## HOUSE BILL No. 2451

By Committee on Judiciary

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AN ACT concerning business entities; amending K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-2030, 17-4634, 17-4677, 17-6003, 17-6301, 17-6401, 17-6501, 17-6518, 17-6701, 17-6705, 17-7693, 17-76,105 and 17-76,106 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-2030 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-2030. Any business trust, whether domestic or foreign, desiring to transact business in this state shall file in the office of the secretary of state, on such forms, if any, as the secretary of the state may prescribe:

- (a) An executed copy of the trust instrument by which the trust was created and of all amendments thereto or a true and correct copy thereof certified to be such by a trustee thereof under penalty of perjury or by a public official of another state, territory, or country in whose office an executed copy thereof is on file;
  - (b) a verified list of the names and addresses of its trustees; and
- (c) a balance sheet, certified by the trustee as of a date no earlier than 60 days prior to such date of filing, fairly and truly reflecting its assets and liabilities and specifically setting out its corpus, except that in the case of a foreign business trust such balance sheet shall fairly and truly reflect an allocation of its money and other assets as between those located, used, or to be used in this state and those located, used, or to be used elsewhere:
- $\frac{-(d)}{}$  the location of its registered office in this state and the name of its resident agent in charge of such registered office; and
- (e) (d) a foreign business trust shall file its irrevocable consent to service of process, accompanied by a duly certified copy of an order or resolution of the trustees of any foreign business trust authorizing the execution and filing of such irrevocable consent, conforming in substance to the consent required of foreign corporations in K.S.A. 17-7301 and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-4634 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-4634. (a) Every corporation organized under the electric cooperative act of this state shall make an annual report in writing to the secretary of state, showing the financial condition of the corporation at

the close of business on the last day of its tax period next preceding the date of filing, but if any such corporation's tax period is other than the calendar year, it shall give notice thereof to the secretary of state prior to December 31 of the year it commences such tax period. The report shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year of the electric cooperative. An extension for filing the annual report may be granted upon the filing of a written application with the secretary of state prior to the due date of the report, except that no such extension may be granted for a period of more than 90 days. The report shall be made on a form provided by the secretary of state, con-taining the following information: 

- 1) The name of the corporation;
- (2) the location of the principal office;
- (3) the name names and addresses of the president, secretary and treasurer or equivalents of such officers, and the names members of the board of directors with the residence address of each;
  - (4) the number of memberships issued; and
- (5) a balance sheet showing the financial condition of the corporation at the close of business on the last day of its tax period next preceding the date of filing, and
- $\frac{-(6)}{}$  the change or changes, if any, in the particulars made since the last annual report.
- (b) Such reports shall be signed by the president, vice-president or secretary of the corporation, sworn to before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths an authorized officer under penalty of perjury and forwarded to the secretary of state. At the time of filing such annual report, each such corporation shall pay an annual franchise fee in an amount equal to \$40.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-4677 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-4677. (a) Every cooperative organized under the renewable energy electric generation cooperative act shall make an annual report in writing to the secretary of state, showing the financial condition of the cooperative at the close of business on the last day of its tax period next preceding the date of filing, but if any such cooperative's tax period is other than the calendar year, it shall give notice thereof to the secretary of state prior to December 31 of the year it commences such tax period. The report shall be filed on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the tax year of the electric cooperative. An extension for filing the annual report may be granted upon the filing of a written application with the secretary of state prior to the due date of the report, except that no such extension may be granted for a period of more than 90 days. The report shall be made on a form provided by the secretary of state, containing the following information:

