is amended to read:

65.174. (1) A proceeding may be brought in the right of a domestic corporation or foreign corporation to procure a judgment in [*its*] the corporation's favor by:

(a) Any member or members having two percent or more of the voting power or by 20 members,
whichever is less; [or]

32 (b) Any director[.]; or

(c) The Attorney General, if the domestic corporation or foreign corporation is a public
 benefit corporation or a religious corporation.

(2) In [any such] a proceeding brought under this section, each member complainant [shall]
 must have been a member when the transaction complained of occurred.

(3) A complaint in a proceeding brought in the right of a corporation must allege with particularity the demand made, if any, to obtain action by the board of directors and either that the demand was refused or ignored or why a demand was not made. Whether or not a demand for action was made, if the corporation commences an investigation of the charges made in the demand or complaint, the court may stay any proceeding until the investigation is completed.

(4) The complainants shall notify the Attorney General within 10 days after commencing any
proceeding under this section if the proceeding involves a public benefit corporation or religious
corporation or assets held in charitable trust by a mutual benefit corporation.

45 (5) A proceeding commenced under this section may not be discontinued or settled without the

court's approval. If the court determines that a proposed discontinuance or settlement will sub-1 2 stantially affect the interest of the corporation's members or a class of members, the court shall direct that notice be given the members affected. 3 SECTION 37. ORS 65.177 is amended to read: 4 $\mathbf{5}$ 65.177. (1) A corporation may provide in [its] the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws for delegates having some or all of the authority of members. 6 (2) The articles of incorporation or bylaws may set forth provisions relating to: 7 (a) The characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations and obligations of delegates, including 8 9 [their] the selection and removal of delegates; (b) Providing notice to and calling, holding and conducting meetings of delegates; and 10 11 (c) Carrying on corporate activities during and between meetings of delegates. 12 SECTION 38. ORS 65.204 is amended to read: 13 65.204. (1) A corporation with members shall hold a special meeting of members: (a) [On] At the call of the corporation's board of directors or of the person or persons that the 14 15 articles of incorporation or bylaws authorize to call the meeting; or 16 (b) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, if the holders of at least five 17 percent of the voting power of any corporation sign, date and deliver to the corporation's secretary 18 one or more written demands for the meeting that describe the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is to be held. 19 (2) If not otherwise fixed under ORS 65.207 or 65.221, the record date for members entitled to 20demand a special meeting is the date the first member signs the demand. 2122(3) If a notice for a special meeting demanded under subsection (1)(b) of this section is not given 23[pursuant to] under ORS 65.214 within 30 days after the date the written demand or demands are delivered to the corporation's secretary, or if the date of the meeting is not set within 30 days 94 after the date the notice is given, [then,] regardless of the requirements of subsection (4) of this 25section[,] a person that signs the demand or demands may set the time and place of the meeting and 2627give notice [pursuant to] in accordance with ORS 65.214.

(4) A special meeting of members may be held in or out of this state at the place stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws or at a place the board of directors specifies, provided that the board's specification is [*not inconsistent*] **consistent** with the bylaws. If the board of directors does not determine that the special meeting will occur solely by means of remote communication and a place for the special meeting is not stated in or otherwise fixed in accordance with the bylaws, the special meeting must be held at the corporation's principal office.

(5) Only matters within the purpose or purposes described in the meeting notice required by
 ORS 65.214 may be conducted at a special meeting of members.

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SECTION 39. ORS 65.207 is amended to read:

65.207. (1) The circuit court of the county where a corporation's principal office is located, or, if the principal office is not in this state, where the registered office of the corporation is or was last located, may summarily order a meeting to be held:

(a) On application of any member or other person entitled to participate in an annual or regular
meeting or, [*in the case of*] if the corporation is a public benefit corporation, the Attorney General,
if the corporation did not hold an annual meeting [*was not held*] within the earlier of six months
after the end of the corporation's fiscal year or 15 months after [*its*] the corporation's last annual
meeting;

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(b) On application of any member or other person entitled to participate in a regular meeting

1 or, [in the case of] if the corporation is a public benefit corporation, the Attorney General, if a

regular meeting is not held within 40 days after the date [*it*] the regular meeting was required to
be held; or

4 (c) On application of a member who signed a demand for a special meeting valid under ORS 5 65.204, a person or persons entitled to call a special meeting or, [*in the case of*] **if the corporation** 6 **is** a public benefit corporation, the Attorney General, if notice of the special meeting was not given 7 within 30 days after the date the demand was delivered to the corporation's secretary or the special 8 meeting was not held in accordance with the notice.

9 (2) The court may fix the time and place of the meeting, determine the members entitled to 10 participate in the meeting, specify a record date for determining members entitled to notice of and 11 to vote at the meeting, prescribe the form and content of the meeting notice, fix the quorum required 12 for specific matters to be considered at the meeting or direct that the votes represented at the 13 meeting constitute a quorum for action on those matters, and enter other orders necessary to ac-14 complish the purpose or purposes of the meeting.

15 (3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the court may award reasonable 16 attorney fees to the prevailing party in an action under this section.

17 (b) The court may not award attorney fees to the state or a political subdivision of the state if 18 the state or political subdivision prevails in an action under this section.

19 (4) The request [*shall*] **must** be set for hearing at the earliest possible time and [*shall*] **must** 20 take precedence over all matters, except matters of the same character and hearings on preliminary 21 injunctions under ORCP 79 B(3). [*No*] **A court may not issue an** order [*shall be issued by the* 22 *court*] under this section without notice to the corporation at least five days in advance of the time 23 specified for the hearing unless a different period is fixed by order of the court.

24

SECTION 40. ORS 65.211 is amended to read:

2565.211. (1) Unless [the] a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws [provide otherwise] specify that a members' meeting is necessary to take an action, action required or permitted 2627by this chapter to be taken at a members' meeting may be taken without a meeting if the action is taken by all the members entitled to vote on the action. The action must be evidenced by one or 28more written consents describing the action taken, signed by all the members entitled to vote on the 2930 action, and delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the corporate 31 records. Action taken under this section is effective when the last member signs the consent, unless the consent specifies an earlier or later effective date. 32

(2) If not otherwise determined under ORS 65.207 or 65.221, the record date for determining
 members entitled to take action without a meeting is the date the first member signs the consent
 under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) A consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described
 as [such] a meeting vote in any document.

38

SECTION 41. ORS 65.214 is amended to read:

65.214. (1) A corporation shall give notice of membership meetings in a fair and reasonable manner that is consistent with [*its*] the corporation's bylaws [of meetings of members in a fair and reasonable manner]. The corporation [is required to] must give notice to members entitled to vote at the meeting and to any other person specified in this chapter, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

44 (2) Any notice [*which*] **that** conforms to the requirements of subsection (3) of this section is fair 45 and reasonable, but other means of giving notice may also be fair and reasonable when all the cir-

cumstances are considered, provided, however, that notice of matters referred to in subsection (3)(b) 1

2 of this section must be given as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

3 (3) Notice is fair and reasonable if:

(a) The corporation notifies [its] the corporation's members of the place, date and time of each 4 [annual, regular and special meeting of members] meeting in accordance with ORS 65.034 no fewer 5 than seven days[, or if notice is mailed by other than first class or registered mail, no fewer than 30 6 nor more than 60 days] before the meeting; 7

(b) Notice of an annual or regular meeting includes a description of any matter or matters 8 9 [which must be approved by] that the members must approve under ORS 65.361, 65.404, 65.414 (1)(a), 65.437, 65.464, 65.487, 65.534 or 65.624; and 10

(c) Notice of a special meeting includes a description of the purpose or purposes for which the 11 12meeting is called.

13 (4) Unless the bylaws require otherwise, if [an annual, regular or special meeting of members] **a** meeting is adjourned to a different date, time or place, notice need not be given of the new date, 14 15 time or place, if the new date, time or place is announced at the meeting before adjournment. If a new record date for the adjourned meeting is or must be fixed under ORS 65.221, [however,] notice 16 17 of the adjourned meeting must be given under this section to the persons who are members as of 18 the new record date.

19

SECTION 42. ORS 65.217 is amended to read:

65.217. (1) A member may at any time waive any notice required by this chapter, the articles 20of incorporation or bylaws. The waiver must be in writing, be signed by the member entitled to 2122the notice and be delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the cor-23porate records.

(2) A member's attendance at a meeting waives objection to: 94

(a) Lack of notice or defective notice of the meeting, unless the member at the beginning of the 25meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting; and 26

27(b) Consideration of a particular matter at the meeting that is not within the purpose or purposes described in the meeting notice, unless the member objects to considering the matter when 2829[*it*] **the matter** is presented.

SECTION 43. ORS 65.222 is amended to read: 30

31 65.222. (1) Unless prohibited or limited by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, any action 32[which] that may be taken at any annual, regular or special meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if the corporation delivers a written ballot to every member entitled to vote on 33 34 the matter.

35(2) A written ballot [shall] **must**:

(a) Set forth each proposed action; and 36

37 (b) Provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action.

(3)(a) Approval by written ballot pursuant to this section [shall be] is valid only when: 38

(A) The number of votes cast by ballot equals or exceeds any quorum required to be present 39 at a meeting authorizing the action[,]; and 40

(B) The number of approvals equals or exceeds the number of votes that would be required to 41 approve the matter at a meeting at which the total number of votes cast was the same as the 42 number of votes cast by ballot. 43

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, the number of votes cast by ballot constitutes a 44 quorum if the number of members who attend a meeting constitutes a quorum. 45

1 (4) All solicitations for votes by written ballot [*shall*] **must**:

2 (a) Indicate the number of responses needed to meet the quorum requirements;

3 (b) State the percentage of approvals necessary to approve each matter other than election of
 4 directors; and

5 (c) Specify a reasonable time by which a ballot must be received by the corporation in order to 6 be counted.

7 (5) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a written ballot 8 may not be revoked.

9 SECTION 44. ORS 65.224 is amended to read:

10 65.224. (1) A corporation shall prepare [an alphabetical] and maintain a list of the names, [ad-11 dresses] contact information and membership dates of all [its] of the corporation's members. If 12 there are classes of members, the list must also show the [address] contact information for each 13 member and number of votes each member [is entitled to vote] may cast at [the] a meeting of 14 members. [The corporation shall prepare on a current basis through the time of the membership 15 meeting a list of members, if any, who are entitled to vote at the meeting, but are not part of the main 16 list of members.]

(2) The list of members must be available for inspection by any member for the purpose of 17 18 communication with other members concerning the meeting, beginning two business days after no-19 tice of the meeting is given [for which the list was prepared] and continuing through the meeting, 20 at the corporation's principal office or at a reasonable place identified in the meeting notice in the city or other location where the meeting will be held. A member, the member's agent or the 2122member's attorney is entitled, on written demand setting forth a proper purpose, to inspect and, 23subject to the requirements of ORS 65.774 and 65.782, to copy the list at a reasonable time and at the member's expense, during the period [it] the list is available for inspection. 24

(3) The corporation shall make the list of members available at the meeting, and any member,
the member's agent or the member's attorney is entitled to inspect the list for any proper purpose
at any time during the meeting or any adjournment.

(4) If the corporation refuses to allow a member, the member's agent or the member's attorney 28to inspect the list of members before or at the meeting or to copy the list as permitted by subsection 2930 (2) of this section, on application of the member, the circuit court of the county where the 31 corporation's principal office, or if the principal office is not in this state, where [its] the corporation's registered office is or was last located, may enter a temporary restraining order or 32preliminary injunction pursuant to ORCP 79 ordering the inspection or copying at the corporation's 33 34 expense and may postpone [the meeting for which the list was prepared] a meeting until the in-35spection or copying is complete. The court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in an action under this subsection. The party initiating such a proceeding [shall not be re-36 37 quired to] need not post an undertaking [pursuant to] under ORCP 82 A.

(5) Refusal or failure to prepare or make available the membership list does not affect the va-lidity of action taken at the meeting.

40 (6) The articles **of incorporation** or bylaws of a religious corporation may limit or abolish the 41 rights of a member under this section to inspect and copy any corporate record.

42 (7) The articles of incorporation of a public benefit corporation organized primarily for political 43 or social action, including but not limited to political or social advocacy, education, litigation or a 44 combination [*thereof*] of actions, may limit or abolish the right of a member or the member's agent 45 or attorney to inspect or copy the membership list if the corporation provides a reasonable means 1 to mail communications to the other members through the corporation at the expense of the member

2 making the request.

3 **SECTION 45.** ORS 65.227 is amended to read:

65.227. (1) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, each member is 4 entitled to one vote on each matter on which the members vote[, including each matter on which a 5 member may vote under this chapter or the articles or bylaws]. Except as expressly prohibited in this 6 chapter, the articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide for different allocations of votes 7 among member classes or exclude the members or some or all member classes from voting on any 8 9 issue on which [they] a member or class of members would otherwise be entitled to vote under this chapter. [A person that does not retain a right to vote on more than one occasion to elect a director 10 or directors is not a member.] 11

12 (2) Unless the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws provide otherwise, if a membership stands 13 of record in the names of two or more persons, with respect to voting the persons' acts have the 14 following effect:

(a) If only one person votes, the person's act binds all persons in whose names the mem bership stands; and

(b) If more than one person votes, the vote is divided on a pro rata basis among the persons
 in whose names the membership stands.

(3) If a class is entitled to vote as a class for directors, a determination of the voting power of
the class must be based on the percentage of the number of directors the class may elect out of the
total number of authorized directors.

22 SECTION 46. ORS 65.231 is amended to read:

65.231. (1) Unless [the] a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws prohibit or limit
proxy voting, a member may appoint a proxy to vote or otherwise act for the member by signing
an appointment form either personally or by the member's attorney-in-fact.

(2) An appointment of a proxy is effective when received by the secretary or other officer or
agent authorized to tabulate votes. An appointment is valid for 11 months unless a different period
is expressly provided in the appointment form.

29

(3) An appointment of a proxy is revocable by the member.

30 (4) The death or incapacity of the member appointing a proxy does not affect the right of the 31 corporation to accept the proxy's authority unless notice of the death or incapacity is received by 32 the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes before the proxy exercises au-33 thority under the appointment.

