1	Amendment No.
	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House
1	Representative Seiler offered the following:
2	
3	Amendment (with title amendment)
4	Between lines 526-527 insert:
5	Section 22. Subsections (4), (6), and (9) of section
6	617.01201, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
7	617.01201 Filing requirements
8	(4) The document must be typewritten or printed and must
9	be legible. If electronically transmitted, the document must be
10	in a format that may be retrieved or reproduced in typewritten
11	or printed form.
12	(6) The document must be executed:
13	(a) By <u>a director</u> the chair or any vice chair of the board
14	of directors of a domestic or foreign corporation, or by its
15	president or by another of its officers;
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Amendment No. 16 If directors or officers have not been selected or the (b) 17 corporation has not been formed, by an incorporator; or 18 (C) If the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court-appointed fiduciary, by the that 19 20 fiduciary. 21 (9) The document must be delivered to the office of the department of State for filing. Delivery may be made by 22 electronic transmission if and to the extent allowed by the 23 department. If the document is filed in typewritten or printed 24 form and not transmitted electronically, the department may 25 require that and may be accompanied by one exact or conformed 26 27 copy be delivered with the document, (except as provided in s. 28 617.1508. The document), and must be accompanied by the correct filing fee and any other tax or penalty required by this act or 29 other law. 30 Section 23. Subsection (7) of section 617.0122, Florida 31 32 Statutes, is amended to read: 617.0122 Fees for filing documents and issuing 33 certificates.--The Department of State shall collect the 34 35 following fees on documents delivered to the department for filing: 36 37 Agent's statement of resignation from inactive (7)administratively dissolved corporation: 38 \$35. 39 Any citizen support organization that is required by rule of the 40 Department of Environmental Protection to be formed as a 41 nonprofit organization and is under contract with the department 42 is exempt from any fees required for incorporation as a 43 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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44	Amendment No. nonprofit organization, and the Secretary of State may not
45	assess any such fees if the citizen support organization is
46	certified by the Department of Environmental Protection to the
47	Secretary of State as being under contract with the Department
48	of Environmental Protection.
49	Section 24. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 617.0124,
50	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
51	617.0124 Correcting filed document
52	(1) A domestic or foreign corporation may correct a
53	document filed by the department of State within 30 10 business
54	days after filing if the document :
55	(a) The document contains an incorrect statement; or
56	(b) The document was defectively executed, attested,
57	sealed, verified, or acknowledged; or-
58	(c) The electronic transmission of the document was
59	defective.
60	(2) A document is corrected:
61	(a) By preparing articles of correction that:
62	1. Describe the document, (including its filing date) or
63	attach a copy of it to the articles;
64	2. Specify the incorrect statement and the reason it is
65	incorrect or the manner in which the execution was defective;
66	and
67	3. Correct the incorrect statement or defective execution;
68	and
69	(b) By delivering the executed articles of correction to
70	the department of State for filing.
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71 Section 25. Section 617.01401, Florida Statutes, is 72 amended to read:

617.01401 Definitions.--As used in this <u>chapter</u> act,
unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

(1) "Articles of incorporation" includes original, amended, and restated articles of incorporation, articles of consolidation, and articles of merger, and all amendments thereto, including documents designated by the laws of this state as charters, and, in the case of a foreign corporation, documents equivalent to articles of incorporation in the jurisdiction of incorporation.

(2) "Board of directors" means the group of persons vested
with the management of the affairs of the corporation
irrespective of the name by which such group is designated,
including, but not limited to, managers or trustees.

86 (3) "Bylaws" means the code or codes of rules adopted for
87 the regulation or management of the affairs of the corporation
88 irrespective of the name or names by which such rules are
89 designated.

90 (4) "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a
 91 corporation not for profit, subject to the provisions of this
 92 <u>chapter</u> act, except a foreign corporation.

93 (5) "Corporation not for profit" means a corporation no 94 part of the income or profit of which is distributable to its 95 members, directors, or officers, except as otherwise provided 96 under this chapter.

97

(6) "Department" means the Department of State.

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98	Amendment No. (7) "Distribution" means the payment of a dividend or any
99	part of the income or profit of a corporation to its members,
100	directors, or officers. A donation or transfer of corporate
101	assets or income to or from another not-for-profit corporation
102	qualified as tax-exempt under s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue
103	Code or a governmental organization exempt from federal and
104	state income taxes, if such corporation or governmental
105	organization is a member of the corporation making such donation
106	or transfer, is not a distribution for purposes of this chapter.
107	(8) (6) "Electronic transmission" means any form of
108	communication, not directly involving the physical transmission
109	or transfer of paper, which creates a record that may be
110	retained, retrieved, and reviewed by a recipient thereof and
111	which may be directly reproduced in a comprehensible and legible
112	paper form by such recipient through an automated process.
113	Examples of electronic transmission include, but are not limited
114	to, telegrams, facsimile transmissions of images, and text that
115	is sent via electronic mail between computers.
116	(9)(7) "Foreign corporation" means a corporation not for
117	profit organized under laws other than the laws of this state.
118	(10) (8) "Insolvent" means the inability of a corporation
119	to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its
120	affairs.
121	(11) (9) "Mail" means the United States mail, facsimile
122	transmissions, and private mail carriers handling nationwide
123	mail services.

124	Amendment No. (12) (10) "Member" means one having membership rights in a
125	corporation in accordance with the provisions of its articles of
126	incorporation or bylaws or the provisions of this chapter act.
127	(13) "Mutual benefit corporation" means a domestic
127	
	corporation that is not organized primarily or exclusively for
129	religious purposes; is not recognized as exempt under s.
130	501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and is not organized for
131	a public or charitable purpose that is required upon its
132	dissolution to distribute its assets to the United States, a
133	state, a local subdivision thereof, or a person that is
134	recognized as exempt under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue
135	Code. The term does not include an association organized under
136	chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter 720, or chapter 721, or any
137	corporation where membership in the corporation is required
138	pursuant to a document recorded in county property records.
139	(14) (11) "Person" includes individual and entity.
140	(15) "Successor entity" means any trust, receivership, or
141	other legal entity that is governed by the laws of this state to
142	which the remaining assets and liabilities of a dissolved
143	corporation are transferred and that exists solely for the
144	purposes of prosecuting and defending suits by or against the
145	dissolved corporation and enabling the dissolved corporation to
146	settle and close the business of the dissolved corporation, to
147	dispose of and convey the property of the dissolved corporation,
148	to discharge the liabilities of the dissolved corporation, and
149	to distribute to the dissolved corporation's members any
150	remaining assets, but not for the purpose of continuing the
151	business for which the dissolved corporation was organized.
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152	Amendment No.
	(16) "Voting power" means the total number of votes
153	entitled to be cast for the election of directors at the time
154	the determination of voting power is made, excluding a vote that
155	is contingent upon the happening of a condition or event that
156	has not yet occurred. If the members of a class are entitled to
157	vote as a class to elect directors, the determination of the
158	voting power of the class is based on the percentage of the
159	number of directors the class is entitled to elect relative to
160	the total number of authorized directors. If the corporation's
161	directors are not elected by the members, voting power shall,
162	unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or
163	bylaws, be on a one-member, one-vote basis.
164	Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 617.0205, Florida
165	Statutes, is amended to read:
166	617.0205 Organizational meeting of directors
167	(1) After incorporation:
168	(a) If initial directors are named in the articles of
169	incorporation, the initial directors shall hold an
170	organizational meeting, at the call of a majority of the
171	directors, to complete the organization of the corporation by
172	appointing officers, adopting bylaws, and carrying on any other
173	business brought before the meeting;
174	(b) If initial directors are not named in the articles <u>of</u>
175	incorporation, the incorporators shall hold an organizational
176	meeting at the call of a majority of the incorporators:
177	1. To elect directors and complete the organization of the
178	corporation; or
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179 2. To elect a board of directors who shall complete the180 organization of the corporation.

181 Section 27. Subsections (7) and (16) of section 617.0302,182 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

183 617.0302 Corporate powers.--Every corporation not for
184 profit organized under this act, unless otherwise provided in
185 its articles of incorporation or bylaws, shall have power to:

(7) Make contracts and <u>guaranties</u>, incur liabilities,
borrow money at such rates of interest as the corporation may
determine, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations, and
secure any of its obligations by mortgage and pledge of all or
any of its property, franchises, or income.

(16) Merge with other corporations or other business entities <u>identified in s. 607.1108(1)</u>, both for profit and not for profit, domestic and foreign, if the surviving corporation or other surviving business entity is a corporation not for profit or other business entity that has been organized as a not-for-profit entity under a governing statute or other applicable law that permits such a merger.

