MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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121st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

Legislative Document

No. 1539

H.P. 1128

House of Representatives, April 10, 2003

An Act To Amend the Laws Relating to Corporations, Limited Partnerships, Limited Liability Companies, Limited Liability Partnerships and Marks

(EMERGENCY)

Submitted by the Secretary of State pursuant to Joint Rule 204. Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. MacFARLAND

Clerk

Presented by Representative NORBERT of Portland.

2	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted
4	as emergencies; and
6	Whereas, the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 13-C, which governs domestic and foreign corporations in Maine, will become
8	effective on July 1, 2003, and changes to that law and to laws depending on that Title must be in place prior to July 1, 2003,
10	in order for the Secretary of State to properly administer the law; and
12	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of
14 16	Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
18	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
20	PART A
22	Sec. A-1. 10 MRSA §1521, sub-§1-C is enacted to read:
24	1-C. Corporate name. "Corporate name" includes any corporate name, reserved name, registered name or assumed name as
26	those terms are used in Title 13-C, sections 401, 402, 403 and 404 respectively and includes a corporate name, reserved name,
28	registered name or assumed name as those terms are used in Title 13-B, sections 301-A, 302-A, 303-A and 308-A respectively.
30	Sec. A-2. 10 MRSA §1521, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1993, c.
32	316, §2, is repealed.
34	Sec. A-3. 10 MRSA §1521, sub-§2-A, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 316, §3, is amended to read:
36	2-A. Limited partnership name. "Limited partnership name"
38	includes any a limited partnership name, reserved name, assumed name or registered name as those terms are used in Title 31,
40	sections 403 <u>403-A</u> , 404 <u>404-A</u> , 405 <u>405-A</u> and 406 <u>406-A</u> respectively.
42	Sec. A-4. 10 MRSA §1521, sub-§2-B, as enacted by PL 1993, c.
44	718, Pt. B, §1, is amended to read:
46	2-B. Limited liability company name. "Limited liability

company name" includes a limited liability company name, reserved

name, assumed name or registered name as those terms are used in

Title 31, sections 603 603-A to 606 606-A.

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Sec. A-5. 10 MRSA §1521, sub-§2-C, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. C, §1, is amended to read:

- 2-C. Limited liability partnership name. "Limited liability partnership name" includes a limited liability partnership name, reserved name, assumed name or registered name as those terms are used in Title 31, sections 803 803-A to 806 806-A.
- Sec. A-6. 10 MRSA §1522, sub-§1, ¶G, as amended by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. C, §2, is further amended to read:
 - Consists---of---or---comprises---a---corporate distinguishable from the real, assumed, fictitious, reserved or registered name of a corporation, limited liability limited liability partnership or limited company, partnership name, unless the corporation, limited liability limited liability partnership company, partnership executes and files with the Secretary of State proof of authorization of the use of a mark similar to the real, assumed, fictitious, reserved or registered name of a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or limited partnership name by the applicant seeking to use the mark;

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PART B

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Sec. B-1. 13 MRSA §723, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. B, §2 and affected by §7, is amended to read:

32 8. "Qualified Qualified person. person" means individual, general partnership, professional limited liability 34 company, professional limited liability partnership, professional corporation or other entity or trust that is 36 eligible under this chapter to be issued shares by a professional corporation or any other entity that is authorized by statute to 38 provide the same professional service provided by professional corporation.

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- Sec. B-2. 13 MRSA §732, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. B, §2 and affected by §7, is amended to read:
- 3. Accountants. Nonlicensed individuals and qualified employee stock ownership plans or programs or other employee ownership programs and other entities may organize with individuals who are licensed under Title 32, chapter 113 and may become shareholders of a firm licensed to practice public accountancy under Title 32, section 12252, as long as all of the

2	requirements for licensure under Title 32, section 12252, subsection 3 are met by the firm.
4	Sec. B-3. 13 MRSA §736, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. B, §2 and affected by §7, is amended to read:
6	
8	2. Assumed or fictitious name. A domestic professional corporation or foreign professional corporation may render professional services and exercise its authorized powers under an
10	assumed or fictitious name, as long as the corporation has first registered-the-name-to-be-so-used-in-the-manner-required-by met
12	the requirements for filing an assumed or fictitious name under Title 13-C, section 404.
14	Sec. B-4. 13 MRSA §741, sub-§1, ¶¶C and D, as enacted by PL
16	2001, c. 640, Pt. B, §2 and affected by §7, are amended to read:
18	C. Professional corporations, professional limited liability companies or professional limited liability
20	partnerships, domestic or foreign, authorized by law in this State to render a professional service described in the
22	corporation's articles of incorporation; er
24	D. Any other entity that is authorized by law to provide the same professional service provided by the professional
26	corporation+; or
28	Sec. B-5. 13 MRSA §741, sub-§1, ¶E is enacted to read:
30 32	E. Any other person or entity, including employee stock ownership plans or programs and other employee ownership programs, that the licensing authority with jurisdiction over the professional corporation determines is qualified to
34	hold shares of such a professional corporation.
36	Sec. B-6. 13-B MRSA §101, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 525, §13, is amended to read:
38	§101. Short title
40	
42	This Aet-shall <u>Title may</u> be known and may-be cited as the "Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act."
44	Sec. B-7. 13-B MRSA §102, sub-§§5-A, 6-A and 9-A are enacted to read:
46	5-A. Entity. "Entity" has the same meaning as set out in
48	Title 13-C, section 102, subsection 11.
50	6-A. Individual. "Individual" means a natural person.

9-A. Person. "Person" includes an individual and an entity.
Sec. B-8. 13-B MRSA §301, as amended by PL 1997, c. 633, §4 is repealed.
Sec. B-9. 13-B MRSA §301-A is enacted to read:
§301-A. Corporate name
1. Prohibition. A corporate name may not contain language
stating or implying that the corporation is organized for a
purpose other than that permitted by section 201 and the
corporation's articles of incorporation.
2. Distinguishable name. Except as authorized by
subsections 3 and 4, a corporate name must be distinguishable or
the records of the Secretary of State from:
A. The name of a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or limited partnership that is
incorporated, organized or authorized to transact business
or carry on activities in this State;
B. Assumed, fictitious, reserved and registered name
filings for all entities; and
C Marks registered under Title 10 shapter 201 h unless
C. Marks registered under Title 10, chapter 301-A unless the registered owner or holder of the mark is the same
person or entity as the corporation seeking to use a name
that is not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary
of State and files proof of ownership with the Secretary of
State.
3. Refuse to file name. The Secretary of State, in the Secretary of State's discretion, may refuse to file a name that:
becretary or beace's discretion, may reruse to life a name that.
A. Consists of or comprises language that is obscene;
B. Inappropriately promotes abusive or unlawful activity;
C. Falsely suggests an association with public
institutions; or
D. Violates any other provision of the law of this State
with respect to names.
A Authorization to use name 3 comparation may apply to
4. Authorization to use name. A corporation may apply to the Secretary of State for authorization to use a name that is
not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from

	one or more of the names described in subsection 2. The
2	Secretary of State shall authorize use of the name applied for if:
4	A. The entity in possession of the name consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory
6	to the Secretary of State as provided in sections 104 and 106 or as provided in the applicable law for that entity to
8	change its name to a name that is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from the name of the
10	applicant; or
12	B. The applicant delivers to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent
14	jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this State.
16	
18	5. Use of another corporation's name. A corporation may use the name, including the assumed or fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign corporation that is used in this
20	State if the other corporation is incorporated or authorized to transact business in this State and the corporation proposing to
22	use the name:
24	A. Has merged with the other corporation;
26	B. Has been formed by reorganization of the other corporation; or
28	C. Was assuined all as substantially all of the agests
30	C. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the corporate name, of the other corporation.
32	6. Determining distinguishability. In determining whether names are distinguishable on the records, the Secretary of State
34	shall disregard the following:
36	A. The words or abbreviations of words that describe the nature of the entity, including "professional association,"
38	"corporation," "company," "incorporated," "chartered," "limited," "limited partnership," "limited liability
40	company, "professional limited liability company," "limited liability partnership," "registered limited liability
42	<pre>partnership," "service corporation" and "professional corporation";</pre>
44	
46	B. The presence or absence of the words or symbols of the words "and" and "the"; and
48	C. The differences in the use of punctuation, capitalization or special characters.
50	COBT COTTS OF SPECIAL CHAIGCTERS.

7. Change of corporate name by foreign corporation. If a foreign corporation authorized to carry on activities in this State changes its corporate name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of this section, the foreign corporation may not carry on activities in this State under the proposed new name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of this section and files an amended application for authority under section 1207 that is accompanied by a statement of use of a fictitious name under section 308-A.

- 8. Violations of this section. If a corporation has in other respects complied with this Title and its articles of incorporation have been filed, or if a foreign corporation has in other respects satisfied this Title and has been authorized to carry on activities in this State, subsequent discovery of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this section does not invalidate its corporate existence or authority, but the courts of this State may, upon application of the State or of any interested or affected person, enjoin such violation and grant any other appropriate relief.
- Sec. B-10. 13-B MRSA §302, as amended by PL 1979, c. 127, §96, is repealed.

Sec. B-11. 13-B MRSA §302-A is enacted to read:

26 §302-A. Reserved name

1. Reserve use of name. A person may reserve the exclusive use of a corporate name, including an assumed or fictitious name, by executing and delivering for filing as provided in section 106 an application to the Secretary of State. The application must be executed by a duly authorized person and must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the Secretary of State finds that the corporate name applied for is available, the Secretary of State shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable period of 120 days.

2. Transfer of reservation. The owner of a reserved corporate name under subsection 1 may transfer the reservation to another person by executing and delivering for filing to the Secretary of State as provided in section 106 a notice of the transfer, signed by the transferor, that states the name and address of the transferee.

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- Sec. B-12. 13-B MRSA §303, as corrected by RR 2001, c. 2, Pt. B, §35 and affected by §58, is repealed.
- Sec. B-13. 13-B MRSA §303-A is enacted to read:

§303-A. Registered name of foreign corporation

- 4 1. Register corporate name. A foreign corporation may register its corporate name if the name is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State pursuant to section 301-A.
- 8 2. Application. To register its corporate name, a foreign corporation must execute and deliver to the Secretary of State for filing as provided in sections 104 and 106 an application that:

A. Sets forth its corporate name, the state or country and
date of its incorporation, the address of its principal
office wherever located and a brief description of the
nature of the activities in which it is engaged; and

- B. Is accompanied by a certificate of existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the secretary of state or other official having custody of corporate records in the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation is incorporated. The certificate of existence must have been made not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing.
- 26
 3. Applicant's exclusive use. A corporate name is registered for a foreign corporation's exclusive use upon the effective date of the application under subsection 2 until the end of the calendar year in which the application was filed.
 - 4. Renewal of registered name. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may renew the registration for a successive year by delivering for filing to the Secretary of State a renewal application that complies with the requirements of subsection 2 between October 1st and December 31st. The renewal application, when filed, renews the registration for the following calendar year.
 - 5. Qualify as foreign corporation. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may, after the registration is effective, qualify as a foreign corporation under the registered name or may consent in writing to the use of that name by a corporation incorporated under this Title or by another foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State. The registration terminates when the domestic corporation is incorporated or the foreign corporation qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign corporation under the registered name.

2	is repealed.
4	Sec. B-15. 13-B MRSA §308-A is enacted to read:
6	§308-A. Assumed or fictitious name of corporation
8	1. Assumed name defined. As used in this section, "assumed name" means a trade name, the name of a division not separately
10	incorporated and not used in conjunction with the real corporate name or any name other than the real name of a corporation except
12	a fictitious name.
14	2. Fictitious name defined. As used in this section, "fictitious name" means a name adopted by a foreign corporation
16	authorized to carry on activities in this State because its real name is unavailable pursuant to section 301-A.
18	3. Authorized to transact business. Upon complying with
20	this section, a domestic or foreign corporation authorized to carry on activities in this State may carry on its activities in
22	this State under one or more assumed or fictitious names.
24	4. File statement indicating use of assumed or fictitious name. Prior to carrying on any activities in this State under an
26	assumed or fictitious name, a corporation shall execute and deliver for filing, in accordance with sections 104 and 106, a
28	statement setting forth:
30	A. The corporate name and the address of the corporation's registered office;
32	B. That the corporation intends to carry on activities
34	under an assumed or fictitious name;
36	C. The assumed or fictitious name that the corporation proposes to use;
38	D. If the assumed name is not to be used at all of the
40	corporation's places of activity in this State, the locations where it will be used; and
42	E. If the corporation is a foreign corporation:
44	(1) The jurisdiction of incorporation; and
46	(2) The date on which it was authorized to carry on
48	activities in this State.

Sec. B-14. 13-B MRSA §308, as amended by PL 1995, c. 458, §7,

2	Secretary of State for filing with respect to each assumed or
	fictitious name that the corporation proposes to use.
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	5. Compliance required. An assumed or fictitious name must
6	comply with the requirements of section 301-A.
8	6. Enjoin use of assumed or fictitious name. If a
	corporation uses an assumed or fictitious name without complying
10	with the requirements of this section, the continued use of the
	assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit by the
12	Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by the use
	of the assumed or fictitious name.
14	
	7. Enjoin use despite compliance. Notwithstanding its
16	compliance with the requirements of this section, the use of an
	assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit of the
18	Attorney General or of any person adversely affected by such use
	if:
20	
	A. The assumed or fictitious name did not, at the time the
22	statement required by subsection 4 was filed, comply with
	the requirements of section 301-A; or
24	
	B. The assumed or fictitious name is not distinguishable on
26	the records of the Secretary of State from a name in which
	the plaintiff has prior rights by virtue of the common law
28	or statutory law of unfair competition, unfair trade
	practices, common law copyright or similar law.
30	<u> </u>
	The filing of a statement pursuant to subsection 4 does not
32	constitute actual use of the assumed or fictitious name set out
	in that statement for purposes of determining priority of rights.
34	
	8. Terminate use of assumed or fictitious name. A
36	corporation may terminate an assumed or fictitious name by
	executing and delivering, in accordance with sections 104 and
38	106, a statement setting forth:
40	A. The name of the corporation and the address of its
	registered office;
42	
	B. That the corporation no longer intends to carry on
44	activities under the assumed or fictitious name; and
46	C. The assumed or fictitious name the corporation intends
	to terminate.
48	
	Sec. B-16. 13-B MRSA §404, sub-§1, ¶C, as amended by PL 1989,
50	c. 501, Pt. L, §40, is further amended to read:
- 0	

A separate statement must be executed and delivered to the

C. Do not adopt as the name of the corporation a name which 2 that is in violation of section 301 301-A. Sec. B-17. 13-B MRSA §1202, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 525, §13, is amended to read: 6 Certificate of existence. The application of the authority shall must be accompanied corporation for certificate of good-standing existence or its-equivalent-from-the 10 proper-officer-of-its-jurisdiction-of-incorporation a document of similar import duly authenticated by the secretary of state or 12 other official having custody of corporate records in the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation is 14 Such The certificate of good--standing--shall incorporated. existence must have been made not more than 90 days prior to the 16 delivery of the application for filing. 18 Sec. B-18. 13-B MRSA §1205, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 525, §13, is amended to read: 20 22 1. Name. No A foreign corporation shall--be is not authorized to carry on activities in this State unless the name of the corporation complies with the requirements of section 301 24 301-A. 26 Sec. B-19. 13-B MRSA §1208, sub-§3 is enacted to read: 28 3. Cancellation of authority. If a foreign nonprofit corporation files articles of domestication and conversion as set 30 forth in Title 13-C, chapter 9, its authority is cancelled automatically on the effective date of its domestication and 32 conversion. 34 Sec. B-20. 13-B MRSA §1210, sub-§§2 and 3, as amended by PL 36 1989, c. 501, Pt. L, §41, are further amended to read: 2. Secretary of State to mail revocation of authority. 38 authority of a foreign corporation shall-be is revoked only after the Secretary of State shall-have has mailed to the corporation's 40 last registered office in this State and to its last registered 42 or principal office in its jurisdiction of incorporation at least 30-days' 60-days' notice of impending revocation of its authority 44 to carry on activities in this State, including a specification

3. Certificate revoked. After the expiration of the 3θ -day 60-day period, if the foreign corporation has not cured the default or, as to the ground for revocation specified in

revocation, to cure the default specified in such the notice.

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of the default, and the corporation shall-fail fails, prior to

- subsection 1, paragraph E, convinced the Secretary of State, by affidavit or otherwise, that there was no such misrepresentation, 2 the Secretary of State shall issue and file a certificate revoking the foreign corporation's authority to 4 activities in this State, and shall mail copies thereof of the certificate to the corporation's last registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal office in its jurisdiction of incorporation. 8 10 Sec. B-21. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 525, §13, is repealed. 12 Sec. B-22. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§1-A is enacted to read: 14 1-A. Application for indistinguishable name. Application 16 for the use of an indistinguishable name as provided by section 301-A, subsection 4, \$5; 18 Sec. B-23. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§§2 to 5, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 525, §13, are amended to read: 20 22 Application to reserve name. Application to reserve corporate name, as provided by section 302 302-A, \$5;
- 3. Notice of transfer of reserved corporate name. Notice of
 transfer of a reserved corporate name, as provided by section 302

302-A, \$5;

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- 4. Application to register corporate name. Application to register corporate name, as provided by section 303 303-A, \$5 per month for the number of months or fraction thereof of a month remaining in the calendar year when the application is first filed;
- 5. Application to renew registered name. Application to renew the registration of a registered name, as provided by section 303 303-A, \$50;
- Sec. B-24. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§5-A, as enacted by PL 1993, 40 c. 316, §45, is repealed.
- Sec. B-25. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§10-A, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 86, §5, is amended to read:
- 10-A. Assumed or fictitious name statement. Assumed or fictitious name statement, as provided by section 308 308-A, \$5;
- Sec. B-26. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§10-B, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 316, §45, is amended to read:

2	Termination of assumed <u>or fictitious</u> name, as provided by section 308 308-A, subsection 7 8, \$5;
4	
6	Sec. B-27. 13-B MRSA §1401, sub-§30, as amended by PL 1991, c. 780, Pt. U, §21, is repealed.
8	Sec. B-28. 13-C MRSA §101, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
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12	§101. Short title
14	This Aet <u>Title</u> may be known and cited as the "Maine Business Corporation Act."
16	Sec. B-29. 13-C MRSA §102, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:
18	2-A. Close corporation. "Close corporation" means a
20	corporation that, at any given time, has not more than 20 shareholders of all classes of shares, whether or not the
22	shareholders are entitled to vote. For purposes of determining whether a corporation is a close corporation, 2 or more persons owning shares of record in their names as joint tenants are
24	counted as a single shareholder.
26	Sec. B-30. 13-C MRSA §102, sub-§§18 and 19, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
28	read:
30	18. Individual. "Individual" means a natural person. "Individual"-includes-the-estate-ef-an-incompetent-or-deceased
32	individual.
34	19. Interest. "Interestsinanunincorporatedentity Interest" means either or both of the following rights under the
36	organic law of an unincorporated entity:
38	A. A right to receive distributions from an-unincorporated
40	<u>the</u> entity either in the ordinary course or upon liquidation, including as an assignee; er <u>and</u>
42	B. A right to receive notice or vote on issues involving
44	the internal affairs of an unincorporated entity, other than as an agent, assignee, proxy or person responsible for
46	managing the business and affairs of the unincorporated entity.
	-
48	Sec. B-31. 13-C MRSA §102, sub-§19-A is enacted to read:

10-B. Termination of assumed or fictitious name.