34

(5) Appointment of a proxy is revoked by the person [appointing] that appoints the proxy:

35 (a) Attending any meeting and voting in person; or

(b) Signing and delivering to the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate proxy
 votes either a writing stating that the appointment of the proxy is revoked or a subsequent appointment form.

(6) Subject to ORS 65.237 and any express limitation on the proxy's authority appearing on the
face of the appointment form, a corporation is entitled to accept the proxy's vote or other action
as that of the member [making] that makes the appointment.

42 **SECTION 47.** ORS 65.241 is amended to read:

43 65.241. (1) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for a higher quorum, [those]
44 votes represented at a meeting of members [shall] constitute a quorum.

45 (2) An amendment to the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws to decrease the quorum for any

1 [member] action of the members may be approved by the members[,] or, unless prohibited by the 2 articles of incorporation or bylaws, by the board of directors.

3 (3) An amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws to increase the quorum required
4 for any [member] action of the members must be approved by the members.

5 SECTION 48. ORS 65.244 is amended to read:

6 65.244. (1) Unless this chapter, the articles **of incorporation** or the bylaws require a greater 7 vote or voting by class, if a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes re-8 presented and voting is the act of the members.

9 (2) An amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws to add to, change or delete the 10 vote required for any [member] action of the members must be approved by the members.

11 SECTION 49. ORS 65.247 is amended to read:

12 65.247. (1) If the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws provide for cumulative voting by members, 13 members may [so] vote **cumulatively**[,] by multiplying the number of votes the members are entitled 14 to cast by the number of directors for whom [they] **the members** are entitled to vote, and cast the 15 product for a single candidate or distribute the product among two or more candidates.

16 (2) Cumulative voting is not authorized at a particular meeting unless:

(a) The meeting notice or statement accompanying the notice states that cumulative voting willtake place; or

(b) A member gives notice during the meeting and before the vote is taken of the member's intent to [cumulate votes] vote cumulatively, and if one member gives this notice all other members participating in the election [are entitled to cumulate their votes] may vote cumulatively without giving further notice.

[(3) A director elected by cumulative voting may be removed by the members without cause if the requirements of ORS 65.324 are met unless the votes cast against removal, or not consenting in writing to such removal, would be sufficient to elect such director if voted cumulatively at an election at which the same total number of votes were cast or, if such action is taken by written ballot, all memberships entitled to vote were voted and the entire number of directors authorized at the time of the director's most recent election were then being elected.]

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, members may, without
 cause, remove a director who was elected by cumulative voting if the members act in ac cordance with ORS 65.324.

(b) A proposal to remove a director who was elected by cumulative voting fails if the
number of votes that members cast against the proposal to remove the director, or that fail
to consent in writing to the removal, would have been sufficient to elect the director under
these circumstances:

36 (A) The members had voted cumulatively at an election that occurred at the time the 37 director was last elected;

(B) All directors authorized to serve on the board of directors were subject to election
 at that time; and

40 (C) If during the election:

41 (i) The members had cast the same total number of votes; or

42 (ii) All memberships entitled to vote were voted, if the election was by written ballot.

43 (4) Members may not [*cumulatively*] vote **cumulatively** if the directors and members are identi-44 cal.

45 **SECTION 50.** ORS 65.251 is amended to read:

[25]

- 1 65.251. A corporation may provide in [*its*] **the corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or by-2 laws for election of directors by members or delegates:
- 3 (1) On the basis of chapter or other organizational unit;
- 4 (2) By region or other geographic unit;
- 5 (3) By preferential voting; or
- 6 (4) By any other reasonable method.
- 7 SECTION 51. ORS 65.301 is amended to read:
- 8 65.301. (1) Each corporation [*shall*] **must** have a board of directors.

9 (2) [All corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the authority of, and the affairs of the 10 corporation managed under the direction of, the board of directors] The board of directors shall 11 exercise, or delegate or otherwise authorize the exercise of, all corporate powers and shall 12 direct the management of the corporation's affairs, subject to any limitation set forth in the 13 articles of incorporation. The board of directors shall retain authority over an exercise of 14 corporate powers that the board delegates or authorizes under this section. [and except as 15 provided in subsection (3) of this section.]

16 [(3) The articles of incorporation may authorize a person or persons, or the manner of designating 17 a person or persons, authorized to exercise some or all of the powers which would otherwise be exer-18 cised by a board. To the extent so authorized any such person or persons shall have the duties and 19 responsibilities of the directors, and the directors shall be relieved to that extent from such duties and 20 responsibilities.]

21 SECTION 52. ORS 65.311 is amended to read:

65.311. (1) If [the] a corporation has members entitled to vote for directors, all the directors, except the initial directors, [shall] **must** be elected at the first annual meeting of members, and at each annual meeting thereafter, unless the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws provide some other time or method of election, or provide that some of the directors are appointed by some other person or are designated.

(2) If [*the*] a corporation does not have members entitled to vote for directors, all the directors,
except the initial directors, [*shall*] must be elected, appointed or designated as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws. If [*no*] the articles of incorporation or bylaws do not set forth
a method of election, appointment or designation [*is set forth in the articles or bylaws*], the directors,
other than the initial directors, [*shall*] must be elected by the board.

(3) If a corporation does not have directors and does not have members who can elect
 directors, a circuit court of this state may appoint one or more directors at the Attorney
 General's request.

35

SECTION 53. ORS 65.314 is amended to read:

65.314. (1) [*The*] **A corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws may specify the terms of directors. Except for designated **directors** or appointed directors, the terms of directors may not exceed five years. In the absence of any term specified in the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws, the term of each director [*shall be*] is one year. Directors may be elected for successive terms.

40 (2) A decrease in the number of directors or term of office does not shorten an incumbent
 41 director's term.

42 (3) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws:

(a) The term of a director filling a vacancy in the office of an elected director expires at thenext election of directors; and

45 (b) The term of a director filling any other vacancy expires at the end of the unexpired term

1 [which such] that the director is filling.

2 (4) Despite the expiration of a director's term, the director continues to serve until the director's

3 successor is elected, designated or appointed and qualifies, or until there is a decrease in the num-

4 ber of directors.

5 **SECTION 54.** ORS 65.317 is amended to read:

6 65.317. [*The*] **A corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws may provide for staggering 7 the terms of directors by dividing the total number of directors into groups. The terms of office of 8 the several groups need not be uniform.

9 SECTION 55. ORS 65.324 is amended to read:

10

65.324. (1) Unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise:

11 [(1)] (a) The members of the corporation may remove one or more directors the members 12 elected [by them] with or without cause unless the articles of incorporation provide that [directors 13 may be removed only for cause] removing a director requires cause.

[(2)] (b) If a director is elected by a class, chapter or other organizational unit or by region or other geographic grouping, only the members of that class, chapter, unit or grouping entitled to vote may participate in the vote to remove the director.

17 [(3)] (c) [Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section,] A director may be removed under 18 [subsection (1) or (2) of this section only if the number of votes cast to remove the director would be 19 sufficient to elect the director at a meeting to elect directors] paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection 20 by a majority of the votes cast.

[(4) If cumulative voting is authorized, a director may not be removed if the number of votes, or if the director was elected by a class, chapter, unit or grouping of members, the number of votes of that class, chapter, unit or grouping, sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting is voted against the director's removal.]

[(5)] (2) [An elected director may be removed by the members] Members of a corporation may remove a director the members elected only at a special meeting called for the purpose of removing the director. [and] The meeting notice must state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is [removal of] to remove the director.

[(6) In computing whether a director is protected from removal under subsections (2) to (4) of this section, it should be assumed that the votes against removal are cast in an election for the number of directors of the class to which the director to be removed belonged on the date of that director's election.]

[(7)] (3) An entire board of directors may be removed under [subsections (1) to (5)] subsection
(1)(a) or (b) of this section.

[(8)] (4) Unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that removing a director requires cause, a director elected by the board of directors may be removed with or without cause[, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that directors may be removed only for cause, by the vote of two-thirds] by a vote of a majority of the directors then in office or [such] by a greater number as [is] set forth in the articles of incorporation or bylaws. [However,] A director elected by the board to fill the vacancy of a director elected by the members may be removed by the voting members[, but not the board] or the directors.

42 [(9)] (5) If at the beginning of a director's term on the board, the articles of incorporation or 43 bylaws provide that the director may be removed for missing more than a specified number of 44 meetings or for reasons set forth in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, [the board] a ma-45 jority of the directors may remove the director for such reasons. [The director may be removed only

1 if a majority of the directors then in office vote for the removal.]

2 [(10)] (6) The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a religious corporation may:

3 (a) Limit the application of this section; and

4 (b) Set forth the vote and procedures by which the board **of directors** or any person may re-5 move with or without cause a director elected by the members or the board.

6

SECTION 56. ORS 65.327 is amended to read:

65.327. (1) The circuit court of the county where a corporation's principal office is located, or, if the principal office is not in this state, where [*its*] **the corporation's** registered office was last located, may remove any director of the corporation from office in a proceeding commenced [*either*] by the corporation, **by** at least 10 percent of the members of any class entitled to vote for directors, or **by** the Attorney General in the case of a public benefit corporation if the court finds that:

(a) The director engaged in fraudulent or dishonest conduct, or gross abuse of authority or discretion, with respect to the corporation, or the director has violated a duty set forth in ORS 65.357
to 65.367 or 65.377; and

16 (b) Removal is in the best interest of the corporation.

(2) The court that removes a director may bar the director from serving on the board of di rectors for a period prescribed by the court.

(3) If members or the Attorney General [commence] commences a proceeding under subsection
(1) of this section, the corporation [shall] must be made a party defendant.

(4) A public benefit corporation or [*its*] the members of the public benefit corporation who commence a proceeding under subsection (1) of this section shall give the Attorney General written notice of the proceeding.

(5) The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a religious corporation may limit or prohibit theapplication of this section.

26 SECTION 57. ORS 65.331 is amended to read:

65.331. (1) A designated director may be removed by an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws [deleting or changing] that deletes or changes the designation.

29 [(2) If a director is appointed:]

30 [(a)] (2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, [the] an 31 appointed director may be removed with or without cause by the person [appointing] that ap-32 pointed the director or by the board of directors.[;]

(b) The person [removing] that removes the appointed director shall [do so by giving] give written notice of the removal to the appointed director and, if the person that removes the appointed director is the person that appointed the director, to either the presiding officer of the board or the corporation's president or secretary[; and].

(c) [A] Removal of an appointed director is effective when the notice is effective under ORS
 65.034 unless the notice specifies a future effective date.

39

SECTION 58. ORS 65.334 is amended to read:

40 65.334. (1) Unless [*the*] **a corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws provide otherwise, 41 and except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, if a vacancy occurs on a board of 42 directors, including a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors:

(a) The members entitled to vote for directors, if any, may fill the vacancy. If the vacant office
was held by a director elected by a class, chapter or other organizational unit or by region or other
geographic grouping, only members of the class, chapter, unit or grouping are entitled to vote to fill

the vacancy if [*it*] **the vacancy** is filled by the members; 1

(b) The board of directors may fill the vacancy; or

(c) If the directors remaining in office constitute fewer than a quorum of the board of directors, 3

[they] the board of directors may fill the vacancy by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the 4 directors remaining in office. 5

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, if a vacant office was held 6 by an appointed director, only the person who appointed the director may fill the vacancy. 7

(3) If a vacant office was held by a designated director, the vacancy [shall] must be filled as 8 9 provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws. In the absence of an applicable [article or bylaw] provision in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the board of directors may not 10 fill[,] the vacancy [may not be filled by the board]. 11

(4) A vacancy that will occur at a specific later date, by reason of a resignation effective at a 1213 later date under ORS 65.321 (2) or otherwise, may be filled before the vacancy occurs but the new director may not take office until the vacancy occurs. 14

15 SECTION 59. ORS 65.335 is amended to read:

16 65.335. Unless [the] a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors may fix the compensation of directors. 17

18 SECTION 60. ORS 65.337 is amended to read:

19 65.337. (1) If the time and place of a [director's] board of directors' meeting is fixed by the bylaws, or is [regularly] scheduled by the board of directors in a manner that informs all direc-20tors of the time and place without additional notice, the meeting is a regular meeting. All other 2122meetings are special meetings.

23

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(2) The board of directors may hold regular or special meetings in or out of this state.

(3) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors may 94 permit any or all directors to participate in a regular or special meeting by, or conduct the meeting 25through, use of any means of communication by which [either of the following occurs:] 26

27[(a)] all directors participating may simultaneously [hear or read each other's communications] communicate during the meeting[; or]. 28

[(b) All communications during the meeting are immediately transmitted to each participating di-2930 rector, and each participating director is able to immediately send messages to all other participating 31 directors.]

32(4) If a meeting is conducted [through the use of any means described in] in accordance with subsection (3) of this section: 33

34 (a) All participating directors [shall] **must** be informed that a meeting is taking place at which 35official business may be transacted; and

(b) A director participating in the meeting [by this means is deemed to be] is, for the purposes 36 37 of transacting any official business, present in person at the meeting.

38 SECTION 61. ORS 65.341 is amended to read:

- 65.341. [(1) As used in this section:] 39
- [(a) "Electronic" has the meaning given that term in ORS 84.004.] 40
- [(b) "Electronic signature" has the meaning given that term in ORS 84.004.] 41
- [(c) "Sign" includes an electronic signature.] 42
- [(d) "Written" includes a communication that is transmitted or received by electronic means.] 43

[(2)] (1) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws [provide otherwise] specify that a board 44

of directors' meeting is necessary to take an action, action required or permitted by this chapter 45

to be taken at [the] a board of directors' meeting may be taken without a meeting if the action is 1

2 taken by all members of the board of directors. The action [shall] must be evidenced by one or more

written consents describing the action taken, signed by each director, and included in the minutes 3

or filed with the corporate records reflecting the action taken. 4

[(3)] (2) Action taken under this section is effective when the last director signs the consent, 5 unless the consent specifies an earlier or later effective date. 6

[(4)] (3) A consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be de-7 scribed as [such] a meeting vote in any document. 8

9 SECTION 62. ORS 65.344 is amended to read:

65.344. (1) Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws or this chapter [provide] provides oth-10 erwise, regular meetings of the board of directors may be held without additional notice of the 11 12date, time, place or purpose of the meeting.