Section 28. Subsection (12) is added to section 617.0503,Florida Statutes, to read:

200 617.0503 Registered agent; duties; confidentiality of
 201 investigation records.--

202 (12) Any alien business organization may withdraw its 203 registered agent designation by delivering an application for 204 certificate of withdrawal to the department for filing. The 205 application shall set forth:

	Amendment No.
206	(a) The name of the alien business organization and the
207	jurisdiction under the law of which it is incorporated or
208	organized; and
209	(b) That it is no longer required to maintain a registered
210	agent in this state.
211	Section 29. Section 617.0505, Florida Statutes, is amended
212	to read:
213	617.0505 Distributions; exceptions Payment of dividends
214	and distribution of income to members prohibited; issuance of
215	certificates of membership; effect of stock issued under prior
216	law
217	(1) Except as authorized in s. 617.1302, A dividend may
218	not be paid, and any part of the income or profit of a
219	corporation may not <u>make distributions</u> be distributed, to its
220	members, directors, or officers.
221	(1) A mutual benefit corporation, such as a private club
222	that is established for social, pleasure, or recreational
223	purposes and that is organized as a corporation of which the
224	equity interests are held by the members, may, subject to s.
225	617.1302, purchase the equity membership interest of any member,
226	and the payment for such interest is not a distribution for
227	purposes of this section.
228	(2) A corporation may pay compensation in a reasonable
229	amount to its members, directors, or officers for services
230	rendered, may confer benefits upon its members in conformity
231	with its purposes, and, upon dissolution or final liquidation,
232	may make distributions to its members as permitted by this
233	chapter act.
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<u>(3)</u> If expressly permitted by its articles of
incorporation, a corporation may make distributions upon partial
liquidation to its members, as permitted by this section. Any
such payment, benefit, or distribution does not constitute a
dividend or a distribution of income or profit for purposes of
this section.

(4) A Any corporation that which is a utility exempt from 240 regulation under s. 367.022(7), whose articles of incorporation 241 state that it is exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(12) of the 242 Internal Revenue Code, may make such refunds to its members, 243 prior to a dissolution or liquidation, as its managing board 244 245 deems necessary to establish or preserve its tax-exempt status. 246 Any such refund does not constitute a dividend or a distribution of income or profit for purposes of this section. 247

(5) A corporation that is regulated by chapter 718,
 chapter 719, chapter 720, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or a
 corporation where membership in such corporation is required
 pursuant to a document recorded in the county property records,
 may make refunds to its members, giving credits to its members,
 disbursing insurance proceeds to its members, or disbursing or
 paying settlements to its members without violating this

255 <u>section</u>.

256 (2) Subject to subsection (1), a corporation may issue 257 certificates in any form evidencing membership in the 258 corporation. 259 (3) Stock certificates issued under former s. 617.011(2),

260 Florida Statutes (1989), constitute membership certificates for 261 purposes of this act.

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262 Section 30. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 263 617.0601, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

264

617.0601 Members, generally.--

265 (1) (a) A corporation may have one or more classes of members or may have no members. If the corporation has one or 266 267 more classes of members, the designation of such class or classes, the qualifications and rights of the members of each 268 269 class, any quorum and voting requirements for meetings and 270 activities of the members, and notice requirements sufficient to 271 provide notice of meetings and activities of the members must be 272 set forth in the articles of incorporation or in the bylaws.

273 The articles of incorporation or bylaws of any (b) 274 corporation not for profit that maintains chapters or affiliates may grant representatives of such chapters or affiliates the 275 right to vote in conjunction with the board of directors of the 276 corporation notwithstanding applicable quorum or voting 277 278 requirements of this chapter act if the corporation is registered with the department of State pursuant to ss. 496.401-279 496.424 ss. 496.001 496.011, the Solicitation of Contributions 280 281 Funds Act.

(c) This subsection does not apply to any condominiumassociation organized under chapter 718.

(2) A corporation may issue certificates of membership.
 Stock certificates issued under former s. 617.011(2), Florida
 Statutes (1989), constitute certificates of membership for
 purposes of this section.

(5) Membership in the corporation may be terminated in the manner provided by law, by the articles of incorporation, or by 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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290	the bylaws, and A resignation, expulsion, or termination of
291	membership pursuant to s. 617.0606 or s. 617.0607 shall be
292	recorded in the membership book. Unless otherwise provided in
293	the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, all the rights and
294	privileges of a member cease on termination of membership.
295	Section 31. Section 617.0605, Florida Statutes, is created
296	to read:
297	617.0605 Transfer of membership interests
298	(1) A member of a corporation may not transfer a
299	membership or any right arising from membership except as
300	otherwise allowed in this section.
301	(2) Except as set forth in the articles of incorporation
302	or bylaws of a mutual benefit corporation, a member of a mutual
303	benefit corporation may not transfer a membership or any right
304	arising from membership.
305	(3) If transfer rights have been provided for one or more
306	members of a mutual benefit corporation, a restriction on such
307	rights is not binding with respect to a member holding a
308	membership issued before the adoption of the restriction unless
309	the restriction is approved by the members and the affected
310	member.
311	Section 32. Section 617.0606, Florida Statutes, is created
312	to read:
313	617.0606 Resignation of members
314	(1) Except as may be provided in the articles of
315	incorporation or bylaws of a corporation, a member of a mutual
316	benefit corporation may not transfer a membership or any right
317	arising from membership.
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318	(2) The resignation of a member does not relieve the
319	member from any obligations that the member may have to the
320	corporation as a result of obligations incurred or commitments
321	made before resignation.
322	Section 33. Section 617.0607, Florida Statutes, is created
323	to read:
324	617.0607 Termination, expulsion, and suspension
325	(1) A member of a corporation may not be expelled or
326	suspended, and a membership in the corporation may not be
327	terminated or suspended, except pursuant to a procedure that is
328	fair and reasonable and is carried out in good faith.
329	(2) Any written notice given by mail must be delivered by
330	certified mail or first-class mail to the last address of the
331	member shown on the records of the corporation.
332	(3) Any proceeding challenging an expulsion, suspension,
333	or termination, including a proceeding in which the defective
334	notice is alleged, must be commenced within 1 year after the
335	effective date of the expulsion, suspension, or termination.
336	(4) A member who has been expelled or suspended may be
337	liable to the corporation for dues, assessments, or fees as a
338	result of obligations incurred or commitments made before
339	expulsion or suspension.
340	Section 34. Section 617.0608, Florida Statutes, is created
341	to read:
342	617.0608 Purchase of memberships
343	(1) A corporation may not purchase any of its memberships
344	or any right arising from membership except as provided in s.
345	617.0505 or subsection (2).
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346	(2) Subject to s. 617.1302, a mutual benefit corporation
347	may purchase the membership of a member who resigns, or whose
348	membership is terminated, for the amount and pursuant to the
349	conditions set forth in its articles of incorporation or bylaws.
350	Section 35. Subsections (3), (4), and (6) of section
351	617.0701, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
352	617.0701 Meetings of members, generally; failure to hold
353	annual meeting; special meeting; consent to corporate actions
354	without meetings; waiver of notice of meetings
355	(3) Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or
356	bylaws, special meetings of the members may be called by:
357	<u>(a)</u> The president <u>;</u>
358	(b) The chair of the board of directors: $\overline{\tau}$
359	(c) The board of directors; , or such
360	(d) Other officers or persons as are provided for in the
361	articles of incorporation or the bylaws <u>;</u> -
362	(e) The holders of at least 5 percent of the voting power
363	of a corporation when one or more written demands for the
364	meeting, which describe the purpose for which the meeting is to
365	be held, are signed, dated, and delivered to a corporate
366	officer; or
367	(f) A person who signs a demand for a special meeting
368	pursuant to paragraph (e) if notice for a special meeting is not
369	given within 30 days after receipt of the demand. The person
370	signing the demand may set the time and place of the meeting and
371	give notice under this subsection.
372	(4) (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of
373	incorporation, action required or permitted by this <u>chapter</u> act
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to be taken at an annual or special meeting of members may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote if the action is taken by the members entitled to vote on such action and having not less than the minimum number of votes necessary to authorize such action at a meeting at which all members entitled to vote on such action were present and voted.

In order To be effective, the action must be evidenced 380 (a) 381 by one or more written consents describing the action taken, dated and signed by approving members having the requisite 382 number of votes and entitled to vote on such action, and 383 384 delivered to the corporation by delivery to its principal office in this state, its principal place of business, the corporate 385 386 secretary, or another officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of members 387 are recorded. Written consent shall not be effective to take the 388 corporate action referred to in the consent is not effective 389 390 unless the consent is signed by members having the requisite number of votes necessary to authorize the action within 90 $\frac{60}{100}$ 391 days after of the date of the earliest dated consent and is 392 393 delivered in the manner required by this section.

Any written consent may be revoked prior to the date 394 (b) 395 that the corporation receives the required number of consents to 396 authorize the proposed action. A revocation is not effective 397 unless in writing and until received by the corporation at its principal office in this state or its principal place of 398 399 business, or received by the corporate secretary or other officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book 400 in which proceedings of meetings of members are recorded. 401 617473

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(c) Within <u>30</u> 10 days after obtaining such authorization by written consent, notice must be given to those members who are entitled to vote on the action but who have not consented in writing. The notice must fairly summarize the material features of the authorized action.

407 (d) A consent signed under this section has the effect of408 a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document.

(e) If the action to which the members consent is such as
would have required the filing of <u>articles or</u> a certificate
under any other section of this <u>chapter</u> act if such action had
been voted on by members at a meeting thereof, the <u>articles or</u>
certificate filed under such other section must state that
written consent has been given in accordance with the provisions
of this section.

(f) Whenever action is taken pursuant to this section, the written consent of the members consenting to such action or the written reports of inspectors appointed to tabulate such consents must be filed with the minutes of <u>member</u> proceedings of members.