- (1) The name of the cooperative;
- (2) the location of the principal office of the cooperative;
- (3) the names and addresses of the president, secretary, treasurer or equivalent of such officers, and the members of the board of directors of the cooperative;
  - (4) the number of members of the cooperative; and
- (5) a balance sheet showing the financial condition of the cooperative at the close of business on the last day of its tax period next preceding the date of filing; and
- (6) the change or changes, if any, in the particulars made since the last annual report.
  - (b) The annual report shall be signed by the president, vice-president or secretary of the cooperative, sworn to before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths, an authorized officer under penalty of perjury and forwarded to the secretary of state. At the time of filing such annual report, the cooperative shall pay an annual franchise fee in an amount equal to \$40.
  - Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6003 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6003. (a) When any provision of this act requires any instrument to be filed with the secretary of state or in accordance with this section, such instrument shall be executed as follows:
  - (1) The articles of incorporation shall be signed by the incorporator or incorporators, and any other instrument to be filed before the election of the initial board of directors, if the initial directors were not named in the articles of incorporation, shall be signed by the incorporator or incorporators. If any incorporator is not available by reason of death, incapacity, refusal or neglect to act, then the instrument may be signed by any person for whom or on whose behalf such incorporator was acting as employee or agent. The instrument shall state that the incorporator is not available and the reason therefor; that such incorporator was acting as employee or agent for or on behalf of such person; and that such person's signature is authorized.
  - (2) All other instruments shall be signed: (i) By any authorized officer of the corporation; (ii) if it appears from the instrument that there are no such officers, by a majority of the directors or by such directors as may be designated by the board; (iii) if it appears from the instrument that there are no such officers or directors, by the holders of record, or such of them as may be designated by the holders of record, of a majority of all outstanding shares of stock; or (iv) by the holders of record of all outstanding shares of stock.
  - (b) The execution of any document required to be filed with the secretary of state pursuant to chapter 17 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall constitute an oath or affirmation, under the penalties of perjury, that

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the facts stated in the document are true.

- (c) When any provision of this act requires any instrument to be filed with the secretary of state or in accordance with this section, such requirement means that:
- (1) The original signed instrument shall be delivered to the office of the secretary of state. Any signature on documents authorized to be filed with the secretary of state under the provisions of this act may be a facsimile, a conformed signature or an electronically transmitted signature;
- (2) all taxes and fees authorized by law to be collected by the secretary of state in connection with the filing of the instrument shall be tendered to the secretary of state;
- (3) upon delivery of the instrument, and upon tender of the required taxes and fees, the secretary of state shall certify that the instrument has been filed in the office of secretary of state by endorsing upon the original signed instrument the word "Filed" and the date and hour of its filing. This endorsement is the "filing date" of the instrument and is conclusive of the date and time of its filing in the absence of actual fraud. The secretary of state shall thereupon record the endorsed instrument in an electronic medium; and
- (4) the secretary of state shall return the original instrument as a certified copy of the original recorded instrument, except this provision shall not apply to annual reports.
- Any instrument filed in accordance with subsection (c) shall be effective upon its filing date. Except where it has been determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction, any instrument filed in accordance with subsections (c)(1) through (c)(4) prior to July 1, 1998, shall be deemed to be effective on the date it was so filed, unless a different effective date was specified for the instrument in accordance with this subsection, and the recording of such instrument with a register of deeds shall not be required in order for the instrument to take effect. Any instrument may provide that it is not to become effective until a specified date subsequent to its filing date, but such date shall not be later than 90 days after its filing date. If any instrument filed in accordance with subsection (c) provides for a future effective date and the transaction is terminated or its terms are amended to change the future effective date prior to the future effective date, the instrument shall be terminated or amended by the filing, prior to the future effective date, of a certificate of termination or a certificate of amendment of the original instrument, executed and filed in accordance with this section. The certificate shall identify the instrument which has been terminated or amended, and shall state that the instrument has been terminated or the manner in which it has been amended.
- (e) If another section of this act or any other law of this state specif-

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ically prescribes a manner of executing or filing a specified instrument or a time when such instrument shall become effective, which differs from the corresponding provisions of this section, then the provisions of such other section shall govern.