4	Sec. B-32. 13-C MRSA §102, sub-§23, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
	640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
6	
	23. Nonprofit corporation; domestic nonprofit corporation.
8	"Nonprofit corporation" or "domestic nonprofit corporation" means
	a corporation incorporated under the laws of this State and
10	subject to the provisions of <u>Title 13</u> , chapter 81 or 93 or the
	Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act.
12	
	Sec. B-33. 13-C MRSA §121, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt.
14	A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
16	§121. Requirements for documents; extrinsic facts
18	To be entitled to filing with the office of the Secretary of
	State, a document must satisfy the following requirements and the
20	requirements of any other section of this Act.
22	1. Filing in office of Secretary of State. Filing of the
	document in the office of the Secretary of State must be
24	permitted or required by this Act.
	11
26	2. Information. The document must contain the information
	required by this Act.
28	
	3. Form; format. The document must be <u>legibly</u> typewritten
30	or printed in ink or, if electronically transmitted, it must be
	in a format that can be retrieved or reproduced in typewritten or
3 2	printed form.
34	4. English language. The document must be in the English
	language, except that:
36	- JJ.,F
	A. A corporate name need not be in English if written using
38	the Roman alphabet or Arabic or Roman numerals; and
40	B. The certificate of existence required of foreign
_ •	corporations under section 130 need not be in English if
42	accompanied by a reasonably authenticated English
	translation.
44	
	5. Executed. The document must be executed and dated:
46	
- •	A. By the chair of the board of directors of a domestic or
48	foreign corporation, by its president or by another of its
-0	officers;
50	02220010/

19-A. Interest holder. "Interest holder" means a person

who holds of record an interest.

2	B. By an incorporator, if directors have not been selected
2	or the corporation has not been formed;
4	C. By a fiduciary, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee or other court-appointed fiduciary; or
6	D. By the clerk of the corporation.
8	
10	6. Signature; corporate seal. The person executing the document shall sign it and state beneath or opposite that signature the person's name and the capacity in which the person
12	signs. The document may but need not contain a corporate seal, attestation, acknowledgment or verification.
14	7. Prescribed form. If the Secretary of State has
16	prescribed a mandatory form for the document under section 122, the document must be in or on the prescribed form.
18	
20	8. Delivery. The document must be delivered to the office of the Secretary of State for filing. Delivery may be made by electronic transmission if and to the extent permitted by the
22	Secretary of State.
24	9. Fee. At the time of delivery, the correct filing fee
26	and any reinstatement fee or penalty must be paid or provision for payment made in a manner permitted by the Secretary of State.
28	10. Extrinsic facts. This subsection applies whenever a provision of this Title permits any of the terms of a plan or a
30	filed document to be dependent on facts objectively ascertainable outside the plan or filed document.
3 2	
34	A. The manner in which the extrinsic facts upon which the terms of a plan or filed document depend operate upon the terms of the plan or filed document must be set forth in the
3 6	plan or filed document.
3 8	B. The extrinsic facts upon which the terms of a plan or filed document depend may include, but are not limited to:
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12	(1) Any of the following that is available in a nationally recognized news or information medium either
14	in print or electronically:
	(a) Statistical or market indices;
16	(b) Market prices of any security or group of
18	securities;
50	(c) Interest rates;

2	(d) Currency exchange rates: or
4	(e) Similar economic or financial data;
6	(2) A determination or action by any person or body, including the corporation or any other party to a plan
8	or filed document; or
10	(3) The terms of, or actions taken under, an agreement to which the corporation is a party or any other
12	agreement or document.
14	C. As used in this subsection:
16	(1) "Filed document" means a document filed with the Secretary of State under any provision of this Title
18	except chapter 15 or section 1621; and
20	(2) "Plan" means a plan of domestication, nonprofit conversion, entity conversion, merger or share exchange.
22	
24	D. The following provisions of a plan or filed document may not be made dependent on facts outside the plan or filed document:
26	(1) The name and address of any person required in a
28	filed document;
30	(2) The registered office of any entity required in a filed document;
32	(2)
34	(3) The clerk or registered agent of any entity required in a filed document;
36	(4) The number of authorized shares and designation of each class or series of shares;
38	(5) The effective date of a filed document; and
40	(6)
42	(6) Any required statement in a filed document of the date on which the underlying transaction was approved or the manner in which that approval was given.
44	
46	E. If a provision of a filed document is made dependent on a fact ascertainable outside of the filed document, and that fact is not ascertainable by reference to a source described
48	in paragraph B, subparagraph (1) or a document that is a matter of public record, or the affected shareholders have
50	not received notice of the fact from the corporation, then

	<u>the corporation shall file with the Secretary of State</u>
2	articles of amendment setting forth the fact promptly after
	the time when the fact referred to is first ascertainable or
4	changes. Articles of amendment under this paragraph are
	deemed to be authorized by the authorization of the original
6	filed document or plan to which they relate and may be filed
	by the corporation without further action by the board of
8	directors or the shareholders.
10	Sec. B-34. 13-C MRSA §123, sub-§1, ¶¶H and I, as enacted by PL
	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
12	read:
14	H. For a notice of change in the name of the current clerk
	or registered agent or a change of a registered office for
16	each affected corporation not to exceed a total of 100, the fee is \$20.
18	
	I. For a notice of change in the name of the current clerk
20	or registered agent or a change of a registered office for
	each affected corporation in excess of 100, the fee is \$10.
22	
	Sec. B-35. 13-C MRSA §123, sub-§1, ¶¶DD, GG and LL, as enacted
24	by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, are
	amended to read:
26	
	DD. For an annual report or amended annual report, the fee
28	is \$60.
30	GG. For a certificate of existence er, authorization or
	<u>fact</u> , the fee is \$30.
3 2	
_	LL. For an application for termination of an assumed or
34	<u>fictitious</u> name, the fee is \$20.
	C., D.26 12 C. MDCA 9102 1 90
36	Sec. B-36. 13-C MRSA §123, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
	640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, is amended to read:
3 8	
	2. Service of process fee. The Secretary of State shall
40	collect a fee of \$20 each time process is served on the Secretary
	of State under this Aet <u>Title</u> . The party to a proceeding causing
12	service of process is entitled to recover this fee as costs if
1 1	that party prevails in the proceeding.
14	Con D 27 12 C MDCA 8126 1 82
16	Sec. B-37. 13-C MRSA §126, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B. §7, is amended to read:
1 6	utu, r. A. N4 and directed by Pr. H. N/. is amended to read:

2. Method of correcting documents. A domestic or foreign corporation may correct a document by preparing articles of

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correction that:

2	A. Describe the document, including its filing date, or attach-a-copy-of-it-to-the-articles;
4	B. Specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected; and
6	C. Correct the inaccuracy or defect. and
8	
10	D. Provide the jurisdiction of incorporation and the date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact
12	business in this State.
14	The domestic or foreign corporation shall deliver the articles of correction to the Secretary of State for filing.
16	Sec. B-38. 13-C MRSA §130, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
18	§130. Certificate of existence; certificate of
20	authority; certificate of fact
22	 Application. Any person may apply to the Secretary of State to furnish a certificate of existence for a domestic
24	corporation or a certificate of authority for a foreign corporation.
2628	2. Contents. A certificate of existence or certificate of authority sets forth:
30	A. The domestic corporation's corporate name or the foreign corporation's corporate name used in this State;
32	B. That, if a domestic corporation, the corporation is duly
34	incorporated under the laws of this State and the date of its incorporation;
36	C. That, if a foreign corporation, the foreign corporation
38	is authorized to transact business in this State, the date on which the corporation was authorized to transact business
40	in this State and its jurisdiction of incorporation;
42	D. That all fees and penalties owed to this State have been paid if:
44	(1) Payment is reflected in the records of the
46	Secretary of State; and
48	(2) Nonpayment affects the existence or authorization of the domestic or foreign corporation:

	E. That the corporation's most recent annual report
2	required by section 1621 has been delivered to the Secretary of State;
4	The state of the consention is a demostic governmention
6	F. That, if the corporation is a domestic corporation, articles of dissolution relating to that corporation have not been filed; and
8	
10	G. Other facts of record in the office of the Secretary of State that may be requested by the applicant under subsection 1.
12	3. Evidence of existence or authority. Subject to any
14	qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or certificate of authority issued by the Secretary of
16	State may be relied upon as conclusive evidence that the domestic or foreign corporation is in existence or is authorized to
18	transact business in this State.
20	Sec. B-39. 13-C MRSA §130, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
22	4. Certificate of fact. In addition to a certificate
24	authorized under subsection 2, the Secretary of State may issue a certificate attesting to any fact of record in the office of the Secretary of State that may be requested by the applicant under
26	subsection 1.
28	Sec. B-40. 13-C MRSA §§142 and 143 are enacted to read:
30	§142. Access to Secretary of State's database
32	The Secretary of State may provide public access to the database of the Department of the Secretary of State through a
34	dial-in modem, public terminals and electronic duplicates of the database. If access to the database is provided to the public,
36	the Secretary of State may adopt rules to establish a fee
38	schedule and governing procedures. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5,
40	chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.
	§143. Publications
42	1 Tafarrational sublimation Mb. Constant of Chate
44	1. Informational publications. The Secretary of State may establish by rule a fee schedule to cover the cost of printing
r T	and distribution of publications and to set forth the procedures
46	for the sale of these publications. Rules adopted pursuant to
48	this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

	2. Funds; fees deposited. All fees collected pursuant to
2	this section must be deposited in a fund for use by the Secretary
	of State for the purpose of replacing and updating publications
4	offered in accordance with this Title and for funding new
_	publications.
6	Sec. B-41. 13-C MRSA §202, sub-§1, ¶¶B to D, as enacted by PL
8	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
	read:
10	
	B. The number of shares the corporation is authorized to
12	issue and, if there are 2 or more classes of shares, the number of shares and a description of the rights in each
14	class, as provided in section 601, subsection 1;
16	C. The street address and a mailing address, if different,
	of the corporation's initial registered office and the name
18	of its initial clerk at that office. For the address, a post office box alone is not sufficient to meet the
20	requirements of this paragraph; <u>and</u>
22	D. The name and address of each incorporator +- and.
24	Sec. B-42. 13-C MRSA §202, sub-§1, ¶E, as enacted by PL 2001,
26	c. 640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, is repealed.
26	Sec. B-43. 13-C MRSA §202, sub-§6 is enacted to read:
28	
30	6. Extrinsic facts. Provisions of the articles of
30	incorporation may be made dependent upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the articles of incorporation in accordance
32	with section 121, subsection 10.
34	Sec. B-44. 13-C MRSA §301, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
34	640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
36	oto, re. A, yz and affected by re. b, y, is allended to read.
	1. Purpose of engaging in lawful business. A corporation
38	incorporated under subject to this Act has the purpose of
	engaging in any lawful business unless a more limited purpose is
40	set forth in the articles of incorporation.
42	Sec. B-45. 13-C MRSA §401, sub-§2, ¶¶A and C, as enacted by PL
4.4	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
44	read:
4 6	A. The name of a corporation, <u>nonprofit corporation</u> , limited liability company, limited liability partnership or
48	limited partnership that is incorporated, organized or
50	authorized to transact business or carry on activities in this State;
50	chip beace,

2	C. Marks registered under Title 10, chapter 301-A unless
	the registered owner or holder of the mark is the same
4	person or entity as the corporation seeking to use a name that is not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary
6	of State and files proof of ownership with the Secretary of State.
8	<u>peace</u> •
10	Sec. B-46. 13-C MRSA §401, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
12	6. Determining distinguishability. In determining whether names are "distinguishable on the records," the Secretary of
14	State shall disregard the following:
16	A. The words or abbreviations of words that describe the nature of the entity, including "professional association,"
18	"corporation," "company," "incorporated," "chartered," "limited," "limited partnership," "limited liability
20	company," "professional limited liability company," "limited liability partnership," "registered limited liability
22	<pre>partnership," "service corporation" or "professional corporation";</pre>
24	B. The presence or absence of the words or symbols of the
26	words "and," and "the" and-"a"; and
28	C. The differences in the use of punctuation, capitalization or special characters; -and.
30	
32	DThe-differences-in-the-uses-of-singular-and-plural-forms of-words-
34	Sec. B-47. 13-C MRSA §401, sub-§7 is enacted to read:
36	7. Change of corporate name by foreign corporation. If a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State
38	changes its corporate name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of this section, the foreign corporation may not
40	transact business in this State under the proposed new name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of this section and
42	files an amended application for authority under section 1504 that is accompanied by a statement of use of a fictitious name
44	under section 404.
46	Sec. B-48. 13-C MRSA §403, sub-§2, ¶B, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

- Is accompanied by a certificate of existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the 2 Secretary - of - State secretary of state or other official 4 having custody of corporate records in the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation is incorporated. Such The certificate of existence shall must have been made 6 not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of application for filing. 8 Sec. B-49. 13-C MRSA §403, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 10 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read: 12 Qualify as foreign corporation. A foreign corporation 14 whose registration is effective may, after the registration is effective, qualify as a foreign corporation under the registered name or may consent in writing to the use of that name by a 16 corporation incorporated-under subject to this Act or by another 18 foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State. The registration terminates when the domestic corporation is incorporated or the foreign corporation qualifies or consents 20 to the qualification of another foreign corporation under the 22 registered name.
- Sec. B-50. 13-C MRSA §404, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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- 1. Assumed name; defined. As used in this section,
 28 "assumed name" includes a trade name, the name of a division not
 separately incorporated and not used in conjunction with the true
 30 real corporate name and any name other than the true real name of
 a corporation, except a fictitious name.
- Sec. B-51. 13-C MRSA §404, sub-§4, ¶¶A, C and D, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
- A. The corporate name and—the—address—of—its—registered office;
- C. The assumed or fictitious name that it proposes to use; and
- D. If the assumed er-fietitieus name is not to be used at all of the corporation's places of business in this State, the locations where it will be used; and
 - Sec. B-52. 13-C MRSA §404, sub-§4, ¶E is enacted to read:
 - E. If the corporation is a foreign corporation:

	(1) The jurisdiction of incorporation; and
2	(2) The date on which it was authorized to transact
4	business in this State.
6	Sec. B-53. 13-C MRSA §404, sub-§8, ¶A, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
8	
10	A. The name of the corporation and-the-address-of-its registered-effice;
12	Sec. B-54. 13-C MRSA §501, sub-§§1 and 2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
14	read:
16	1. Clerk. Each domestic corporation to which this Act applies shall maintain in this State a clerk, who is a natural
18	person resident in this State. The clerk may be, but is not required to be, one of the directors or officers of the
20	corporation, or the clerk may be a person holding no other position with the corporation. The clerk must be appointed by
22	the corporation's board of directors unless the articles of incorporation reserve appointment of the clerk to the
24	shareholders. The clerk of a corporation is not an officer but performs the functions provided in this Act. The duties of the
26	clerk are ministerial only, and the clerk is not liable in that
28	capacity for any liabilities of the corporation, including, but not limited to, debts, claims, taxes, fines or penalties. Unless otherwise provided by the bylaws, the clerk shall keep on file a
30	list of all shareholders of the corporation and keep, in a book kept for that purpose, the records of all shareholders' meetings,
32	including all records of all votes and minutes of the meetings. These records may be kept by the clerk at the registered office
34	or another office of the corporation to which the clerk has ready
36	access. The clerk may certify all votes, resolutions and actions of the shareholders and may certify all votes, resolutions and actions of the corporation's board of directors and its
38	committees.
40	2. Registered office. The clerk shall maintain a registered office at some fixed place within this State, which
42	may be, but need not be, the corporation's place of business. The-elerk-shall-perform-those-duties-required-efthe-elerk
44	elsewhere-in-this-Aet.
46	Sec. B-55. 13-C MRSA §501, sub-§§5, 7 and 10, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to
	2001, c. 010, ic. A, 32 and affected by ic. b, 31, are dilended to

read:

Resignation of clerk. The clerk of a corporation may 2 resign upon filing a written notice of the resignation with the Secretary of State and by mailing a copy of the notice to the president-or-treasurer any officer of the corporation or, if both ef-those offices are-vacant there are no officers, to any of the corporation's directors or, if there are no directors, to any of 6 the corporation's shareholders. The notice filed with the Secretary of State must recite that a copy of the notice has been 8 mailed to the eerperate--officer individual designated in this 10 subsection and must specify the corporate-officer's name and, the corporate office held and the address to which the notice was The resignation takes effect upon the filing of the 12 resignation by the Secretary of State.

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7. Name or address change. If the name of the current clerk or address of the registered office ef-the-clerk of one or more corporations changes from the name of the current clerk or address of the registered office appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State, the clerk shall execute and deliver for filing, in accordance with section 121, a statement setting forth:

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- A. The name of the clerk appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State;
- B. If the current clerk has had a name change, the new name of the clerk;

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- C. The address of the registered office appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State;
- D. If the address of the registered office has changed, the address of the new registered office, including the street address and a mailing address, if different. For the address, a post office box alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph;
- 38 E. The names name of each of-the-corporations of which the elerk-is-elerk corporation affected by the change as provided in this subsection; and
- F. A recitation that states that a notice of the change has been sent to each of the corporations.

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- In lieu of the bulk filing, the clerk may file for each such corporation a separate statement containing the information.
- 48 **10.** Document filed to change clerk. Any document to be filed by the Secretary of State, the effect of which is to change the clerk, must be signed by the person designated in the

document as the new clerk or in accordance with <u>subsection 3 and</u> section 121, subsection 5, paragraph A, B or C.

Sec. B-56. 13-C MRSA §§601 and 602, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

§601. Authorized shares

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- number of shares authorized. Classes andcorporation's articles of incorporation must preseribe -the set forth any classes of shares and series of shares within a class, and the number of shares of each class or series that the corporation is authorized to issue. If more than one class or series of shares is authorized, the articles of incorporation must prescribe a distinguishing designation for each class or series and must describe, prior to the issuance of shares of a class or series, the terms, including the preferences, rights and limitations and-relative-rights of that class must-be-described in-the-articles-of-incorporation or series. All Except to the extent varied as permitted by this section, all shares of a class or series must have terms, including preferences, rights and limitations and-relative-rights that are identical with those of other shares of the same class, --except--to-the--extent--etherwise permitted-by-section-602 or series.
- 26 2. Voting rights authorized. A corporation's articles of incorporation must authorize one or more classes or series of shares that together have unlimited voting rights and one or more classes or series of shares, which may be the same class or classes or series as those with voting rights, that together are entitled to receive the net assets of the corporation upon dissolution.
- 34 **3. Designations, preferences, limitations and relative** rights. A corporation's articles of incorporation may authorize one or more classes or series of shares that:
- A. Have special, conditional or limited voting rights or no right to vote, except to the extent prohibited otherwise provided by this Act;
- B. Are redeemable or convertible as specified in the articles of incorporation:

(1) At the option of the corporation, the shareholder or another person or upon the occurrence of a designated specified event;