13 (2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for a longer or shorter period, \mathbf{a} corporation shall give notice of the date, time and place of special meetings of the board [must 14 15 be preceded by at least two days' notice to each director of the date, time and place of the meeting] of directors to each director in accordance with ORS 65.034 and at least two days before the 16 meeting. Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws or this chapter provides otherwise, the 17 18 notice need not describe the purposes of the special meeting [unless required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws]. 19

20(3) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the presiding officer of the board of directors, the president or 20 percent of the directors then in office may call and give 2122notice of a meeting of the board.

23

SECTION 63. ORS 65.347 is amended to read:

65.347. (1) A director may at any time waive any notice required by this chapter, the articles 94 of incorporation or bylaws. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the waiver must 25be in writing[,] and may be a document that is transmitted electronically. The waiver must 2627also be signed by the director entitled to the notice, must specify the meeting for which notice is waived and must be filed with the minutes or the corporate records. 28

(2) A director's attendance at or participation in a meeting waives any required notice to the 2930 director of the meeting unless the director, at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon the 31 director's arrival, objects 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. 32

SECTION 64. ORS 65.351 is amended to read: 33

34 65.351. (1) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws require a greater number or a lesser 35number [as] than the number authorized under subsection (2) of this section, a quorum of a board of directors consists of[:] 36

37

[(a) If the corporation has a fixed board size, a majority of the fixed number of directors; or]

38 [(b) If the corporation has a variable-range size board, a majority of the number of directors prescribed, or if no number is prescribed,] a majority of the number of directors in office immediately 39

before the meeting begins. 40

(2) The articles of incorporation or bylaws may authorize a quorum of a board of directors to 41 consist of no fewer than one-third of the [fixed or prescribed number of directors determined under 42 subsection (1) of this section] number of directors in office immediately before a meeting 43 begins. 44

(3) If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of directors 45

[31]

(b) Approve or recommend to members dissolution, merger or the sale, pledge or transfer of all 42 or substantially all of the corporation's assets; 43

(c) Elect, appoint or remove directors or fill vacancies on the board or on any of [its] the 44 board's committees; or 45

present when the act is taken is the act of the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation 1

2 or bylaws require the vote of a greater number of directors. A director is considered present re-

gardless of whether the director votes or abstains from voting. Each director has one vote and 3

4 may not vote by proxy.

 $\mathbf{5}$ (4) A director who is present at a meeting of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors when corporate action is taken is deemed to have assented to the action taken unless: 6 7 (a) The director objects at the beginning of the meeting, or promptly upon the director's arrival,

to holding the meeting or transacting the business at the meeting; 8

9 (b) The director's dissent or abstention from the action taken is entered in the minutes of the 10 meeting; or

(c) The director delivers written notice of dissent or abstention to the presiding officer of the 11 12 meeting before [its] the meeting's adjournment or to the corporation immediately after 13 [adjournment of] the meeting adjourns. The right of dissent or abstention is not available to a director who votes in favor of the action taken. 14

15 SECTION 65. ORS 65.354 is amended to read:

16 65.354. (1)(a) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, a board of directors may create one or more committees [of the board of directors which] that exercise the au-17 18 thority of the board. [of directors and] The board may appoint [members of the board] directors to serve on [them] a committee or designate the method of selecting committee members. Each com-19 20 mittee [shall] must consist of two or more directors, who serve at the pleasure of the board [of directors]. Only a director may serve as a voting member of a committee. 21

22[(2)] (b) The creation of a committee and appointment of directors to the committee or desig-23nation of a method of selecting committee members under this subsection must be approved by the 24 greater of:

25[(a)] (A) A majority of all the directors in office when the action is taken; or

[(b)] (B) The number of directors required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws to take 2627action under ORS 65.351.

(2)(a) The board of directors may create committees to advise the board or otherwise 28serve the corporation. The board may appoint individuals to serve on a committee or specify 2930 a method for selecting committee members. A member of a committee the board creates 31 under this subsection may be, but need not be, a director or a member of the corporation.

(b) A committee the board creates under this subsection may not exercise the authority 32of the board of directors. 33

34 (3) ORS 65.337 to 65.351, governing meetings, action without meetings, notice and waiver of 35notice, and quorum and voting requirements of the board of directors, **also** apply to committees and [their] committee members [as well]. 36

37 (4) Except as provided in [subsection] subsections (2)(b) and (5) of this section, to the extent specified by the board of directors or in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, each committee 38 of the board may exercise the authority of the board of directors. 39

(5) A committee [of] the board creates under this section may not:

(a) Authorize distributions; 41

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(d) Adopt, amend or repeal the articles of incorporation or bylaws. 1 2 (6) The creation of, delegation of authority to, or action by a committee does not alone constitute compliance by a director with the standards of conduct described in ORS 65.357. 3 SECTION 66. ORS 65.357 is amended to read: 4 $\mathbf{5}$ 65.357. (1) A director shall discharge the duties of a director, including the director's duties as a member of a committee: 6 (a) In good faith; 7 (b) With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar 8 9 circumstances; and 10 (c) In a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation. (2) In discharging the duties of a director, a director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, 11 12 reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or pre-13 sented by: (a) One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the director reasonably believes 14 15 to be reliable and competent in the matters presented; 16 (b) Legal counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters the director reasonably 17 believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; 18 (c) A committee of the board of directors of which the director is not a member, as to matters within *[its]* the committee's jurisdiction, if the director reasonably believes the committee merits 19 20 confidence; or (d) In the case of religious corporations, religious authorities and ministers, priests, rabbis or 2122other persons whose position or duties in the religious organization the director believes justify re-23liance and confidence and whom the director believes to be reliable and competent in the matters 24 presented. 25(3) A director is not acting in good faith if the director has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection (2) of this section unwarranted. 2627(4) A director is not liable to the corporation, any member or any other person for any action taken or not taken as a director, if the director acted in compliance with this section. The liability 28of a director for monetary damages to the corporation and [its] the corporation's members may be 2930 eliminated or limited in the corporation's articles of incorporation to the extent provided in ORS 31 65.047 (2)(c). 32[(5) A director shall not be deemed to be a trustee with respect to the corporation or with respect to any property held or administered by the corporation, including without limit, property that may be 33 34 subject to restrictions imposed by the donor or transferor of such property.] SECTION 67. ORS 65.361 is amended to read: 3565.361. (1) A conflict of interest transaction is a transaction with the corporation in which a 36 37 director of the corporation has a direct or indirect interest. A conflict of interest transaction is not 38 voidable or the basis for imposing liability on the director if the transaction is fair to the corporation at the time [it was entered into or] the corporation enters into the transaction. A trans-39 action is presumed to be fair if the transaction is approved as provided in subsection (2) or (3) 40 of this section. 41 (2) A transaction in which a director of a public benefit corporation or religious corporation 42 has a conflict of interest may be approved: 43 (a) By the vote of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors if the material 44

45 facts of the transaction and the director's interest are disclosed or known to the board of directors

or committee of the board of directors; or 1

2 (b) By obtaining approval of [the]:

3 (A) The Attorney General; or

(B) The circuit court in an action in which the Attorney General is joined as **a** party. 4

(3) A transaction in which a director of a mutual benefit corporation has a conflict of interest 5 6 may be approved:

(a) In advance by the vote of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors if 7 the material facts of the transaction and the director's interest were disclosed or known to the 8 9 board of directors or a committee of the board of directors; or

(b) If the material facts of the [transactions] transaction and the director's interest were dis-10 closed or known to the members and [they] the members authorized, approved or ratified the 11 12 transaction.

13 (4) For the purposes of this section, a director of the corporation has an indirect interest in a transaction if: 14

15 (a) Another entity in which the director has a material interest or in which the director is a general partner is a party to the transaction; [or] 16

(b) Another entity of which the director is a director, officer or trustee is a party to the trans-17action, and the transaction is or should be considered by the board of directors of the 18 corporation[.]; or 19

20(c) A person who is related to the director or a business associate of the director is a party to the transaction. 21

22(5) For purposes of subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a conflict of interest transaction is 23authorized, approved or ratified if [it] the transaction receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board of directors or on the committee who have no direct or indirect in-94 terest in the transaction. A transaction may not be authorized, approved or ratified under this sec-25tion by a single director. If a majority of the directors who have no direct or indirect interest in the 2627transaction votes to authorize, approve or ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote cast by, a director with a direct 28or indirect interest in the transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken under sub-2930 section (2)(a) or (3)(a) of this section if the transaction is otherwise approved as provided in sub-31 section (2) or (3) of this section.

(6) For purposes of subsection (3)(b) of this section, a conflict of interest transaction is author-32ized, approved or ratified by the members if [it] the transaction receives a majority of the votes 33 34 entitled to be counted under this subsection. Votes cast by or voted under the control of a director who has a direct or indirect interest in the transaction, and votes cast by or voted under the control 35of an entity described in subsection (4) of this section may be counted in a vote of members to de-36 37 termine whether to authorize, approve or ratify a conflict of interest transaction under subsection 38 (3)(b) of this section. A majority of the members, whether or not present, that are entitled to be counted in a vote on the transaction under this subsection constitutes a quorum for the purpose of 39 taking action under this section. 40

(7) The articles of incorporation, by laws or a resolution of the board may impose additional 41 requirements on conflict of interest transactions. 42

43

SECTION 68. ORS 65.364 is amended to read:

65.364. (1) A public benefit corporation [and] or religious [corporations] corporation may not 44 make a loan, guarantee an obligation or modify a preexisting loan or guarantee to or for the benefit 45

of a director or officer of the corporation, except as stated in this section. Unless prohibited by [*its*] **the corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws, a public benefit **corporation** or religious corporation may make a loan, guarantee an obligation or modify a preexisting loan or guarantee to or for the benefit of a director or officer as part of a recruitment package, for a total period not to exceed three years, provided that:

6 (a) Approval of the loan, guarantee or modification is obtained in the manner provided in ORS 7 65.361 (2) and (5) for approval of issues involving director conflicts of interest;

8 (b) Notice of the loan, guarantee or modification is given to the members of the **public benefit** 9 **corporation or religious** corporation in the manner provided in ORS 65.784 for notice of certain 10 acts of indemnification; and

(c) Twenty or more days before the loan, guarantee or modification is to become binding on the **public benefit corporation or religious** corporation, written notice has been given to the Attorney General of the proposed recruitment package for the director or officer, including identification of the amount and character of all items of compensation and a separate statement of the amount and terms of any such loan, guarantee or modification.

(2) A mutual benefit corporation may not lend money to or guarantee the obligation of a director
 of the **mutual benefit** corporation unless:

(a) The particular loan or guarantee is approved by a majority of the votes of members entitled
to vote, excluding the votes of members under the control of the benefited director; or

(b) The mutual benefit corporation's board of directors determines that the loan or guarantee
benefits the mutual benefit corporation and either approves the specific loan or guarantee or a
general plan authorizing the loans and guarantees.

(3) The fact that a loan or guarantee is made in violation of this section does not affect the
borrower's liability on the loan.

25

SECTION 69. ORS 65.371 is amended to read:

65.371. (1) A corporation [*shall*] **must** have a president, a secretary, **a treasurer** and such other officers as are elected or appointed by the board **of directors** or by any other person as [*may be authorized in*] the articles **of incorporation** or bylaws **may authorize**, provided that the articles of incorporation or bylaws may designate other titles in lieu of president, [*and*] secretary **and treasurer**.

(2) The bylaws or the board of directors shall delegate to one of the officers responsibility for
 preparing minutes of the [directors' and members'] board of directors' meetings and membership
 meetings and for authenticating records of the corporation.

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the same individual may simultaneously hold more than one office in a corporation[.] and an officer may be, but need not
be, a member of the board of directors.

(b) The same individual may not serve simultaneously as the president, secretary and
 treasurer of a public benefit corporation.

39 SECTION 70. ORS 65.377 is amended to read:

40 65.377. (1) An officer shall discharge the officer's duties:

41 (a) In good faith;

42 (b) With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar 43 circumstances; and

44 (c) In a manner the officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

45 (2) In discharging the duties of an officer, an officer is entitled to rely on information, opinions,

reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or pre-1 2 sented by:

(a) One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the officer reasonably believes 3 to be reliable and competent in the matters presented; 4

 $\mathbf{5}$ (b) Legal counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters the officer reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence; or 6

(c) In the case of religious corporations, religious authorities and ministers, priests, rabbis or 7 other persons whose position or duties in the religious organization the officer believes justify reli-8 9 ance and confidence and whom the officer believes to be reliable and competent in the matters 10 presented.

(3) An officer is not acting in good faith if the officer has knowledge concerning the matter in 11 12 question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection (2) of this section unwarranted.

13 (4) An officer is not liable to the corporation, any member or other person for any action taken or not taken as an officer if the officer acted in compliance with this section. The liability of the 14 15 officer for monetary damages to the corporation and [its] the corporation's members may be eliminated or limited in the corporation's articles of incorporation to the extent provided in ORS 65.047 16 (2)(c).17

18 SECTION 71. ORS 65.381 is amended to read:

19 65.381. (1) An officer may resign at any time by delivering notice to the corporation. A resignation is effective when the notice is effective under ORS 65.034 unless the notice specifies a later 20effective date. If a resignation [is made effective at] specifies a later effective date and the corpo-2122ration accepts the later effective date, [its] the corporation's board of directors or any other person 23[as] authorized under the articles of incorporation or bylaws may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date if the board or any other person provides that the successor does not take office 94 25until the effective date.

(2) A board of directors or any other person authorized under the articles of incorporation or 2627bylaws to elect or appoint an officer may remove any officer the board or any other person is entitled to elect or appoint, at any time with or without cause. 28

(3) Once delivered, a notice of resignation is irrevocable unless revocation is permitted by the 2930 board of directors.

31 SECTION 72. ORS 65.431 is amended to read:

65.431. (1) A corporation may amend [its] the corporation's articles of incorporation at any 32time to add, change or delete any provision if the articles of incorporation as amended would be 33 34 permitted under ORS 65.431 to 65.467 as of the effective date of the amendment.