- (f) When any instrument authorized to be filed with the secretary of state under any provision of this act has been so filed and is an inaccurate record of the corporate action therein referred to, or was defectively or erroneously executed, such instrument may be corrected by filing with the secretary of state a certificate of correction of such instrument which shall be executed and filed in accordance with this section. The certificate of correction shall specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected and shall set forth the portion of the instrument in corrected form. In lieu of filing a certificate of correction, the instrument may be corrected by filing with the secretary of state a corrected instrument which shall be executed and filed in accordance with this section. The corrected instrument shall be specifically designated as such in its heading, shall specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected, and shall set forth the entire instrument in corrected form. An instrument corrected in accordance with this section shall be effective as of the date the original instrument was filed, except as to those persons who are substantially and adversely affected by the correction and as to those persons, the corrected instrument shall be effective from the filing date.
- (g) When any corporation conveys any lands or interests therein by deed or other appropriate instrument of conveyance, such deed or instrument shall be executed on behalf of the corporation by any authorized officer the president or vice-president of the corporation. Such deed or instrument, when acknowledged by such officer to be the act of the corporation, or proved in the same manner provided for other conveyances of lands, may be recorded in the same manner and with the same effect as other deeds. Corporations likewise shall have power to convey by an agent or attorney so authorized under power of attorney or other instrument containing a power to convey real estate or any interest therein, which power of attorney shall be executed by the corporation in the same manner as herein provided for the execution of deeds or other instruments of conveyance.
- (h) If any instrument authorized to be filed with the secretary of state is filed and is inaccurately, defectively or erroneously executed or otherwise defective in any respect, the secretary of state shall not be liable to any person for the preclearance for filing, the acceptance for filing or the filing and indexing such instrument.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6301. (a) The business and affairs of every corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a board of directors, except as

may be otherwise provided in this act or in the articles of incorporation. If any such provision is made in the articles of incorporation, the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the board of directors by this act shall be exercised or performed to such extent and by such person or persons as shall be provided in the articles of incorporation.

- (b) The board of directors of a corporation shall consist of one or more members, each of whom shall be a natural person. The number of directors shall be fixed by, or in the manner provided in, the bylaws, unless the articles of incorporation establish the number of directors, in which case a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment of the articles. Directors need not be stockholders unless so required by the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may prescribe other qualifications for directors. Each director shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified or until such director's earlier resignation or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon notice given in writing or by electronic transmission to the corporation. A majority of the total number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws require a greater number. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the bylaws may provide that a number less than a majority shall constitute a quorum which in no case shall be less than 1/3 of the total number of directors except that, when a board of one director is authorized under the provisions of this section, one director shall constitute a quorum. The vote of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors, unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws shall require a vote of a greater number.
- (c) (1) All corporations incorporated prior to July 1, 2004 January 1, 2005, shall be governed by paragraph (2), except that any such corporation may by a resolution adopted by a majority of the whole board elect to be governed by paragraph (3), in which case paragraph (2) shall not apply to such corporation. All corporations incorporated on or after July 1, 2004 January 1, 2005, shall be governed by paragraph (3).
- (2) The board of directors may designate, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole board, one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. The bylaws may provide that, in the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the board of directors to act at the meeting

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in the place of any such absent or disgualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the board of directors, or in the bylaws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the board of directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it; and a committee, to the extent authorized in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of shares of stock adopted by the board of directors as provided in K.S.A. 17-6401, and amendments thereto, may fix the designations and any of the preferences or rights of such shares relating to dividends, redemption, dissolution, any distribution of assets of the corporation or the conversion into, or the exchange of such shares for, shares of any other class or classes or any other series of the same or any other class or classes of stock of the corporation or fix the number of shares of any series of stock or authorize the increase or decrease of the shares of any series; but no such committee shall have the power or authority in reference to amending the articles of incorporation, adopting an agreement of merger or consolidation pursuant to K.S.A. 17-6701 or 17-6702, and amendments thereto, recommending to the stockholders the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the corporation's property and assets, recommending to the stockholders a dissolution of the corporation or a revocation of a dissolution, or amending the bylaws of the corporation; and, unless the resolution, bylaws or articles of incorporation expressly so provide, no such committee shall have the power or authority to declare a dividend or to authorize the issuance of stock or to adopt a certificate of ownership and merger pursuant to K.S.A. 17-6703, and amendments thereto.

The board of directors may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. The bylaws may provide that in the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the board of directors to act at the meeting in place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the board of directors, or in the bylaws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the board of directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it; but no such committee shall have the power or authority in reference to the

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following matters: (A) Approving or adopting, or recommending to the stockholders, any action or matter expressly required by this act to be submitted to stockholders for approval; or (B) adopting, amending or repealing any bylaw of the corporation.