(2) For cash, indebtedness, securities or other property; er and

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2	(3) In-a-designated amount-er-in an amount At prices and in amounts specified, or determined in accordance
4	with a designated formula or-by-reference-to-extrinsie data-or-events;
6	
8	C. Entitle the holders to distributions calculated in any manner, including dividends that may be cumulative,
10	noncumulative or partially cumulative; or
12	D. Have preference over any other class or series of shares with respect to distributions, including dividends and distributions upon the dissolution of the corporation.
14	discribations upon the dissolution of the corporation.
16	The description of the designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights of share classes in this subsection is not exhaustive.
18	4. Rules of construction for preferred shares. Unless
20	otherwise provided by this Act or by a corporation's articles of incorporation or by resolution of the board of directors in the
22	case of shares whose terms may be fixed as provided by section 602:
24	
26	A. Shares that are preferred as to dividends are deemed cumulative preferred shares;
28 30	B. Shares that are preferred as to dividends are not entitled to participate in dividends beyond the amount of the stated dividend preference;
30	the stated dividend preference,
32	C. Shares that are preferred as to dividends are preferred, on liquidation of the corporation, to the extent of the par
34	or stated value of the shares, if any;
36	D. Shares that are preferred as to liquidation are not entitled to participate in liquidation payments beyond the
38	amount of the liquidation preference stated in the articles of incorporation or implied under paragraph C;
40	
42	E. If preferred shares cumulative as to dividends are
42	entitled to a preferential payment on liquidation, the payment must also include the amount of dividends accrued
44	but unpaid as of the date of liquidation;
46	F. Shares that are preferred as to dividends or as to payments upon liquidation are not entitled to vote; and
48	
50	G. "Liquidation," "rights upon liquidation" and terms of like import shall refer to the formal dissolution of the

	corporation. Sale of all the corporate assets of
2	participation of the corporation in a merger or
	consolidation is not deemed a liquidation.
4	
	This subsection does not apply to shares already issued or
6	authorized on December 31, 1971.
8	5. Extrinsic facts. Terms of shares may be made dependent
	upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the articles of
10	incorporation in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.
12	6. Variations among holders. Any of the terms of shares
	may vary among holders of the same class or series of shares as
14	long as the variations are expressly set forth in the articles of incorporation.
16	
	§602. Terms of class or series determined by board
18	of directors
20	1. Determination by board of directors. If a corporation's
	articles of incorporation provide, the board of directors may
22	determine,in-wholeerpart,thepreferences,limitationsand
	relative-rights-within-the-limits-set-forth-in-section-601-of-any
24	elass-of-shares before the issuance of any-shares of that elass
26	or-one-or-more-series-within-a-class-before-the-issuance-of-any shares-of-that-series- is authorized without shareholder approval
20	to:
2.8	<u></u>
- 0	A. Classify any unissued shares into one or more classes or
30	into one or more series within a class;
3 2	B. Reclassify any unissued shares of any class into one or
, _	more classes or into one or more series within one or more
34	classes; or
3 6	C. Reclassify any unissued shares of any series of any
	class into one or more classes or into one or more series
88	within a class.
10	2SeriesmusthavedistinguishingdesignationEach
	series-of-a-elass-must-be-given-a-distinguishing-designation.
2	
	2-A. Terms fixed before issuance. If the board of
4	directors acts pursuant to subsection 1, the board shall
	determine the terms including the preferences, rights and
6	limitations to the same extent permitted under section 601, of:
. 8	A. Any class of shares before the issuance of any shares of
	that class; or

2	shares of that series.
4	3IdenticaltermsAshareofaseriesmusthave preferences,-limitations-and-relative-rights-identical-with-those
6	of-all-other-shares-of-the-same-series-and,-except-to-the-extent otherwise-provided-in-the-description-of-the-series,-with-those
8	of-other-series-of-the-same-class-
10	3-A. Filing articles of amendment. Before issuing any shares of a class or series created under this section, the
12	corporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing articles of amendment setting forth the terms authorized under
14	subsection 1.
16	4Filing-articles-of-amendmentBefore-issuing-any-shares of-a-class-or-series-ereated-under-this-section, the eerperation
18	shall-deliver-to-the-Secretary-of-State-for-filing-articles-of amendment,-which-are-effective-without-shareholder-action,-that
20	set-forth:
22	AThe-name-ef-the-corporation;
24	BThe-text-of-the-amendment-determining-the-terms-of-the elass-or-series-of-shares;
26	CThe-date-the-amendment-was-adepted;-and
28	DA-statement-that-the-amendment-was-duly-adopted-by-the
30	beard-ef-directors.
32	Sec. B-57. 13-C MRSA §625, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is repealed and the following
34	enacted in its place:
36	§625. Share options
38	1. Board authority to issue options. A corporation may issue rights, options or warrants for the purchase of shares or
40	other securities of the corporation. The corporation's board of directors shall determine:
42	A. The terms upon which the rights, options or warrants are
44	issued; and
46	B. The terms including the consideration for which the shares or other securities are issued.
48	
50	The authorization by the board of directors for the corporation to issue these rights, options or warrants constitutes

	authorization of the issuance of the shares or other securities
2	for which the rights, options or warrants are exercisable.
4	2. Limitations based on holdings. The terms and conditions
	of these rights, options or warrants, including those outstanding
6	on the effective date of this section, may include, without
	limitation, restrictions or conditions that:
8	
Ŭ	A. Preclude or limit the exercise, transfer or receipt of
10	these rights, options or warrants by any person or persons
10	owning or offering to acquire a specified number or
1 2	
12	percentage of the outstanding shares or other securities of
٦,	the corporation or by any transferee of the person; or
14	D . T 113-1
	B. Invalidate or void these rights, options or warrants
16	held by the person or the transferee.
18	Sec. B-58. 13-C MRSA §641, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
20	4. Preemptive rights. Nothing in this section detracts
	from or takes away the preemptive rights that pertained to any
22	shares of a corporation that were issued and outstanding on June
	30, 2003. The rights may be altered by an amendment adopted
24	pursuant to chapter 10.
26	Sec. B-59. 13-C MRSA §703, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 2001,
	c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
28	
	B. On application of a shareholder who signed a demand for
30	a special meeting valid under section 702 if:
50	a special meeting value under section 702 if.
3 2	(1) Notice of the special meeting was not given within
J L	30 days after the date the demand was delivered to the
34	
34	eerperatien's-seeretary corporation clerk; or
	(a) m
36	(2) The special meeting was not held in accordance
	with the notice required by section 705, subsection 3.
3 8	C D (0 40 C NED C + 0 Mag
	Sec. B-60. 13-C MRSA §723, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
10	640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, is amended to read:
12	5. Death or incapacity of shareholder. The death or
	incapacity of a shareholder who appointed a proxy does not affect
14	the right of a corporation to accept the proxy's authority unless
	notice of the death or incapacity is received by the secretary
ł 6	clerk or ether an officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes
	before the proxy exercises the proxy's authority under the
18	appointment.
-	, ,

Sec. B-61. 13-C MRSA §727, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
1. Quorum. Shares entitled to vote as a separate voting
group may take action on a matter at a meeting only if a quorum
of those shares exists with respect to that matter. Unless the
corporation's articles of incorporation or this Act provides
etherwise for a greater or lesser quorum, a majority of the votes
entitled to be cast on the matter by the voting group constitutes
a quorum of that voting group for action on that matter. $\underline{\mathtt{A}}$
quorum may not consist of less than 1/3 of the shares of a voting
group entitled to vote on a matter.
Sec. B-62. 13-C MRSA §731, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
2 Clarks officers amplement the increases were be the glowly
3. Clerk; officer; employee. An inspector may be the clerk or an officer or employee of the corporation.
Sec. B-63. 13-C MRSA §743, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
2. Requirements for shareholder agreement. An agreement
authorized by this section must comply with each of the following
paragraphs.
A. The agreement must be set forth:
(1) In the articles of incorporation or bylaws and
approved by all persons who are shareholders at the
time of the agreement; or
(2) In a written agreement that is signed by all
persons who are shareholders at the time of the agreement and is made known to the corporation.
agreement and is made known to the torporation.
B. The agreement must be subject to amendment only by all
persons who are shareholders at the time of the amendment,
unless the agreement provides otherwise or unless the
amendment is governed by subsection 8.
CThe-agreement-must-be-valid-for-an-unlimited-term
unless-the-agreement-provides-otherwise.
An agreement authorized by this section is valid for an unlimited
term unless the agreement provides otherwise.
Sec. B-64. 13-C MRSA §808, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c.

640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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- Sec. B-65. 13-C MRSA §824, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 3. Waiver by absent director. If a meeting otherwise valid of the corporation's board of directors is held without call or notice when a notice is required, any-action-taken at the meeting is-deemed-ratified any defects of notice are deemed waived by a director who did not attend unless,-after-learning-of-the-action taken-and-of-the-impropriety-of-the-meeting,-the-director-makes prompt--objection-te-the-action-taken within 10 days after learning of the meeting and actions taken at the meeting the director delivers to the corporation written objection to the transacting of business at the meeting.

- Sec. B-66. 13-C MRSA §825, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 2. Lower quorum permitted. The corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws may authorize a quorum of a corporation's board of directors to consist of ne-fewer not less than 1/3 of the fixed or prescribed number of directors determined under subsection 1.
- Sec. B-67. 13-C MRSA §846, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is repealed.

Sec. B-68. 13-C MRSA §§852, 854 to 857 and 859, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

§852. Permissible indemnification

1. Standards of conduct. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a corporation may indemnify an individual who is a party to a proceeding because that individual is a director of the corporation against liability incurred in the proceeding if:

_	A. The individual-sconduct-wasingoodtaith-andthe
2	individual-reasonably-believed following criteria are met:
4	(1) In-the-case-ofconductin-theindividual's
6	<pre>eapaeity-as-director,-that-the The individual's conduct was in the-best-interests-ef-the-eerperation good faith;</pre>
8	(2) In-all-other-cases,-that-the-individual-s-conduct
10	was-at-least-not-opposed-to-the-best-interests-of-the eerperation; and The individual reasonably believed:
12	(a) In the case of conduct in the individual's
14	official capacity, that the individual's conduct was in the best interests of the corporation; and
16	(b) In all other cases, that the individual's conduct was at least not opposed to the best
18	interests of the corporation; and
20	(3) In the case of any criminal proceeding, the individual had no reasonable cause to believe the
22	individual's conduct was unlawful; or
24	B. The individual engaged in conduct for which broader indemnification has been made permissible or obligatory
26	under a provision of the corporation's articles of incorporation as authorized by section 202, subsection 2.
28	paragraph E.
30	2. Employee benefit plan. The conduct of a director with respect to an employee benefit plan for a purpose the director
32	reasonably believed to be in the interests of the participants in, and the beneficiaries of, the plan is conduct that satisfies
34	the requirement of subsection 1, paragraph A, subparagraph (2), division (b).
36	3. Termination of proceeding. The termination of a
38	proceeding by judgment, order, settlement or conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent is not of itself
40	determinative that the director did not meet the relevant standard of conduct described in this section.
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44	4. Limits. Unless ordered by a court under section 855, subsection 1, paragraph C, a corporation may not indemnify one of its the corporation's directors:
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	A. In connection with a proceeding by or in the right of
48	the corporation, except for reasonable expenses incurred in

director has met the relevant standard of conduct under subsection 1; or

B. In connection with any proceeding with respect to conduct for which the director was adjudged liable on the basis that the director received a financial benefit to which the director was not entitled, whether or not involving action in the director's official capacity.

§854. Advance for expenses

- 1. Conditions. A corporation may, before final disposition of a proceeding, advance funds to pay for or reimburse the reasonable expenses incurred by a director who is a party to a proceeding because the director is a director of that corporation if the director delivers to the corporation:
 - A. A written affirmation of the director's good faith belief that the director has met the relevant standard of conduct described in section 852, subsection 1 or that the proceeding involves conduct for which liability has been eliminated under a provision of the corporation's articles of incorporation as authorized by section 202, subsection 2, paragraph D; and
 - B. The director's written undertaking to repay any funds advanced if the director is not entitled to mandatory indemnification under section 853 and it is ultimately determined under section 855 or 856 that the director has not met the relevant standard of conduct described in section 852.

2. Repayment obligation. The undertaking required by subsection 1, paragraph B must be an unlimited general obligation of the director but need not be secured and may be accepted without reference to the financial ability of the director to make repayment.

3. Authorization process. Authorizations under this section must may be made:

A. By the corporation's board of directors:

(1) If there are 2 or more disinterested directors, by a majority vote of all the disinterested directors, a majority of whom for this purpose constitutes a quorum, or by a majority of the members of a committee of 2 or more disinterested directors appointed by a majority vote of all the disinterested directors; or

(2) If there are fewer than 2 disinterested directors, 2 by the vote necessary for action by the corporation's board of directors in accordance with section 825, subsection 3, in which authorization directors who do not qualify as disinterested directors may participate; 6 B. By the shareholders, but shares owned by or voted under Я the control of a director who at the time does not qualify 10 as a disinterested director may not be voted on the authorization. 1.2 §855. Court-ordered indemnification; advance for expenses 14 16 Application and order. A director who is a party to a proceeding because that the director is a director of the corporation may apply for indemnification or an advance for 18 expenses to the court conducting the proceeding or to another 20 court of competent jurisdiction. After receipt of an application and after giving any notice the court considers necessary, the 22 court shall: 24 Order indemnification if the court determines that the director is entitled to mandatory indemnification under 26 section 853: 28 R. Order indemnification or an advance for expenses if the determines that the director is entitled court indemnification or an advance for expenses pursuant to a 30 provision authorized by section 859, subsection 1; or 32 Order indemnification or an advance for expenses if the court determines, in view of all the relevant circumstances, 34 that it is fair and reasonable: 36 To indemnify the director; or 38 To advance expenses to the director even if the 40 director has not met the relevant standard of conduct set forth in section 852, subsection 1, failed to comply with section 854 or was adjudged liable in a 42 proceeding referred to in section 852, subsection 4, paragraph A or B, but, if the director was adjudged so 44 liable, the director's indemnification must be limited to reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the 46 proceeding.

the director is entitled to indemnification under subsection 1,

Entitlement to expenses. If the court determines that

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paragraph A or to indemnification or an advance for expenses
under subsection 1, paragraph B, the court shall also order the
corporation to pay the director's reasonable expenses incurred in
connection with obtaining the court-ordered indemnification or
advance for expenses. If the court determines that the director
is entitled to indemnification or an advance for expenses under
subsection 1, paragraph C, the court may also order the
corporation to pay the director's reasonable expenses te-ebtain
incurred in connection with obtaining the court-ordered
indemnification or advance for expenses.

§856. Determination and authorization of indemnification

- 1. Prerequisites to indemnity. A corporation may not indemnify a director under section 852, subsection 1 unless authorized for a specific proceeding after a determination has been made that indemnification of the director is permissible because the director has met the relevant standard of conduct set forth in section 852.
- 2. Determination process. A determination under subsection 1 that indemnification is permissible must be made:
 - A. If there are 2 or more disinterested directors, by the corporation's board of directors by a majority vote of all the disinterested directors, a majority of whom for this purpose constitutes a quorum, or by a majority of the members of a committee of 2 or more disinterested directors appointed by a majority vote of all the disinterested directors;
- 32 B. By special legal counsel:

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- 34 (1) Selected in the manner prescribed in paragraph A; or
 - (2) If there are fewer than 2 disinterested directors, selected by the corporation's board of directors in which selection directors who do not qualify as disinterested directors may participate; or
 - C. By the shareholders, but shares owned by or voted under the control of a director who at the time does not qualify as a disinterested director may not be voted on the determination.
- 3. Authorization process. Authorization of indemnification
 48 must be made in the same manner as the determination that
 indemnification is permissible, except that if there are fewer
 50 than 2 disinterested directors or if the determination is made by

2	special legal counsel, authorization of indemnification must be made by those entitled under subsection 2, paragraph B, subparagraph (2) to select special legal counsel.
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6	§857. Indemnification of officers
8	1. Permissible scope. A corporation may indemnify and advance expenses under this subchapter to an officer of the corporation who is a party to a proceeding because that the
10	officer is an officer of the corporation:
12	A. To the same extent as a director; and
14	B. If the officer is an officer but not a director, to such further extent as may be provided by the corporation's
16	articles of incorporation, the bylaws, a resolution of the corporation's board of directors or a contract except for:
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20	(1) Liability in connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation other than for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding; or
22	(2) Liability arising out of conduct that constitutes:
24	(a) Receipt by the officer of a financial benefit
26	to which the officer is not entitled;
28	(b) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the shareholders; or
30	(c) An intentional violation of criminal law.
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34	2. Dual capacity. Subsection 1, paragraph B applies to an officer who is also a director if the basis on which the officer is made a party to the proceeding is an act or omission solely as
36	an officer.
38	3. Mandatory indemnification. An officer who is not a director is entitled to mandatory indemnification under section
40	853 and may apply to a court under section 855 for indemnification or an advance for expenses, in each case to the
42	same extent to which a director may be entitled to indemnification or an advance for expenses under those provisions.
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	§859. Variation by corporate action; application
46	of subchapter
48	1. Undertakings to indemnify. A corporation may, by a provision in its articles of incorporation or bylaws or in a
50	resolution adopted or a contract approved by its board of

directors or shareholders, obliqute itself in advance of the act 2 rise proceeding omission giving to a indemnification in accordance with section 852 or advance funds to pay for or reimburse expenses in accordance with section 854. Any-such Such an obligatory provision is deemed to satisfy the requirements for authorization referred to in sections 854, subsection 3 and 856, subsection 3. Any such provision that obligates the corporation to provide indemnification to fullest extent permitted by law is deemed to obligate 10 corporation to advance funds to pay for or reimburse expenses in accordance with section 854 to the fullest extent permitted by law, unless the provision specifically provides otherwise. 12

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- 2. Predecessors. Any A provision pursuant to subsection 1 may not obligate the corporation to indemnify or advance expenses to a director of a predecessor of the corporation pertaining to conduct with respect to the predecessor unless otherwise specifically provided. Any A provision for indemnification or an advance for expenses in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws or a resolution of the corporation's board of directors or shareholders of a predecessor of the corporation in a merger or in a contract to which the predecessor is a party, existing at the time the merger takes effect, is governed by section 1107, subsection 1, paragraph D.
- 26 3. Limits. A corporation may, by a provision in its articles of incorporation, limit any——ef the rights to indemnification or an advance for expenses created by or pursuant to this subchapter.
 - 4. Witness expenses. This subchapter does not limit a corporation's power to pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a director or an officer in connection with the director's or officer's appearance as a witness in a proceeding at a time when the director or officer is not a party to the proceeding.
 - 5. Insurance. This subchapter does not limit a corporation's power to indemnify, advance expenses to or provide or maintain insurance on behalf of an employee or agent.
- Sec. B-69. 13-C MRSA §874, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 2. Qualified shares. For purposes of this section, "qualified shares" means any shares entitled to vote with respect to the director's conflicting-interest transaction except shares that, to the knowledge, before the vote, of the clerk, the secretary or other officer or agent of the corporation authorized to tabulate votes, are beneficially owned or the voting of which is controlled by a director who has a conflicting interest

respecting the transaction or by a related person of the director, or both.

Sec. B-70. 13-C MRSA §921, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

Transitional rule. If any debt security, note or similar evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed, whether secured or unsecured, or a contract of any kind issued, incurred or executed by a domestic business corporation before July 1, 2003 contains a provision applying to a merger of the corporation and the document does not refer to a domestication of the corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to a domestication of the corporation until such time after that date as the provision is amended.

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Sec. B-71. 13-C MRSA §921, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

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6. Extrinsic facts. Terms of a plan of domestication may be made dependent upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the plan in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.

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Sec. B-72. 13-C MRSA §922. sub-§7. as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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Transitional any provision corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws or of an agreement to which any of the directors or shareholders are parties, adopted or entered into before July 1, 2003, applies to a merger of the corporation and that document does not refer to a domestication of the corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to a domestication of the corporation until such-time-after that-date-as the provision is amended.

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Sec. B-73. 13-C MRSA §922, sub-§8 is enacted to read:

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8. Consent of shareholders. A plan of domestication may be approved for a participating corporation by written consent of shareholders entitled to vote, as provided in section 704. If the plan of domestication is approved by written consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the board of directors of the participating corporation approving, proposing, submitting, recommending or otherwise respecting the plan of domestication is not necessary and shareholders of the participating corporation are not entitled to receive notice of or to dissent from the plan of domestication.

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Sec. B-74. 13-C MRSA §926, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

1. Abandonment of domestication by domestic business corporation. Unless otherwise provided in a plan of domestication of a domestic business corporation, after the plan has been adopted and approved as required by this subchapter and at any time before the domestication has become effective, it may be abandoned by the corporation's board of directors without action by the shareholders.

- If a domestication is abandoned under this subsection after articles of charter surrender have been filed with the Secretary of State but before the domestication has become effective, a statement that the domestication has been abandoned in accordance with this section, executed by an officer or other duly authorized representative of the corporation, must be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing prior to the effective date of the domestication. The statement takes effect upon filing, and the domestication is considered abandoned and does not become effective.
- Sec. B-75. 13-C MRSA §931, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

5. Transitional rule. If any debt security, note or similar evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed, whether secured or unsecured, or a contract of any kind issued, incurred or executed by a domestic business corporation before July 1, 2003 contains a provision applying to a merger of the domestic business corporation and the document does not refer to a nonprofit conversion of the domestic business corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to a nonprofit conversion of the domestic business corporation until such-time-after-that-date-as the provision is amended.