(2) A corporation designated on the records of [the Office of] the Secretary of State as a public 35benefit corporation or religious corporation may amend or restate [its] the public benefit 36 37 corporation's or religious corporation's articles of incorporation so that [it] the public benefit 38 corporation or religious corporation becomes designated as a mutual benefit corporation only if notice, including a copy of the proposed amendment or restatement, has been delivered to the At-39 torney General at least 20 days before consummation of the amendment or restatement. 40

41

SECTION 73. ORS 65.434 is amended to read:

65.434. (1) Unless [the] a corporation's articles of incorporation provide otherwise, [a] the 42 corporation's board of directors may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's articles 43 of incorporation without member approval: 44

45

(a) To extend the duration of the corporation if [*it*] **the corporation** was incorporated at a time

1 when limited duration was required by law;

2 (b) To delete the names and addresses of the initial directors and incorporators;

3 (c) To delete the name and address of the initial registered agent or registered office, if a 4 statement of change is on file with [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State;

5 (d) To delete the mailing address if an annual report has been filed with [*the Office of*] the Sec-6 retary of State;

7 (e) To change the corporate name by adding, changing or deleting the word "corporation," "in-8 corporated," "company," "limited" or the abbreviation "corp.," "inc.," "co." or "ltd.," for a similar 9 word or abbreviation in the name, or by adding, deleting or changing a geographical attribution to 10 the name;

(f) To include a statement of whether the corporation is a public benefit corporation, mutual
 benefit corporation or religious corporation; or

13

(g) To make any other change expressly permitted by this chapter to be made by director action.

(2) If a corporation [has no] does not have members entitled to vote on articles of incorpo-14 15 ration, [its] the corporation's incorporators, until directors have been chosen, and thereafter [its] the corporation's board of directors, may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's ar-16 ticles of incorporation subject to any approval required pursuant to ORS 65.467. The corporation 17 18 shall provide notice of any meeting at which an amendment is to be voted upon. The notice [shall] 19 must be in accordance with ORS 65.344 (2). The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of 20 the purposes, of the meeting is to consider a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation and contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the amendment or state the general nature 2122of the amendment. Unless, for a mutual benefit corporation, the articles of incorporation or 23bylaws require a greater vote or the board of directors requires a greater vote, the amendment must be approved by a majority of the directors in office at the time the amendment is adopted. Any 94 25number of amendments may be submitted and voted upon at any one meeting.

26

SECTION 74. ORS 65.437 is amended to read:

65.437. (1) Unless this chapter, the articles of incorporation, bylaws, the members[,] acting [pursuant to] in accordance with subsection (2) of this section[,] or the board of directors acting [pursuant to] in accordance with subsection (3) of this section[,] require a greater vote or voting by class, adopting an amendment to a corporation's articles [to be adopted must be approved] of incorporation requires approval:

(a) By the board if the corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious corporation and
the amendment does not relate to the number of directors, the composition of the board, the term
of office of directors or the method or way in which directors are elected or selected;

(b) Except as provided in ORS 65.434 (1), by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation of a mutual benefit corporation by at least two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less, and for articles of incorporation of a public benefit corporation or religious corporation a majority of the votes cast; and

(c) In writing by any person or persons whose approval is required for an amendment to the
 articles of incorporation as authorized by ORS 65.467.

(2) The members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation may condition the amendment's
 adoption on receipt of a higher percentage of affirmative votes or on any other basis.

(3) If the board of directors initiates an amendment to the articles of incorporation or board
 approval is required by subsection (1) of this section to adopt an amendment to the articles of in corporation, the board may condition the amendment's adoption on receipt of a higher percentage

1 of affirmative votes or on any other basis. For the amendment to be adopted, the board of directors

shall, except in those cases described in subsection (1)(a) of this section, adopt a resolution setting
forth the proposed amendment and directing that [*it*] the amendment be submitted to a vote at a
meeting of members, which may be either an annual or special meeting.

5 (4) If the board of directors or the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation seek 6 to have the amendment approved by such members at a membership meeting, the corporation shall 7 give notice to such members of the proposed membership meeting in writing in accordance with ORS 8 65.214. The notice must state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider 9 the proposed amendment and contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the amendment. 10 (5) If the board of directors or the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation seek

to have the amendment approved by such members by written consent or written ballot, the material soliciting the approval [shall] **must** contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the amendment.

14

SECTION 75. ORS 65.441 is amended to read:

15 65.441. (1) In a public benefit corporation the members of a class entitled to vote on articles 16 [are entitled to] of incorporation may vote as a class on a proposed amendment to the articles of 17 incorporation if the amendment would affect the rights of [that] the class as to voting in a manner 18 different [than] from the manner in which the amendment would affect another class or members 19 of another class.

(2) In a mutual benefit corporation the members of a class entitled to vote on articles [are entitled to] of incorporation may vote as a class on a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation if the amendment would:

(a) Affect the rights, privileges, preferences, restrictions or conditions of [that] the class as to
 voting, dissolution, redemption or transfer of memberships in a manner different [than such] from
 the manner in which the amendment would affect another class;

(b) Change the rights, privileges, preferences, restrictions or conditions of [*that*] the class as to
 voting, dissolution, redemption or transfer by changing the rights, privileges, preferences, restrictions or conditions of another class;

29 (c) Increase or decrease the number of memberships authorized for [*that*] **the** class;

30 (d) Increase the number of memberships authorized for another class;

31 (e) Effect an exchange, reclassification or termination of the memberships of [*that*] **the** class; or

32 (f) Authorize a new class of memberships.

(3) In a religious corporation the members of a class entitled to vote on articles [are entitled
 to] of incorporation may vote as a class on a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation
 only if a class vote is provided for in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

36 (4) If a class is to be divided into two or more classes as a result of an amendment to the arti-37 cles of incorporation of a public benefit corporation or mutual benefit corporation, the amendment 38 must be approved by the members of each class entitled to vote on articles of incorporation that 39 would be created by the amendment.

(5)(a) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a mutual benefit corporation [religious corporation], if a class vote is required to approve an amendment to the articles of [a corporation] incorporation, the amendment must be approved by the members of the class entitled to vote on articles of incorporation by two-thirds of the votes cast by the class or a majority of the voting power of the class, whichever is less.

45 (b) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a public benefit cor-

poration or religious corporation, if a class vote is required to approve an amendment to the 1 2 articles of incorporation, the amendment must be approved by a majority of the members of the class entitled to vote on articles of incorporation. 3 (6) A class of members of a public benefit corporation or mutual benefit corporation is entitled 4 $\mathbf{5}$ to the voting rights granted by this section although the articles of incorporation and bylaws provide that the class may not vote on the proposed amendment. 6 SECTION 76. ORS 65.447 is amended to read: 7 65.447. A corporation amending [its] the corporation's articles of incorporation shall deliver 8 9 for filing to [the Office of] the Secretary of State articles of amendment setting forth: (1) The name of the corporation. 10 11 (2) The text of each amendment adopted. 12 (3) The date of each amendment's adoption. 13 (4) If approval of members was not required, a statement to that effect and a statement that the amendment was approved by a sufficient vote of the board of directors or incorporators. 14 15 (5) If approval by members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation was required: 16 (a) The designation and number of members of, and number of votes entitled to be cast by, each class entitled to vote separately on the amendment; and 17 18 (b) The total number of votes cast for and against the amendment by each class entitled to vote

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19 separately on the amendment.
20 (6) If approval of the amendment by some person or persons other than the members entitled to

vote on articles **of incorporation**, the board **of directors** or the incorporators is required pursuant to ORS 65.467, a statement that the approval was obtained.

23 **SECTION 77.** ORS 65.451 is amended to read:

65.451. (1) A corporation's board of directors may restate [*its*] **the corporation's** articles of incorporation at any time with or without approval by the members entitled to vote on articles **of incorporation** or any other person.

(2) The restatement may include one or more amendments to the articles of incorporation. If
the restatement includes an amendment requiring approval by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation or any other person, [*it*] the restatement must be adopted as provided in
ORS 65.437.

(3) If the board seeks to have the restatement approved by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation at a membership meeting, the corporation shall give [written notice] to the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation written notice of the proposed membership meeting in accordance with ORS 65.214. The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the proposed restatement and contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the restatement that identifies any amendments or other change [*it*] the restatement would make in the articles of incorporation.

(4) If the board of directors seeks to have the restatement approved by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation by written ballot or written consent, the material soliciting the approval [*shall*] must contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the restatement that identifies any amendments or other change [*it*] the restatement would make in the articles of incorporation.

(5) A restatement requiring approval by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation must be approved by the same vote as an amendment to articles of incorporation under ORS
65.437.

(6) A corporation restating [its] the corporation's articles of incorporation shall deliver to [the 1 2 Office of the Secretary of State for filing articles of restatement setting forth the name of the corporation and the text of the restated articles of incorporation together with a certificate setting 3 forth: 4 $\mathbf{5}$ (a) Whether the restatement contains an amendment to the articles of incorporation requiring approval by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation or any other person other 6 than the board of directors and, if [it] the restatement does not, that the board of directors adopted 7 the restatement, or if the restatement contains an amendment to the articles of incorporation re-8 9 quiring approval by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorporation, the information required by ORS 65.447; and 10 (b) If the restatement contains an amendment to the articles of incorporation requiring ap-11 12 proval by a person whose approval is required pursuant to ORS 65.467, a statement that such ap-13 proval was obtained. (7) Restated articles of incorporation [shall] must include all statements required to be included 14 15 in original articles of incorporation except that [no] a statement is **not** required to be made with respect to: 16 17 (a) The names and addresses of the incorporators or the initial or present registered office or agent; or 18 19 (b) The mailing address of the corporation if an annual report has been filed with [the Office 20 of] the Secretary of State. (8) Duly adopted restated articles of incorporation supersede the original articles of incorpo-2122ration and all amendments to [them] the original articles of incorporation. 23(9) The Secretary of State may certify restated articles of incorporation[,] as the articles of incorporation currently in effect[,] without including the certificate information required by subsection 24 (6) of this section. 25SECTION 78. ORS 65.454 is amended to read: 262765.454. (1) A corporation's articles of incorporation may be amended without [board] approval by the board of directors, [or] approval by the members entitled to vote on articles of incorpo-28ration[,] or approval required pursuant to ORS 65.467: 2930 (a) To carry out a plan of reorganization ordered or decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction 31 under federal statute; or (b) In a proceeding brought by the Attorney General [in the Circuit Court for Marion County] 32to correct the statement in the articles of incorporation or the annual report with regard to whether 33 34 the corporation is a public benefit corporation or mutual benefit corporation or, subject to the provisions of ORS 65.042, a religious corporation. 35(2) The articles of incorporation after amendment [shall] must contain only provisions required 36 37 or permitted by ORS 65.047. 38 (3) The individual or individuals designated by the court in a reorganization proceeding, or the Attorney General in a proceeding brought by the Attorney General, shall deliver to [the Office of] 39 the Secretary of State for filing articles of amendment setting forth: 40 (a) The name of the corporation; 41

42 (b) The text of each amendment approved by the court;

43 (c) The date of the court's order or decree approving the articles of amendment;

44 (d) The title of the proceeding in which the order or decree was entered; and

45 (e) A statement whether the court had jurisdiction of the proceeding under federal statute or

under subsection (1)(b) of this section. 1

2 (4) This section does not apply after entry of a final decree in the reorganization proceeding

even though the court retains jurisdiction of the proceeding for limited purposes unrelated to con-3

summation of the reorganization plan. 4

 $\mathbf{5}$

SECTION 79. ORS 65.461 is amended to read:

65.461. [Unless otherwise provided in its articles or bylaws,] A corporation [with no] that does 6 not have members with the power to vote on bylaws shall amend [its] the corporation's bylaws 7 only as provided in this section. The corporation's incorporators, until directors have been chosen, 8 9 and thereafter [its] the corporation's board of directors may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's bylaws subject to any approval required [pursuant to] under ORS 65.467. The corpo-10 ration shall provide notice of any meeting of directors at which an amendment is to be approved. 11 12 The notice [shall] must be in accordance with ORS 65.344 (2). The notice must also state that the 13 purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider a proposed amendment to the bylaws and **must** contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the amendment or state the general 14 15 nature of the amendment.

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SECTION 80. ORS 65.464 is amended to read:

65.464. Except as provided in ORS 65.241 and 65.244:

18 (1) A corporation's board of directors may amend or repeal the corporation's bylaws unless:

19 (a) The articles of incorporation or this chapter reserve [this] the power to amend or repeal exclusively to the members, or to a party authorized under ORS 65.467, or both, in whole or in part; 2021or

22(b) The members entitled to vote on bylaws, in amending or repealing a particular bylaw, pro-23vide expressly that the board of directors may not amend or repeal that bylaw.

(2) A corporation's members entitled to vote on bylaws, subject to ORS 65.467, may amend or 24 repeal the corporation's bylaws even though the bylaws may also be amended or repealed by [its] 25the corporation's board of directors. 26

27

SECTION 81. ORS 65.467 is amended to read:

65.467. [The] A corporation's articles of incorporation may require an amendment to the ar-28ticles of incorporation or bylaws to be approved in writing by a specified person or persons other 2930 than the board of directors. [Such an article] A provision of the articles of incorporation that 31 has this requirement may not be amended without the approval in writing of [such] the specified 32person or persons.

33

SECTION 82. ORS 65.484 is amended to read:

34 65.484. (1) Without the prior written consent of the Attorney General or the prior approval of 35the circuit court of the county [where the] in which a corporation's principal office is located or, if the principal office is not in this state, where the registered office of the corporation is or was 36 37 last located, in a proceeding in which the Attorney General has been given written notice, a public 38 benefit corporation or religious corporation may merge only with:

39

(a) A public benefit corporation or religious corporation;

40 (b) A foreign corporation [which] that would qualify under this chapter as a public benefit corporation or religious corporation; 41

(c) A wholly owned foreign corporation or domestic business corporation or mutual benefit 42 corporation, provided the public benefit corporation or religious corporation is the surviving cor-43 poration and continues to be a public benefit **corporation** or religious corporation after the merger; 44 45 or

1 (d) A foreign **corporation** or domestic business **corporation** or mutual benefit corporation, 2 provided that:

(A) On or [prior to] before the effective date of the merger, assets with a value equal to the 3 greater of the fair market value of the net tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill, of the 4 public benefit corporation or religious corporation or the fair market value of the public benefit 5 corporation or religious corporation if [it] the public benefit corporation or religious corpo-6 ration were to be operated as a business concern are transferred or conveyed to one or more per-7 sons [who] that would have received [its] the assets of the public benefit corporation or religious 8 9 corporation under ORS 65.637 (1)(e) and (f) had [it] the public benefit corporation or religious 10 corporation dissolved;

(B) [*It*] The public benefit corporation or religious corporation shall return, transfer or convey any assets [*held by it*] the public benefit corporation or religious corporation holds upon condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the merger, in accordance with such condition; and

15 (C) The merger is approved by a majority of directors of the public benefit **corporation** or re-16 ligious corporation who are not and will not become members or shareholders in, or officers, em-17 ployees, agents or consultants of, the surviving corporation.