- (4) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, the bylaws or the resolution of the board of directors designating the committee, a committee may create one or more subcommittees, each subcommittee to consist of one or more members of the committee, and delegate to a subcommittee any or all of the powers and authority of the committee.
- (d) The directors of any corporation may be divided into one, two or three classes by the articles of incorporation or by an initial bylaw, or by a bylaw adopted by a vote of the stockholders; the term of office of those of the first class to expire at the annual meeting next ensuing; of the second class one year thereafter; of the third class two years thereafter; and at each annual election held after such classification and election, directors shall be chosen for a full term, as the case may be, to succeed those whose terms expire. The articles of incorporation may confer upon holders of any class or series of stock the right to elect one or more directors who shall serve for such term, and have such voting powers, as stated in the articles of incorporation. The terms of office and voting powers of the directors elected in the manner so provided in the articles of incorporation may be greater than or less than those of any other director or class of directors. If the articles of incorporation provide that directors elected by the holders of a class or series of stock shall have more or less than one vote per director on any matter, every reference in this act to a majority or other proportion of directors shall refer to a majority or other proportion of the votes of such directors.
- (e) A member of the board of directors of any corporation, or a member of any committee designated by the board of directors, shall be fully protected in the performance of such member's duties in relying in good faith upon the records of the corporation and upon such information, opinions, reports or statements presented to the corporation by any of the corporation's officers or employees, or committees of the board of directors, or by any other person as to matters the member reasonably believes are within such other person's professional or expert competence and who has been selected with reasonable care by or on behalf of the corporation.
- (f) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the board of directors or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the board or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and the writing

 or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the board or committee. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.

- (g) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the board of directors of any corporation organized under this act may hold its meetings, and have an office or offices, outside of this state.
- (h) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the board of directors shall have the authority to fix the compensation of directors.
- (i) Unless otherwise restricted by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, members of the board of directors of any corporation, or any committee designated by such board, may participate in a meeting of such board, or committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this subsection shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.
- (j) The articles of incorporation of any corporation organized under this act which is not authorized to issue capital stock may provide that less than ½ of the members of the governing body may constitute a quorum thereof and may otherwise provide that the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed in a manner different from that provided in this section. Except as provided by the articles of incorporation, the provisions of this section shall apply to such a corporation and, when so applied, all references to the board of directors, to members thereof and to stockholders shall be deemed to refer to the governing body of the corporation, the members thereof and the members of the corporation respectively.
- (k) Any number of directors or the entire board of directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors, except as follows:
- (1) Unless the articles of incorporation otherwise provides, in the case of a corporation whose board is classified as provided in subsection (d), shareholders may effect such removal only for cause; or
- (2) in the case of a corporation having cumulative voting for directors, if less than the entire board is to be removed, no director may be removed without cause if the shares voted against such director's removal would be sufficient to elect such director if then cumulatively voted at an election of the entire board of directors or, if there be classes of directors, at an election of the class of directors of which such director is a part.

Whenever the holders of any class or series are entitled to elect one or more directors by the provisions of the articles of incorporation, the pro-

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visions of this subsection shall apply, in respect to the removal without cause of a director or directors so elected, to the vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of that class or series and not to the vote of the outstanding shares as a whole.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6401 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6401. (a) Every corporation may issue one or more classes of stock or one or more series of stock within any class thereof, any or all of which classes may be of stock with par value or stock without par value and which classes or series may have such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, as shall be stated and expressed in the articles of incorporation or of any amendment thereto, or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the articles of incorporation. Any of the powers, designations, preferences, rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions of any such class or series of stock may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside the articles of incorporation or of any amendment thereto, or outside the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the articles of incorporation, provided that the manner in which such facts shall operate upon the voting powers, designations, preferences, rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such class or series of stock is clearly and expressly set forth in the articles of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors. The term "facts," as used in this subsection, includes, but is not limited to, the occurrence of any event, including a determination or action by any person or body, including the corporation. The power to increase or decrease or otherwise adjust the capital stock as provided in this act shall apply to all or any such classes of stock.

- (b) The stock of any class or series may be made subject to redemption by the corporation at its option or at the option of the holders of such stock or upon the happening of a specified event. Immediately following any such redemption the corporation shall have outstanding one or more shares of one or more classes or series of stock, which share, or shares together, shall have full voting powers. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitation:
- (1) Any stock of a regulated investment company registered under the investment company act of 1940 (15 U.S.C.  $\S\S$  80a-1 *et seq.*), and amendments thereto, may be made subject to redemption by the corporation at its option or at the option of the holders of such stock; and
  - (2) any stock of a corporation which holds directly or indirectly a

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license or franchise from a governmental agency to conduct its business or is a member of a national securities exchange, which license, franchise or membership is conditioned upon some or all of the holders of its stock possessing prescribed qualifications, may be made subject to redemption by the corporation to the extent necessary to prevent the loss of such license, franchise or membership or to reinstate it.