Sec. B-76. 13-C MRSA §931, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

6. Extrinsic facts. Terms of a plan of nonprofit conversion may be made dependent upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the plan in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.

Sec. B-77. 13-C MRSA §932, sub-§§5 and 7, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

5. Majority approval. Unless the corporation's articles of incorporation or its board of directors acting pursuant to subsection 3 requires a greater vote, approval of the plan of nonprofit conversion requires the approval of the shareholders by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the plan by the shareholders and, if any class or series is entitled to vote

- as a separate voting group on the plan, the approval of each such

 separate voting group by a majority of all the votes entitled to
 be cast on the plan by that voting group. The articles of

 incorporation may provide that the plan may be approved by a
 lesser vote of each voting group entitled to vote on the plan but

 in no case less than a majority of the votes cast by that voting
 group at a meeting at which there exists, for each such voting
 group, a quorum consisting of at least a majority of the votes
 entitled to be cast on the plan by each voting group entitled to

 vote on the plan;
 - 7. Transitional rule. If any provision of the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws or of an agreement to which any of the directors or shareholders are parties, adopted or entered into before July 1, 2003, applies to a merger of the domestic business corporation and the document does not refer to a nonprofit conversion of the domestic business corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to a nonprofit conversion of the domestic business corporation until such-time after-that-date-as the provision is amended.

Sec. B-78. 13-C MRSA §932, sub-§8 is enacted to read:

- 8. Consent of shareholders. A plan of nonprofit conversion may be approved for a participating corporation by written consent of shareholders entitled to vote, as provided in section 704. If the plan of nonprofit conversion is approved by written consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the board of directors of the participating corporation approving, proposing, submitting, recommending or otherwise respecting the plan of nonprofit conversion is not necessary and shareholders of the participating corporation are not entitled to receive notice of or to dissent from the plan of nonprofit conversion.
 - Sec. B-79. 13-C MRSA §933, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 2. Provisions of articles of nonprofit conversion. The articles of nonprofit conversion must either contain all the provisions that the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act requires to be set forth in articles of incorporation of a domestic nonprofit corporation with any other desired provisions permitted by the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act or have attached articles of incorporation that satisfy the requirements of the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act. In either case, provisions that would not be required by ehapter-19 the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act to be included in restated articles of incorporation of a domestic nonprofit corporation may be omitted.

- Sec. B-80. 13-C MRSA §935, sub-§2, ¶A, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- A. Appoint the Secretary of State as its agent for service of process in a proceeding to enforce the rights of shareholders who exercise appraisal rights in connection with the conversion and that domestic business corporation shall provide a mailing address to which the Secretary of State may mail a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State; and
- Sec. B-81. 13-C MRSA §942, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

- Certificate of authority. If the foreign nonprofit 16 corporation is authorized to transact---business carry on activities in this State under the provisions of the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act, its certificate of authority is 18 cancelled automatically the effective date of its on20 domestication and conversion.
- Sec. B-82. 13-C MRSA §952, sub-§§3 and 5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
- 26 3. Entity conversion. A domestic unincorporated entity may become a domestic business corporation. Section 957 governs the 28 effect of converting to a domestic business corporation. If the organic law of a domestic unincorporated entity does not provide 30 procedures for the approval of an entity conversion, conversion must be adopted and approved, and the entity 32 conversion effectuated, in the same manner as a merger of the unincorporated entity, and its interest holders are entitled to 34 appraisal rights if appraisal rights are available upon any type of merger under the organic law of the unincorporated entity. If the organic law of a domestic unincorporated entity does not 36 provide procedures for the approval of either an entity 38 conversion or a merger, a plan of entity conversion must be adopted and approved, the entity conversion effectuated and 40 appraisal rights exercised in accordance with the procedures in this subchapter and chapter 13. Without limiting the provisions 42 of this subsection, a domestic unincorporated entity whose organic law does not provide procedures for the approval of an entity conversion is subject to subsection 5 and section 954, 44 subsection 7 8. For purposes of applying this subchapter and 46 chapter 13:
- A. The unincorporated entity and its interest holders, interests and organic documents taken together are deemed to

be a domestic business corporation and its shareholders, shares and articles of incorporation, respectively and vice versa, as the context may require; and

- B. If the business and affairs of the unincorporated entity are managed by a group of persons that is not identical to the interest holders, that group is deemed to be the board of directors.
- 5. Transitional rule. If any debt security, note or similar evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed, whether secured or unsecured, or a contract of any kind issued, incurred or executed by a domestic business corporation before July 1, 2003, applies to a merger of the corporation and the document does not refer to an entity conversion of the corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to an entity conversion of the corporation until such-time-after-that-date-as the provision is amended.

Sec. B-83. 13-C MRSA §953, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

- 3. Extrinsic facts. Terms of a plan of entity conversion may be made dependent upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the plan in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.
- Sec. B-84. 13-C MRSA §954, sub-§§5 to 8, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

5. Majority approval. Unless the corporation's articles of incorporation or its board of directors acting pursuant to subsection 3 requires a greater vote, approval of the plan of entity conversion requires the approval of the shareholders at a meeting by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the plan by that the shareholders, voting as a single voting group. The articles of incorporation may provide that the plan may be approved by a lesser vote of each voting group entitled to vote on the plan but in no case less than a majority of the votes cast by that voting group at a meeting at which there exists, for each such voting group, a quorum consisting of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the plan by each voting group entitled to vote on the plan;

6. Voting groups. In addition to the vote required under subsection 5, separate voting by voting groups is also required by each class or series of shares. Unless the corporation's articles of incorporation or the board of directors acting pursuant to subsection 3 requires a greater vote or a greater number of votes to be present, if the corporation has more than one class or series of shares outstanding, approval of the plan

of entity conversion requires the approval of each such separate voting group by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the conversion by that voting group. The articles of incorporation may provide that the plan may be approved by a lesser vote of each class or series of shares as provided in subsection 5;

7. Transitional rule. If any provision of the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws or of an agreement to which any of the directors or shareholders are parties, adopted or entered into before July 1, 2003, applies to a merger of the corporation and the document does not refer to an entity conversion of the corporation, the provision is deemed to apply to an entity conversion of the corporation until such-time after-that-date-as the provision is amended; and

8. Written consent. If as a result of an entity conversion one or more shareholders of the corporation would become subject to owner liability for the debts, obligations or liabilities of any other person or entity, approval of the plan of conversion requires the execution by each such shareholder of a separate written consent to become subject to such owner liability; and

Sec. B-85. 13-C MRSA §954, sub-§9 is enacted to read:

- 9. Consent of shareholders. A plan of entity conversion may be approved for a participating corporation by written consent of shareholders entitled to vote, as provided in section 704. If the plan of entity conversion is approved by written consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the board of directors of the participating corporation approving, proposing, submitting, recommending or otherwise respecting the plan of entity conversion is not necessary and shareholders of the participating corporation are not entitled to receive notice of or to dissent from the plan of nonprofit conversion.
- Sec. B-86. 13-C MRSA §955, sub-§§2 and 3, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 2. Conversion to domestic business corporation. After the conversion of a domestic unincorporated entity to a domestic business corporation has been adopted and approved as required by the organic law of the unincorporated entity, articles of entity conversion must be executed on behalf of the unincorporated entity by an officer or other duly authorized representative of the eerperation unincorporated entity. The articles must:

A. Set forth the name of the unincorporated entity immediately before the filing of the articles of entity conversion and the name to which the name of the unincorporated entity is to be changed, which must be a name that satisfies the requirements of section 401;

B. Set forth a statement that the plan of entity conversion was duly approved in accordance with the organic law of the unincorporated entity; and

C. Either contain all the provisions that section 202, subsection 1 requires to be set forth in articles of incorporation with any other desired provisions that section 202, subsection 2 permits to be included in articles of incorporation or have attached articles of incorporation; except that, in either case, provisions that would not be required under chapter 10 to be included in restated articles of incorporation of a domestic business corporation may be omitted.

3. Conversion by law of foreign jurisdiction. After the conversion of a foreign unincorporated entity to a domestic business corporation is authorized as required by the laws of the foreign jurisdiction, articles of entity conversion must be executed on behalf of the foreign unincorporated entity by an officer or other duly authorized representative of the corporation unincorporated entity. The articles must:

A. Set forth the name of the unincorporated entity immediately before the filing of the articles of entity conversion and the name to which the name of the unincorporated entity is to be changed, which must be a name that satisfies the requirements of section 401;

B. Set forth the jurisdiction under the laws of which the unincorporated entity was organized immediately before the filing of the articles of entity conversion and the date on which the unincorporated entity was organized in that jurisdiction;

C. Set forth a statement that the conversion of the unincorporated entity was duly approved in the manner required by its organic law; and

D. Either contain all the provisions that section 202, subsection 1 requires to be set forth in articles of incorporation with any other desired provisions that section 202, subsection 2 permits to be included in articles of incorporation or have attached articles of incorporation; except that, in either case, provisions that would not be

required by chapter 10 to be included in restated articles of incorporation of a domestic business corporation may be omitted.

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Sec. B-87. 13-C MRSA §1003, sub-§§5 and 6, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

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Unless the articles by majority. Approval incorporation or the board of directors, acting pursuant to subsection 3, requires a greater vote, approval of the amendment requires the approval of the shareholders by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the amendment by shareholders.--If and, if any class or series is entitled to vote as a separate voting group on the amendment, except as provided in section 1004, subsection 3, the amendment requires the approval of each separate voting group by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the amendment by that voting group. The articles of incorporation may provide that an amendment may be approved by a lesser vote of each voting group entitled to vote on the amendment, but in no case less than a majority of the votes cast by that voting group at a meeting at which there exists, for each such voting group, a quorum consisting of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the amendment by each voting group entitled to vote on the amendment.

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6. Consent of shareholders. The articles of incorporation may be approved by written consent of all shareholders entitled to vote en-the amendment, as provided by in section 704, subsection 1; if a unanimous written consent is given. If the amendment is approved by written consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the board of directors proposing the amendment is not necessary.

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640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
3. Initial registered clerk or registered office. To delete the name and address of the initial registered-agent clerk

or registered office, if a statement of change is on file with

Sec. B-88. 13-C MRSA §1005, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 2001, c.

42 the Secretary of State;

Sec. B-89. 13-C MRSA §1005, sub-8, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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8. Make approved changes. To make any change expressly permitted by section 602, subsection-4- subsections 1 and 2-A to be made without shareholder approval.

	Sec. B-90. 13-C MRSA §1006, sub-§1, ¶¶B, C and F, as enacted by
2	PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
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6	B. The text of each amendment adopted or the information required by section 121, subsection 10, paragraph E;
8	C. If an amendment provides for an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of issued shares,
10	provisions for implementing the amendment if not contained in the amendment itself, which may be dependent upon facts
12	objectively ascertainable outside the articles of amendment in accordance with section 121, subsection 10;
14	F. If an amendment required approval by the shareholders, a
16	F. If an amendment required approval by the shareholders, a statement that the amendment was duly approved by the shareholders in the manner required by this Act and by the
18	articles of incorporation or, if an amendment is being filed pursuant to section 121, subsection 10, a statement to that
20	effect.
22	Sec. B-91. 13-C MRSA §1007, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
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26	1. Consolidation into single document. A corporation's board of directors may restate its articles of incorporation at any time, with or without shareholder approval, to consolidate
28	all amendments into a single document. The restatement may omit
30	statements as to the incorporator or incorporators and the initial directors.
32	Sec. B-92. 13-C MRSA §§1102 and 1103, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
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36	§1102. Merger
30	1. General authority of domestic corporations. One or more
38	domestic business corporations may merge with one or more domestic or foreign business ernonprefit corporations or
40	unincerperated <u>eligible</u> entities pursuant to a plan of merger under this section.
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	2. Merger with foreign entities. A foreign business or
44	memprefit corporation or a foreign unincerperated eligible entity may be a party to a merger with a domestic business corporation
46	or may be created by the terms of a plan of merger under this section only if the merger is permitted by the laws under which
48	the foreign business er-nonprefit corporation or unincorporated

eligible entity is organized or by which it is governed; and

- 3. Merger not contemplated in organic law. If the organic law of a domestic unincerperated eligible entity does not provide procedures for the approval of a merger, a plan of merger may be adopted and approved, the merger effectuated, and appraisal rights exercised in accordance with the procedures in this chapter and chapter 13. For the purposes of applying this chapter and chapter 13:
- 10 A. The unincorporated eligible entity, its members or interest holders, eligible interests and organic documents
 12 taken together are deemed to be a domestic business corporation, shareholders, shares and articles of incorporation, respectively and vice versa as the context may require; and
- B. If the business and affairs of the unineerperated eligible entity are managed by a group of persons that is not identical to the members or interest holders, that group is deemed to be the board of directors.

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- 4. Plan of merger. A plan of merger must include:
- A. The name of each domestic or foreign business or nemprofit corporation or unincorporated eligible entity that will merge and the name of the corporation or unincorporated eligible entity that will be the survivor of the merger;
 - B. The terms and conditions of the merger;
 - The manner and basis of converting the shares of each merging foreign business domestic or corporation, memberships---of---each---domestic---or---foreign---nonprofit eerperation and eliqible interests of each merging domestic or foreign unincorporated eliqible entity into shares or securities, memberships, <u>eligible</u> obligations, rights to acquire shares, or other securities or interest eligible interests, cash or other property or any combination thereof;
 - D. The articles of incorporation of any domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation or the organic documents of any domestic or foreign unincorporated entity to be created by the merger or, if a new domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation or unincorporated entity is not to be created by the merger, any amendments to the survivor's articles of incorporation or organic documents; and

- E. Any other provisions required by the laws under which any party to the merger is organized or by which it is governed, or by the articles of incorporation or organic documents of any such person.
- 5. Extrinsic facts. The-terms Terms of the a plan of merger referred-to-in-subsection-4,-paragraphs-B-and-C may be made dependent on upon facts ascertainable-outside-the-plan-of merger,-as-long-as-those-facts-are objectively ascertainable-Fer-the-purposes-of-this-subsection,-"facts"-includes,-but-is-net limited--to,--the--occurrence--ef--any--event,--including--a determination-or-action-by-any-person-or-body,-including-the corporation, outside the plan in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.
 - 6. Amend plan prior to filing articles of merger. The plan of merger may also include a provision that the plan may be amended prior to filing the articles of merger with the Secretary of State under section 1106, subsection 2. If the shareholders of a domestic corporation that is a party to the merger are required or permitted to vote on the plan, the plan must provide that subsequent to approval of the plan by the shareholders the plan may not be amended to:
 - A. Change the amount or kind of shares or other securities, eligible interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares or other securities, cash or other property to be received under the plan by the shareholders or owners of eligible interests in any party to the merger;
 - B. Change the articles of incorporation or the organic documents of any ether <u>eligible</u> entity that will survive or be created as a result of the merger, except for changes permitted by section 1005 or by comparable provisions of the organic laws of any such foreign corporation or domestic or foreign ether <u>eligible</u> entity; or
- C. Change any of the other terms or conditions of the plan if the change would adversely affect the shareholders in any material respect.

§1103. Share exchange

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- 1. Share exchange. Through a share exchange:
- A. A domestic corporation may acquire all of the shares of one or more classes or series of shares of another domestic or foreign <u>business</u> corporation, or all of the <u>eligible</u> interests of one or more classes or series of <u>eligible</u> interests of a domestic or foreign ether <u>eligible</u> entity, in

exchange for shares or other securities, <u>eligible</u> interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares or other securities <u>or</u> <u>eligible interests</u>, cash or other property or any combination thereof pursuant to a plan of share exchange; or

- B. All of the shares of one or more classes or series of shares of a domestic corporation may be acquired by another domestic or foreign <u>business</u> corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity in exchange for shares or other securities, <u>eligible</u> interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares or other securities <u>or eligible</u> interests, cash or other property or any combination thereof pursuant to a plan of share exchange.
- 2. Party to share exchange. A foreign corporation or a fereign-unincerperated an eligible entity may be a party to a share exchange under this section only if the share exchange is permitted by the laws under which the corporation or ether eligible entity is organized or governed.
- 3. Share exchange not contemplated in organic law. If the organic law of a domestic unineerperated eligible entity does not provide procedures for the approval of a share exchange, a plan of share exchange may be adopted and approved and the share exchange effectuated in accordance with the procedures, if any, for a merger. If the organic law of a domestic unineerperated eligible entity does not provide procedures for the approval of either a share exchange or a merger, a plan of share exchange may be adopted and approved, the share exchange effectuated and appraisal rights exercised in accordance with the procedures in this chapter and chapter 13. For the purposes of applying this chapter and chapter 13:

A. The unineerperated eligible entity, its members or interest holders, eligible interests and organic documents taken together are deemed to be a domestic business corporation, shareholders, shares and articles of incorporation, respectively and vice versa as the context may require; and

- B. If the business and affairs of the unineerperated eligible entity are managed by a group of persons that is not identical to the members or interest holders, that group is deemed to be the board of directors.
- 4. Plan of share exchange. A plan of share exchange must 46 include:
- A. The name of each corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity whose shares or <u>eligible</u> interests will be acquired and the

name of the corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity that will acquire those shares or <u>eligible</u> interests;

B. The terms and conditions of the share exchange;

- C. The manner and basis of exchanging shares of a corporation or <u>eligible</u> interests in an ether <u>eligible</u> entity whose shares or <u>eligible</u> interests will be acquired under the share exchange into shares er, other securities, <u>eligible</u> interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares er, other securities or <u>eligible</u> interest, cash or other property or any combination thereof; and
- D. Any other provisions required by the laws under which any party to the share exchange is organized, or by the articles of incorporation or organic documents of any such party.
- 5. Extrinsic facts. The-previsions Terms of the a plan of share exchange referred-to-in-subsection-4,-paragraphs-B-and-C may be made dependent on facts objectively ascertainable outside the plan of-share-exchange,-as-long-as-those-facts-are objectively-ascertainable.-For-purposes-of-this-subsection, "facts"-includes,-but-is-not-limited-to,-the-occurrence-of-any event,-including-a-determination-or-action-by-any-person-or-body, including-the-corporation; in accordance with section 121, subsection 10.
 - 6. Amend plan prior to filing articles of share exchange. The plan of share exchange also may include a provision that the plan may be amended prior to filing the articles of share exchange with the Secretary of State under section 1106, subsection 2. If the shareholders of a domestic corporation that is a party to the share exchange are required or permitted to vote on the plan, the plan must provide that subsequent to approval of the plan by the shareholders the plan may not be amended to:
 - A. Change the amount or kind of shares or other securities, eligible interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares ef, other securities, or eligible interests, cash or other property to be issued by the corporation or to be received under the plan by the shareholders of or ewners holders of eligible interests in any party to the share exchange; or
- B. Change any of the terms or conditions of the plan if the change would adversely affect the shareholders in any material respect.

This section does not limit the power of a domestic corporation to acquire shares of another corporation or <u>eligible</u> interests in an ether <u>eligible</u> entity in a transaction other than a share exchange.