(2) The public benefit corporation or religious corporation must deliver notice[, including]
and a copy of the proposed plan of merger[, must be delivered] to the Attorney General at least 20
days before the public benefit corporation or religious corporation files articles of merger
[consummation of any merger of a public benefit corporation or a religious corporation pursuant to
subsection (1)(d) of this section].

(3) Without the prior written consent of the Attorney General or the prior approval of the court
specified in subsection (1) of this section in a proceeding in which the Attorney General has been
given written notice, [no] a member of a public benefit corporation or religious corporation may
not receive or keep anything as a result of a merger other than a membership in the surviving
public benefit corporation or religious corporation. [Where] Approval or consent that is required
by this section[, it shall] must be given if the transaction is consistent with the purposes of the
public benefit corporation or religious corporation or is otherwise in the public interest.

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SECTION 83. ORS 65.487 is amended to read:

65.487. (1) Unless this chapter, [the] a corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws or the
corporation's board of directors or members, acting [pursuant to] in accordance with subsection
(3) of this section, require a greater vote or voting by class, adoption of a plan of merger requires,
with respect to each corporation party to the merger, approval:

35 (a) By the board **of directors**;

(b) By the members of a mutual benefit corporation entitled to vote on the merger, if any, by
at least two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less, or by a
majority of the votes cast, if the corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious
corporation; and

40 (c) In writing[,] by any person or persons whose approval is required for an amendment to the
41 articles of incorporation or bylaws by a provision of the articles of incorporation or bylaws[,] as
42 authorized by ORS 65.467.

(2) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for, or the board of directors
or members acting in accordance with subsection (3) of this section require, a greater vote
or voting by class, and if the corporation does not have members entitled to vote on the merger,

the board of directors must approve the merger. [must be approved by a majority of the directors in office at the time the merger is approved. In addition,] The corporation shall provide notice of any board of directors' meeting at which such approval is to be obtained in accordance with ORS 65.344 (2). The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the proposed merger.

6 (3) The board of directors may condition [*its*] **the board's** submission of the proposed merger to 7 a vote of members, and the members entitled to vote on the merger may condition [*their*] **the** 8 **members'** approval of the merger, on receipt of a higher percentage of affirmative votes or on any 9 other basis.

(4) If the board of directors seeks to have [the plan approved by] the members approve the plan 10 at a membership meeting, the corporation shall give notice to [its] the corporation's members of 11 12 the proposed [membership] meeting in accordance with ORS 65.214. The notice must also state that 13 the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the plan of merger and **must** contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan. The copy or summary of the plan for 14 15 members of the surviving corporation [shall] must include any provision that, if contained in a 16 proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws, would entitle members to vote on the provision. The copy or summary of the plan for members of each disappearing corporation 17 18 [shall] must include a copy or summary of the articles of incorporation and bylaws [which] that 19 will be in effect immediately after the merger takes effect.

20(5) If the board seeks to have [the plan approved by] the members approve the plan by written 21consent or written ballot, the material soliciting the approval [shall] must contain or be accompa-22nied by a copy or summary of the plan. The copy or summary of the plan for members of the sur-23viving corporation [shall] must include any provision that, if contained in a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws, would entitle members to vote on the provision. The copy 94 25or summary of the plan for members of each disappearing corporation [shall] **must** include a copy or summary of the articles of incorporation and bylaws [which] that will be in effect immediately 2627after the merger takes effect.

(6) Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for, or the board of directors 28or members acting in accordance with subsection (3) of this section require, a greater vote 2930 or voting by class, voting by a class of members is required on a plan of merger if the plan con-31 tains a provision that, if contained in a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation, would 32entitle the class of members to vote as a class on the proposed amendment under ORS 65.441. The plan [is] must be approved by a class of members of a mutual benefit corporation by two-thirds 33 34 of the votes cast by the class or a majority of the voting power of the class, whichever is less, or 35by a majority of the votes cast, if the corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious 36 corporation.

(7) After a **plan of** merger is [*adopted*] **approved**, and at any time before articles of merger are filed, the planned merger may be abandoned, subject to any contractual rights, without further action by members or other persons who approved the plan, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the plan of merger or, if [*none is*] **the plan does not** set forth **a procedure**, in the manner determined by the board of directors.

42 SECTION 84. ORS 65.491 is amended to read:

65.491. (1) After the board of directors of each merging corporation and, if required under ORS
65.487, the members of each merging corporation and any other persons that must approve a
plan of merger approve the plan, the surviving corporation shall deliver to [the Office of] the Sec-

retary of State for filing: 1 2 (a) Articles of merger that set forth the name and type of each business entity that intends to merge and the name and type of the business entity that will survive the merger; 3 (b) A plan of merger or, in lieu of a plan of merger, a written declaration that: 4 (A) Identifies an address for an office of the surviving entity where the plan of merger is on file; 5 6 and 7(B) States that the surviving entity will provide any owner or shareholder of any constituent entity with a copy of the plan of merger upon request and at no cost; 8 9 (c) A written declaration that: (A) States that a sufficient vote of the board of directors of each corporation approved the plan 10 of merger, if the approval of members was not required[.]; or 11 12(B) Sets forth, if the members of one or more corporations were required to approve the plan 13 of merger: (i) The designation and number of members of each class entitled to vote separately on the plan 14 15 and the number of votes each class is entitled to cast; and 16 (ii) The total number of votes that each class entitled to vote separately on the plan cast for 17 and against the plan; [and] 18 (d) A written declaration that states that a person or persons other than the members of the board approved the plan, if required under ORS 65.487 (1)(c)[.]; and 19 (e) A written declaration that states that the Attorney General approved the plan, if the 20plan required the Attorney General's approval. 2122(2) Unless a delayed effective date is specified, a merger takes effect when the articles of merger 23are filed. SECTION 85. ORS 65.494 is amended to read: 24 2565.494. When a merger takes effect: (1) [Every other] Each corporation that was a party to the merger merges into the surviving 2627corporation and the separate existence of [every] each corporation except the surviving corporation 28ceases; 29(2) The title to all real estate and other property owned by each corporation **that was a** party 30 to the merger is vested in the surviving corporation without reversion or impairment and is subject 31 to any and all conditions to which the property was subject [prior to] **before** the merger; (3) The surviving corporation has all liabilities and obligations of each corporation that was a 3233 party to the merger; 34 (4) The surviving corporation remains subject to any restriction that a gift instrument 35imposes on assets that any party to the merger holds; [(4)] (5) A proceeding pending against any corporation that was a party to the merger may be 36 37 continued as if the merger did not occur or the surviving corporation may be substituted in the 38 proceeding for the corporation whose existence ceased; [(5)] (6) The articles of incorporation and by laws of the surviving corporation are amended to 39 the extent provided in the plan of merger; and 40 [(6)] (7) The memberships or shares of each [nonprofit or business corporation] nonprofit cor-41 poration, domestic business corporation or foreign business corporation that was a party to 42 the merger that are to be converted into memberships, obligations, shares or other securities of the 43 surviving corporation or any other corporation or into cash or other property are converted and 44 the former holders of the memberships or shares are entitled only to the rights provided in the ar-45

1 ticles of merger.

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SECTION 86. ORS 65.534 is amended to read:

65.534. (1) A corporation may sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of [*its*] **the corporation's** property, with or without the goodwill, other than in the usual and regular course of [*its*] **the corporation's** activities, on the terms and conditions and for the consideration determined by the corporation's board of directors if the proposed transaction is authorized by subsection (2) of this section.

8 (2) Unless this chapter, the articles **of incorporation**, bylaws or the board of directors or 9 members, acting [*pursuant to*] **in accordance with** subsection (4) of this section, require a greater 10 vote or voting by class, the proposed transaction to be authorized must be approved:

(a) By the board **of directors**;

(b) By the members of a mutual benefit corporation entitled to vote on the transaction by at least two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less, or by a majority of the votes cast, if the corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious corporation; and

(c) In writing by any person or persons whose approval is required for an amendment to the
 articles of incorporation or bylaws by a provision of the articles of incorporation as authorized
 by ORS 65.467.

(3) If the corporation does not have members entitled to vote on the transaction, the **board of directors must approve the** transaction [*must be approved by a majority of the directors in office at the time the transaction is approved*]. In addition, the corporation shall provide notice of any **board of** directors' meeting at which such approval is to be obtained in accordance with ORS 65.344 (2). The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation and **must** contain or be accompanied by a description of the transaction.

(4) The board of directors may condition [*its*] the board's submission of the proposed transaction to a vote of members, and the members entitled to vote on the transaction may condition
[*their*] the members' approval of the transaction, on receipt of a higher percentage of affirmative votes or on any other basis.

(5) If the board seeks to have the transaction approved by the members at a membership meeting, the corporation shall give notice to [*its*] **the corporation's** members of the proposed [*member-ship*] meeting in accordance with ORS 65.214. The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation and **must** contain or be accompanied by a description of the transaction.

(6) If the board seeks to have the transaction approved by the members by written consent or
written ballot, the material soliciting the approval [*shall*] **must** contain or be accompanied by a
description of the transaction.

(7) A public benefit corporation or religious corporation must give written notice to the Attorney General [20] **30** days before [*it*] **the public benefit corporation or religious corporation** sells, leases, exchanges or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of [*its*] **the public benefit corporation's or religious corporation's** property unless the transaction is in the usual and regular course of [*its*] **the public benefit corporation's or religious corporation's** activities or the Attorney General has given the **public benefit corporation or religious** corporation a written waiver of this notice requirement.

1 (8) After a sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of property is authorized, the transaction 2 may be abandoned, subject to any contractual rights, without further action by the members or any 3 other person who approved the transaction, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the re-4 solution proposing the transaction or, if none is set forth, in the manner determined by the board 5 of directors.

6 7 SECTION 87. ORS 65.554 is amended to read:

65.554. Unless prohibited by [*its*] **the corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws:

8 (1) A mutual benefit corporation may purchase [*its*] **the mutual benefit corporation's** mem-9 berships and, under the circumstances indicated in ORS 65.147 and 65.171, a public benefit **corpo-**10 **ration** or religious corporation may purchase [*its*] **the public benefit corporation's** or religious 11 **corporation's** memberships, if after the purchase is completed:

(a) The corporation would be able to pay [*its*] the corporation's debts as they become due in
the usual course of [*its*] the corporation's activities; and

(b) The corporation's total assets would at least equal the sum of [*its*] the corporation's total
 liabilities.

(2) A corporation may make distributions upon dissolution in conformity with ORS 65.621 to65.674.

(3) A corporation may make distributions to a member [which] that is a religious corporation
or public benefit corporation or to a foreign nonprofit corporation [which] that, if incorporated in
this state, would qualify as a religious corporation or public benefit corporation.

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SECTION 88. ORS 65.621 is amended to read:

65.621. (1) A majority of the incorporators of a corporation that has no members and that does not yet have initial directors may, subject to any approval required by the **corporation's** articles **of incorporation** or bylaws, dissolve the corporation by delivering articles of dissolution to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing.

(2) The corporation shall give the incorporators notice equivalent to that specified in ORS 65.344
(2), of any meeting at which dissolution will be considered. The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider dissolution of the corporation.

(3) The incorporators in approving dissolution shall adopt a plan of dissolution indicating to
whom the assets owned or held by the corporation will be distributed after all creditors have been
paid.

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SECTION 89. ORS 65.624 is amended to read:

65.624. (1) Unless [this chapter, the] a corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws or the
 board of directors or members, acting [pursuant to] in accordance with subsection (3) of this sec tion, require a greater vote or voting by class, dissolution is authorized if [it] the dissolution is
 approved:

37 (a) By the board **of directors**;

(b) By the members of a mutual benefit corporation entitled to vote on dissolution, if any, by
at least two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less, or by a
majority of the votes cast, if the corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious
corporation; and

42 (c) In writing, by any person or persons whose approval is required for an amendment of the 43 articles **of incorporation** or bylaws, as authorized by ORS 65.467, or for dissolution.

44 (2) If the corporation does not have members entitled to vote on dissolution, [dissolution must 45 be approved by a vote of a majority of the directors in office at the time the transaction is approved]

1 the board of directors must approve the dissolution and may do so even if the board does

not have a quorum. In addition, the corporation shall provide notice of any meeting of the board of directors at which such approval is to be considered in accordance with ORS 65.344 (2). The no-

4 tice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider dissol-5 ution of the corporation and **must** contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of

6 dissolution.

7 (3) The board of directors may condition [*its*] the board's submission of the proposed dissol-8 ution to a vote of members, and the members may condition [*their*] the members' approval of the 9 dissolution on receipt of a higher percentage of affirmative votes or on any other basis.

(4) If the board **of directors** seeks to have dissolution approved by the members at a membership meeting, the corporation shall give all members, whether or not entitled to vote, notice of the proposed [*membership*] meeting in accordance with ORS 65.214. The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider dissolving the corporation and **must** contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of dissolution.

(5) If the board of directors seeks to have dissolution approved by the members by written consent or written ballot, the material soliciting the approval [*shall*] must contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of dissolution.

(6) The plan of dissolution [shall] must indicate to whom the assets owned or held by the cor poration will be distributed after all creditors have been paid.

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SECTION 90. ORS 65.627 is amended to read:

65.627. (1) A public benefit corporation or religious corporation may not transfer or convey assets as part of a dissolution until 30 days after the public benefit corporation or religious corporation has notified the Attorney General in accordance with subsection (2) of this section or until the Attorney General in writing has consented to the transfer or conveyance or indicated that the Attorney General will not take action with respect to the transfer or conveyance, whichever is earlier.