(6) Subsections (1) and (3) do not apply to any
corporation that is an association as defined in s. 720.301, or
a corporation regulated by chapter 718, chapter 719, chapter
720, chapter 721, or chapter 723, or a corporation where
membership in such corporation is required pursuant to a
document recorded in the county property records.

427 Section 36. Section 617.0721, Florida Statutes, is amended
428 to read:
429 617.0721 Voting by members.--

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430 Members are not entitled to vote except as conferred (1)by the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. 431

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432 (2) A member who is entitled to vote may vote in person or, unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws otherwise 433 provide, may vote by proxy executed in writing by the member or 434 435 by his or her duly authorized attorney in fact. An appointment of a proxy is not valid after 11 months following the date of 436 its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy. 437

If directors or officers are to be elected by members, 438 (a) the bylaws may provide that such elections may be conducted by 439 440 mail.

441 (b) A corporation may reject a vote, consent, waiver, or 442 proxy appointment if the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes, acting in good faith, has a 443 reasonable basis for doubting the validity of the signature on 444it or the signatory's authority to sign for the member. 445

(3) If authorized by the board of directors, and subject 446 to such guidelines and procedures as the board of directors may 447 adopt, members and proxy holders who are not physically present 448 449 at a meeting may, by means of remote communication:

(a) Participate in the meeting.

451 (b) Be deemed to be present in person and vote at the 452 meeting if:

453 1. The corporation implements reasonable means to verify that each person deemed present and authorized to vote by means 454 of remote communication is a member or proxy holder; and 455

The corporation implements reasonable measures to 456 2. provide such members or proxy holders with a reasonable 457 617473

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458	Amendment No. opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters
459	submitted to the members, including an opportunity to
460	
	communicate and to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting
461	substantially concurrent with the proceedings.
462	
463	If any member or proxy holder votes or takes other action by
464	means of remote communication, a record of that member's
465	participation in the meeting must be maintained by the
466	corporation in accordance with s. 617.1601.
467	(4) (3) If any corporation, whether for profit or not for
468	profit, is a member of a corporation organized under this
469	<u>chapter</u> act , the chair of the board, president, any vice
470	president, the secretary, or the treasurer of the member
471	corporation, and any such officer or cashier or trust officer of
472	a banking or trust corporation holding such membership, and any
473	like officer of a foreign corporation whether for profit or not
474	for profit, holding membership in a domestic corporation, shall
475	be deemed by the corporation in which membership is held to have
476	the authority to vote on behalf of the member corporation and to
477	execute proxies and written waivers and consents in relation
478	thereto, unless, before a vote is taken or a waiver or consent
479	is acted upon, it <u>appears pursuant to</u> is made to appear by a
480	certified copy of the bylaws or resolution of the board of
481	directors or executive committee of the member corporation that
482	such authority does not exist or is vested in some other officer
483	or person. In the absence of such certification, a person
484	executing any such proxies, waivers, or consents or presenting
485	himself or herself at a meeting as one of such officers of a
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486 corporate member shall be, for the purposes of this section, 487 conclusively deemed to be duly elected, qualified, and acting as 488 such officer and to be fully authorized. In the case of 489 conflicting representation, the corporate member shall be deemed 490 to be represented by its senior officer, in the order first 491 stated in this subsection.

(5) (4) The articles of incorporation or the bylaws may 492 provide that, in all elections for directors, every member 493 entitled to vote has the right to cumulate his or her votes and 494 to give one candidate a number of votes equal to the number of 495 496 votes he or she could give if one director were being elected 497 multiplied by the number of directors to be elected or to 498 distribute such votes on the same principles among any number of such candidates. A corporation may not have cumulative voting 499 500 unless such voting is expressly authorized in the articles of incorporation. 501

502 (6)(5) If a corporation has no members or its members do 503 not have the right to vote, the directors shall have the sole 504 voting power.

505 (7) (6) Subsections (1), (2), (5) (4), and (6) (5) do not 506 apply to a corporation that is an association as defined in s. 507 720.301.

508 Section 37. Section 617.0725, Florida Statutes, is amended 509 to read:

510 617.0725 Quorum.--An amendment to the articles of 511 incorporation or the bylaws <u>which adds</u>, that changes, or deletes 512 a greater <u>or lesser</u> quorum or voting requirement must meet the 513 same quorum or voting requirement and be adopted by the same 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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Amendment No. 514 vote and voting groups required to take action under the quorum 515 and voting requirements then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater prescribed in the provision being 516 517 amended. Section 38. Section 617.07401, Florida Statutes, is 518 519 created to read: 520 617.07401 Members' derivative actions.--521 (1) A person may not commence a proceeding in the right of a domestic or foreign corporation unless the person was a member 522 of the corporation when the transaction complained of occurred 523 524 or unless the person became a member through transfer by operation of law from one who was a member at that time. 525 526 (2) A complaint in a proceeding brought in the right of a domestic or foreign corporation must be verified and allege with 527 particularity the demand made to obtain action by the board of 528 directors and that the demand was refused or ignored by the 529 board of directors for at least 90 days after the date of the 530 531 first demand unless, before the expiration of the 90 days, the person was notified in writing that the corporation rejected the 532 533 demand, or unless irreparable injury to the corporation would result by waiting for the expiration of the 90-day period. If 534 535 the corporation commences an investigation of the charges made 536 in the demand or complaint, the court may stay any proceeding until the investigation is completed. 537 The court may dismiss a derivative proceeding if, on 538 (3) motion by the corporation, the court finds that one of the 539 540 groups specified in paragraphs (a)-(c) has made a good faith determination after conducting a reasonable investigation upon 541 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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542	Amendment No. which its conclusions are based that the maintenance of the
543	derivative suit is not in the best interests of the corporation.
544	The corporation has the burden of proving the independence and
545	good faith of the group making the determination and the
546	reasonableness of the investigation. The determination shall be
547	made by:
548	(a) A majority vote of independent directors present at a
549	meeting of the board of directors, if the independent directors
550	<u>constitute a quorum;</u>
551	(b) A majority vote of a committee consisting of two or
552	more independent directors appointed by a majority vote of
553	independent directors present at a meeting of the board of
554	directors, whether or not such independent directors constitute
555	a quorum; or
556	(c) A panel of one or more independent persons appointed
557	by the court upon motion by the corporation.
558	(4) A proceeding commenced under this section may not be
559	discontinued or settled without the approval of the court. If
560	the court determines that a proposed discontinuance or
561	settlement substantially affects the interest of the members of
562	the corporation, or a class, series, or voting group of members,
563	the court shall direct that notice be given to the members
564	affected. The court may determine which party or parties to the
565	proceeding shall bear the expense of giving the notice.
566	(5) Upon termination of the proceeding, the court may
567	require the plaintiff to pay any defendant's reasonable
568	expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred in

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569	defending the proceeding if it finds that the proceeding was
570	commenced without reasonable cause.
571	(6) The court may award reasonable expenses for
572	maintaining the proceeding, including reasonable attorney's
573	fees, to a successful plaintiff or to the person commencing the
574	proceeding who receives any relief, whether by judgment,
575	compromise, or settlement, and may require that the person
576	account for the remainder of any proceeds to the corporation;
577	however, this subsection does not apply to any relief rendered
578	for the benefit of injured members only and limited to a
579	recovery of the loss or damage of the injured members.
580	Section 39. Section 617.0801, Florida Statutes, is amended
581	to read:
582	617.0801 Requirement for and Duties of board of
583	directorsAll corporate powers must be exercised by or under
584	the authority of, and the affairs of the corporation managed
585	under the direction of, its board of directors, subject to any
586	limitation set forth in the articles of incorporation.
587	Section 40. Section 617.0806, Florida Statutes, is amended
588	to read:
589	617.0806 Staggered terms for directors <u>The articles of</u>
590	incorporation or bylaws may provide that directors may be
591	divided into classes and the terms of office of the several
592	classes need not be uniform. Each director shall hold office for
593	the term to which he or she is elected or appointed and until
594	his or her successor has been elected or appointed and qualified
595	or until his or her earlier resignation, removal from office, or
596	death.
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Amendment No. 597 Section 41. Section 617.0808, Florida Statutes, is amended 598 to read: 617.0808 Removal of directors.--599 600 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a director may be removed 601 from office pursuant to procedures provided in the articles of 602 incorporation or the bylaws, which shall provide the following, and if they do not do so, shall be deemed to include the 603 604 following: (a) (1) Any member of the board of directors may be removed 605 from office with or without cause by: 606 607 1. A majority of all votes of the directors, if the 608 director was elected or appointed by the directors; or 609 2. A majority of all votes of the members, if the director was elected or appointed by the members. 610 (b) If a director is elected by a class, chapter, or other 611 organizational unit, or by region or other geographic grouping, 612 the director may be removed only by the members of that class, 613 chapter, unit, or grouping. However: 614 1. A director may be removed only if the number of votes 615 616 cast to remove the director would be sufficient to elect the director at a meeting to elect directors, except as provided in 617 618 subparagraphs 2. and 3. 619 2. If cumulative voting is authorized, a director may not be removed if the number of votes sufficient to elect the 620 director under cumulative voting is voted against the removal of 621 622 the director. 3. If at the beginning of the term of a director the 623 articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that the director 624 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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625 may be removed for missing a specified number of board meetings, 626 the board may remove the director for failing to attend the 627 specified number of meetings. The director may be removed only 628 if a majority of the directors then in office vote for the 629 removal the vote or agreement in writing by a majority of all 630 votes of the membership.