Sec. B-93. 13-C MRSA §1104, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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Notice of meeting. If the plan of merger or share exchange under this chapter is required by the corporation's articles of incorporation to be approved by the shareholders and if the approval is to be given at a meeting of shareholders, the corporation shall notify each shareholder, whether or entitled to vote, of the meeting of shareholders at which the plan is to be submitted for approval. The notice must state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the plan and must contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan. If the corporation is to be merged into an existing corporation or ether eligible entity, the notice also must include or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the articles of incorporation or organizational documents of that corporation or ether eligible entity. If the corporation is to be merged into a corporation or ether eliqible entity that is to be created pursuant to the merger, the notice also must include or be accompanied by a copy or a summary of the articles incorporation or organizational documents of the new corporation or other eligible entity;

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Sec. B-94. 13-C MRSA $\S1104$, sub- $\S6$, \PA , as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S7$, is amended to read:

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A. On a plan of merger by each class or series of shares that:

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(1) Are to be converted under the plan of merger into securities, <u>eliqible</u> interests, or other obligations, rights to acquire shares θ£∠ other securities or eligible interests, cash or other property or any combination thereof; or

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(2) Would be entitled to vote as a separate group on a provision in the plan that, if contained in a proposed amendment to articles of incorporation, would require action by separate voting groups under section 1004;

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Sec. B-95. 13-C MRSA \$1104, sub-\$10, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, \$2 and affected by Pt. B, \$7, is amended to read:

- Consent of shareholders. A plan of merger or share 2 exchange may be approved for a participating corporation by all shareholders of --- participating consent οf eerperation, -whether-er-net entitled to vote by-the-corperation's artieles-ef-incorporation, as provided in section 704,-subsection 6 If the unanimous-written-consent-is-given plan of merger or share exchange is approved by written consent of all 8 shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the board of directors of the participating corporation 10 approving, proposing, submitting, recommending or otherwise respecting the plan of merger or share exchange is not necessary 12 and shareholders of the participating corporation are not entitled to receive notice of or to dissent from the plan of 14 merger or share exchange.
- Sec. B-96. 13-C MRSA §1106, sub-§1, ¶¶A and E, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

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- A. The names, types of entity and jurisdictions of the parties to the merger or share exchange and the date on which the merger or share exchange occurred or is to be effective;
- E. For each foreign corporation and each—other eligible entity that was a party to the merger or share exchange, a statement that the participation of the foreign corporation or ether eligible entity was duly authorized as required by the organic law of the corporation or ether eligible entity.
- Sec. B-97. 13-C MRSA §1106, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
- 2. File articles with Secretary of State. Articles of merger or share exchange must be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing by the survivor of the merger or the acquiring corporation in a share exchange and take effect at the effective time provided in section 125. Articles of merger or share exchange filed under this section may be combined with any filing required under the organic law of any domestic eligible entity involved in the transaction if the combined filing satisfies the requirements of both this section and the organic law.
- Sec. B-98. 13-C MRSA §§1107 and 1108, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
 - §1107. Effect of merger or share exchange
 - 1. Merger. When a merger becomes effective:

- A. The corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity that is designated in the plan of merger as the survivor continues or comes into existence, as the case may be;
 - B. The separate existence of every corporation or ether eliqible entity that is merged into the survivor ceases;
- C. All property owned by and every contract right possessed by each corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity that merges into the survivor is vested in the survivor without reversion or impairment;
- D. All liabilities of each corporation or ether <u>eligible</u> entity that is merged into the survivor are vested in the survivor;
- 18 E. The name of the survivor may but need not be substituted in any pending proceeding for the name of any party to the merger whose separate existence ceased in the merger;
- F. The articles of incorporation or organizational documents of the survivor are amended to the extent provided in the plan of merger;
- G. The articles of incorporation or organizational documents of a survivor that is created by the merger become effective; and
- 30 The shares of each corporation that is a party to the merger and the eligible interests in an other eligible 32 entity that is a party to a merger that are to be converted under the plan of merger into shares, eligible interests, obligations, rights to acquire securities shares, 34 securities or eliqible interests, cash or other property or 36 any combination thereof are converted, and the former holders of the shares or eligible interests are entitled 3.8 only to the rights provided to them in the plan of merger or to any rights they may have under chapter 13 or the organic 40 law of the eligible entity.
 - 2. Share exchange. When a share exchange becomes effective, the shares of each domestic corporation that are to be exchanged for shares ex, other securities, eligible interests, obligations, rights to acquire shares or other securities or eligible interests, cash or other property or any combination thereof are entitled only to the rights provided to them in the plan of share exchange or to any rights they may have under chapter 13.

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- 3. Shareholder's liabilities and obligations. A person who becomes subject to owner liability for some or all of the debts, liabilities or obligations of any entity as a result of a merger or share exchange has owner liability only to the extent provided in the organic law of the entity and only for those debts, liabilities and obligations that arise after the effective time of the articles of merger or share exchange.
 - 4. Foreign corporation. When a merger becomes effective, a foreign corporation or a foreign ether <u>eligible</u> entity that is the survivor of the merger is deemed to:

- A. Appoint the Secretary of State as its agent for service of process in a proceeding to enforce the rights of shareholders of each domestic corporation that is a party to the merger who exercise appraisal rights and shall provide a mailing address to which the Secretary of State may mail a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State; and
 - B. Agree to promptly pay the amount, if any, to which the shareholders under paragraph A are entitled under chapter 13.
- 5. Effect of merger or share exchange on liability. The effect of a merger or share exchange on the owner liability of a person who had owner liability for some or all of the debts, obligations or liabilities of a party to the merger or share cachange is as follows.
 - A. The merger or share exchange does not discharge any liability under the organic law of the entity in which the person was a shareholder, member or interest holder to the extent any such owner liability arose before the effective time of the articles of merger or share exchange.
 - B. The person does not have owner liability under the organic law of the entity in which the person was a shareholder, member or interest holder prior to the merger or share exchange for any debt, obligation or liability that arises after the effective time of the articles of merger or share exchange.
 - C. The provisions of the organic law of any entity for which the person had owner liability before the merger or share exchange continue to apply to the collection or discharge of any owner liability preserved by paragraph A, as if the merger or share exchange had not occurred.
 - D. The person has whatever rights of contribution from other persons are provided by the organic law of the entity for which the person had owner liability with respect to any

owner liability preserved by paragraph A, as if the merger or share exchange had not occurred.

§1108. Abandonment of merger or share exchange

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- Abandoned merger or share exchange prior to becoming Unless otherwise provided in a plan of merger or effective. share exchange or in the laws under which a foreign business corporation or a domestic or foreign ether eligible entity that is a party to a merger or a share exchange is organized or by which it is governed, after the plan has been adopted and approved as required by this chapter, and at any time before the merger or share exchange has become effective, the merger or share exchange may be abandoned by any a domestic business corporation that is a party to the merger or share exchange without action by the party's shareholders er--owners--ef interests, in accordance with any procedures set forth in the plan of merger or share exchange or, if procedures are not set forth in the plan, in the manner determined by the corporation's board of directors er-the-managers-of-an-other-entity, subject to any contractual rights of other parties to the merger or share exchange.
 - Abandoned merger or share exchange after articles of merger or share exchange are filed. If a merger or share exchange is abandoned under subsection 1 after articles of merger or share exchange have been filed with the Secretary of State under section 1106, subsection 2 but before the merger or share exchange has become effective, a statement that the merger or share exchange has been abandoned in accordance with this section, executed on behalf of a party to the merger or share exchange by an officer or other duly authorized representative, must be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing prior to the effective date of the merger or share exchange. statement must also include the names, types of entity and the jurisdictions of the parties to the merger or share exchange. Upon filing, the statement takes effect and the merger or share exchange is considered abandoned and does not become effective.
- Sec. B-99. 13-C MRSA §1109, sub-§1, ¶E, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
 - E. "Business combination," when used in reference to any domestic corporation and any interested shareholder of that domestic corporation, means:
 - (1) Any merger or eenselidation share exchange of that domestic corporation or any subsidiary of that domestic corporation with that interested shareholder, any other

corporation, whether or not it is an interested shareholder of that domestic corporation, that is, or after a merger or eenselidation share exchange would be, an affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder, or any other corporation if the merger or eenselidation share exchange is caused by that interested shareholder and as a result of that merger or eenselidation share exchange this section is not applicable to the surviving corporation;

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- (1-A) Any conversion or domestication proposed by an interested shareholder or for which an interested shareholder votes, as a result of which this section is not applicable to the resulting entity;
- (2) Any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition, in one transaction or a series of transactions, of assets of that domestic corporation or any subsidiary of that corporation having an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of the aggregate market value, or book value determined in accordance with good accounting practices, of all the assets, determined on consolidated basis, of that domestic corporation, having an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of the aggregate market value of all the outstanding shares of that domestic corporation, or representing 10% or more of the earning power or income, determined on a consolidated basis, of that domestic corporation proposed by, on behalf of or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether or not writing, with that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder;

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issuance or transfer by (3) The that domestic corporation or any subsidiary of that corporation, in one transaction or a series of transactions, of any shares of that corporation or any subsidiary of that domestic corporation that has an aggregate market value equal to 5% or more of the aggregate market value of all the outstanding shares of that domestic corporation to that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder, except pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights to purchase shares offered, or a dividend or distribution paid or made, pro rata to all shareholders of that corporation;

(4) The adoption of any plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of that domestic corporation proposed by, on behalf of or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether or not in writing, with that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder;

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- Any reclassification of securities, including, without limitation, any share split, share dividend or other distribution of shares, or any reverse share recapitalization of that or corporation, or any merger or consolidation of that domestic corporation, with any subsidiary of domestic corporation, or any other transaction, whether or not with, or into, or otherwise involving that interested shareholder, proposed by, on behalf of or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement understanding, whether or not in writing, with that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder, any of which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing proportionate share of the outstanding shares of any class or series of voting shares or securities convertible into voting shares οf that domestic corporation or any subsidiary ο£ that domestic corporation that is directly or indirectly owned by interested shareholder or any affiliate associate of that interested shareholder, except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments; or
- (6) Any receipt by that interested shareholder or any affiliate or associate of that interested shareholder the benefit, directly or indirectly, proportionately as a shareholder of the domestic corporation, of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial assistance or any credits or other tax advantages provided by or through that domestic corporation.

Sec. B-100. 13-C MRSA $\S1202$, sub- $\S\S5$ and 9, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S7$, are amended to read:

5. Majority approval of disposition. Unless the articles of incorporation or the corporation's board of directors, acting pursuant to subsection 3, requires a greater vote, approval of a disposition requires the approval of the shareholders by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the plan by the shareholders and, if any class or series is entitled to vote as a

separate voting group on the disposition, the approval of each separate voting group by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the disposition by that voting group. The articles of incorporation may provide that a disposition may be approved by a lesser vote of each voting group entitled to vote on the disposition, but in no case may a disposition be approved by less than a majority of the votes cast by that voting group at a meeting at which there exists, for each such voting group, a quorum consisting of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the disposition by each voting group entitled to vote on the disposition.

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- Consent of shareholders. A disposition that requires approval of the corporation's shareholders under subsection 1 may be authorized by written consent of all the shareholders ef-the corporation, - whether - or - not - the - shareholders - are entitled to vote by-the-articles-of-incorporation, as provided by in section 704, subsection -- 1. If a -- unanimous -- written -- consent -- is -- given the disposition is approved by written consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution οf directors corporation's board of approving, proposing, submitting, recommending or otherwise respecting the disposition is not necessary, and the shareholders of the corporation are not entitled to notice of or to dissent from the disposition.
- Sec. B-101. 13-C MRSA §1302, sub-§§7 and 8, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
- 7. Conversion to nonprofit status. Consummation of a conversion of the corporation to nonprofit status pursuant to chapter 9, subchapter III 2; or
- 34 8. Conversion to unincorporated entity. Consummation of a conversion of the corporation to a---form---of---other an unincorporated entity pursuant to chapter 9, subchapter IV 4.
- Sec. B-102. 13-C MRSA §1305, first ¶, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

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A shareholder entitled to appraisal rights under this subchapter may not challenge a completed corporate action requiring-appraisal-rights described in section 1302, other than those described in section 1303, subsection 3, unless the corporate action:

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Sec. B-103. 13-C MRSA §1401, sub-§§4, 5 and 6, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:

2	4. Debt. That no debt of the corporation remains unpaid, including the filing of the annual report as required by section
4	1621;
6	5. Net assets. That, if shares were issued, the net assets of the corporation remaining after winding up have been
8	distributed to the shareholders; and
10	6. Authorization of dissolution. That a majority of the incorporators or initial directors authorized the dissolution.
12	Sec. B-104. 13-C MRSA §1401, sub-§§7 and 8 are enacted to read:
14	7. Date authorized. The date dissolution was authorized;
16	and
18	8. Effective date. The effective date of the dissolution. A corporation is dissolved upon the effective date of its
20	articles of dissolution,
22	Sec. B-105. 13-C MRSA §1403, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
24	\$1403. Dissolution by written consent of all
26	shareholders
28	A corporation-may-be-voluntarily-dissolved-by-unanimous written-consent-of-its-shareholders,-whether-or-not-entitled-to
30	vete-by-the-cerperation's-articles-of-incorperation proposal to dissolve may be approved by written consent of shareholders
32	entitled to vote as provided in section 704. If a-unanimous written-consent-is-given the dissolution is approved by written
34	consent of all shareholders, whether or not entitled to vote, a resolution of the corporation's board of directors proposing the
36	dissolution is not necessary.
38	Sec. B-106. 13-C MRSA §1404, sub-§1, ¶B, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to
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	read:
42	B. The date dissolution was authorized and the effective date of the dissolution; and
42 44	B. The date dissolution was authorized and the effective
	B. The date dissolution was authorized and the effective date of the dissolution; and

	the dissolution by delivering to the Secretary of State for
2	filing articles of revocation of dissolution,together-with-a
	eepy-ef-its-artieles-ef-disselution, that set forth:
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	A. The name of the corporation;
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•	B. The effective date of the dissolution that was revoked;
8	b. The effective date of the dissolution that was revoked,
Ŭ	C. The date that the revocation of dissolution was
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10	authorized;
12	D. If the corporation's board of directors or incorporators
	revoked the dissolution, a statement to that effect;
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	E. If the corporation's board of directors revoked a
16	dissolution authorized by the shareholders, a statement that
	revocation was permitted by action of the board of directors
18	alone pursuant to that authorization; and
	•
20	F. If shareholder action was required to revoke the
	dissolution, the information required by section 1404,
22	subsection 1, paragraph C.
<i>L L</i>	subsection 1, paragraph c.
24	Soc P 109 12 C MDSA \$1407 cmb \$2 6C
24	Sec. B-108. 13-C MRSA §1407, sub-§2, ¶C, as enacted by PL
0.6	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to
26	read:
28	C. State the deadline, which may not be later fewer than
	120 days after <u>from</u> the effective date of the written
30	notice, by which the dissolved corporation must receive the
	claim; and
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	Sec. B-109. 13-C MRSA §1422, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
34	640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
36	2. Reinstatement after administrative dissolution. If the
	Secretary of State determines that the application contains the
38	information required under subsection 1 and is accompanied by the
	reinstatement fee set forth in section 123, subsection 1,
40	paragraph-V and that the information is correct, the Secretary of
10	State shall cancel the administrative dissolution and prepare a
42	- -
44	notice of reinstatement that recites that determination and the
	effective date of reinstatement. The Secretary of State shall
44	use the procedures set forth in section 502 to deliver the notice
	to the corporation.
46	C D 110 10 CAEDCA 01104
	Sec. B-110. 13-C MRSA §1424 is enacted to read:

§1424. Reinstatement of suspended corporate charter

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	1. Reinstatement after charter suspension. A corporation
2	whose charter was suspended before July 1, 2003 may apply for
	reinstatement with the Secretary of State if:
4) The Comptons of Chata determines that the application
6	A. The Secretary of State determines that the application contains the information required under section 1422,
O	subsection 1;
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	B. The application is accompanied by the reinstatement fee
10	set forth in section 123, subsection 1; and
12	C. The application is received by the Secretary of State by
14	June 30, 2009.
14	2. Effect on corporation failing to reinstate by June 30,
16	2009. A corporation that fails to meet the requirements of
1.0	subsection 1 is administratively dissolved and may not reinstate.
18	2 Protecting governments were after guganousies. The same of
20	3. Protecting corporate name after suspension. The name of a corporation whose charter is suspended remains in the Secretary
20	of State's records of corporate names and is protected for a
22	period of 3 years following its suspension.
	C 7 114 12 C 157 C 1 04 F 1 04
24	Sec. B-111. 13-C MRSA §1501, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
26	640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, is amended to read:
20	1. Application for authority. A foreign corporation may
28	not transact business in this State until it the foreign
	corporation files an application for authority to transact
30	business with the Secretary of State.
2.2	Soc P 112 12 C MDCA \$1502 cub \$5
32	Sec. B-112. 13-C MRSA §1502, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
34	ofo, it. A, 32 and affected by it. B, 37, is amended to fead.
	5. Validity of corporate acts. Notwithstanding subsections
36	1 and 2, the failure of a foreign corporation to file an
	application for authority does not impair the validity of its
38	corporate acts, including contracts, or prevent it from defending
4 0	any proceeding in this State.
40	Sec. B-113. 13-C MRSA §1503, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PI
42	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to
	read:
44	
	A. The name of the foreign corporation or, if its <u>real</u> name
46	is unavailable for use in this State, a corporate name that
	satisfies the requirements of section 1506 401;

	Sec. B-114. 13-C MKSA \$1504, sub-\$1, \B, as enacted by PL
2	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S 7$, is amended to read:
4	B. Its registered-er principal office wherever located; or
6	Sec. B-115. 13-C MRSA §1504, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 2001, c.
8	640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
10	-
	2. Requirements. A foreign corporation must deliver an
12	amended application that sets forth:
14	A. The name of the corporation:
16	B. The jurisdiction of incorporation;
18	C. The date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this State;
20	
22	D. If the corporate name has changed, the new corporate name that meets the requirements of section 401;
24	E. If the address of the principal office has changed, the new address of the principal office wherever located,
26	including the street and mailing address if different; and
28	F. If the state or country under whose law the foreign corporation was incorporated has changed, the new state or
30	country under whose law it is now incorporated together with
2.2	a certificate of existence or a document of similar import
32	duly authenticated by the secretary of state or other official having custody of corporate records in the state or
34	country under whose law it is now incorporated. The certificate of existence must have been made not more than
36	90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing.
38	Sec. B-116. 13-C MRSA §1506, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
40	ord, rot and arreduced by ret by gry is unconded to read.
	1. Corporate name. If the corporate name of a foreign
42	corporation does not satisfy the requirements of section 401, the
	foreign corporation may use a fictitious name as set forth in
44	section 404, subsection 2 to transact business in this State if
	its real name is unavailable and-it-delivers-to-the-Secretary-of
4 6	State-for-filing-a-copy-of-the-resolution-of-its-board-of directors,-certified-by-its-secretary,-adopting-the-fictitious
48	name.

2	Sec. B-117. 13-C MRSA §1506, sub-§§2 to 5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are repealed.
4 6	Sec. B-118. 13-C MRSA §1507, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
8	§1507. Registered office and registered agent of foreign corporation
10	
12	1. Registered office and agent. A foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State must continuously maintain in this State:
14	
16	A. A registered office that may be the same as any of its places of business; and
18	B. A registered agent who may be:
20	(1) An individual who resides in this State and whose business office is identical with the registered office;
22	
24	(2) A domestic corporation or not-for-profit domestic corporation whose business office is identical with the registered office; or
26	
28	(3) A foreign corporation or foreign not-for-profit corporation authorized to transact business in the State whose business office is identical with the
30	registered office.
32	2. Acceptance of appointment. Unless the registered agent signed the document making the appointment, the appointment of a
34	registered agent or a successor registered agent on whom process
36	may be served is not effective until the registered agent delivers a written statement to the Secretary of State accepting the appointment.
38	
40	3. Change of registered agent. A foreign corporation may change its registered agent by executing and delivering for filing as provided by section 121 a statement setting forth:
42	rilling as provided by section izr a statement secting forch.
44	A. The name of the foreign corporation;
46	B. The jurisdiction of incorporation and the date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this State:
48	C. The name and address of its current registered agent; and
Ε Λ	s. The name and address of its current registered agenc; and

D.	The	name	and	address	ο£	its	successor	registered	agent.
		22 (2311)	~~~	CCC CDC					

4. Resignation of registered agent. The registered agent of a foreign corporation may resign upon filing a written notice of the resignation with the Secretary of State and by mailing a copy of the notice to the foreign corporation at its last principal office, wherever located, as filed with the Secretary of State. The notice filed with the Secretary of State must recite that a copy of the notice has been mailed to the last principal office as designated in this subsection, specify the address to which the notice was mailed and provide the jurisdiction of incorporation and the date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this State. The appointment of such registered agent terminates upon the date of the filing of the notice by the Secretary of State.