[(1)] (2) A public benefit corporation or religious corporation shall give the Attorney General written notice that [*it*] the public benefit corporation or religious corporation intends to dissolve at or before the time [*it*] the public benefit corporation or religious corporation delivers articles of dissolution to the Secretary of State. The notice [*shall*] must include a copy or summary of the plan of dissolution.

[(2) No assets shall be transferred or conveyed by a public benefit or religious corporation as part of the dissolution process until 20 days after it has given the written notice required by subsection (1) of this section to the Attorney General or until the Attorney General has consented in writing, or indicated in writing, that the Attorney General will take no action in respect to the transfer or conveyance, whichever is earlier.]

(3) [When] After all or substantially all of the assets of a public benefit corporation have been
transferred or conveyed following approval of dissolution, the board of directors shall deliver to the
Attorney General a list showing [those, other than creditors,] the persons to whom the assets were
transferred or conveyed. The list [shall] must indicate the addresses of each person[, other than
creditors,] who received assets and indicate what assets each received.

42 **SECTION 91.** ORS 65.631 is amended to read:

43 65.631. (1) At any time after dissolution is authorized, [the] a corporation may dissolve by de44 livering to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing, articles of dissolution setting forth:

45 (a) The name of the corporation;

(b) The date dissolution was authorized; 1 2 (c) A statement that dissolution was approved by a sufficient vote of the board of directors; (d) If approval of members was not required, a statement to that effect and a statement that 3 dissolution was approved by a sufficient vote of the board of directors or incorporators; 4 $\mathbf{5}$ (e) If approval by members entitled to vote was required: (A) The designation and number of members of, and number of votes entitled to be cast by, each 6 class entitled to vote separately on dissolution; and 7 (B) The total number of votes cast for and against dissolution by each class entitled to vote 8 9 separately on dissolution; 10 (f) If approval of dissolution by some person or persons other than the members entitled to vote on dissolution, the board or the incorporators is required pursuant to ORS 65.624 (1)(c), a statement 11 12 that the approval was obtained; and 13 (g) If the corporation is a public benefit **corporation** or religious corporation, that the notice to the Attorney General required by ORS 65.627 [(1)] has been given. 14 15 (2) A corporation is dissolved upon the effective date of [its] the corporation's articles of dissolution 16 SECTION 92. ORS 65.634 is amended to read: 17 18 65.634. (1) A corporation may revoke [its] the corporation's dissolution within 120 days [of its] after the effective date of the dissolution. 19 (2) Revocation of dissolution must be authorized in the same manner as the dissolution was au-20thorized unless that authorization of dissolution permits revocation by action of the board of direc-2122tors alone. If the authorization of dissolution permits revocation by action of the board of directors 23alone, the board of directors may revoke the dissolution without action by the members or any other 24 person. 25(3) After the revocation of dissolution is authorized, the corporation may revoke the dissolution by delivering to the [Office of] Secretary of State for filing, articles of revocation of dissolution that 2627set forth: (a) The name of the corporation; 28(b) The effective date of the dissolution that was revoked; 2930 (c) The date that the revocation of dissolution was authorized; 31 (d) If the corporation's board of directors or incorporators revoked the dissolution, a statement to that effect: 32(e) If the corporation's board of directors revoked a dissolution authorized by the members alone 33 34 or in conjunction with another person or persons, a statement that revocation was permitted by 35action by the board of directors alone pursuant to that authorization; and (f) If member or third-person action was required to revoke the dissolution, the information re-36 37 quired by ORS 65.631 (1)(e) and (f). 38 (4) Unless a delayed effective date is specified, revocation of dissolution is effective when articles of revocation of dissolution are filed. 39 (5) When the revocation of dissolution is effective, [*it*] **the revocation** relates back to and takes 40 effect as of the effective date of the dissolution and the corporation resumes carrying on [its] the 41 corporation's activities as if dissolution had never occurred. 42 SECTION 93. ORS 65.637 is amended to read: 43 65.637. (1) A dissolved corporation continues the corporation's corporate existence but may not 44 carry on any activities except activities that are appropriate to wind up and liquidate the 45

1 corporation's affairs, including:

4 5

2 (a) Preserving and protecting the corporation's assets and minimizing the corporation's liabil-3 ities;

(b) Discharging or providing for discharging the corporation's liabilities and obligations;

(c) Disposing of the corporation's properties that will not be distributed in kind;

6 (d) Returning, transferring or conveying assets in accordance with a condition under which the 7 corporation holds the assets subject to a requirement to return, transfer or convey the assets, if the 8 condition occurs by reason of the dissolution;

9 (e) Transferring, subject to any contractual or legal requirements, the corporation's assets as 10 provided in or authorized by the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws;

(f) If the corporation is a public benefit **corporation** or religious corporation, and the corporation has not provided in the corporation's articles **of incorporation** or bylaws for distributing assets on dissolution, transferring, subject to any contractual or legal requirement, the corporation's assets to one or more persons described in ORS 65.001 [(35)(b)] (38)(b);

(g) If the corporation is a mutual benefit corporation and the corporation has not provided in the corporation's articles **of incorporation** or bylaws for distributing assets on dissolution, transferring, subject to any contractual or legal requirements, the corporation's assets to the corporation's members or, if the corporation has no members, to those persons whom the corporation purports to benefit or serve;

20 (h) Adopting a plan of merger; and

(i) Doing other acts necessary to liquidate the corporation's assets and wind up thecorporation's affairs.

23 (2) Dissolution of a corporation does not:

24 (a) Transfer title to the corporation's property;

(b) Subject the corporation's directors or officers to standards of conduct different from the
 standards prescribed in ORS 65.301 to 65.414;

(c) Change quorum or voting requirements for the corporation's board of directors or members,
change provisions for selection, resignation or removal of the corporation's directors or officers, or
both, or change provisions for amending the corporation's bylaws;

(d) Prevent commencement of a proceeding by or against the corporation in the corporation's
 corporate name;

32 (e) Abate or suspend a proceeding pending by or against the corporation on the effective date 33 of dissolution; or

34 (f) Terminate the authority of the registered agent of the corporation.

35 SECTION 94. ORS 65.644 is amended to read:

65.644. (1) A dissolved corporation may publish notice of [*its*] the corporation's dissolution and
 request that persons with claims against the corporation present [*them*] the claims in accordance
 with the notice.

39 (2) The [notice] dissolved corporation must publish the notice:

(a) [Be published] At least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where
the dissolved corporation's principal office is located, or if the principal office is not in this state,
where [its] the dissolved corporation's registered office is or was last located; or

(b) On the dissolved corporation's website or in another location where the dissolved
corporation maintains an electronic presence, if the website or other location will remain
accessible to the public for at least 30 days.

[48]

(3) A notice that a dissolved corporation publishes under subsection (2) of this section 1 2 must: [(b)] (a) Describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address 3 4 where the claim may be sent; and [(c)] (b) State that a claim against the **dissolved** corporation will be barred unless a proceeding 5 to enforce the claim is commenced within five years after publication of the notice. 6 [(3)] (4) If the dissolved corporation publishes a [newspaper] notice in accordance with sub-7 section (2) of this section, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant 8 9 commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved corporation within five years after the publication date of the [newspaper] notice: 10 (a) A claimant who did not receive written notice under ORS 65.641; 11 12(b) A claimant whose claim was sent in a timely manner to the dissolved corporation but not 13 acted on; or (c) A claimant whose claim is contingent or based on an event occurring after the effective date 14 15 of dissolution. [(4)] (5) A claim may be enforced under this section: 16 (a) Against the dissolved corporation, to the extent of [its] the dissolved corporation's undis-17 tributed assets; or 18 (b) Against any person, other than a creditor of the **dissolved** corporation, to whom the **dis**-19 solved corporation distributed [its] the dissolved corporation's property in liquidation subject to 20the following: 2122(A) If the distributee received a pro rata share of a distribution, the distributee's liability will not exceed the same pro rata share of the claim; and 23(B) The distributee's total liability for all claims under this section may not exceed the total 94 amount of assets distributed to the distributee, less any liability of the **dissolved** corporation paid 25on behalf of the **dissolved** corporation by that distributee after the date of distribution. 2627SECTION 95. ORS 65.661 is amended to read: 65.661. (1) [The circuit courts] A circuit court may dissolve a corporation: 28(a) In a proceeding by the Attorney General if [it is established] the court finds that: 2930 (A) The corporation [obtained its] filed articles of incorporation [through] with fraudulent in-31 tent, with fraudulent information or in a manner that otherwise indicates fraud; (B) The corporation has exceeded or abused the authority conferred upon [it] the corporation 32by law; 33 34 (C) The corporation has fraudulently solicited money or has fraudulently used the money solic-35ited; 36 (D) The corporation is a public benefit corporation and the corporate assets are being misap-37 plied or wasted; [or] 38 (E) The corporation is a public benefit corporation and is no longer able to carry out [its] the public benefit corporation's purposes[;] or the Internal Revenue Service has revoked the 39 public benefit corporation's tax exempt status; or 40 (F) The corporation is a shell entity. For purposes of this subparagraph: 41 (i) A court may find that a corporation is a shell entity if the court determines that the 42 corporation was used or incorporated for an illegal purpose, was used or incorporated to 43 defraud or deceive a person or a governmental agency or was used or incorporated to 44 fraudulently conceal any business activity from another person or a governmental agency; 45

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1 and 2 (ii) The Attorney General may make a prima facie showing that a corporation is a shell entity by stating in an affidavit that: 3 (I) The corporation did not provide a name or address required by the Secretary of State, 4 or the name or address the corporation provided was false, fraudulent or inadequate; $\mathbf{5}$ (II) The corporation's articles of incorporation, a record the corporation must keep under 6 ORS 65.771 or the corporation's annual report is false, fraudulent or inadequate; 7 (III) A public body, as defined in ORS 174.109, attempted to communicate with, or serve 8 9 legal process upon, the corporation at the address or by means of other contract information the corporation provided to the Secretary of State, but the corporation failed to respond; or 10 (IV) The Attorney General has other evidence that shows that the corporation was used 11 12 or incorporated for an illegal purpose, was used or incorporated to defraud or deceive a 13 person or a governmental agency or was used or incorporated to fraudulently conceal any business activity from another person or a governmental agency. 14 15 (b) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a religious corporation, in a proceeding by 50 members or members holding five percent or more of the voting power, which-16 ever is less, or by a director or any person specified in the articles of incorporation, if [it is es-17 18 tablished] the court finds that: 19 (A) The directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs, and the members, 20 if any, are unable to break the deadlock; 21(B) The directors or those in control of the corporation have acted, are acting or will act in a 22manner that is illegal, oppressive or fraudulent; 23(C) The members are deadlocked in voting power and have failed, for a period that includes at least two consecutive annual meeting dates, to elect successors to directors whose terms have ex-24 pired; 25(D) The corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted; or 2627(E) The corporation is a public benefit corporation or religious corporation and is no longer able to carry out [its] the public benefit corporation's or religious corporation's purposes; 28(c) In a proceeding by a creditor if [it is established] the court finds that: 2930 (A) The creditor's claim has been reduced to judgment, the execution on the judgment has been 31 returned unsatisfied and the corporation is insolvent; or (B) The corporation has admitted in writing that the creditor's claim is due and owing and the 32corporation is insolvent; or 33 34 (d) In a proceeding by the corporation to have [its] the corporation's voluntary dissolution 35continued under court supervision. (2) [Prior to] Before dissolving a corporation, the court shall consider whether: 36 37 (a) [There are] Reasonable alternatives to dissolution exist; 38 (b) Dissolution is in the public interest, if the corporation is a public benefit corporation; or

39 (c) Dissolution is the best way of protecting the interests of members, if the corporation is a40 mutual benefit corporation.

(3) In addition to subjecting a corporation to dissolution under subsection (1)(a)(F) of this
 section, a finding that a corporation is a shell entity has the following effects:

(a) A court may rebuttably presume that the corporation's filings with the Secretary of
State constitute a false claim, as defined in ORS 180.750, in any action the Attorney General
brings against the corporation under ORS 180.760 and may award to the Attorney General

1 reasonable attorney fees and the costs of investigation, preparation and litigation if the At-

2 torney General prevails in the action; and

(b) A public body, as defined in ORS 174.109, in any proceeding against the corporation,
may move to enjoin a director, officer or other person that exercises significant direction
or control over the corporation from engaging in commercial activity in this state, including
but not limited to incorporating or organizing an entity in this state.

7 (4) A corporation may affirmatively defend against an allegation that the corporation is 8 a shell entity by showing that the corporation, within 60 days after receiving a request to 9 provide or correct a name, address or other information required for a filing or in articles 10 of incorporation, a record the corporation must keep or an annual report, or within 60 days 11 after the date of a request to respond to a communication or service of process, provided 12 or corrected the name, address or other information or responded to the communication or 13 service of process.

14

SECTION 96. ORS 65.664 is amended to read:

15 65.664. (1) Venue for a proceeding by the Attorney General to dissolve a corporation lies in Marion County, in Multnomah County or [. Venue for a proceeding brought by any other party 16 named in ORS 65.661 lies] in the county where a corporation's principal office is located or, if the 17 18 principal office is not in this state, where [its] the corporation's registered office is or was last 19 located. A party named in ORS 65.661, other than the Attorney General, must bring a pro-20ceeding to dissolve a corporation in the county where the corporation's principal office is located or, if the principal office is not in this state, in the county where the corporation's 21 22registered office is or was last located.

(2) [It is not necessary to make] Directors or members are not necessary parties to a proceeding
to dissolve a corporation unless relief is sought against [them] a director or member individually.

(3) A court in a proceeding brought to dissolve a corporation may issue injunctions, appoint a receiver or custodian pendente lite with all powers and duties the court directs, take other action required to preserve the corporate assets wherever located[,] and carry on the activities of the corporation until a full hearing can be held.

(4) A person other than the Attorney General who brings [an involuntary] a judicial dissolution
 proceeding for a public benefit corporation or religious corporation shall [forthwith] give immedi ate written notice of the proceeding to the Attorney General, who may intervene.