(c) (2) The notice of a meeting of the members to recall a
 member or members of the board of directors shall state the
 specific directors sought to be removed.

634 (d) (3) A proposed removal of a director at a meeting shall
 635 require a separate vote for each director whose removal is board
 636 member sought to be removed. Where removal is sought by written
 637 consent agreement, a separate consent agreement is required for
 638 each director board member to be removed.

(e) (4) If removal is effected at a meeting, any vacancies
 created thereby shall be filled by the members or directors
 eligible to vote for the removal at the same meeting.

 $\begin{array}{c} 642 \\ \underline{(f)} (5) \\ 643 \end{array} \quad \text{Any director who is removed from the board } \underline{is} \\ 643 \\ 644 \end{array} \quad \text{not } \underline{be} \\ eligible to stand for reelection until the next annual \\ 644 \\ meeting \\ \underline{at} \\ which \\ \underline{directors} \\ are \\ \underline{elected} \\ \underline{of} \\ \underline{the} \\ \underline{members} \\ . \end{array}$

645 <u>(g)(6)</u> Any director removed from office shall turn over to 646 the board of directors within 72 hours any and all records of 647 the corporation in his or her possession.

(h) (7) If a director who is removed does shall not
relinquish his or her office or turn over records as required
under this section, the circuit court in the county where the
corporation's principal office is located may summarily order

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652	the director to relinquish his or her office and turn over
653	corporate records upon application of any member.
654	(i) A director elected or appointed by the board may be
655	removed without cause by a vote of two-thirds of the directors
656	then in office or such greater number as is set forth in the
657	articles of incorporation or bylaws.
658	(2) A director of a corporation described in s. 501(c) of
659	the Internal Revenue Code may be removed from office pursuant to
660	procedures provided in the articles of incorporation or the
661	bylaws, and the corporation may provide in the articles of
662	incorporation or the bylaws that it is subject to the provisions
663	of subsection (1).
664	Section 42. Section 617.0809, Florida Statutes, is amended
665	to read:
666	617.0809 <u>Board</u> vacancy on board
666 667	617.0809 <u>Board</u> vacancy on board (1) <u>Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f),</u> any vacancy
667	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy
667 668	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the
667 668 669	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors,
667 668 669 670	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a
667 668 669 670 671	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, as the case may be,
667 668 669 670 671 672	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, as the case may be, or, if the vacancy is not so filled or if no director remains,
667 668 669 670 671 672 673	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, as the case may be, or, if the vacancy is not so filled or if no director remains, by the members or, on the application of any person, by the
667 668 670 671 672 673 674	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, as the case may be, or, if the vacancy is not so filled or if no director remains, by the members or, on the application of any person, by the circuit court of the county where the registered office of the
667 668 670 671 672 673 674 675	(1) Except as provided in s. 617.0808(1)(f), any vacancy occurring on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of the majority of the remaining directors, even though the remaining directors constitute less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, as the case may be, or, if the vacancy is not so filled or if no director remains, by the members or, on the application of any person, by the circuit court of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located.

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679 or by a majority of the directors then in office elected by such680 class, chapter, unit, or group.

(3) (3) (2) The term of a director elected or appointed to fill 681 682 a vacancy expires at the next annual meeting at which directors are elected shall be elected or appointed for the unexpired term 683 684 of his or her predecessor in office. Any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may 685 686 be filled by the board of directors, but only for a term of 687 office continuing until the next election of directors by the members or, if the corporation has no members or no members 688 689 having the right to vote thereon, for such term of office as is 690 provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

691 (4)(3) A vacancy that will occur at a specific later date,
692 by reason of a resignation effective at a later date under s.
693 617.0807 or otherwise, may be filled before the vacancy occurs.
694 However, the new director may not take office until the vacancy
695 occurs.

Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 617.0832, Florida
Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that
section, to read:

699

617.0832 Director conflicts of interest.--

700 (2) For purposes of paragraph (1)(a) only, a conflict-of-701 interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it 702 receives the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors on the board of directors, or on the committee, who have no 703 relationship or interest in the transaction described in 704 subsection (1), but a transaction may not be authorized, 705 approved, or ratified under this section by a single director. 706 617473

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707	Amendment No. If a majority of the directors who have no relationship or
708	interest in the transaction vote to authorize, approve, or
709	ratify the transaction, a quorum is present for the purpose of
710	taking action under this section. The presence of, or a vote
711	cast by, a director having a relationship or interest in the
712	transaction does not affect the validity of any action taken
713	under paragraph (1)(a) if the transaction is otherwise
714	authorized, approved, or ratified as provided in subsection (1),
715	but such presence or vote of such a director may be counted for
716	purposes of determining whether the transaction is approved
717	under other sections of this chapter.
718	(3) For purposes of paragraph (1)(b), a conflict-of-
719	interest transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified if it
720	receives the vote of a majority in interest of the members
721	entitled to vote under this subsection. A director who has a
722	relationship or interest in the transaction described in
723	subsection (1) may not vote to determine whether to authorize,
724	approve, or ratify a conflict-of-interest transaction under
725	paragraph (1)(b). However, the vote of that director is counted
726	in determining whether the transaction is approved under other
727	sections of this chapter. A majority in interest of the members
728	entitled to vote on the transaction under this subsection
729	constitutes a quorum for the purpose of taking action under this
730	section. Common or interested directors may be counted in
731	determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the board
732	of directors or a committee thereof which authorizes, approves,
733	or ratifies such contract or transaction.

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734 Section 44. Section 617.0833, Florida Statutes, is amended 735 to read:

617.0833 Loans to directors or officers.--Loans, other 736 737 than through the purchase of bonds, debentures, or similar obligations of the type customarily sold in public offerings, or 738 739 through ordinary deposit of funds in a bank, may not be made by a corporation to its directors or officers, or to any other 740 741 corporation, firm, association, or other entity in which one or more of its directors or officers is a director or officer or 742 743 holds a substantial financial interest, except a loan by one 744 corporation which is exempt from federal income taxation under 745 s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 746 to another corporation which is exempt from federal income taxation under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 747 1986, as amended. A loan made in violation of this section is a 748 violation of the duty to the corporation of the directors or 749 750 officers authorizing it or participating in it, but the 751 obligation of the borrower with respect to the loan is shall not be affected thereby. 752

753 Section 45. Subsection (1) of section 617.0834, Florida754 Statutes, is amended to read:

617.0834 Officers and directors of certain corporations
and associations not for profit; immunity from civil
liability.--

(1) An officer or director of a nonprofit organization recognized under s. 501(c)(3) or s. 501(c)(4) or s. 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or of an agricultural or a horticultural organization recognized under s. 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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501(c)(5), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is not personally liable for monetary damages to any person for any statement, vote, decision, or failure to take an action, regarding organizational management or policy by an officer or director, unless:

(a) The officer or director breached or failed to performhis or her duties as an officer or director; and

(b) The officer's or director's breach of, or failure toperform, his or her duties constitutes:

771 A violation of the criminal law, unless the officer or 1. 772 director had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct 773 774 was unlawful. A judgment or other final adjudication against an officer or director in any criminal proceeding for violation of 775 the criminal law estops that officer or director from contesting 776 the fact that his or her breach, or failure to perform, 777 constitutes a violation of the criminal law, but does not estop 778 779 the officer or director from establishing that he or she had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was lawful 780 781 or had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful; 782

2. A transaction from which the officer or director
derived an improper personal benefit, either directly or
indirectly; or

Recklessness or an act or omission <u>that</u> which was
committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner
exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety,
or property.

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Section 46. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 617.1007,Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

792

617.1007 Restated articles of incorporation.--

(2) The restatement may include one or more amendments to the articles <u>of incorporation</u>. If the restatement includes an amendment requiring member approval, it must be adopted as provided in s. 617.1002.

(3) A corporation restating its articles of incorporation
shall deliver to the department of State for filing articles of
restatement, executed in accordance with the provisions of s.
617.01201, setting forth the name of the corporation and the
text of the restated articles of incorporation together with a
certificate setting forth:

(a) Whether the restatement contains an amendment to the articles <u>of incorporation</u> requiring member approval and, if it does not, that the board of directors adopted the restatement; or

(b) If the restatement contains an amendment to the
articles <u>of incorporation</u> requiring member approval, the
information required by s. 617.1006.

Section 47. Subsection (2) of section 617.1101, Florida
Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that
section, to read:

813

617.1101 Plan of merger.--

814 (2) Each corporation must adopt a plan of merger setting815 forth:

(a) The names of the corporations proposing to merge and
 the name of the surviving corporation into which each other
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818 corporation plans to merge, which is hereinafter designated as 819 the surviving corporation;

820

(b) The terms and conditions of the proposed merger;

(c) A statement of any changes in the articles of
incorporation of the surviving corporation to be effected by
such merger; and

(d) <u>The manner and basis, if any, of converting the</u>
memberships of each merging corporation into memberships,
obligations, or securities of the surviving corporation or any
other corporation or, in whole or in part, into cash or other
property. Such other provisions with respect to the proposed
merger as are deemed necessary or desirable.