5. Appointment of new registered agent. If a registered agent dies, becomes incapacitated, resigns or otherwise is unable to perform the registered agent's duties, the foreign corporation shall promptly appoint another registered agent and shall execute and file with the Secretary of State a written statement of the appointment of the new registered agent as provided in subsection 4.

6. Name or address change. If the name of the current registered agent or address of the registered office of one or more foreign corporations changes from the name of the current registered agent or address of the registered office appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State, the registered agent shall execute and deliver for filing a statement setting forth:

A. The name of the foreign corporation, jurisdiction of incorporation and date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this State for each foreign corporation affected by the change designated in this subsection;

B. The name of the registered agent appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State;

C. If the current registered agent has had a name change, the new name of the registered agent;

D. The address of the registered office appearing on the record in the office of the Secretary of State:

 E. If the address of the registered office has changed, the address of the new registered office, including the street address and a mailing address, if different. For the

4	F. The name of each foreign corporation affected by the change as provided in this subsection; and
6	change as provided in this subsection, and
8	G. That a notice of the change has been sent to each of the foreign corporations.
10	In lieu of bulk filing, the registered agent may file for each such foreign corporation a separate statement containing the
12	information.
14	7. Statement of change. Filing by a foreign corporation of a statement of a change of its registered agent, as provided in
16	subsection 4, constitutes both an appointment of the new registered agent named in the statement of change and a
18	termination of the appointment of its former registered agent.
20	8. Registered agent named in application for authority.
	The initial registered agent of a foreign corporation must be
22	named in the application for authority for that foreign corporation. A registered agent continues in office until a
24	successor is chosen and qualifies and the statement required by
26	subsection 4 is filed or until the resignation notice required by subsection 5 is filed.
28	9. Document filed to change registered agent. The document to be filed by the Secretary of State, the effect of which is to
30	change the registered agent, must be signed by the person
3 2	designated in the document as the new registered agent or in accordance with subsection 3 and section 121, subsection 5,
	paragraph A, B or C.
34	Sec. B-119. 13-C MRSA §§1508 and 1509, as enacted by PL 2001,
36	c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are repealed.
38	Sec. B-120. 13-C MRSA $\S1521$, sub- $\S2$, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S7$, is amended to read:
10	2. Application of withdrawal: contents. A foreign
12	corporation authorized to transact business in this State may
14	file an application of withdrawal by delivering an application to the Secretary of State for filing. The application must set forth:
16	
18	A. The name of the foreign corporation and, the name of the state or country under whose law it is incorporated and the
. n	date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to
50	transact business in this State;

address, a post office box alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph;

- B. That the foreign corporation is not transacting business in this State and that it surrenders its authority to transact business in this State;
 - C. That the foreign corporation revokes the authority of its registered agent to accept service on its behalf and appoints the Secretary of State as its agent for service of process in any proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time it was authorized to transact business in this State:

D. A mailing address to which the Secretary of State may mail a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State under paragraph C; and

E. A commitment to notify the Secretary of State in the future of any change in the foreign corporation's mailing address.

Sec. B-121. 13-C MRSA §1523, sub-§1, ¶A, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

A. The name of the foreign business corporation and, the name of the state or country under whose law it was incorporated before the conversion and the date on which the foreign corporation was authorized to transact business in this State;

Sec. B-122. 13-C MRSA $\S1524$, sub- $\S1$, \PA , as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, $\S2$ and affected by Pt. B, $\S7$, is amended to read:

A. The name of the <u>foreign</u> corporation, the <u>current state</u> or <u>country under whose laws it is incorporated as it appears</u> on the records of the <u>Secretary of State and the date on which the corporation was authorized to transact business in this State;</u>

Sec. B-123. 13-C MRSA §1531, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:

4. Notice of change of registered agent or office. The foreign corporation does not inform the Secretary of State under section 1508-er-1509 1507 that its registered agent or registered office has changed, that its registered agent has resigned or that its registered office has been discontinued within 60 days of the change, resignation or discontinuance;

	Sec. B-124. 13-C MRSA §1601, sub-§5, ¶A, as enacted by PL
2	2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
4	
6	A. Its articles or restated articles of incorporation and, all amendments to them currently in effect and any notices
8	to shareholders referred to in section 121, subsection 10, paragraph E regarding facts on which a filed document is dependent;
10	<u>dependenc</u> ,
12	Sec. B-125. 13-C MRSA §1602, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
14	5. Right of inspection. The right of inspection granted by this section may not be abolished or limited, except as provided
16	in subsections 2 and 4, by a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws.
18	
20	Sec. B-126. 13-C MRSA §1621, sub-§1, ¶¶B and D, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, are amended to read:
22	
24	B. The address of the registered office of the domestic or foreign corporation in this State; the name of its clerk, if a domestic corporation, or its registered agent in this
26	State, if a foreign corporation; and, if a foreign corporation, the address of its registereder principal
28	office, wherever located. The address of a registered office must include the street or rural route number, town
30	or city and state;
32	D. The name and business or residence address of the president or chief executive officer, the treasurer,the
34	elerkor-registered-agent or chief financial officer and directors or, if no directors, shareholders of the domestic
36	or foreign corporation, including the street or rural route number, town or city and state.
38	-
40	Sec. B-127. 13-C MRSA §1621, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 640, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
42	4. Certificate of excuse. The Secretary of State, upon application by any domestic corporation and satisfactory proof
44	that it has ceased to transact business and that it is not indebted to this State for failure to file an annual report and
46	to pay any fees or penalties accrued, shall file a certificate of
4.0	the fact and shall give a duplicate certificate to the domestic
48	corporation, after which the corporation is excused from filing annual reports with the Secretary of State, so as long as the
50	domestic corporation in fact transacts no business. The name of

	<u>a corporation remains in the Secretary of State's records of</u>
2	corporate names and is protected for a period of 5 years
	following excuse.
4	
	Sec. B-128. 13-C MRSA §1623 is enacted to read:
6	
	§1623. Amended annual report of domestic or foreign corporations
8	
	1. Amended annual report. If the information contained in
10	an annual report filed under section 1621 has changed, a domestic
	or foreign corporation may, if it determines necessary, deliver
12	to the Secretary of State for filing an amended annual report to
	change the information on file. The amended annual report must
14	be executed as provided by section 121, subsection 5.
	be checked up provided by beceive raily businessing.
16	2. Contents. The amended annual report under subsection 1
10	
18	must set forth:
10) The name of the demostic gamestics or foreign
20	A. The name of the domestic corporation or foreign
20	corporation and the jurisdiction of its incorporation;
	m mb lab a ship the suistent to see a file.
22	B. The date on which the original annual report was filed;
	<u>and</u>
4	
	C. The information that has changed and the date on which
6	it changed.
28	3. Period for filing. An amended annual report under
_	subsection 1 may be filed by the domestic corporation or foreign
0	corporation from the date of the original filing until December
	31st of that filing year.
2	
4	PART C
6	Sec. C-1. 31 MRSA §403, as corrected by RR 2001, c. 2, Pt. B,
	$\S49$ and affected by $\S58$, is repealed.
1	
	Sec. C-2. 31 MRSA §403-A is enacted to read:
	§403-A. Limited partnership name
	1. Requirements. A limited partnership name must contain
	the words "Limited Partnership," the abbreviation "L.P." or the
	designation "LP," unless the limited partnership is filing an
	assumed name under section 405-A or a registration of name under
	section 406-A. If the words "Limited Partnership" are used, a

	limited anythroughly may also use the abbusistion "I D " or the
2	limited partnership may also use the abbreviation "L.P." or the designation "LP" without filing an assumed name under section 405-A.
4	
	2. Prohibition. A limited partnership name may not contain
6	the name of a limited partner unless:
8	A. The name of the limited partner is also the name of a
7.0	general partner; or
10	B. The business of the limited partnership had been carried
12	on under that name before the admission of that limited
12	partner.
14	
	3. Distinguishable name. Except as authorized by
16	subsections 4 and 5, a limited partnership name must be
	distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from:
18	
	A. The name of a corporation, limited liability company,
20	limited liability partnership or limited partnership that is
	incorporated, organized or authorized to transact business
22	or carry on activities in this State;
24	B. Assumed, fictitious, reserved and registered name
2 1	filings for all entities; and
26	1211190 TOT GAT ONGLEGOD, GATG
	C. Marks registered under Title 10, chapter 301-A, unless
28	the registered owner or holder of the mark is the same
	person or entity as the limited partnership seeking to use a
30	name that is not distinguishable on the records of the
•	Secretary of State and files proof of ownership with the
32	Secretary of State.
21	A Pofuse to file name. The Convetage of State in the
34	4. Refuse to file name. The Secretary of State, in the Secretary of State's discretion, may refuse to file a name that:
36	becrecary or beace's discrection, may refuse to fine a name that.
30	A. Consists of or comprises language that is obscene;
38	
	B. Inappropriately promotes abusive or unlawful activity;
40	
	C. Falsely suggests an association with public
42	institutions; or
4.4	D. Wielsker and sking many triangle the last of this Chake
44	D. Violates any other provision of the law of this State
46	with respect to names.
± 0	5. Authorization to use name. A limited partnership may
48	apply to the Secretary of State for authorization to use a name
	that is not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of
50	State from one or more of the names described in subsection 3.

2	for if:
4	A. The entity in possession of the name applied for consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in
6	a form satisfactory to the Secretary of State to change its name to a name that is distinguishable on the records of the
8	Secretary of State from the name of the applicant; or
10	B. The applicant delivers to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent
12	jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this State.
14	6. Use of another limited partnership's name. A limited
16	partnership may use the name, including the assumed or fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign limited partnership that is
18	used in this State if the other limited partnership is organized or authorized to transact business in this State and the limited
20	partnership proposing to use the name:
22	A. Has merged with the other limited partnership;
24	B. Has been formed by reorganization of the other limited partnership; or
26	C. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets,
28	including the limited partnership name, of the other limited partnership.
30	
	7. Determining distinguishability. In determining whether
32	names are distinguishable on the records, the Secretary of State shall disregard the following:
34	ATTENDED TO TO TOWN TO
	A. The words or abbreviations of words that describe the
36	nature of the entity, including "professional association,"
	"corporation," "company," "incorporated," "chartered,"
38	"limited," "limited partnership," "limited liability
	company, "professional limited liability company," "limited
40	liability partnership," "registered limited liability
42	<pre>partnership," "service corporation" and "professional corporation";</pre>
44	B. The presence or absence of the words or symbols of the words "and" and "the"; and
46	
	C. The differences in the use of punctuation,
48	capitalization or special characters.

The Secretary of State shall authorize use of the name applied

8. Change of limited partnership name by foreign limited partnership. If a foreign limited partnership authorized to transact business in this State changes its name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of this section, it may not transact business in this State under the proposed new name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of this section and files an amended application for authority under section 495 that is accompanied by a statement of use of a fictitious name under section 405-A.

б

9. Exception. Notwithstanding subsection 3, the name of a limited partnership may be not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State if the limited partnership was organized under the laws of this State prior to January 1, 1992 or the foreign limited partnership was authorized to do business in this State prior to January 1, 1992 and had the right to use the name as its legal name prior to January 1, 1992.

- 10. Name of limited partnership suspended. Subsection 3 does not apply to the name of any limited partnership, the certificate of which is suspended, on and after the 3rd anniversary of the suspension.
- Sec. C-3. 31 MRSA §404, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 552, §2 and affected by §4, is repealed.

Sec. C-4. 31 MRSA §404-A is enacted to read:

§404-A. Reserved name

1. Reserve use of name. A person may reserve the exclusive use of a limited partnership name, including an assumed or fictitious name, by executing and delivering for filing an application to the Secretary of State. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the Secretary of State finds that the limited partnership name applied for is available, the Secretary of State shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable period of 120 days.

- 2. Transfer of reservation. The owner of a reserved
 limited partnership name under subsection 1 may transfer the
 reservation to another person by executing and delivering for
 filing to the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, signed
 by the transferor, that states the name and address of the
 transferee.
 - Sec. C-5. 31 MRSA §405, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 552, §2 and affected by §4, is repealed.

Sec. C-6. 31 MRSA §405-A is enacted to read:

2	
4	§405-A. Assumed or fictitious name of limited partnership
-	1. Assumed name defined. As used in this section, "assumed
6	name" means a trade name or any name other than the real name of
	a limited partnership except a fictitious name.
8	
	2. Fictitious name defined. As used in this section,
10	"fictitious name" means a name adopted by a foreign limited
	partnership authorized to transact business in this State because
12	its real name is unavailable pursuant to section 403-A.
	-
14	3. Authorized to transact business. Upon complying with
	this section, a domestic limited partnership or foreign limited
16	partnership authorized to transact business in this State may
	transact its business in this State under one or more assumed or
18	fictitious names.
20	4. File statement indicating use of assumed or fictitious
	name. Prior to transacting business in this State under an
22	assumed or fictitious name, a limited partnership shall execute
	and deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a statement
24	setting forth:
26	A. The limited partnership name;
28	B. That the limited partnership intends to transact
• •	business under an assumed or fictitious name;
30	
	C. The assumed or fictitious name that the limited
32	partnership proposes to use;
34	D. If the aggreed many is not to be used at all of the
34	D. If the assumed name is not to be used at all of the limited partnership's places of business in this State, the
36	locations where it will be used; and
30	Totations where it will be used, and
38	E. If the partnership is a foreign limited partnership:
30	2. Il the partnership is a lovergh limited partnership.
40	(1) The jurisdiction of organization; and
	Tal January or organization, the
42	(2) The date on which it was authorized to transact
	business in this State.
44	
	A separate statement must be executed and delivered for filing
46	with respect to each assumed or fictitious name that the limited
	partnership proposes to use.
48	
	5. Compliance required. Each assumed or fictitious name
50	must comply with the requirements of section 403-A.

2	b. Enjoin use of assumed or fictitious name. If a limited
	partnership uses an assumed or fictitious name without complying
4	with the requirements of this section, the continued use of the
	assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit by the
6	Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by the use
	of the assumed or fictitious name.
8	
_	7. Enjoin use despite compliance. Notwithstanding its
10	compliance with the requirements of this section, the use of ar
10	assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit of the
12	Attorney General or of any person adversely affected by such use
12	if:
1.4	<u>11:</u>
14	
	A. The assumed or fictitious name did not, at the time the
16	statement required by subsection 4 was filed, comply with
	the requirements of section 403-A; or
18	
	B. The assumed or fictitious name is not distinguishable or
20	the records of the Secretary of State from a name in which
	the plaintiff has prior rights by virtue of the common law
22	or statutory law of unfair competition, unfair trade
	practices, common law copyright or similar law.
24	
	The mere filing of a statement pursuant to subsection 4 does not
26	constitute actual use of the assumed or fictitious name set out
	in that statement for purposes of determining priority of rights.
28	
	8. Terminate use of assumed or fictitious name. A limited
30	partnership may terminate an assumed or fictitious name by
	executing and delivering a statement setting forth:
32	executing and delivering a statement secting forth.
32	h The name of the limited neutropeking
34	A. The name of the limited partnership;
34	T) Mile 4 12 - 2' '1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
2.6	B. That the limited partnership no longer intends to
36	transact business under the assumed or fictitious name; and
38	C. The assumed or fictitious name the limited partnership
	intends to terminate.
40	C
	Sec. C-7. 31 MRSA §406, as amended by PL 1995, c. 514, §3, is
42	repealed.
44	Sec. C-8. 31 MRSA §406-A is enacted to read:
46	§406-A. Registered name of foreign limited partnership
48	1. Register limited partnership name. A foreign limited
	partnership may register its limited partnership name if the name

	is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State
2	pursuant to section 403-A.
4	2. Application. To register its limited partnership name,
	a foreign limited partnership must execute and deliver to the
6	Secretary of State for filing an application that:
8	A. Sets forth its limited partnership name, the state or
	country and date of its organization, the address of its
10	principal office wherever located and a brief description of
	the nature of the business in which it is engaged; and
12	
	B. Is accompanied by a certificate of existence or a
14	document of similar import duly authenticated by the
	secretary of state or other official having custody of
16	limited partnership records in the state or country under
	whose law the foreign limited partnership is organized. The
18	certificate of existence must have been made not more than
	90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing.
20	
	3. Applicant's exclusive use. The limited partnership name
22	is registered for the foreign limited partnership's exclusive use
	upon the effective date of the application until the end of the
24	calendar year in which the application was filed.
26	4. Renewal of registered name. A foreign limited
	partnership whose registration is effective may renew it for a
28	successive year by delivering for filing to the Secretary of
	State a renewal application that complies with the requirements
30	of subsection 2 between October 1st and December 31st. The
	renewal application, when filed, renews the registration for the
32	following calendar year.
34	5. Qualify as foreign limited partnership. A foreign
	limited partnership whose registration is effective may, after
36	the registration is effective, qualify as a foreign limited
	partnership under the registered name or may consent in writing
38	to the use of that name by a limited partnership organized under
	this Act or by another foreign limited partnership authorized to
40	transact business in this State. The registration terminates
	when the domestic limited partnership is organized or the foreign
42	limited partnership qualifies or consents to the qualification of
	another foreign limited partnership under the registered name.
44	
	Sec. C-9. 31 MRSA §492, sub-§3, ¶H, as amended by PL 1993, c.
46	316, §56, is further amended to read:

50

H. A certificate of good-standing or its equivalent-from the proper-officer-of-its-jurisdiction of organization existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the

secretary of state or other official having custody of 2 limited partnership records in the state or country under whose law the foreign limited partnership is organized. certificate of good--standing--or--its--equivalent existence must have been made not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing; and 8 Sec. C-10. 31 MRSA §494, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 552, §2 and affected by §4, is amended to read: 10 Name. A foreign limited partnership may apply to the 12 Secretary of State to do business in this State under any name that conforms with the requirements of section 403 403-A. 14 name does not need to be the same as the name under which it is authorized to do business in the jurisdiction of its organization. 16 Sec. C-11. 31 MRSA §498, sub-§2, ¶B, as corrected by RR 1993, c. 1, §80, is further amended to read: 18 20 B. The authority of a foreign limited partnership may be revoked only after: 22 The Secretary of State has mailed (1)partnership's last registered office in this State and 24 to its last registered or principal office in 26 jurisdiction of organization as filed with Secretary of State at least 30-days! notice of pending revocation of its authority to do business in 28 this State. The notice must specify the default; and 30 (2) The partnership has not, prior to revocation, removed the ground of default specified in the notice. 32 Sec. C-12. 31 MRSA §498, sub-§2, ¶C, as amended by PL 1993, c. 34 316, §63, is further amended to read: 36 C. After the expiration of the 30-day 60-day notice period, if a foreign limited partnership has not corrected the 3.8 specified default or convinced the Secretary of State, by 40 affidavit or otherwise, that there was no misrepresentation relative to paragraph A, subparagraph (5), the Secretary of 42 State shall issue and file a certificate revoking the foreign limited partnership's authority to do business in 44 this State and shall mail copies of the certificate of revocation foreign limited partnership's to the

filed with the Secretary of State.

registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal office in its jurisdiction of organization as

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- Sec. C-13. 31 MRSA §524, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 1997, c. 376, §41, is further amended to read:
- 4 B. The provisions of section 403 ± 0.03 , subsection 1, paragraph A requiring that the name names of all limited partnerships contain the words "Limited Partnership," the б abbreviation "L.P." or the designation "LP" do not apply to 8 a limited partnership formed before January 1, 1992 or a foreign limited partnership having obtained the authority to do business in this State before January 1, 1992 until such 10 time as the limited partnership has filed an amendment to its certificate of limited partnership or application for 12 authority to do business as a foreign limited partnership pursuant to subsection 2; 14
- Sec. C-14. 31 MRSA §526, sub-§§1 and 2, as amended by PL 1997, c. 376, §42, are further amended to read:

