MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FIRST RE	GULAR SESSION
ONE HUNDRED AND	ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Document	No. 258
H.P. 215	House of Representatives, January 24, 1983
	ouse on January 24, 1983. Referred to the and ordered printed pursuant to Joint
	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
Presented by Representative Baker of Cosponsor: Speaker Martin of	
STATE	OF MAINE
	AR OF OUR LORD ED AND EIGHTY-THREE
	for Establishment of ative Corporations.
Be it enacted by the Peo follows:	ple of the State of Maine as
13 MRSA c. 85, subch	apter III is enacted to read:
SUBCH	APTER III
EMPLOYEE COOPE	RATIVE CORPORATIONS
§1971. Title	
	all be known and may be cited tive Corporations Act."
§1972. Definitions	

- As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 1. Employee cooperative. "Employee cooperative"

 means a corporation which has duly elected to be governed by this subchapter.
 - 2. Member. "Member" means a natural person who has been accepted for membership in and owns a membership share issued by an employee cooperative.
- 3. Membership fee. "Membership fee" means an initial payment made by a person to an employee cooperative as a condition to becoming a member.
- 13 4. Patronage. "Patronage" means the amount of
 14 work performed as a member of an employee
 15 cooperative, measured in accordance with the articles
 16 of incorporation or bylaws.
- 5. Written notice of allocation. "Written notice of allocation" means a written instrument which discloses to a member the stated dollar amount of that member's patronage allocation and the terms for payment of that amount by the employee cooperative.
- 22 §1973. Application of other laws

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- Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, employee cooperative corporations shall be governed by Title 13-A, the Maine Business Corporation Act.
- 26 §1974. Registration of securities
- 27 Employee cooperatives are subject to Title 32, 28 chapter 13. The fee charged for registration or 29 renewal shall be \$10.
- 30 §1975. Formation of employee cooperative corpora-31 tion; revocation
- 1. Election. Any corporation organized under
 Title 13-A may elect to be governed as an employee
 cooperative under this subchapter, by so stating in
 its articles of incorporation or articles of amendment filed in accordance with Title 13-A.

- 2. Revocation. An employee cooperative may revoke its election under this subchapter by a vote of 2/3 of the members and through articles of amendment duly filed in accordance with Title 13-A.
 - §1976. Use of words "cooperative," "coop"

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- 6 No person, firm, corporation or association, domestic or foreign, hereafter commencing business in this State may use the word "cooperative" or "coop" 7 8 as a part of its corporate name, unless it has com-9 plied with this subchapter or some other statute of 10 11 this State relating to cooperative associations. foreign association organized under and complying with the cooperative law of the state of its creation 12 13 shall be entitled to use the term "cooperative" or 14 15 "coop" in this State if it has obtained the privilege 16 of doing business in this State.
- 17 §1977. Membership in employee cooperative corpora-18 tion
 - The articles of incorporation or the bylaws shall establish qualifications and the methods of acceptance and termination of members. No person may be accepted as a member unless employed by the employee cooperative on a full-time or part-time basis.
 - §1978. Membership shares; fees
- 25 1. Issuance of shares. An employee cooperative 26 shall issue a class of voting stock designated as 27 membership shares.
- 28 2. Payment. Members of an employee cooperative corporation shall be issued membership shares upon payment of a membership fee, the amount of which shall be determined from time to time by the directors. Title 13-A, section 505, does not apply to membership shares.
- 34 3. Ownership limited. Each member shall own only
 35 one membership share, and only members may own those
 36 shares.
- 4. Voting stock limited. Unless otherwise pro vided in this subchapter or in the articles of

- incorporation of an employee cooperative, no other 1 capital stock other than membership shares may have 2 3 voting power. In the event that proposed amendments to the articles of incorporation would adversely 4 5 any nonvoting class of shareholders, such acaffect 6 tion may not be taken without the vote of those 7 shareholders, as provided in Title 13-A, sections 805 8 and 806.
- 9 §1979. Amendment of bylaws