- 830 (3) The plan of mer
 - (3) The plan of merger may set forth:
- 831 (a) Amendments to, or a restatement of, the articles of
 832 incorporation of the surviving corporation;

833 (b) The effective date of the merger, which may be on or 834 after the date of filing the articles of incorporation or 835 merger; or

836 (c) Other provisions relating to the merger.

837 Section 48. Section 617.1102, Florida Statutes, is created 838 to read:

839 <u>617.1102 Limitation on merger.--A corporation not for</u> 840 profit organized under this chapter may merge with one or more 841 <u>other business entities, as identified in s. 607.1108(1), only</u>

- 842 if the surviving entity of such merger is a corporation not for
- 843 profit or other business entity that has been organized as a
- 844 not-for-profit entity under a governing statute or other
- 845 applicable law that allows such a merger. 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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Amendment No. 846 Section 49. Section 617.1301, Florida Statutes, is created 847 to read: 848 617.1301 Prohibited distributions.--Except as authorized in ss. 617.0505 and 617.1302, a corporation may not make any 849 850 distributions to its members. 851 Section 50. Section 617.1302, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 852 853 617.1302 Authorized distributions.--(1) A mutual benefit corporation may purchase its 854 memberships pursuant to s. 617.0608 only if, after the purchase 855 856 is completed: 857 (a) The mutual benefit corporation is able to pay its 858 debts as they become due in the usual course of its activities; 859 and The total assets of the mutual benefit corporation at 860 (b) least equal the sum of its total liabilities. 861 (2) A corporation may make distributions upon dissolution 862 in conformity with the dissolution provisions of this chapter. 863 Section 51. Subsection (4) of section 617.1405, Florida 864 865 Statutes, is amended to read: 617.1405 Effect of dissolution. --866 867 (4)The name of a dissolved corporation is shall not be 868 available for assumption or use by another corporation until after 120 days after the effective date of dissolution unless 869 870 the dissolved corporation provides the department with an affidavit, executed pursuant to s. 617.01201, authorizing the 871 872 immediate assumption or use of the name by another corporation. 617473

873	Amendment No. Section 52. Section 617.1407, Florida Statutes, is created
874	to read:
875	617.1407 Unknown claims against dissolved corporation
876	(1) A dissolved corporation or successor entity may
877	execute one of the following procedures to resolve payment of
878	unknown claims:
879	(a) A dissolved corporation or successor entity may file
880	notice of its dissolution with the department on the form
881	prescribed by the department and request that persons having
882	claims against the corporation which are not known to the
883	corporation or successor entity present them in accordance with
884	the notice. The notice must:
885	1. State the name of the corporation and the date of
886	dissolution;
887	2. Describe the information that must be included in a
888	claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim may be
889	sent; and
890	3. State that a claim against the corporation under this
891	subsection is barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is
892	commenced within 4 years after the filing of the notice.
893	(b) A dissolved corporation or successor entity may,
894	within 10 days after filing articles of dissolution with the
895	department, publish a "Notice of Corporate Dissolution." The
896	notice must appear once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a
897	newspaper of general circulation in the county in the state in
898	which the corporation has its principal office, if any, or, if
899	none, in a county in the state in which the corporation owns
900	real or personal property. Such newspaper shall meet the
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901	requirements as are prescribed by law for such purposes. The
902	notice must:
903	1. State the name of the corporation and the date of
904	dissolution;
905	2. Describe the information that must be included in a
906	claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim may be
907	sent; and
908	3. State that a claim against the corporation under this
909	subsection is barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is
910	commenced within 4 years after the date of the second
911	consecutive weekly publication of the notice.
912	(2) If the dissolved corporation or successor entity
913	complies with paragraph (1)(a) or paragraph (1)(b), the claim of
914	each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant
915	commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the
916	dissolved corporation within 4 years after the date of filing
917	the notice with the department or the date of the second
918	consecutive weekly publication, as applicable:
919	(a) A claimant who did not receive written notice under s.
920	617.1408(9), or whose claim is not provided for under s.
921	617.1408(10), regardless of whether such claim is based on an
922	event occurring before or after the effective date of
923	dissolution.
924	(b) A claimant whose claim was timely sent to the
925	dissolved corporation but on which no action was taken.
926	(3) A claim may be entered under this section:
927	(a) Against the dissolved corporation, to the extent of
928	its undistributed assets; or
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929	Amendment No. (b) If the assets have been distributed in liquidation,
930	against a member of the dissolved corporation to the extent of
931	such member's pro rata share of the claim or the corporate
932	assets distributed to such member in liquidation, whichever is
933	less; however, the aggregate liability of any member of a
934	dissolved corporation may not exceed the amount distributed to
935	the member in dissolution.
936	Section 53. Section 617.1408, Florida Statutes, is created
937	to read:
938	617.1408 Known claims against dissolved corporation
939	(1) A dissolved corporation or successor entity may
940	dispose of the known claims against it by following the
941	procedures described in subsections (2), (3), and (4).
942	(2) The dissolved corporation or successor entity shall
943	deliver to each of its known claimants written notice of the
944	dissolution at any time after its effective date. The written
945	notice must:
946	(a) Provide a reasonable description of the claim that the
947	claimant may be entitled to assert;
948	(b) State whether the claim is admitted or not admitted,
949	in whole or in part, and, if admitted:
950	1. The amount that is admitted, which may be as of a given
951	date; and
952	2. Any interest obligation if fixed by an instrument of
953	indebtedness;
954	(c) Provide a mailing address where a claim may be sent;
955	(d) State the deadline, which must be at least 120 days
956	after the effective date of the written notice, by which
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957	confirmation of the claim must be delivered to the dissolved
958	corporation or successor entity; and
959	(e) State that the corporation or successor entity may
960	make distributions thereafter to other claimants and the members
961	of the corporation or persons interested as having been such
962	without further notice.
963	(3) A dissolved corporation or successor entity may
964	reject, in whole or in part, any claim made by a claimant
965	pursuant to this section by mailing notice of such rejection to
966	the claimant within 90 days after receipt of such claim and, in
967	all events, at least 150 days before expiration of 3 years
968	following the effective date of dissolution. The notice must be
969	accompanied by a copy of this section.
970	(4) A dissolved corporation or successor entity electing
971	to follow the procedures described in subsections (2) and (3)
972	must also give notice of dissolution to persons having known
973	claims that are contingent upon the occurrence or nonoccurrence
974	of future events, or are otherwise conditional or unmatured, and
975	request that such persons present such claims in accordance with
976	the terms of the notice. The notice must be in substantially the
977	form, and sent in the same manner, as described in subsection
978	(2).
979	(5) A dissolved corporation or successor entity shall
980	offer any claimant whose known claim is contingent, conditional,
981	or unmatured such security as the corporation or entity
982	determines is sufficient to provide compensation to the claimant
983	if the claim matures. The dissolved corporation or successor
984	entity shall deliver such offer to the claimant within 90 days
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985	after receipt of such claim and, in all events, at least 150
986	days before expiration of 3 years following the effective date
987	of dissolution. If the claimant offered such security does not
988	deliver in writing to the dissolved corporation or successor
989	entity a notice rejecting the offer within 120 days after
990	receipt of such offer, the claimant is deemed to have accepted
991	such security as the sole source from which to satisfy his or
992	her claim against the corporation.
993	(6) A dissolved corporation or successor entity that has
994	given notice in accordance with subsections (2) and (4) shall
995	petition the circuit court in the county where the corporation's
996	principal office is located or was located on the effective date
997	of dissolution to determine the amount and form of security
998	which is sufficient to provide compensation to a claimant who
999	has rejected the offer for security made pursuant to subsection
1000	<u>(5).</u>
1001	(7) A dissolved corporation or successor entity that has
1002	given notice in accordance with subsection (2) shall petition
1003	the circuit court in the county where the corporation's
1004	principal office is located or was located on the effective date
1005	of dissolution to determine the amount and form of security
1006	which is sufficient to provide compensation to claimants whose
1007	claims are known to the corporation or successor entity but
1008	whose identities are unknown. The court shall appoint a guardian
1009	ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown
1010	in any proceeding brought under this subsection. The reasonable
1011	fees and expenses of such guardian, including all reasonable