- 1. Reservation. For filing of an application for reservation of name or a notice of transfer or cancellation of reservation pursuant to section 494 404-A, a fee in the amount of \$20 for each limited partnership affected;
- 2. Assumed or fictitious name. For filing of an application for an assumed name under section 405 405-A, a fee in the amount of \$105, and for filing of an application for a fictitious name under section 405-A, a fee in the amount of \$20.
 28 The addition of the words "Limited Partnership," the abbreviation "L.P." or the designation "LP" to a foreign limited partnership's name for use in this State is not, for the purpose of this section, deemed an assumed name;
- Sec. C-15. 31 MRSA §526, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 552, §2 and affected by §4, is amended to read:
- 36 3. Termination of assumed or fictitious name. For a termination of an assumed or fictitious name under section 495 405-A, a fee of \$20;
- Sec. C-16. 31 MRSA §526, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1993, c. 316, §65, is further amended to read:
- 4. Registered name. For filing of an application for a registered name of a foreign limited partnership under section 406 406-A, a fee of \$20 per month for the number of months or fraction of a month remaining in the calendar year when first filing. For filing an application to renew the registration of a registered name, a fee of \$155;

2	Sec. C-17. 31 MRSA §526, sub-§4-A, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 316, §66, is repealed.
4 6	<pre>Sec. C-18. 31 MRSA §526, sub-§18, as amended by PL 1999, c. 638, §19, is repealed.</pre>
8	Sec. C-19. 31 MRSA $\S603$, as corrected by RR 2001, c. 2, Pt. B, $\S50$ and affected by $\S58$, is repealed.
10	Sec. C-20. 31 MRSA §603-A is enacted to read:
12	§603-A. Limited liability company name
14	1. Requirements. A limited liability company name must contain the words "Limited Liability Company," the abbreviation
16	"L.L.C." or the designation "LLC" unless the limited liability company is filing an assumed name under section 605-A or a
18	registration of name under section 606-A. If the words "Limited Liability Company," "Limited Liability Company, Chartered,"
20	"Limited Liability Company, Professional Association," "Limited Liability Company, P.A." or any of the designations without
22	commas are used, a limited liability company may also use the abbreviation "L.L.C." or the designation "LLC" without filing an
24	assumed name under section 605-A.
26	2. Distinguishable name. Except as authorized by subsections 3 and 4, a limited liability company name must be
28	distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from:
30	A. The name of a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or limited partnership that is
32	incorporated, organized or authorized to transact business or carry on activities in this State;
34	
36	B. Assumed, fictitious, reserved and registered name filings for all entities; and
38	C. Marks registered under Title 10, chapter 301-A unless the registered owner or holder of the mark is the same
40	person or entity as the limited liability company seeking to use a name that is not distinguishable on the records of the
42	Secretary of State and files proof of ownership with the
44	Secretary of State.
4.6	3. Refuse to file name. The Secretary of State, in the
46	Secretary of State's discretion, may refuse to file a name that:
48	A. Consists of or comprises language that is obscene;
50	B. Inappropriately promotes abusive or unlawful activity;

2	C. Falsely suggests an association with public
	institutions; or
4	
	D. Violates any other provision of the law of this State
6	with respect to names.
8	4. Authorization to use name. A limited liability company
Ü	may apply to the Secretary of State for authorization to use a
10	name that is not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary
10	of State from one or more of the names described in subsection 2.
10	
12	The Secretary of State shall authorize use of the name applied
	for if:
14	
	A. The entity in possession of the name consents to the use
16	in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory
	to the Secretary of State to change its name to a name that
18	is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State
	from the name of the applicant; or
20	
	B. The applicant delivers to the Secretary of State a
22	certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent
	jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the
24	name applied for in this State.
26	5. Use of another limited liability company's name. A
	limited liability company may use the name, including the assumed
28	or fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign limited
20	liability company that is used in this State if the other limited
2.0	
30	liability company is organized or authorized to transact business
	in this State and the limited liability company proposing to use
32	the name:
34	A. Has merged with the other limited liability company;
36	B. Has been formed by reorganization of the other limited
	liability company; or
38	
	C. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets,
40	including the limited liability company name, of the other
	limited liability company.
42	
	6. Determining distinguishability. In determining whether
44	names are distinguishable on the records, the Secretary of State
	shall disregard the following:
46	
	A. Words or abbreviations of words that describe the nature
48	of the entity, including "professional association,"
	"corporation," "company," "incorporated," "chartered,"
50	"limited," "limited partnership," "limited liability
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company," "professional limited liability company," "limited liability partnership," "registered limited liability 2 "service corporation" and "professional partnership," 4 corporation"; B. The presence or absence of the words or symbols of the 6 words "and" and "the"; and 8 C. Differences in the use of punctuation, capitalization or 10 special characters. 12 7. Change of limited liability company name by foreign limited liability company. If a foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State changes its 14 name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of this section, it may not transact business in this State under the 16 proposed new name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of this section and files an amended application for 18 authority under section 715 that is accompanied by a statement of use of a fictitious name under section 605-A. 20 22 8. Exception. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the name of a foreign limited liability company may be not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State if the foreign limited 24 liability company was authorized to do business in this State 26 before January 1, 1995 and had the right to use the name as its legal name before that date. 28 9. Name of limited liability company suspended. Subsection 2 does not apply to the name of any limited liability company 3.0 whose certificate is suspended on and after the 3rd anniversary 32 of the suspension. Sec. C-21. 31 MRSA §604, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt. 34 A, §1, is repealed. 36 Sec. C-22. 31 MRSA §604-A is enacted to read: 38 §604-A. Reserved name 40 1. Reserve use of name. A person may reserve the exclusive 42 use of a limited liability company name, including an assumed or fictitious name, by executing and delivering for filing an 44 application to the Secretary of State. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed 46 to be reserved. If the Secretary of State finds that the limited

liability company name applied for is available, the Secretary of

State shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use

for a nonrenewable period of 120 days.

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	Transfer of reservation. The owner of a reserved
2	limited liability company name under subsection 1 may transfer
	the reservation to another person by executing and delivering for
4	filing to the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, signed
	by the transferor, that states the name and address of the
6	transferee.
8	Sec. C-23. 31 MRSA §605, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt.
	A, §1, is repealed.
10	Sec. C-24. 31 MRSA §605-A is enacted to read:
12	bee. O 24. St Mitchi 3000 it is endeced to read.
	§605-A. Assumed or fictitious name of limited liability company
14	1. Assumed name defined. As used in this section, "assumed
16	name" means a trade name or any name other than the real name of
10	a limited liability company except a fictitious name.
18	
	2. Fictitious name defined. As used in this section,
20	"fictitious name" means a name adopted by a foreign limited
	liability company authorized to transact business in this State
22	because its real name is unavailable pursuant to section 603-A.
24	3. Authorized to transact business. Upon complying with
	this section, a domestic or foreign limited liability company
26	authorized to transact business in this State may transact its
	business in this State under one or more assumed or fictitious
28	names.
30	4. File statement indicating use of assumed or fictitious
	name. Prior to transacting business in this State under an
32	assumed or fictitious name, a limited liability company shall
	execute and deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a
34	statement setting forth:
36	A. The limited liability company name;
38	B. That the limited liability company intends to transact
	business under an assumed or fictitious name;
40	
	C. The assumed or fictitious name that the limited
42	liability company proposes to use;
44	D. If the assumed name is not to be used at all of the
	limited liability company's places of business in this
46	State, the locations where that name will be used; and
=	CANCEL TO THE TAXABLE TO THE CONTROL OF THE
48	E. If the company is a foreign limited liability company:
50	(1) The jurisdiction of organization: and

2	(2) The date on which it was authorized to transact
	business in this State.
4	
	A separate statement must be executed and delivered to the
6	Secretary of State for filing with respect to each assumed or
_	fictitious name that the limited liability company proposes to
8	use.
10	5. Compliance required. An assumed or fictitious name must
10	comply with the requirements of section 603-A.
12	
	Enjoin use of assumed or fictitious name. If a limited
14	liability company uses an assumed or fictitious name without
	complying with the requirements of this section, the continued
16	use of the assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit
10	
	by the Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by
18	the use of the assumed or fictitious name.
2.0	
20	7. Enjoin use despite compliance. Notwithstanding its
	compliance with the requirements of this section, the use of an
22	assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit by the
	Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by such use
24	if:
	<u></u>
26	A. The assumed or fictitious name did not, at the time the
20	
	statement required by subsection 4 was filed, comply with
28	the requirements of section 603-A; or
30	B. The assumed or fictitious name is not distinguishable on
	the records of the Secretary of State from a name in which
32	the plaintiff has prior rights by virtue of the common law
-	or statutory law of unfair competition, unfair trade
2.4	
34	practices, common law copyright or similar law.
36	The mere filing of a statement pursuant to subsection 4 does not
30	
	constitute actual use of the assumed or fictitious name set out
38	in that statement for the purpose of determining priority of
	rights.
4 0	
	8. Terminate use of assumed or fictitious name. A limited
42	liability company may terminate an assumed or fictitious name by
	executing and delivering to the Secretary of State a statement
4.4	
44	setting forth:
16	A mbe some of the limited alleviation
46	A. The name of the limited liability company;
48	B. That the limited liability company no longer intends to
	transact business under the assumed or fictitious name; and
50	

	C. The assumed or fictitious name the limited liability
2	company intends to terminate.
4	Sec. C-25. 31 MRSA §606, as amended by PL 1995, c. 514, §§4 and 5, is repealed.
6	Sec. C-26. 31 MRSA §606-A is enacted to read:
8	\$606-A. Registered name of foreign limited liability company
10	1. Register limited liability company name. A foreign
12	limited liability company may register its limited liability
14	company name if the name is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State pursuant to section 603-A.
16	2. Application. To register its limited liability company name, a foreign limited liability company must execute and
18	deliver to the Secretary of State for filing an application that:
20	A. Sets forth its limited liability company name, the state or country and date of its organization, the address of its
22	principal office wherever located and a brief description of the nature of the business in which it is engaged; and
24	B. Is accompanied by a certificate of existence or a
26	document of similar import duly authenticated by the secretary of state or other official having custody of
28	limited liability company records in the state or country under whose law the foreign limited liability company is
30	organized. The certificate of existence must have been made not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the
32	application for filing.
34	3. Applicant's exclusive use. A limited liability company name is registered for a foreign limited liability company's
36	exclusive use upon the effective date of the application under subsection 2 until the end of the calendar year in which the
38	application was filed.
40	4. Renewal of registered name. A foreign limited liability company whose registration under this section is effective may
42	renew it for a successive year by delivering for filing to the Secretary of State between October 1st and December 31st a
44	renewal application that complies with the requirements of
46	subsection 2. The renewal application, when filed, renews the registration for the following calendar year.
48	5. Qualify as foreign limited liability company. A foreign
	limited liability company whose registration under this section
50	is effective may, after the registration is effective, qualify as

a foreign limited liability company under the registered name or 2 may consent in writing to the use of that name by a limited liability company organized under this Act or by another foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State. The registration terminates when the domestic limited 6 liability company is organized or the foreign limited liability company qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign limited liability company under the registered name. 10 Sec. C-27. 31 MRSA §712, sub-§3, ¶H, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt. A, §1, is amended to read: 12 A certificate of good-standing-or-its-equivalent-from 14 the--proper--officer--of--its--jurisdiction--of--organization existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated 16 by the secretary of state or other official having custody of limited liability company records in the state or country under whose law the foreign limited liability company is 18 organized. The certificate of good--standing---or--its 20 equivalent existence must have been made not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing; and 22 Sec. C-28. 31 MRSA §714, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt. A, §1, is amended to read: 24 26 Name. A foreign limited liability company may apply to the Secretary of State to do business in this State under a name 28 that conforms with the requirements of section 603 603-A, subsection 1. The name does not need to be the same as the name 30 under which it is authorized to do business in the jurisdiction of its organization. 32 Sec. C-29. 31 MRSA §719, sub-§2, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 34 1993, c. 718, Pt. A, §1, are amended to read: 36 The authority of a foreign limited liability company may be revoked only after: 38 (1) The Secretary of State has mailed to the foreign 40 limited liability company's last registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal 42 office in its jurisdiction of organization as filed with the Secretary of State, a 30-day 60-day notice of 44 pending revocation of its authority to do business in this State. The notice must specify the default; and 46 (2) The foreign limited liability company has not,

specified in the notice.

prior to revocation, removed the ground of default

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- C. After the expiration of the 30-day notice period, 2 if a foreign limited liability company has not corrected the specified default or convinced the Secretary of State, by affidavit or otherwise, that there was no misrepresentation relative to paragraph A, subparagraph (5), the Secretary of State shall issue and file a certificate revoking the foreign limited liability company's authority to do business in this State and mail copies of the certificate of 8 revocation to the foreign limited liability company's last 10 registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal office in its jurisdiction of organization as filed with the Secretary of State. 12
- Sec. C-30. 31 MRSA §751, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1997, c. 376, §57, is further amended to read:

- 1. Reservation. For filing of an application for reservation of name or a notice of transfer of cancellation of reservation pursuant to section 604 604-A, a fee of \$20 for each limited liability company affected;
- Sec. C-31. 31 MRSA §751, sub-§§2 to 4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt. A, §1, are amended to read:
- 2. Assumed or fictitious name. For filing of an application for an assumed name under section 605 605-A, a fee of \$105 and for filing an application for a fictitious name under section 605-A, a fee of \$20;
- 30 3. Termination of assumed or fictitious name. For filing of a termination of an assumed or fictitious name under section 605 605-A, a fee of \$20;
- 4. Registered name. For filing of an application for a registered name of a foreign limited liability company under section 606 606-A, a fee of \$20 per month for the number of months or fraction of a month remaining in the calendar year when first filing. For filing an application to renew the registration of a registered name, a fee of \$155;
- Sec. C-32. 31 MRSA §751, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 718, Pt. A, §1, is repealed.
- Sec. C-33. 31 MRSA §751, sub-§23, as amended by PL 1999, c. 638, §38, is repealed.
- Sec. C-34. 31 MRSA $\S 803$, as corrected by RR 2001, c. 2, Pt. B, $\S 52$ and affected by $\S 58$, is repealed.
- Sec. C-35. 31 MRSA §803-A is enacted to read:

4	1. Requirements. A limited liability partnership name must
	contain the words "Limited Liability Partnership," the
6	abbreviation "L.L.P." or the designation "LLP" unless the
	partnership is filing an assumed name under section 805-A or a
8	registration of name under section 806-A. If the words "Limited
-	Liability Partnership," "Limited Liability Partnership,
10	Chartered," "Limited Liability Partnership, Professional
-0	Association," "Limited Liability Partnership, P.A." or any of the
12	designations without commas are used, a limited liability
14	partnership may also use the abbreviation "L.L.P." or the
14	designation "LLP" without filing an assumed name under section
14	
16	<u>805-A.</u>
16	
7.0	2. Distinguishable name. Except as authorized by
18	subsections 3 and 4, a limited liability partnership name must be
2.0	distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from:
20	
	A. The name of a corporation, limited liability company,
22	limited liability partnership or limited partnership that is
	incorporated, organized or authorized to transact business
24	or carry on activities in this State;
26	B. Assumed, fictitious, reserved and registered name
	filings for all entities; and
28	
	C. Marks registered under Title 10, chapter 301-A unless
30	the registered owner or holder of the mark is the same
	person or entity as the limited liability partnership
32	seeking to use a name that is not distinguishable on the
	records of the Secretary of State and files proof of
34	ownership with the Secretary of State.
36	3. Refuse to file name. The Secretary of State, in the
	Secretary of State's discretion, may refuse to file a name that:
38	
	A. Consists of or comprises language that is obscene;
40	
	B. Inappropriately promotes abusive or unlawful activity;
42	
	C. Falsely suggests an association with public
44	institutions; or
46	D. Violates any other provision of the law of this State
	with respect to names.
48	
	4. Authorization to use name A limited liability

§803-A. Registered limited liability partnership name

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partnership may apply to the Secretary of State for authorization

2	Secretary of State from one or more of the names described in
	subsection 2. The Secretary of State shall authorize use of the
4	name applied for if:
б	A. The entity in possession of the name consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory
8	to the Secretary of State to change its name to a name that
	is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State
10	from the name of the applicant; or
12	B. The applicant delivers to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent
14	jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this State.
16	
10	5. Use of another limited liability partnership's name. A
18	limited liability partnership may use the name, including the assumed or fictitious name, of another registered or foreign
20	limited liability partnership that is used in this State if the other limited liability partnership is organized or authorized to
22	transact business in this State and the limited liability
	partnership proposing to use the name:
24	
26	A. Has merged with the other limited liability partnership;
20	B. Has been formed by reorganization of the other limited
28	liability partnership; or
30	C. Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets,
32	including the limited liability partnership name, of the other limited liability partnership.
34	6. Determining distinguishability. In determining whether
36	names are distinguishable on the records, the Secretary of State
30	shall disregard the following:
38	A. Words or abbreviations of words that describe the nature
4.0	of the entity, including "professional association,"
40	"corporation," "company," "incorporated," "chartered," "limited," "limited partnership," "limited liability
42	company," "professional limited liability company," "limited
	liability partnership," "registered limited liability
44	<pre>partnership," "service corporation" and "professional corporation";</pre>
46	
	B. The presence or absence of the words or symbols of the
48	words "and" and "the": and

to use a name that is not distinguishable on the records of the

- C. Differences in the use of punctuation, capitalization or special characters.
- 7. Change of limited liability partnership name by foreign limited liability partnership. If a foreign limited liability partnership authorized to transact business in this State changes its name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of this section, it may not transact business in this State under the proposed new name until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of this section and files an amended application for authority under section 855 that is accompanied by a statement of use of a fictitious name under section 805-A.
 - 8. Exception. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the name of a limited liability partnership may be not distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State if the foreign limited liability partnership was authorized to do business in this State prior to January 1, 1996 and had the right to use the name as its legal name before that date.
 - 9. Name of limited liability partnership revoked. Subsection 2 does not apply to the name of any partnership whose status as a limited liability partnership has been revoked on and after the 3rd anniversary of the revocation.
 - Sec. C-36. 31 MRSA §804, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, is repealed.
 - Sec. C-37. 31 MRSA §804-A is enacted to read:

§804-A. Reserved name

1. Reserve use of name. A person may reserve the exclusive use of a limited liability partnership name, including an assumed or fictitious name, by executing and delivering for filing an application to the Secretary of State. The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the Secretary of State finds that the limited liability partnership name applied for is available, the Secretary of State shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable period of 120 days.

2. Transfer of reservation. The owner of a reserved limited liability partnership name under subsection 1 may transfer the reservation to another person by executing and delivering for filing to the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, signed by the transferor, that states the name and address of the transferee.