32

SECTION 97. ORS 65.667 is amended to read:

65.667. (1) A court, at the Attorney General's request or in a judicial proceeding brought to 33 34 dissolve a public benefit corporation or mutual benefit corporation, may appoint one or more re-35ceivers or custodians [to wind up and liquidate the affairs of the corporation, or one or more custodians] to manage the affairs of the corporation or to wind up and liquidate the corporation. The 36 37 court shall hold a hearing, after notifying all parties to the proceeding and any interested persons 38 designated by the court, before appointing a receiver or custodian. The court appointing a receiver or custodian has exclusive jurisdiction over the corporation and all [its] of the corporation's 39 property wherever located. 40

(2) The court may appoint as a receiver or custodian an individual, [or] a domestic business
corporation or foreign business [or nonprofit] corporation[,] authorized to transact business in this
state[,] or a nonprofit corporation [as a receiver or custodian]. The court may require the receiver
or custodian to post bond, with or without sureties, in an amount the court directs.

45 (3) The court shall describe the powers and duties of the receiver or custodian in [*its*] **the**

court's appointing order, which may be amended periodically. Among other powers: 1

2 (a) The receiver:

(A) May dispose of all or any part of the assets of the corporation wherever located, at a public 3 or private sale, if authorized by the court, provided, however, that the receiver's power to dispose 4 of the assets of the corporation is subject to any trust and other restrictions that would be appli-5 cable to the corporation; and 6

(B) May sue and defend in the receiver's own name as receiver of the corporation in all courts 7 of this state. 8

9 (b) The custodian may exercise all of the powers of the corporation, through or in place of [its] the corporation's board of directors or officers, to the extent necessary to manage the affairs 10 of the corporation in the best interests of [its] the corporation and the corporation's members and 11 12 creditors.

13 (4) The court during a receivership may redesignate the receiver a custodian, and during a custodianship may redesignate the custodian a receiver, if doing so is in the best interest of the 14 15 corporation[, its] and the corporation's members and creditors.

16 (5) The court periodically during the receivership or custodianship may order compensation paid 17 and expense disbursements or reimbursements made to the receiver or custodian and the receiver's 18 or custodian's attorney from the assets of the corporation or proceeds from the sale of the assets.

19 (6) If applicable under ORS 37.040, the Oregon Receivership Code controls over conflicting pro-20 visions of this section.

21

SECTION 98. ORS 65.671 is amended to read:

2265.671. (1) If after a hearing [the] **a** court determines that one or more grounds for judicial dis-23solution described in ORS 65.661 exist, [it] the court may enter a judgment dissolving the corporation and specifying the effective date of the dissolution. The clerk of the court shall deliver a 24 certified copy of the judgment to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing. 25

(2) After entering the judgment of dissolution, the court shall direct the winding up and liqui-2627dation of the corporation's affairs in accordance with ORS 65.637 and the notification of claimants in accordance with ORS 65.641 and 65.644. 28

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SECTION 99. ORS 65.707 is amended to read:

30 65.707. (1) A foreign corporation may apply for authority to transact business in this state by 31 delivering an application to [the office of] the Secretary of State for filing. The application must set forth: 32

(a) The name of the foreign corporation or, if the name the foreign corporation uses is unavail-33 34 able for use in this state, a corporate name that satisfies the requirements of ORS 65.717;

(b) The name of the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation is incorporated;

(c) The foreign corporation's registry number in the state or country under whose law the for-36 37 eign corporation is incorporated;

(d) The foreign corporation's date of incorporation and period of duration if the period is not 38 perpetual; 39

40 (e) The address including street and number and mailing address, of the foreign corporation's principal office; 41

(f) The address, including street and number, of the foreign corporation's registered office in this 42 state and the name of the foreign corporation's registered agent at the registered office; 43

The names and respective addresses of the president and secretary of the foreign corpo-44 (g) ration; 45

[52]

1 (h) Whether the foreign corporation has members; and

2 (i) Whether the foreign corporation, if the foreign corporation had been incorporated in this 3 state, would be a public benefit **corporation**, mutual benefit **corporation** or religious corporation.

4 (2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the foreign corporation shall de-5 liver with the completed application a certificate of existence or a document of similar import, cur-6 rent within 60 days of delivery and authenticated by the official having custody of corporate records 7 in the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation is incorporated.

8 (b) A foreign corporation need not submit a certificate of existence or document in accordance 9 with paragraph (a) of this subsection if the official who has custody of corporate records in the state 10 or country under whose law the foreign corporation is incorporated provides free access via the 11 Internet to a searchable database that contains evidence of corporate registrations.

(3) A foreign corporation may not be denied authority to transact business in this state by reason of the fact that the laws of the state or country under which the corporation is organized governing the corporation's organization and internal affairs differ from the laws of this state.

15 **SECTION 100.** ORS 65.711 is amended to read:

16 65.711. (1) A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state shall deliver an 17 amendment to the application for authority to transact business in this state to [the Office of] the 18 Secretary of State for filing if [it] **the foreign corporation** changes:

(a) [Its] The foreign corporation's corporate name as shown on [the records of the office] the
 Secretary of State's records;

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(b) The period of [its] the foreign corporation's duration; or

(c) [*Its*] The foreign corporation's designation under ORS 65.707 as a public benefit corpo ration, mutual benefit corporation or religious corporation.

(2) The amendment to the application for authority to transact business in this state [*shall*] **must** set forth the corporate name shown on the **Secretary of State's** records [*of the office*] and the new corporate name, the new period of duration or the new designation as **a** public benefit **corporation**, mutual benefit **corporation** or religious corporation. The corporate name as changed must satisfy the requirements of ORS 65.717.

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SECTION 101. ORS 65.717 is amended to read:

65.717. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the Secretary of State [shall]
 may not authorize a foreign corporation to transact business in this state unless the corporate name
 of the foreign corporation satisfies the requirements of ORS 65.094.

(2) If a corporate name, professional corporate name, business corporate name, cooperative 33 34 name, limited partnership name, business trust name, reserved name, registered corporate name or 35assumed business name of active record with the [office] Secretary of State is not distinguishable on the **Secretary of State's** records [of the office] from the corporate name of the applicant foreign 36 37 corporation, the Secretary of State [shall] may not authorize the applicant to transact business in 38 this state unless the foreign corporation states the corporate name on the application for authority to transact business in this state under ORS 65.707 as "(name under which incorporated), a corpo-39 ration of (place of incorporation)," the entirety of which [shall] **must** be the real and true name of 40 the corporation under ORS chapter 648. 41

(3) If a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state changes [*its*] the foreign
corporation's corporate name to [*one*] a name that does not satisfy the requirements of ORS 65.094,
[*it shall*] the foreign corporation may not transact business in this state under the changed name
until [*it*] the foreign corporation adopts a name [*satisfying*] that satisfies the requirements of ORS

1 65.094 and delivers to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing an amendment to the application

2 for authority under ORS 65.711.

3 **SECTION 102.** ORS 65.724 is amended to read:

4 65.724. (1) A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state may change [*its*] 5 **the foreign corporation's** registered office or registered agent by delivering to [*the Office of*] the 6 Secretary of State for filing a statement of change that sets forth:

7 (a) The name of the foreign corporation;

8 (b) [If the current registered office is to be changed,] The address, including the street and num-9 ber, of the new registered office, if the foreign corporation intends to change the current reg-10 istered office;

11 (c) [*If the current registered agent is to be changed*,] The name of the new registered agent and 12 a statement that the new agent has consented to the appointment, **if the foreign corporation in-**13 **tends to change the current registered agent**; and

(d) A statement that after the change or changes are made, the street addresses of [*its*] the
foreign corporation's registered office and the office or residence address of [*its*] the foreign
corporation's registered agent will be identical.

(2) If the registered agent changes the street address of the agent's office or residence, the registered agent shall change the street address of the registered office of any foreign corporation for which the agent is the registered agent by notifying the **foreign** corporation in writing of the change and signing, either manually or in facsimile, and delivering to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State for filing a statement of change that complies with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section and recites that the **foreign** corporation has been notified of the change.

(3) The Secretary of State's filing [of] the statement under this section [by the Office of the
Secretary of State shall terminate] terminates the existing registered office or agent, or both, on the
effective date of the filing [by the Office of the Secretary of State] and [establish] establishes the
newly appointed registered office or agent, or both, as that of the foreign corporation.

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SECTION 103. ORS 65.727 is amended to read:

65.727. (1) The registered agent of a foreign corporation may resign as agent by delivering a signed statement of resignation to [*the Office of*] the Secretary of State and giving notice in the form of a copy of the statement to the foreign corporation for filing. The statement of resignation may include a statement that the registered office is also discontinued.

(2) Upon receipt of the signed statement in proper form, the Secretary of State shall file the
resignation statement. The copy of the statement given to the foreign corporation under subsection
(1) of this section [*shall*] **must** be addressed to the foreign corporation at the foreign corporation's
mailing address or the foreign corporation's principal office as shown on the records of [*the Office*of] the Secretary of State.

(3) The agency appointment is terminated, and the registered office discontinued if so provided
in the signed statement under subsection (1) of this section on the 31st day after the date on which
the Secretary of State filed the statement [was filed by the Office of the Secretary of State] unless
the foreign corporation sooner appoints a successor registered agent as provided in ORS 65.724,
thereby terminating the capacity of the prior agent.

42 **SECTION 104.** ORS 65.734 is amended to read:

43 65.734. (1) A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state may apply to [the
44 Office of] the Secretary of State to withdraw from this state. The application [shall] must set forth:
45 (a) The name of the foreign corporation and the name of the state or country under whose law

[*it*] **the foreign corporation** is incorporated; 1 2 (b) That [it] the foreign corporation is not transacting business in this state and that [it] the foreign corporation surrenders *[its]* the foreign corporation's authority to transact business in 3 4 this state; (c) That [it] the foreign corporation revokes the authority of [its] the foreign corporation's 5 registered agent to accept service on [its] the foreign corporation's behalf and appoints the Sec-6 retary of State as [its] the foreign corporation's agent for service of process in any proceeding 7 based on a cause of action arising during the time [it] the foreign corporation was authorized to 8 9 transact business in this state; 10 (d) A mailing address to which the person initiating any proceedings may mail to the foreign corporation a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State under paragraph (c) of this 11 12 subsection; and (e) A commitment to notify the Secretary of State for a period of five years from the date of 13 withdrawal of any change in the mailing address. 14 15 (2) [Upon filing by the Office of] After the Secretary of State [of] files the application to withdraw, the authority of the foreign corporation to transact business in this state [shall cease] 16 17 ceases. 18 SECTION 105. ORS 65.751 is amended to read: 19 65.751. (1) [The circuit courts] A circuit court may revoke the authority of a foreign corporation to transact business in this state: 20(a) In a proceeding by the Attorney General if [it is established] the court finds that: 21 22(A) The foreign corporation obtained [its] authority to transact business in this state with fraudulent intent, with fraudulent information or in a manner that otherwise indicates 23[through] fraud; 24 (B) The **foreign** corporation has exceeded or abused the authority conferred upon [it] the for-2526eign corporation by law; 27(C) The foreign corporation would have been a public benefit corporation had [it] the foreign corporation been incorporated in this state and [its] the foreign corporation's corporate assets 2829are being misapplied or wasted; 30 (D) The foreign corporation would have been a public benefit corporation had [it] the foreign 31 corporation been incorporated in this state and [it] the foreign corporation is no longer able to 32carry out [*its*] **the foreign corporation's** purposes; (E) An incorporator, director, officer or agent of the foreign corporation signed a document 33 34 knowing [it] that the document was false in any material respect with the intent that the document 35be delivered to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing; [or] (F) The **foreign** corporation has fraudulently solicited money or has fraudulently used the money 36 37 solicited[.]; or 38 (G) The foreign corporation is a shell entity. For purposes of this subparagraph: (i) A court may find that a foreign corporation is a shell entity if the court determines 39 that the foreign corporation was used or incorporated for an illegal purpose, was used or 40 incorporated to defraud or deceive a person or governmental agency or was used or incor-41 porated to fraudulently conceal any business activity from another person or a governmental 42 43 agency; and (ii) The Attorney General may make a prima facie showing that a foreign corporation is 44 a shell entity by stating in an affidavit that: 45

(I) The foreign corporation did not provide a name or address required by the Secretary 1 2 of State, or the name or address the foreign corporation provided was false, fraudulent or inadequate: 3

(II) The foreign corporation's application for authority to transact business in this state, 4 a record the foreign corporation must keep under 65.771 or the foreign corporation's annual 5 report is false, fraudulent or inadequate; 6

(III) A public body, as defined in ORS 174.109, attempted to communicate with, or serve 7 legal process upon, the foreign corporation at the address or by means of other contact in-8 9 formation the foreign corporation provided to the Secretary of State, but the foreign corpo-10 ration failed to respond; or

(IV) The Attorney General has other evidence that shows that the foreign corporation 11 12 was used or incorporated for an illegal purpose, was used or incorporated to defraud or de-13 ceive a person or a governmental agency or was used or incorporated to fraudulently conceal any business activity from another person or governmental agency. 14

15 (b) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a foreign corporation that would have been a religious corporation had [it] the foreign corporation been incorporated in this 16 state, in a proceeding by 50 members or members holding five percent or more of the voting power, 17 18 whichever is less, or by a director or any person specified in the articles of incorporation, if [it is established] the court finds that: 19

(A) The directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs, and the members, 20if any, are unable to break the deadlock; 21

22(B) The directors or those in control of the **foreign** corporation have acted, are acting, or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive or fraudulent; 23

(C) The members are deadlocked in voting power and have failed, for a period that includes at 94 least two consecutive annual meeting dates, to elect successors to directors whose terms have ex-2526pired;

27(D) The corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted; or

(E) The **foreign** corporation [is a foreign corporation that] would have been a public benefit 28corporation or religious corporation had [it] the foreign corporation been incorporated in this 2930 state, and is no longer able to carry out [its] the foreign corporation's purposes.

(c) In a proceeding by a creditor if [it is established] the court finds that:

32(A) The creditor's claim has been reduced to judgment, the execution on the judgment returned unsatisfied[,] and the foreign corporation is insolvent; or 33

34 (B) The foreign corporation has admitted in writing that the creditor's claim is due and owing 35and the **foreign** corporation is insolvent.