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1010	Amendment No.
1012	expert witness fees, shall be paid by the petitioner in such
1013	proceeding.
1014	(8) The giving of any notice or making of any offer
1015	pursuant to this section does not revive any claim then barred,
1016	does not constitute acknowledgment by the dissolved corporation
1017	or successor entity that any person to whom such notice is sent
1018	is a proper claimant, and does not operate as a waiver of any
1019	defense or counterclaim in respect of any claim asserted by any
1020	person to whom such notice is sent.
1021	(9) A dissolved corporation or successor entity that has
1022	followed the procedures described in subsections (2)-(7) shall:
1023	(a) Pay the claims admitted or made and not rejected in
1024	accordance with subsection (3);
1025	(b) Post the security offered and not rejected pursuant to
1026	subsection (5);
1027	(c) Post any security ordered by the circuit court in any
1028	proceeding under subsections (6) and (7); and
1029	(d) Pay or make provision for all other known obligations
1030	of the corporation or the successor entity. Such claims or
1031	obligations shall be paid in full, and any provision for
1032	payments shall be made in full if there are sufficient funds. If
1033	there are insufficient funds, the claims and obligations shall
1034	be paid or provided for according to their priority and, among
1035	claims of equal priority, ratably to the extent of funds legally
1036	available for payment. Any remaining funds shall be distributed
1037	in accordance with s. 617.1406; however, such distribution may
1038	not be made until 150 days after the date of the last notice of
1039	rejections given pursuant to subsection (3). In the absence of
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1040	Amendment No.
1040	actual fraud, the judgment of the directors of the dissolved
1041	corporation or the governing persons of the successor entity as
1042	to the provisions made for the payment of all obligations under
1043	this paragraph is conclusive.
1044	(10) A dissolved corporation or successor entity that has
1045	not followed the procedures described in subsections (2) and (3)
1046	shall pay or make reasonable provision to pay all known claims
1047	and obligations, including all contingent, conditional, or
1048	unmatured claims known to the corporation or the successor
1049	entity and all claims that are known to the dissolved
1050	corporation or the successor entity but for which the identity
1051	of the claimant is unknown. Such claims shall be paid in full,
1052	and any provision for payment made shall be made in full if
1053	there are sufficient funds. If there are insufficient funds,
1054	such claims and obligations shall be paid or provided for
1055	according to their priority and, among claims of equal priority,
1056	ratably to the extent of funds legally available for payment
1057	thereof. Any remaining funds shall be distributed in accordance
1058	with s. 617.1406.
1059	(11) Directors of a dissolved corporation or governing
1060	persons of a successor entity that has complied with subsection
1061	(9) or subsection (10) are not personally liable to the
1062	claimants of the dissolved corporation.
1063	(12) A member of a dissolved corporation the assets of
1064	which were distributed pursuant to subsection (9) or subsection
1065	(10) is not liable for any claim against the corporation greater
1066	than the member's pro rata share of the claim or the amount
1067	distributed to the member, whichever is less.
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1068	Amendment No. (13) A member of a dissolved corporation, the assets of
1069	which were distributed pursuant to subsection (9), is not liable
1070	for any claim against the corporation which is known to the
1071	
	corporation or successor entity and on which a proceeding is
1072	begun after the expiration of 3 years following the effective
1073	date of dissolution.
1074	(14) The aggregate liability of any member of a dissolved
1075	corporation for claims against the dissolved corporation may not
1076	be greater than the amount distributed to the member in
1077	dissolution.
1078	Section 54. Subsection (6) of section 617.1421, Florida
1079	Statutes, is repealed.
1080	Section 55. Section 617.1422, Florida Statutes, is amended
1081	to read:
1082	617.1422 Reinstatement following administrative
1083	dissolution
1084	(1) (a) A corporation administratively dissolved under s.
1085	617.1421 may apply to the department of State for reinstatement
1086	at any time after the effective date of dissolution. The
1087	corporation must submit a reinstatement form prescribed and
1088	furnished by the department or a current uniform business report
1089	signed by a registered agent and an officer or director and
1090	submit application must:
1091	1. Recite the name of the corporation and the effective
1092	date of its administrative dissolution;
1093	2. State that the ground or grounds for dissolution either
1094	did not exist or have been eliminated and that no further
1095	grounds currently exist for dissolution;
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1096	3. State that the corporation's name satisfies the
1097	requirements of s. 617.0401; and
1098	4. State that all fees owed by the corporation and
1099	computed at the rate provided by law at the time the corporation
1100	applies for reinstatement. have been paid; or
1101	(b) Submit a current annual report, signed by the
1102	registered agent and an officer or director, which substantially
1103	complies with the requirements of paragraph (a).
1104	(2) If the department of State determines that the
1105	application contains the information required by subsection (1)
1106	and that the information is correct, it shall file the document,
1107	cancel the certificate of dissolution, and reinstate the
1108	corporation effective on the date which the reinstatement
1109	document is filed.
1110	(3) When the reinstatement is effective, it relates back
1111	to and takes effect as of the effective date of the
1112	administrative dissolution and the corporation resumes carrying
1113	on its <u>business</u> affairs as if the administrative dissolution had
1114	never occurred.
1115	(4) The name of the dissolved corporation is not available
1116	for assumption or use by another corporation until 1 year after
1117	the effective date of dissolution unless the dissolved
1118	corporation provides the department with an affidavit executed
1119	pursuant to s. 617.01201 authorizing the immediate assumption or
1120	use of the name by another corporation.
1121	(5) (4) If the name of the dissolved corporation has been
1122	lawfully assumed in this state by another corporation, the
1123	department of State shall require the dissolved corporation to
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1124 amend its articles of incorporation to change its name before
1125 accepting its application for reinstatement.

Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 617.1430, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

1128 617.1430 Grounds for judicial dissolution.--A circuit 1129 court may dissolve a corporation:

(2) In a proceeding brought by at least 50 members or members holding at least 10 percent of the voting power, whichever is less, or by a member or group or percentage of members as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, or by a director or any person authorized in the articles of incorporation, by a member if it is established that:

(a) The directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs, the members are unable to break the deadlock, and irreparable injury to the corporation is threatened or being suffered;

(b) The members are deadlocked in voting power and have failed to elect successors to directors whose terms have expired or would have expired upon qualification of their successors; or

(c) The corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted.

1145 Section 57. Subsection (2) of section 617.1503, Florida 1146 Statutes, is amended to read:

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617.1503 Application for certificate of authority.--

(2) The foreign corporation shall deliver with the completed application a certificate of existence, for a document of similar import, duly authenticated, within not more than 90 days prior to delivery of the application to the department of 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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Amendment No. 1152 State, by the Secretary of State or other official having custody of corporate records in the jurisdiction under the law 1153 1154 of which it is incorporated. A translation of the certificate, under oath of the translator, must be attached to a certificate 1155 1156 that which is in a language other than the English language. 1157 Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 617.1504, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1158 617.1504 Amended certificate of authority.--1159 Such application shall be made within 90 30 days after 1160 (2) the occurrence of any change mentioned in subsection (1), shall 1161 be made on forms prescribed by the department of State, shall be 1162 executed and filed in the same manner as an original application 1163 1164 for authority, and shall set forth: The name of the foreign corporation as it appears on 1165 (a) 1166 the department's records of the Department of State; The jurisdiction of its incorporation; 1167 (b) 1168 (C) The date it was authorized to conduct its affairs in this state; 1169 If the name of the foreign corporation has been 1170 (d) 1171 changed, the name relinquished, the new name, a statement that the change of name has been effected under the laws of the 1172 1173 jurisdiction of its incorporation, and the date the change was 1174 effected; 1175 (e) If the period of duration has been changed, a statement of such change and the date the change was effected; 1176 If the jurisdiction of incorporation has been changed, 1177 (f) a statement of such change and the date the change was effected; 1178 1179 and 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM Page 43 of 58

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(g) If the <u>purpose or</u> purposes <u>that</u> which the corporation intends to pursue in this state have <u>been</u> changed, a statement of such new <u>purpose or</u> purposes, and a further statement that the corporation is authorized to pursue such <u>purpose or</u> purposes in the jurisdiction of its incorporation.

1185 Section 59. Section 617.1506, Florida Statutes, is amended 1186 to read:

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617.1506 Corporate name of foreign corporation.--

(1) A foreign corporation <u>may</u> is not entitled to file an
application for a certificate of authority unless the corporate
name of such corporation satisfies the requirements of s.
617.0401. To obtain or maintain a certificate of authority to
transact business in this state, the foreign corporation:

(a) May add the word "corporation" or "incorporated" or the abbreviation "corp." or "inc." or words of like import, <u>which as will</u> clearly indicate that it is a corporation instead of a natural person or partnership <u>or other business entity;</u> <u>however</u>, to its corporate name for use in this state, provided, the name of a foreign corporation may not contain the word "company" or the abbreviation "co."; or

May use an alternate name to transact business in this 1200 (b) 1201 state if its real name is unavailable. Any alternate corporate 1202 name adopted for use in this state must be cross-referenced to 1203 the real corporate name in the records of the Division of Corporations. If the real corporate name of the corporation 1204 1205 becomes available in this state or if the corporation chooses to change its alternate name and it delivers to the Department of 1206 State, for filing, a copy of the resolution of its board of 1207 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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1208 directors, changing or withdrawing the alternate name and 1209 executed as required by s. 617.01201, must be delivered for 1210 filing adopting an alternate name.

1211 (2) The corporate name, including the alternate name, of a
1212 foreign corporation must be distinguishable, within the records
1213 of the Division of Corporations, from:

1214(a) Any corporate name of a corporation for profit1215incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

1216 (b) (a) The alternate name of another foreign corporation 1217 authorized to transact business in this state.

1218(c) (b)The corporate name of a not-for-profit corporation1219incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state.

1220 <u>(d) (c)</u> The names of all other entities or filings, except 1221 fictitious name registrations pursuant to s. 865.09, organized, 1222 or registered under the laws of this state, that are on file 1223 with the Division of Corporations.