	Sec. C-38. 31 MRSA §805, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt.
2	B, §1, is repealed.
4	Sec. C-39. 31 MRSA §805-A is enacted to read:
6	§805-A. Assumed or fictitious name of limited liability partnership
8	Ser ency and h
	1. Assumed name defined. As used in this section, "assumed
10	name" means a trade name or any name other than the real name of
	a limited liability partnership except a fictitious name.
12	
	2. Fictitious name defined. As used in this section,
14	"fictitious name" means a name adopted by a foreign limited
1.0	liability partnership authorized to transact business in this
16	State because its real name is unavailable pursuant to section 803-A.
18	
	3. Authorized to transact business. Upon complying with
20	this section, a registered or foreign limited liability
	partnership authorized to transact business in this State may
22	transact its business in this State under one or more assumed or
	<u>fictitious names.</u>
24	
	4. File statement indicating use of assumed or fictitious
26	name. Prior to transacting business in this State under an
	assumed or fictitious name, a limited liability partnership shall
28	execute and deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a
	statement setting forth:
30	
	A. The limited liability partnership name;
32	
	B. That the limited liability partnership intends to
34	transact business under an assumed or fictitious name;
36	C. The assumed or fictitious name that the limited
	liability partnership proposes to use;
38	
	D. If the assumed name is not to be used at all of the
40	limited liability partnership's places of business in this
	State, the locations where that name will be used; and
42	
	E. If the company is a foreign limited liability
44	partnership:
46	(1) The jurisdiction of organization; and
48	(2) The date on which it was authorized to transact
	business in this State.
50	

A separate statement must be executed and delivered to the 2 Secretary of State for filing with respect to each assumed or fictitious name that the limited liability partnership proposes 4 to use. 6 5. Compliance required. Each assumed or fictitious name must comply with the requirements of section 803-A. 8 6. Enjoin use of assumed or fictitious name. If a limited 10 liability partnership uses an assumed or fictitious name without complying with the requirements of this section, the continued 12 use of the assumed or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit by the Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by the use of the assumed or fictitious name. 14 16 7. Enjoin use despite compliance. Notwithstanding its compliance with the requirements of this section, the use of an 18 assumed name or fictitious name may be enjoined upon suit by the Attorney General or by any person adversely affected by such use 20 if: 2.2 A. The assumed or fictitious name did not, at the time the statement required by subsection 4 was filed, comply with the requirements of section 803-A; or 24 B. The assumed or fictitious name is not distinguishable on 26 the records of the Secretary of State from a name in which 28 the plaintiff has prior rights by virtue of the common law or statutory law of unfair competition, unfair trade 30 practices, common law copyright or similar law. 32 The mere filing of a statement pursuant to subsection 4 does not constitute actual use of the assumed or fictitious name set out 34 in that statement for the purpose of determining priority of rights. 36 8. Terminate use of assumed or fictitious name. A limited 38 liability partnership may terminate an assumed or fictitious name by executing and delivering to the Secretary of State a statement setting forth: 40 42 A. The name of the limited liability partnership; B. That the limited liability partnership no longer intends 44 to transact business under the assumed or fictitious name; 46 and 48 C. The assumed or fictitious name the limited liability

partnership intends to terminate.

Sec. C-40. 31 MRSA §806, as amended by PL 1997, c. 376, §63, is repealed. Sec. C-41. 31 MRSA §806-A is enacted to read: б \$806-A. Registered name of foreign limited liability partnership 8 1. Register limited liability partnership name. A foreign limited liability partnership may register its limited liability 10 partnership name if the name is distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State pursuant to section 803-A. 12 2. Application. To register its limited liability partnership name, a foreign limited liability partnership must 14 execute and deliver to the Secretary of State for filing an 16 application that: 18 A. Sets forth its limited liability partnership name, the state or country and date of its organization, the address 20 of its principal office wherever located and a brief description of the nature of the business in which it is 22 engaged; and 24 B. Is accompanied by a certificate of existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the 26 secretary of state or other official having custody of limited liability partnership records in the state or country under whose law the foreign limited liability 28 partnership is organized. In lieu of a certificate of 30 existence, a copy of the foreign limited liability partnership's registration certified or stamped by the 32 secretary of state or other proper officer in its domestic jurisdiction is a sufficient equivalent if such an officer 34 does not produce any other type of certificate of existence. The certificate of existence must have been made 36 not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing. 38 3. Applicant's exclusive use. A limited liability 40 partnership name is registered for a foreign limited liability partnership's exclusive use upon the effective date of the 42 application under subsection 2 until the end of the calendar year in which the application was filed.

4. Renewal of registered name. A foreign limited liability

46 partnership whose registration under this section is effective

may renew it for a successive year by delivering for filing to

the Secretary of State between October 1st and December 31st a

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renewal application that complies with the requirements of

subsection 2. The renewal application, when filed, renews the registration for the following calendar year.

5. Qualify as foreign limited liability partnership. A foreign limited liability partnership whose registration under this section is effective may, after the registration is effective, qualify as a foreign limited liability partnership under the registered name or may consent in writing to the use of that name by a registered limited liability partnership organized under this Act or by another foreign limited liability partnership authorized to transact business in this State. The registration terminates when the partnership becomes a registered limited liability partnership or the foreign limited liability partnership qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign limited liability partnership under the registered name.

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- Sec. C-42. 31 MRSA §852, sub-§3, ¶H, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, is amended to read:
- 20 A certificate of good-standing-or-its-equivalent-from the--proper--officer--of--its--jurisdiction--of--organization 22 existence or a document of similar import duly authenticated by the secretary of state or other official having custody 24 of limited liability partnership records in the state or country under whose law the foreign limited liability 26 partnership is organized. Fer-the-purpose-of-this-paragraph In lieu of a certificate of existence, a copy of the foreign 28 limited liability partnership's registration certified or stamped by the Seeretary-of--State secretary of state or 30 other proper officer in its domestic jurisdiction is a sufficient equivalent if such an officer does not produce 32 any other type of certificate of existence. The certificate of good-standing-or-its-equivalent existence must have been 34 made not more than 90 days prior to the delivery of the application for filing; and

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- Sec. C-43. 31 MRSA §854, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, is amended to read:
- 1. Name. A foreign limited liability partnership may apply to the Secretary of State to do business in this State under a name that conforms with the requirements of section 803 803-A, subsection 1. The name need not be the same as the name under which it is authorized to do business in the jurisdiction of its organization.

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Sec. C-44. 31 MRSA §859, sub-§1, ¶¶B and C, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, are amended to read:

B. A foreign partnership's status as a limited liability partnership in this State may be revoked only after:

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- (1) The Secretary of State has mailed to the foreign limited liability partnership's last registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal office in its jurisdiction of organization as filed with the Secretary of State a 30-day 60-day notice of pending revocation of its status as a foreign limited liability partnership in this State. The notice must specify the default; and
- (2) The foreign limited liability partnership has not, prior to revocation, removed the ground of default specified in the notice.
- C. After the expiration of the 30-day 60-day notice period, if a foreign limited liability partnership has not corrected the specified default or convinced the Secretary of State, affidavit or otherwise, that there misrepresentation relative to paragraph A, subparagraph (5), the Secretary of State shall issue and file a certificate revoking the status of the partnership as a foreign limited liability partnership in this State and mail copies of the certificate of revocation to the foreign limited liability partnership's last registered office in this State and to its last registered or principal office in its jurisdiction of organization as filed with the Secretary of State.
- Sec. C-45. 31 MRSA §871, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1997, c. 376, §71, is further amended to read:
- 1. Reservation. For filing an application for reservation of name or a notice of transfer or cancellation of reservation pursuant to section 894 804-A, a fee of \$20 for each limited liability partnership affected;
- Sec. C-46. 31 MRSA §871, sub-§§2 to 4, as enacted by PL 1995,
 c. 633, Pt. B, §1, are amended to read:
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- 2. Assumed or fictitious name. For filing an application for an assumed name under section 805 805-A, a fee of \$105 and for filing an application for a fictitious name under section 44 805-A, a fee of \$20;
- 3. Termination of assumed or fictitious name. For filing a termination of an assumed or fictitious name under section 805 805-A, subsection 5 8, a fee of \$20;

registered name of a foreign limited liability partnership under section 806 806-A, a fee of \$20 per month for the number of months or fraction of a month remaining in the calendar year when first filing---Fer; and for filing an application to renew the registration of a registered name, the fee is \$155; 6 8 Sec. C-47. 31 MRSA §871, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, is repealed. 10 Sec. C-48. 31 MRSA §871, sub-§21, as enacted by PL 1995, c. 633, Pt. B, §1, is repealed. 12 14 Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes July 1, 2003. 16 **SUMMARY** 18 20 Part A makes the necessary changes to the mark law to conform to the new name availability standard under the Maine 22 Revised Statutes, Title 13-C. 24 Part B does the following: 26 It adds language to defer to the licensing authorities of the professions to determine who may be a shareholder in a corporation; 28 30 It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Professional Service Corporation Act to provide for the use of a fictitious 32 name by a foreign professional service corporation when its real name is not available for use in this State; 34 It adds definitions to the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act for "individual" and "person"; 36 38 It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act for the name availability standard for corporate 40 names to conform to the new name availability standard under Title 13-C; 42 It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Nonprofit 44 Corporation Act for the name availability standard for reserved names to conform to the new name availability standard under 46 Title 13-C;

For filing an application for a

Registered name.

Corporation Act for the name availability standard for registered

It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Nonprofit

names of foreign nonprofit corporations to conform to the new name availability standard under Title 13-C;

7. It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Nonprofit Corporation Act for the name availability standard for assumed and fictitious names to conform to the new name availability standard under Title 13-C;

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- 8. It makes the necessary changes to the Maine Nonprofit
 10 Corporation Act for certificates of existence for foreign corporations qualifying to carry on activities in this State to
 12 conform to the similar changes under Title 13-C;
- 9. It provides for the automatic cancellation of authority of foreign nonprofit corporations when they domesticate and convert under Title 13-C, chapter 9;
- 18 10. It changes the time frame to correct a default before revocation of authority from 30 to 60 days;

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- 11. It repeals the fee for termination of a registered name under Title 13-B;
- 12. It adds the terminology for a fictitious name used by a foreign corporation when its real name is not available in this State to the fee section of Title 13-B to conform to similar provisions under Title 13-C;

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- 13. It adds definitions for "close corporation," "facts objectively ascertainable," "interest" and "interest holder";
- 32 14. It adds other statutory references to the definition of "nonprofit corporation";

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- 15. It adds "extrinsic facts" to clarify that all documents submitted for filing must be legible and printed in ink and establishes outer boundaries of extrinsic facts that can be referred to in a filed document or a plan;
- 16. It clarifies the amount of the fee for a change in the name of the current clerk or registered agent. The bill adds language for an amended annual report and for a certificate of fact;

- 17. It adds language to provide for a termination of a fictitious name;
- 48 18. It clarifies that a copy of the document being corrected does not have to be attached to the articles of

incorporation because the document is already filed with the Secretary of State;

19. It adds language to require a foreign corporation to provide its jurisdiction of incorporation as well as the date it was authorized to transact business in this State on articles of

correction;

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20. It adds language to clarify the required contents of a certificate of existence or authority;

12 21. It adds language to provide for a certificate of fact of any fact on the records of the Secretary of State;

22. It adds language that allows the Secretary of State to provide public access to the Secretary of State's database;

- 23. It adds language that allows the Secretary of State to establish by rule a fee schedule to cover the cost of publications. Additionally, the money collected under this section must be deposited in a fund to update or replace publications;
- 24 24. It adds a reference to Title 13-C, section 601 to clarify the description of the stock required on the articles of incorporation and repeals language that is superfluous;
- 28 25. It adds language to provide that articles of incorporation may be dependent upon extrinsic facts;

26. It clarifies that broad corporate purposes apply to all corporations subject to the Maine Business Corporation Act, not just those incorporated under the Maine Business Corporation Act;

27. It clarifies that nonprofit corporations are subject to the provisions of the Maine Business Corporation Act;

38 28. It adds language to clarify the name availability process to allow for corporations that own a mark with a name 40 that is not distinguishable from that corporation's corporate name;

29. It clarifies which words and symbols are disregarded when determining distinguishability of a name;

46 30. It adds language to clarify the name availability process when a foreign corporation changes its name;

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31. It corrects grammar to be consistent with other provisions relating to certificates of existence provided by foreign corporations;

32. It changes language to clarify that a foreign corporation may consent to the use of a registered name by any corporation that is subject to the Maine Business Corporation Act, not just a corporation that is incorporated under the Maine Business Corporation Act;

33. It replaces language in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 13-C, section 404, subsection 1 to conform to the model language of real name versus true name from current Title 13-A;

- 34. It deletes language requiring the address of the registered office on assumed or fictitious name filings and deletes a reference to fictitious name relative to using an assumed name in less than all locations of business;
 - 35. It adds language to require additional information for a foreign corporation filing a fictitious name;

36. It deletes language requiring the address of the registered office on termination of assumed or fictitious name filings;

37. It adds language about the duties of a clerk taken from another section of the law. This change places all information about the clerk into one section;

38. It requires a resigning clerk to include as part of the filing, in addition to the corporate officer's name and title, the address of the officer to whom the notice of resignation was mailed. Additionally, it clarifies to whom the notice may be sent. The bill clarifies the language for changing the name of the current clerk and adds language about address requirements for the registered office and clarifies the signature requirements on any document that changes the clerk of the corporation;

- 39. It clarifies that series, as well as classes, can be specified in the articles of incorporation;
- 40. It provides that terms of shares may be dependent upon extrinsic facts and terms of shares may vary among holders of the same class or series;
- 48 41. It establishes that a board of directors may fix provisions of series, as well as classes;

- 42. It provides that board approval of rights or options to acquire securities also constitutes authorization to issue the underlying securities and confirms that rights and options to securities may be limited based on share holdings;
 - 43. It preserves preemptive rights that existed for shares that were issued and outstanding on June 30, 2003;

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44. It clarifies that a notice of a special meeting and notice of death or incapacity of a shareholder must be delivered to the clerk, not the secretary;

45. It clarifies that an inspector may be the clerk or an officer or employee of a corporation;

- 16 46. It clarifies that the articles of incorporation may provide for a quorum greater or less than a majority and sets a minimum quorum of not less than 1/3 of the shares of a voting group entitled to vote on a matter;
- 47. It clarifies that shareholder agreements are valid for an unlimited term unless otherwise stated in the agreement;
- 24 48. It clarifies the effect of a director's failure to object to defective notice;
- 49. It clarifies that authorization process is discretionary with the board of directors or the shareholders, as the case may be;
- 50. It clarifies which persons whose knowledge of a conflict of interest is taken into account for determination of certain voting matters;
- 51. It provides that a plan of domestication may be made dependent upon extrinsic facts;
- 38 52. It adds language relative to the consent of shareholders for the plan of domestication, for the plan of nonprofit conversion and for the plan of entity conversion;
- 53. It provides that a plan of nonprofit conversion may be made dependent upon extrinsic facts;
- 54. It clarifies the voting requirements for a class or series of shares on a plan of nonprofit conversion;
- 48 55. It adds language to require that when a domestic business corporation converts to a foreign nonprofit corporation, it must provide an address to which the Secretary of State may

mail a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State.

This is a similar provision to other parts of Title 13-C that describe a corporation's withdrawal from this State;

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- 56. It provides that terms of a plan of entity conversion may be made dependent upon extrinsic facts;
- 8 57. It clarifies the voting requirements for an entity conversion;

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58. It corrects language that references a corporation but should reference an unincorporated entity relative to the conversion to a domestic business corporation;

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- 59. It clarifies the voting requirements for amendments of articles of incorporation;
- 18 60. It clarifies that an amendment to articles of incorporation and a plan of merger or share exchange may be approved by unanimous shareholder consent, in which case no action of the board of directors is required;

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- 61. It adopts conforming changes to address filings that depend upon extrinsic facts;
- 26 62. It clarifies that restated articles of incorporation may omit certain information;

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- 63. It clarifies that articles of merger or share exchange filed under Title 13-C, section 1106 may be combined with any filing required under the organic law of any domestic eligible entity involved in the transaction if the combined filing satisfies the requirements of both Title 13-C, section 1106 and the other organic law;
 - 64. It adds language to require the type of entity and jurisdictions of the parties to a merger or share exchange;

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65. It adds language to require that when a merger is effective, the foreign corporation or foreign other entity that is the survivor of the merger must provide an address to which the Secretary of State may mail a copy of any process served on the Secretary of State. This is a provision similar to other parts of Title 13-C that describe a corporation's withdrawal from this State;

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66. It adds language to require the names, types of entity and jurisdictions of the parties to a merger or share exchange when articles of abandonment are filed;

67. It adds and corrects references to other types of corporate reorganization permitted under the Maine Business Corporation Act;

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- 68. It clarifies the voting requirements for asset dispositions;
- 8 69. It clarifies that asset dispositions may be approved by unanimous written consent, in which case action by the board of directors is not required;
- 12 70. It corrects an incorrect reference to a specific subchapter and clarifies a form of other entity as an unincorporated entity;
- 16 71. It clarifies a reference to define a corporate action;
- 18 72. It adds language to clarify that the statement that there are no unpaid debts includes the annual report required by 20 Title 13-C, section 1621;
- 73. It adds language regarding dissolution by incorporators or initial directors to require the date dissolution was authorized and the effective date of the articles of dissolution;
- 74. It clarifies that dissolution of a corporation must be approved by written consent of shareholders entitled to vote;

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- 75. It adds language to require that articles of dissolution provide the effective date of the dissolution;
- 32 76. It deletes language that requires a corporation to provide a copy of its filed articles of dissolution when revoking 34 its dissolution and clarifies language concerning when a dissolved corporation must receive a claim;

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77. It adds language to establish a process to reinstate suspended corporations before July 30, 2009 that were suspended prior to July 1, 2003;

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78. It adds language to include contracts in the list of items that are not invalid if a foreign corporation has not filed an application for authority;

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- 79. It corrects a reference to conform to other changes to the name availability process for foreign corporations;
- 48 80. It adds language to clarify the requirements on an amended application for authority for foreign corporations;

It deletes the requirement that foreign corporations 2 file a copy of a resolution by its directors that adopted the fictitious name:

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82. It adds language to make the registered agent sections in Title 13-C, chapter 15 agree with clerk sections in Title 13-C, chapter 5;

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It adds language that requires a foreign corporation, on its application of withdrawal, to provide the date on which it was authorized to transact business in this State in addition to the jurisdiction under whose laws it was incorporated;

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It adds language that requires a foreign corporation, on its application of withdrawal after conversion, to provide the date on which it was authorized to transact business in this State in addition to the jurisdiction under whose laws it was incorporated;

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It adds language that requires a foreign corporation, on its application for transfer of authority, to provide the date on which it was authorized to transact business in this State and the jurisdiction under whose laws it was incorporated in addition to the name of the corporation;

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- corporate record keeping 26 It provides rules for regarding notices of extrinsic facts; 28
 - 87. It deletes language relative to the registered office of a foreign corporation in its jurisdiction of incorporation, which language should only reference its principal office, clarifies that the corporation must list its chief executive officer or chief financial officer in lieu of president and treasurer, respectively;

36 It clarifies that an excused corporation's name is protected from use for 5 years from the date of excuse; and

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It adds language to provide for an amended annual filing in the event the officers, directors shareholders; the name of the domestic or foreign corporation and jurisdiction; address of registered office; or the name, business or residence address of the president, chief executive officer, treasurer or chief financial officer of a corporation change and the corporation determines that it is necessary to update the information on file prior to the filing of the next required annual report.

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Part C does the following:

- 1. It makes necessary changes to the Maine Revised Uniform
 Limited Partnership Act to conform the name availability standard
 for limited partnership names, reserved names, assumed and
 fictitious names and registered names of foreign limited
 partnerships to the new name availability standard under Title
 13-C;
- 2. It makes necessary changes to the Maine Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act to conform provisions regarding certificates of existence for foreign limited partnerships qualifying to transact business in this State to similar provisions under Title 13-C;
- 3. It changes the time frame to correct a default before revocation of authority from 30 to 60 days;
- 4. It adds language to include a fictitious name used by a foreign limited partnership when the real name is not available in this State to the fee section for assumed names and termination of assumed names to conform to similar provisions under Title 13-C;
- 5. It repeals the fee section in the Limited Partnership Act relative to termination of registered names to conform to similar provisions under Title 13-C;
- 6. It makes necessary changes to the Limited Liability
 28 Company Act to conform the name availability standard for limited liability company names, reserved names, assumed and fictitious
 30 names and registered names for foreign limited liability companies to the new name availability standard under Title 13-C;
 - 7. It makes necessary changes to the Limited Liability Company Act to conform provisions regarding certificates of existence for foreign limited liability companies qualifying to transact business in this State to the similar provisions under Title 13-C;
- 8. It adds language to include a fictitious name used by a foreign limited liability company when its real name is not available in this State in the fee section for assumed names to conform to similar provisions under Title 13-C;
- 9. It makes necessary changes to the Limited Liability Partnership Act to conform the name availability standard for limited liability company names, reserved names, assumed and fictitious names and registered names of foreign limited liability partnerships to the new name availability standard under Title 13-C; and

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10. It makes necessary changes to the Limited Liability
2 Partnership Act provisions regarding certificates of existence
for foreign limited liability partnerships qualifying to transact
4 business in this State to conform to similar provisions under

Title 13-C.