(2) [Prior to] Before revoking a foreign corporation's authority, the court shall consider 36 37 whether:

(a) [There are] Reasonable alternatives to revocation of authority exist;

(b) Revocation of authority is in the public interest, if the [corporation is a] foreign corporation 39 [that] would have been a public benefit corporation had [it] the foreign corporation been incorpo-40 rated in this state; or 41

(c) Revocation of authority is the best way to protect the interests of members, if the [corpo-42 ration is a] foreign corporation [that] would have been a mutual benefit corporation had [it] the 43 foreign corporation been incorporated in this state. 44

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(3) In addition to subjecting a foreign corporation to revocation of the foreign

1 corporation's authority to transact business in this state under subsection (1)(a)(G) of this 2 section, a finding that a foreign corporation is a shell entity has the following effects:

(a) A court may rebuttably presume that the foreign corporation's filings with the Secretary of State constitute a false claim, as defined in ORS 180.750, in any action the Attorney
General brings under ORS 180.760 and may award to the Attorney General reasonable attorney fees and the costs of investigation, preparation and litigation if the Attorney General
prevails in the action; and

(b) A public body, as defined in ORS 174.109, in any proceeding against the foreign corporation, may move to enjoin a director, officer or other person that exercises significant
direction or control over the foreign corporation from engaging in commercial activity in
this state including, but not limited to, incorporating or organizing an entity in this state.

(4) A foreign corporation may affirmatively defend against an allegation that the foreign corporation is a shell entity by showing that the foreign corporation, within 60 days after receiving a request to provide or correct a name, address or other information required for a filing or in an application for authority to transact business in this state, a record the foreign corporation must keep or an annual report, or within 60 days after the date of a request to respond to a communication or service of process, provided or corrected the name, address or other information or responded to the communication or service of process.

SECTION 106. ORS 65.757 is amended to read:

65.757. (1) If after a hearing [the] **a** court determines that one or more grounds for judicial revocation of authority described in ORS 65.751 exists, [it] **the court** may enter a judgment revoking [the] **a foreign** corporation's authority to transact business in Oregon and specifying the effective date of the revocation. The clerk of the court shall deliver a certified copy of the judgment to [the Office of] the Secretary of State for filing.

(2) The authority of a foreign corporation to transact business in Oregon ceases as of the dateof the judgment of revocation.

(3) The judgment of revocation of a foreign corporation's authority to transact business in this state appoints the Secretary of State the foreign corporation's agent for service of process in any proceeding based on a cause of action which arose during the time the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this state.

(4) Revocation of a foreign corporation's authority to transact business in this state terminates
 the authority of the foreign corporation's registered agent [of the corporation].

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SECTION 107. ORS 65.771 is amended to read:

65.771. (1) A corporation shall keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of [*its*] **the corporation's** members and board of directors, a record of all corporate action taken by the members or directors without a meeting, and a record of all actions taken by committees of the board of directors in place of the board of directors on behalf of the corporation.

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(2) A corporation shall maintain appropriate accounting records.

(3) A corporation or [*its*] the corporation's agent shall maintain a record of [*its*] the
corporation's members in a form that permits preparation of a list of the [*name and address*] names
and contact information of all members[, *in alphabetical order*] by class showing the number of
votes each member [*is entitled to vote*] may cast.

(4) A corporation shall maintain [*its*] the corporation's records in written form or as docu ments in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

45 (5) A corporation shall keep a copy of the following records for inspection:

tions, rights, limitations and obligations of members of any class or category of members;

(a) [Articles or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments to them] The articles of

(b) Bylaws or restated bylaws and all amendments to [them] the bylaws that are currently in

(c) Resolutions adopted by [its] the board of directors relating to the characteristics, qualifica-

(d) The minutes of all meetings of members and records of all actions approved by the members

(e) Written communications required by this chapter and those regarding general membership

(f) A list of the names and [business or home addresses] other contact information for the

(g) The last three annual financial statements, if any. The statements may be consolidated or combined statements of the corporation and one or more of [its] the corporation's subsidiaries or

affiliates, as appropriate, including a balance sheet and statement of operations, if any, for that year. If financial statements are prepared for the corporation on the basis of generally accepted ac-

(h) The last three accountant's reports if annual financial statements are reported upon by a

(i) The most recent annual report delivered to the Secretary of State under ORS 65.787. 20

counting principles, the annual financial statements must also be prepared on that basis;

(6) A director of the corporation has a right to inspect any records a corporation keeps 21 22under this section.

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effect;

for the past three years;

public accountant; and

SECTION 108. ORS 65.774 is amended to read:

matters made to members within the past three years;

corporation's [of its] current directors and officers;

incorporation that are currently in effect;

65.774. (1) Subject to subsection (5) of this section and ORS 65.777 (3), a member [is entitled to] 94 may inspect and copy, at a reasonable time and location specified by the corporation, any of the 25records of the corporation described in ORS 65.771 (5) if the member gives the corporation written 2627notice of the member's demand at least five business days before the date on which the member wishes to inspect and copy. 28

(2) Subject to subsection (5) of this section, a member [is entitled to] may inspect and copy, at 2930 a reasonable time and reasonable location specified by the corporation, any of the following records 31 of the corporation if the member meets the requirements of subsection (3) of this section and gives the corporation written notice of the member's demand at least five business days before the date 32on which the member wishes to inspect and copy: 33

34 (a) Excerpts from any records required to be maintained under ORS 65.771 (1), to the extent not 35subject to inspection under subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Accounting records of the corporation; and 36

37 (c) Subject to ORS 65.782, the membership list.

(3) A member may inspect and copy the records identified in subsection (2) of this section only 38 if: 39

(a) The member's demand is made in good faith and for a proper purpose; 40

(b) The member describes with reasonable particularity the purpose and the records the member 41 desires to inspect; and 42

(c) The records are directly connected with this purpose. 43

(4) This section does not affect: 44

(a) The right of a member to inspect records under ORS 65.224 or, if the member is in litigation 45

1 with the corporation, to the same extent as any other litigant; or

2 (b) The power of the court, independently of this chapter, to compel the production of corporate 3 records for examination.

4 (5)(a) The articles **of incorporation** or bylaws of a religious corporation may limit or abolish 5 the right of a member under this section to inspect and copy any corporate record.

6 (b) The articles **of incorporation** of a public benefit corporation organized primarily for poli-7 tical or social action, including but not limited to political or social advocacy, education, litigation 8 or a combination thereof, may limit or abolish:

9 (A) The right of a member to obtain from the **public benefit** corporation information as to the 10 identity of contributors to the **public benefit** corporation; and

(B) The right of a member or the member's agent or attorney to inspect or copy the membership
 list if the **public benefit** corporation provides a reasonable means to mail communications to other
 members through the **public benefit** corporation at the expense of the member making the request.
 SECTION 109. ORS 65.782 is amended to read:

15 65.782. Without consent of the board **of directors**, a membership list or any part of a member-16 ship list may not be obtained or used by any person for any purpose unrelated to a member's in-17 terest as a member. Without limiting the generality of this section, without the consent of the board 18 **of directors**, a membership list or any part [*thereof*] **of a membership list** may not be:

(1) Used to solicit money or property unless such money or property will be used solely to solicit
the votes of the members in an election to be held by the corporation;

21 (2) Used for any commercial purpose; or

22 (3) Sold or purchased by any person.

23 SECTION 110. ORS 65.787 is amended to read:

65.787. (1) A domestic corporation, and a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state, shall by the corporation's anniversary deliver to [*the office of*] the Secretary of State for filing an annual report that sets forth:

(a) The name of the corporation and the state or country under whose law the corporation isincorporated;

(b) The street address of the corporation's registered office and the name of the corporation's
 registered agent at the registered office in this state;

(c) If the registered agent is changed, a statement that indicates that the new registered agent
 has consented to the appointment;

(d) The address including street and number and mailing address if different from the
 corporation's principal office;

35 (e) The names and addresses of the president and secretary of the corporation;

36 (f) A brief description of the nature of the activities of the corporation;

37 (g) Whether or not the corporation has members;

(h) If the corporation is a domestic corporation, whether the domestic corporation is a public
 benefit corporation, mutual benefit corporation or religious corporation;

(i) If the corporation is a foreign corporation, whether the foreign corporation would be a
 public benefit corporation, mutual benefit corporation or religious corporation had the foreign
 corporation been incorporated in this state; and

43 (j) Additional identifying information that the Secretary of State may require by rule.

44 (2) The information contained in the annual report must be current as of 30 days before the 45 anniversary of the corporation.

(3) The Secretary of State shall mail the annual report form to any address shown for the domestic corporation or foreign corporation in the Secretary of State's current records [of the office of the Secretary of State]. The failure of the domestic corporation or foreign corporation to receive the annual report form from the Secretary of State does not relieve the corporation of the [corporation's] duty under this section to deliver an annual report to the [office] Secretary of State.

7 (4) If an annual report does not contain the information this section requires, the Secretary of 8 State shall promptly notify the reporting domestic **corporation** or foreign corporation in writing and 9 return the report to the corporation for correction. The domestic **corporation** or foreign corpo-10 ration must correct the error within 45 days after the Secretary of State gives the notice.

(5)(a) A domestic corporation or foreign corporation may update information that is required
or permitted in an annual report filing at any time by delivering to [*the office of*] the Secretary of
State for filing:

(A) An amendment to the annual report if a change in the information set forth in the annual
 report occurs after the report is delivered to the [office] Secretary of State for filing and before
 the next anniversary; or

(B) A statement with the change if the update occurs before the domestic corporation or for eign corporation files the first annual report.

(b) This subsection applies only to a change that is not required to be made by an amendmentto the articles of incorporation.

(c) The amendment to the annual report filed under paragraph (a) of this subsection must setforth:

(A) The name of the corporation as shown on the Secretary of State's records [of the office];
 and

25 (B) The information as changed.

(6) The Secretary of State may not charge a nonprofit corporation a fee to file an annual report
 under ORS 56.140 if the nonprofit corporation provides evidence to the Secretary of State that:

(a) The purpose of the nonprofit corporation as set forth in the articles of incorporation is tomaintain a historic cemetery; and

(b) The historic cemetery that the nonprofit corporation maintains is listed with the Oregon
 Commission on Historic Cemeteries under ORS 97.782.

32 SECTION 111. ORS 65.990 is amended to read:

33 65.990. (1) A person commits the crime of signing a false document for filing if the person:

34 (a) Knows the document is false in any material respect; and

(b) Signs the document with an intent that the document be delivered to [*the Office of*] the Sec retary of State for filing under this chapter.

37 (2) Signing a false document for filing is a Class A misdemeanor.

38 **SECTION 112.** ORS 271.330 is amended to read:

271.330. (1) Any political subdivision is granted express power to relinquish the title to any of the political subdivision's property not needed for public use to any governmental body, providing the property [*shall be*] is used for not less than 20 years for a public purpose by the governmental body in the State of Oregon. These transfers for public purposes may include transfers without consideration of property held by counties as a result of tax foreclosures.

44 (2)(a) Any political subdivision is granted express power to relinquish the title to any of the 45 political subdivision's property to a qualifying nonprofit corporation or a municipal corporation for

- 1 the purpose of providing any of the following:
- 2 (A) Low income housing;
- 3 (B) Social services; or
- 4 (C) Child care services.
- 5 (b) As used in this subsection:

6 (A) "Qualifying nonprofit corporation" means a corporation that is a public benefit corporation 7 as defined in ORS 65.001 [(35)] and that has obtained a ruling from the federal Internal Revenue 8 Service providing that the corporation is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3) 9 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) "Social services" and "child care services" include but are not limited to education, training,
counseling, health and mental health services and the provision of facilities and administrative services to support social services and child care services.

13 (3) Any political subdivision is granted express power to convey real property to a nonprofit or municipal corporation to be used by the nonprofit or municipal corporation for the creation of open 14 15 space, parks or natural areas for perpetual public use. The instrument conveying the real property 16 [shall] **must** include a restriction on the use of the property that limits the uses of the property to those uses described in this subsection. The instrument conveying the property [shall] must also 17 18 contain a provision for the reversion of the property to the political subdivision if the property is 19 not used in conformance with the restriction. Real property conveyed under this subsection may 20 include real property held by a political subdivision as a result of tax foreclosures.

(4) Transfers under this section may include transfers without consideration of property held by
 counties as a result of tax foreclosures.

23(5) Before any county court or board of county commissioners may transfer, under subsection (1) of this section, any tax foreclosed lands in which the state or a political subdivision has repres-24 25ented delinquent and uncollected taxes, liens or assessments, the county court or board of county commissioners shall advertise in a newspaper of general circulation in the county for two successive 2627weeks the court's or the board's intention to so transfer the property. The notice [shall] must state when the county court will hear objections to the transfer and must specifically describe the prop-28erty intended to be transferred. After the hearing set in the notice is held and objections are heard, 2930 the court may, in the court's sound discretion, proceed with the transfer. Except in the case of a 31 transfer for low income housing, real property [shall] must be conveyed by deed, subject to a reversionary interest retained by the granting political subdivision in the event that the property 32is used for a purpose that is inconsistent with the grant. The granting political subdivision may 33 34 waive the subdivision's right to a reversionary interest at the time the property is conveyed. After the transfer the interests of the state or any political subdivision in the land on account of uncol-35lected taxes, liens or assessments are extinguished, and the county is relieved of the necessity to 36 37 account for uncollected taxes, liens or assessments.

38

SECTION 113. ORS 65.501 is repealed.

39 <u>SECTION 114.</u> (1) Sections 2, 4 and 6 of this 2019 Act, the amendments to statutes by
 40 sections 7 to 112 of this 2019 Act and the repeal of ORS 65.501 by section 113 of this 2019 Act
 41 become operative on January 1, 2020.

(2) The Secretary of State and the Attorney General may adopt rules and take any other
action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary
to enable the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers

- 1 conferred on the Secretary of State and the Attorney General by sections 2, 4 and 6 of this
- 2 2019 Act and the amendments to statutes by sections 7 to 112 of this 2019 Act.
- 3 <u>SECTION 115.</u> This 2019 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public
- 4 peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2019 Act takes effect
 5 on its passage.

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