(3) If a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state changes its corporate name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of s. <u>617.0401</u> 607.0401, such corporation may not transact business in this state under the changed name until the corporation adopts a name satisfying the requirements of s. <u>617.0401</u>.

1230 (4) The corporate name must be distinguishable from the
1231 names of all other entities or filings, organized, registered,
1232 or reserved under the laws of the state that are on file with
1233 the Division of Corporations, except fictitious name
1234 registrations pursuant to s. 865.09.

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1235 Section 60. Subsection (6) of section 617.1530, Florida 1236 Statutes, is amended to read:

1237 617.1530 Grounds for revocation of authority to conduct 1238 affairs.--The department of State may commence a proceeding 1239 under s. 617.1531 to revoke the certificate of authority of a 1240 foreign corporation authorized to conduct its affairs in this 1241 state if:

1242 (6) The department of State receives a duly authenticated 1243 certificate from the secretary of state or other official having 1244 custody of corporate records in the jurisdiction under the law 1245 of which the foreign corporation is incorporated stating that it 1246 has been dissolved or disappeared as the result of a merger.

1247Section 61. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section1248617.1601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1249 617.1601 Corporate records.--

1250 (5) A corporation shall keep a copy of the following1251 records:

(a) Its articles <u>of incorporation</u> or restated articles of
incorporation and all amendments to them currently in effect.
Section 62. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section

1255 617.1602, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

617.1602 Inspection of records by members.--

(1) A member of a corporation is entitled to inspect and
copy, during regular business hours at the corporation's
principal office or at a reasonable location specified by the
corporation, any of the records of the corporation described in
s. 617.1601(5), if the member gives the corporation written

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Amendment No.1262notice of his or her demand at least 10 5 business days before1263the date on which he or she wishes to inspect and copy.1264(2) A member of a corporation is entitled to inspect and

1265 copy, during regular business hours at a reasonable location 1266 specified by the corporation, any of the following records of 1267 the corporation if the member meets the requirements of 1268 subsection (3) and gives the corporation written notice of his 1269 or her demand at least <u>10</u> 5 business days before the date on 1270 which he or she wishes to inspect and copy:

(a) Excerpts from minutes of any meeting of the board of
directors, records of any action of a committee of the board of
directors while acting in place of the board of directors on
behalf of the corporation, minutes of any meeting of the
members, and records of action taken by the members or board of
directors without a meeting, to the extent not subject to
inspection under subsection (1).

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(b) Accounting records of the corporation.

(c) The record of members.

(d) Any other books and records.

(4) This section does not affect:

(a) The right of a member to inspect and copy records
under s. 617.0730(6), or, if the member is in litigation with
the corporation to inspect and copy records, to the same extent
as any other litigant.

(b) The power of a court, independently of this <u>chapter</u>
act, to compel the production of corporate records for
examination.

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1289 Section 63. Section 617.1605, Florida Statutes, is amended 1290 to read:

617.1605 Financial reports for members.--A corporation, 1291 upon a member's written demand, shall furnish that member its 1292 latest annual financial statements, which may be consolidated or 1293 1294 combined statements of the corporation and one or more of its 1295 subsidiaries or affiliates, as appropriate, and which include a 1296 balance sheet as of the end of the fiscal year and a statement of operations for that year. If financial statements are 1297 prepared for the corporation on the basis of generally accepted 1298 1299 accounting principles, the annual financial statements must also 1300 be prepared on such basis. Within 60 days following the end of the fiscal or calendar year or annually on such date as is 1301 otherwise provided in the bylaws of the corporation, the board 1302 of directors of the corporation shall mail or furnish by 1303 personal delivery to each member a complete financial report of 1304 1305 actual receipts and expenditures for the previous 12 months. The report shall show the amounts of receipts by accounts and 1306 receipt classifications and shall show the amounts of expenses 1307 1308 by accounts and expense classifications.

1309 Section 64. Section 617.1703, Florida Statutes, is created1310 to read:

1311 <u>617.1703 Application of chapter.--In the event of any</u> 1312 <u>conflict between the provisions of this chapter and chapter 718</u> 1313 <u>regarding condominiums, chapter 719 regarding cooperatives,</u> 1314 <u>chapter 720 regarding homeowners' associations, chapter 721</u> 1315 <u>regarding timeshares, or chapter 723 regarding mobile home</u> 1316 <u>owners' associations, the provisions of such other chapters</u> 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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1317	Amendment No. shall apply. The provisions of ss. 617.0605-617.0608 do not
1318	apply to corporations regulated by any of the foregoing chapters
1319	or to any other corporation where membership in the corporation
1320	is required pursuant to a document recorded in the county
1321	property records.
1322	Section 65. Subsection (8) is added to section 617.1803,
1323	Florida Statutes, to read:
1324	617.1803 Domestication of foreign not-for-profit
1325	corporations
1326	(8) When a domestication becomes effective:
1327	(a) The title to all real and personal property, both
1328	tangible and intangible, of the foreign corporation remains in
1329	the domesticated corporation without reversion or impairment;
1330	(b) The liabilities of the foreign corporation remain the
1331	liabilities of the domesticated corporation;
1332	(c) An action or proceeding against the foreign
1333	corporation continues against the domesticated corporation as if
1334	the domestication had not occurred;
1335	(d) The articles of incorporation attached to the
1336	certificate of domestication constitute the articles of
1337	incorporation of the domesticated corporation; and
1338	(e) Membership interests in the foreign corporation remain
1339	identical in the domesticated corporation.
1340	Section 66. Section 617.1806, Florida Statutes, is amended
1341	to read:
1342	617.1806 Conversion to corporation not for profit;
1343	petition and contentsA petition for conversion to a
1344	corporation not for profit <u>pursuant to s. 617.1805</u> shall be
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Amendment No. 1345 accompanied by the written consent of all the shareholders authorizing the change in the corporate nature and directing an 1346 1347 authorized officer to file such petition before the court, together with a statement agreeing to accept all the property of 1348 1349 the petitioning corporation and agreeing to assume and pay all 1350 its indebtedness and liabilities, and the proposed articles of incorporation signed by the president and secretary of the 1351 petitioning corporation which shall set forth the provisions 1352 required in original articles of incorporation by s. 617.0202. 1353 1354

1354Section 67.Section 617.1907, Florida Statutes, is amended1355to read:

1356

617.1907 Effect of repeal or amendment of prior acts.--

1357 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the repeal <u>or</u>
1358 <u>amendment</u> of a statute by this act does not affect:

1359 (a) The operation of the statute or any action taken under
1360 it before its repeal <u>or amendment;</u>

(b) Any ratification, right, remedy, privilege,
obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under
the statute before its repeal <u>or amendment;</u>

(c) Any violation of the statute, or any penalty,
forfeiture, or punishment incurred because of the violation,
before its repeal <u>or amendment</u>; or

(d) Any proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution
commenced under the statute before its repeal <u>or amendment</u>, and
the proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution may be completed
in accordance with the statute as if it had not been repealed <u>or</u>
amended.