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- The bylaws of an employee cooperative may only be amended by members, except as provided in Title 13-A, section 602.
 - §1980. Earnings or losses
- 1. Apportionment. The net earnings or losses of 14 an employee cooperative shall be apportioned and dis-15 tributed at such times and in such manner as the 16 17 articles of organization or bylaws shall specify. 18 Net earnings declared as patronage allocations with respect to a period of time, and paid or credited to members, shall be apportioned among the members in 19 20 21 accordance with the ratio which each member's patronage during the period involved bears to total patron-22 23 age by all members during that period.
- 24 2. Method. The apportionment, distribution and payment of net earnings required by this section may be in cash, credits, written notices of allocation or capital stock issued by the employee cooperative.
 - §1981. Accounting for earnings or losses
- 29 1. Internal accounts. Any employee cooperative
 30 may establish in its articles of incorporation or
 31 bylaws a system of internal capital accounts to
 32 reflect the book value and to determine the redemp33 tion price of membership shares, capital stock and
 34 written notices of allocation.
- 2. Redemption. The articles of incorporation or bylaws of an employee cooperative may permit the periodic redemption of written notices of allocation and capital stock, and must provide for recall and redemption of the membership share upon termination

of membership in the cooperative. No redemption may be made if such redemption would result in the liability of any director or officer of the employee cooperative under Title 13-A.

- 3. Interest. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide for the employee cooperative to pay or credit interest on the balance in each member's internal capital account.
- 4. Collective reserve account. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may authorize assignment of a portion of retained net earnings and net losses to a collective reserve account. For purposes of this chapter, a collective reserve account means an unindividuated account on the corporate books representing the corporation's entire net book value minus balances in any other equity accounts. Earnings assigned to the collective reserve account may be used for any and all corporate purposes as determined by the board of directors.

§1982. Internal capital account cooperatives

- 1. Types of accounts permitted. An internal capital account cooperative is an employee cooperative whose entire net book value is reflected in internal capital accounts, one for each member, and a collective reserve account, and in which no persons other than members own capital stock. In an internal capital account cooperative, each member shall have only one vote in any matter requiring voting by stockholders.
- 2. Allocation to accounts. An internal capital account cooperative shall credit the paid-in membership fee and additional paid-in capital of a member to the member's internal capital account, and shall also record the apportionment of retained net earnings or net losses to the members in accordance with patronage by appropriately crediting or debiting the internal capital accounts of members. The collective reserve account in an internal capital account cooperative shall reflect any paid-in capital, net losses and retained earnings not allocated to individual members.

- 1 3. Adjustment of accounts. In an internal capital account cooperative, the balances in all the 2 3 internal capital accounts and collective reserve ac-4 count, if any, shall be adjusted at the end of each 5 accounting period so that the sum of the balances is 6 equal to the net book value of the employee 7 cooperative.
 - 4. Exceptions. Title 13-A, section 909, does not apply to an internal capital account cooperative.
- 10 §1983. Revocation of election as employee 11 cooperative corporation

When any employee cooperative revokes its election in accordance with section 1975, the articles of amendment shall provide for conversion of membership shares and internal capital accounts or their conversions to securities or other property in a manner consistent with Title 13-A.

§1984. Mergers

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An employee cooperative that has not revoked its election under this subchapter may not consolidate or merge with another corporation other than an employee cooperative. Two or more employee cooperatives consolidate or merge in accordance with Title 13-A, chapter 9.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this bill is to establish the legal framework in which employee cooperatives may be The bill is modeled on established. a recently enacted Massachusetts law (MGL c. 157A), which the first bill of its type in the nation.

Employee cooperatives provide a business structure which ensures that the benefits of doing business accrue to the people who produce those benefits. By assuring local control, employee cooperatives can increase productivity and quality of employment, help keep jobs and capital within the community.

Employee cooperatives exist today, both in the United States and abroad. Many northwest plywood companies are structured as employee cooperatives, as are some clothing companies and taxi cab companies.

This bill permits a democratic corporate form in which employees (management and labor) control the enterprise, profits are distributed equitably and the ownership structure encourages the long-term survival of democratic cooperative control. The bill will provide the needed structural guidance and legal certainty for healthy employee cooperatives to develop in Maine, thus helping to save and provide jobs and thereby protect the local economy.