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Amendment No. 1372 If a penalty or punishment imposed for violation of a (2) 1373 statute repealed or amended by this act is reduced by this act, 1374 the penalty or punishment if not already imposed shall be imposed in accordance with this act. 1375 1376 Section 68. Section 617.2103, Florida Statutes, is 1377 repealed. Section 69. If any provision of this act or the 1378 1379 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or 1380 applications of the act which can be given effect without the 1381 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions 1382 of this act are declared severable. 1383 1384 1385 1386 TITLE AMENDMENT Remove line 68 and insert: 1387 1388 of certain creditors' claims; amending s. 617.01201, F.S.; requiring a document that is electronically transmitted to be in 1389 a format that may be retrieved in typewritten or printed form; 1390 1391 requiring that a document be executed by a director of the domestic or foreign corporation; authorizing the delivery of a 1392 1393 document by electronic transmission to the extent allowed by the 1394 Department of State; amending s. 617.0122, F.S.; requiring the 1395 department to collect a fee for filing an agent's statement of resignation from an inactive corporation; amending s. 617.0124, 1396 F.S.; authorizing a domestic or foreign corporation to correct a 1397 document filed by the department within 30 days under certain 1398 circumstances; amending s. 617.01401, F.S.; defining the terms 1399 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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Amendment No. 1400 "department," "distribution," "mutual benefit corporation," "successor entity," and "voting power"; amending s. 617.0205, 1401 1402 F.S.; requiring the incorporators to hold an organizational meeting after incorporation if the initial directors are not 1403 named in the articles of incorporation; amending s. 617.0302, 1404 1405 F.S.; authorizing a corporation not for profit to make guaranties; amending s. 617.0503, F.S.; providing that an alien 1406 business organization may withdraw its registered agent 1407 designation by delivering an application for certificate of 1408 withdrawal to the department; amending s. 617.0505, F.S.; 1409 prohibiting a corporation not for profit from making 1410 distributions to its members; providing an exception; deleting 1411 1412 provisions related to the issuance of certificates; amending s. 617.0601, F.S.; correcting a reference to the Solicitation of 1413 1414 Contributions Act; providing that certain stock certificates constitute certificates of membership; requiring that a 1415 1416 resignation, expulsion, or termination of membership be recorded in the membership book; creating s. 617.0605, F.S.; prohibiting 1417 a member of a corporation from transferring a membership under 1418 1419 certain circumstances; creating s. 617.0606, F.S.; providing that the resignation of a member does not relieve the member 1420 from obligations incurred and commitments made prior to 1421 resignation; creating s. 617.0607, F.S.; requiring that a member 1422 1423 of a corporation be terminated or suspended pursuant to a procedure that is fair and reasonable; requiring that written 1424 notice given and delivered by certified mail or first-class 1425 mail; requiring that a proceeding challenging an expulsion, 1426 1427 suspension, or termination be commenced within 1 year after the 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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effective date of such expulsion, suspension, or termination; 1428 providing that a member who has been expelled or suspended may 1429 1430 be liable to the corporation for dues, assessments, or fees; creating s. 617.0608, F.S.; prohibiting a corporation from 1431 1432 purchasing any of its memberships; authorizing a mutual benefit 1433 corporation to purchase the membership of a member who resigns or whose membership is terminated; amending s. 617.0701, F.S.; 1434 authorizing the holders of at least 5 percent of the voting 1435 power of a corporation to call a special meeting of the members 1436 under certain circumstances; authorizing a person who signs a 1437 demand for a special meeting to call a special meeting of the 1438 1439 members under certain circumstances; revising the timeframes 1440 relating to written member consent to actions; clarifying the types of corporations that are not subject to certain 1441 1442 requirements; amending s. 617.0721, F.S.; authorizing the corporation to reject a proxy action if it has reasonable doubt 1443 1444 as the validity of an appointment; providing that members and proxy holders who are not physically present at a meeting may 1445 participate by means of remote communication and are deemed to 1446 1447 be present at the meeting under certain circumstances; amending s. 617.0725, F.S.; requiring an amendment to the articles of 1448 1449 incorporation or the bylaws which adds a greater or lesser 1450 quorum or voting requirement to meet certain requirements; creating s. 617.07401, F.S.; prohibiting a person from 1451 commencing a proceeding in the right of a domestic or foreign 1452 corporation unless the person was a member of the corporation or 1453 became a member through transfer by operation of law; requiring 1454 that a complaint in a proceeding brought in the right of a 1455 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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1456 domestic or foreign corporation be verified and allege the 1457 demand with particularity; authorizing the court to dismiss a 1458 derivative proceeding if the court finds that a determination was made in good faith after a reasonable investigation; 1459 1460 prohibiting certain proceedings from being discontinued or 1461 settled without the approval of the court; authorizing the court to require a plaintiff to pay a defendant's reasonable expenses 1462 upon termination of a proceeding, including attorney's fees; 1463 amending s. 617.0801, F.S.; providing the duties of the board of 1464 directors; amending s. 617.0806, F.S.; providing that directors 1465 may be divided into classes; amending s. 617.0808, F.S.; 1466 providing that any member of the board of directors may be 1467 1468 removed from office with or without cause by a certain vote; providing that a director who is elected by a class, chapter, or 1469 1470 other organizational unit may be removed only by members of that class, chapter, or organizational unit; providing that a 1471 1472 director elected or appointed by the board may be removed without cause by a vote of two-thirds of the directors then in 1473 office; providing that a director of a corporation described in 1474 1475 s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code may be removed from office pursuant to procedures provided in the articles of 1476 1477 incorporation or the bylaws; amending s. 617.0809, F.S.; 1478 providing that a vacancy on the board of directors for a 1479 director elected by a class, chapter, unit, or group may be filled only by members of that class, chapter, unit, or group; 1480 providing that the term of a director elected or appointed to 1481 fill a vacancy expires at the next annual meeting at which 1482 directors are elected; amending s. 617.0832, F.S.; deleting a 1483 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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1484 provision that authorizes common or interested directors to be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting 1485 1486 that ratifies a contract between a corporation and one of its directors and any other corporation in which one of its 1487 1488 directors is financially interested; providing circumstances 1489 under which a conflict-of-interest transaction is authorized; 1490 amending s. 617.0833, F.S.; providing an exception to the requirement that a loan may not be made by a corporation to its 1491 directors; amending s. 617.0834, F.S.; providing that an officer 1492 or director of a certain nonprofit organization or agricultural 1493 or horticultural organization is immune from civil liability; 1494 amending s. 617.1007, F.S.; providing that a restatement of the 1495 1496 articles of incorporation of a corporation may include one or more amendments; amending s. 617.1101, F.S.; providing 1497 1498 requirements for a plan of merger; creating s. 617.1102, F.S.; providing a limitation on the merger of a corporation not for 1499 1500 profit; creating s. 617.1301, F.S.; prohibiting a corporation from making distributions to its members under certain 1501 circumstances; creating s. 617.1302, F.S.; providing that a 1502 1503 mutual benefit corporation may purchase its memberships only under certain circumstances; authorizing a corporation to make 1504 1505 distributions upon dissolution; amending s. 617.1405, F.S.; 1506 providing that the name of a dissolved corporation may be 1507 available for immediate assumption by another corporation if the dissolved corporation provides the department with an affidavit 1508 authorizing such use; creating s. 617.1407, F.S.; authorizing a 1509 dissolved corporation or successor entity to execute certain 1510 procedures to resolve payment of unknown claims against it; 1511 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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1512 providing that certain claims against a dissolved corporation 1513 are barred; providing that a claim may be entered against a 1514 dissolved corporation under certain circumstances; creating s. 617.1408, F.S.; authorizing a dissolved corporation or successor 1515 1516 entity to execute certain procedures to dispose of known claims 1517 against it; requiring that a dissolved corporation deliver written notice of the dissolution to each of its known 1518 1519 claimants; providing a procedure under which a dissolved corporation may reject a claim made against it; requiring that a 1520 dissolved corporation give notice of the dissolution to persons 1521 having known claims that are contingent, conditional, or 1522 1523 unmatured; requiring that a dissolved corporation follow certain 1524 procedures in offering compensation to a claimant if the claim matures; requiring that a dissolved corporation petition the 1525 circuit court to determine the amount and form of security that 1526 is sufficient to provide compensation to certain claimants; 1527 1528 providing that the giving of notice or making of an offer does 1529 not revive a claim that has been barred; providing that directors of a dissolved corporation or governing persons of a 1530 1531 successor entity that has complied with certain procedures are not personally liable to the claimants of a dissolved 1532 1533 corporation; providing that certain members of a dissolved 1534 corporation are not liable for any claim against the 1535 corporation; providing a limit on the aggregate liability of any member of a dissolved corporation; repealing s. 617.1421(6), 1536 F.S., relating to the assumption and use of the name of a 1537 dissolved corporation; amending s. 617.1422, F.S.; deleting 1538 certain requirements for an application to reinstate a 1539 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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Amendment No. 1540 corporation that has been dissolved; requiring that a 1541 corporation submit a reinstatement form prescribed and furnished 1542 by the department; providing that the name of a dissolved corporation is not available for assumption or use by another 1543 corporation until 1 year after the effective date of 1544 1545 dissolution; providing an exception; amending s. 617.1430, F.S.; 1546 revising the requirements for members to dissolve a corporation 1547 in circuit court; amending s. 617.1503, F.S.; requiring a foreign corporation to deliver a certificate of existence 1548 authenticated by the Secretary of State; amending s. 617.1504, 1549 F.S.; requiring that a foreign corporation make application to 1550 1551 the department to obtain an amended certificate of authority 1552 within 90 days after the occurrence of a change; amending s. 617.1506, F.S.; requiring that an alternate corporate name 1553 adopted for use in this state be cross-referenced to the real 1554 corporate name in the records of the Division of Corporations; 1555 1556 requiring that the corporate name of a foreign corporation be 1557 distinguishable from the corporate name of a corporation for profit incorporated or authorized to transact business in this 1558 1559 state; amending s. 617.1530, F.S.; requiring that the department receive an authenticated certificate from the Secretary of State 1560 1561 before commencing a proceeding to revoke the certificate of 1562 authority of a foreign corporation; amending s. 617.1601, F.S.; 1563 requiring that a corporation keep a copy of its articles of incorporation; amending s. 617.1602, F.S.; providing that a 1564 1565 member of a corporation is entitled to inspect and copy certain records of the corporation at a reasonable location specified by 1566 1567 the corporation; requiring that a member give the corporation 617473 4/15/2008 11:59 AM

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	Amendment No.
1568	written notice 10 days before the date on which he or she wishes
1569	to inspect and copy records; amending s. 617.1605, F.S.;
1570	revising the circumstances under which a corporation is required
1571	to furnish a member with its latest annual financial statement;
1572	creating s. 617.1703, F.S.; providing for the applicability of
1573	certain provisions to corporations regulated under the act;
1574	amending s. 617.1803, F.S.; providing for certain changes when a
1575	foreign not-for-profit corporation becomes domesticated;
1576	amending s. 617.1806, F.S.; revising the provisions for
1577	conversion to a corporation not for profit; amending s.
1578	617.1907, F.S.; providing that the repeal or amendment of a
1579	statute does not affect certain operations and proceedings;
1580	repealing s. 617.2103, F.S., relating to exemptions for certain
1581	corporations; providing severability; providing effective dates.
1582	