Any stock which may be made redeemable under this section may be redeemed for cash, property or rights, including securities of the same or another corporation, at such time or times, price or prices, or rate or rates, and with such adjustments, as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to subsection (a).

- (c) The holders of preferred or special stock of any class or of any series thereof shall be entitled to receive dividends at such rates, on such conditions and at such times as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors as hereinabove provided, payable in preference to, or in such relation to, the dividends payable on any other class or classes or of any other series of stock, and cumulative or noncumulative as shall be so stated and expressed. When dividends upon the preferred and special stocks, if any, to the extent of the preference to which such stocks are entitled, shall have been paid or declared and set apart for payment, a dividend on the remaining class or classes or series of stock may then be paid out of the remaining assets of the corporation available for dividends as elsewhere in this act provided.
- (d) The holders of the preferred or special stock of any class or of any series thereof shall be entitled to such rights upon the dissolution of, or upon any distribution of the assets of, the corporation as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors as hereinabove provided.
- (e) At the option of either the holder or the corporation or upon the happening of a specified event, any stock of any class or of any series thereof may be made convertible into or exchangeable for shares of any other class or classes or any other series of the same or any other class or classes of stock of the corporation, at such price or prices or at such rate or rates of exchange and with such adjustments as shall be stated in the articles of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors as hereinabove provided.
- (f) If any corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, the powers, designations,

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preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences or rights shall be set forth in full or summarized on the face or back of the certificate which the corporation shall issue to represent certificated shares of such class or series of stock. Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 17-6426, and amendments thereto, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, there may be set forth on the face or back of the certificate which the corporation issues to represent such class or series of stock, a statement that the corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences or rights, or both. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of uncertificated stock, the corporation shall send to the registered owner thereof a written notice containing the information required to be set forth or stated on certificates pursuant to this section or K.S.A. 17-6406, subsection (a) of K.S.A. 17-6426 or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 17-6508, and amendments thereto, or with respect to this section a statement that the corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences or rights, or both. Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the rights and obligations of the holders of uncertificated stock and the rights and obligations of the holders of certificates representing stock of the same class and series shall be identical.

(g) When any corporation desires to issue any shares of stock of any class or of any series of any class of which the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other rights, if any, or the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, if any, shall not have been set forth in the articles of incorporation or in any amendment thereto, but shall be provided for in a resolution or resolutions adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the articles of incorporation or any amendment thereto, a certificate of designations setting forth a copy of such resolution or resolutions and the number of shares of stock of such class or series shall be executed and filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. Unless otherwise provided in any such resolution or resolutions, the number of shares of stock of any such series to which such resolution or resolutions apply may be increased, but not above the total number of authorized shares of the class, or decreased, but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding, by a certificate likewise executed and filed setting forth a statement that a specified increase or decrease had been

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authorized and directed by a resolution or resolutions likewise adopted by the board of directors. In case the number of such shares shall be decreased, the number of shares specified in the certificate shall resume the status which they had prior to the adoption of the first resolution or resolutions. When no share of any such class or series are outstanding, either because none were issued or because no issued shares of any such class or series remain outstanding, a certificate setting forth a resolution or resolutions adopted by the board of directors that none of the authorized shares of such class or series are outstanding and that none will be issued may be executed and filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. When such certificate becomes effective, it shall have the effect of eliminating from the articles of incorporation all reference to such class or series of stock. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, if no shares of stock have been issued of a class or series of stock established by a resolution of the board of directors, the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other rights, if any, or the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, may be amended by a resolution or resolutions adopted by the board of directors. A certificate which: (1) States that no shares of the class or series have been issued; (2) sets forth a copy of the resolution or resolutions; and (3) if the designation of the class or series is being changed, indicates the original designation and the new designation; shall be executed and filed and shall become effective in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. When any certificate filed under this subsection becomes effective, it shall have the effect of amending the articles of incorporation, except that neither the filing of such certificate nor the filing of restated articles of incorporation pursuant to K.S.A. 17-6605, and amendments thereto, shall prohibit the board of directors from subsequently adopting such resolutions as authorized by this subsection.

- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6501 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6501. (a) (1) Meetings of stockholders may be held at such place, either within or without this state, as may be designated by or in the manner provided in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or, if not so designated, as determined by the board of directors. If the board of directors is authorized to determine the place of a meeting of stockholders, the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by paragraph (a)(2).
- (2) If authorized by the board of directors in its sole discretion, and subject to such guidelines and procedures as the board of directors may adopt, stockholders and proxy holders not physically present at a meeting of stockholders may, by means of remote communication:
  - (A) Participate in a meeting of stockholders; and

- (B) be deemed present in person and vote at a meeting of stockholders whether such meeting is to be held at a designated place or solely by means of remote communication, provided that: (i) The corporation shall implement reasonable measures to verify that each person deemed present and permitted to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a stockholder or proxy holder; (ii) the corporation shall implement reasonable measures to provide such stockholders and proxy holders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the stockholders, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with such proceedings; and (iii) if any stockholder or proxy holder votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of remote communication, a record of such vote or other action shall be maintained by the corporation.
- (b) Unless directors are elected by written consent in lieu of an annual meeting as permitted by this subsection, an annual meeting of stockholders shall be held for the election of directors on a date and at a time designated by or in the manner provided in the bylaws. Stockholders, unless the articles of incorporation otherwise provide, may act by written consent to elect directors; except that, if such consent is less than unanimous, such action by written consent may be in lieu of holding an annual meeting only if all of the directorships to which directors could be elected at an annual meeting held at the effective time of such action are vacant and are filled by such action. Any other proper business may be transacted at the annual meeting.
- (c) (1) If the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation registered under the investment company act of 1940 so provide, the corporation is only required to hold an annual meeting in any year in which the election of directors is required to be acted upon under the investment company act of 1940.
- (2) If a corporation is required under paragraph (1) to hold a meeting of stockholders to elect directors, the meeting shall be designated as the annual meeting of stockholders for that year.
- (d) (1) A failure to hold any annual meeting at the designated time or to elect a sufficient number of directors to conduct the business of the corporation shall not affect otherwise valid corporate acts or work a forfeiture or dissolution of the corporation, except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this act. If the annual meeting for election of directors is not held on the date designated therefor or action by written consent to elect directors, in lieu of an annual meeting, has not been taken, the directors shall cause the meeting to be held as soon thereafter as is convenient. If there be a failure to hold the annual meeting or to take action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting for a period of 30 days after the date designated for the annual meeting, or if

no date has been designated for a period of 13 months after the latest to occur of the organization of the corporation, its last annual meeting or the last action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting, the district court may summarily order a meeting to be held upon the application of any stockholder or director. The shares of stock represented at such meeting, either in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote thereat, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of such meeting, notwithstanding any provision of the articles of incorporation or bylaws to the contrary. The district court may issue such orders as may be appropriate, including, without limitation, orders designating the time and place of such meeting, the record date for determination of stockholders entitled to vote and the form of notice of such meeting.

- (2) If a corporation is required under paragraph (1) of subsection (c) to hold a meeting of stockholders to elect directors, the meeting shall be held no later than 120 days after the occurrence of the event requiring the meeting.
- (e) Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the board of directors or by such person or persons as may be authorized by the articles of incorporation or by the bylaws.
- (f) All elections of directors shall be by written ballot, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. If authorized by the board of directors, such requirement of a written ballot shall be satisfied by a ballot submitted by electronic transmission, provided that any such electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was authorized by the stockholder or proxy holder.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6518 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6518. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, any action required by this act to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders of a corporation, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of such stockholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, are signed by all the holders of outstanding stock entitled to vote. Such consent or consents shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this state, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery shall be by return receipt delivery as defined in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or by hand.
- (b) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, any action required by this act to be taken at a meeting of the members of a nonstock corporation, or any action which may be taken at any meeting

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 of the members of a nonstock corporation, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, are signed by members having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all members having a right to vote were present and voted and shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this state, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of members are recorded. Delivery shall be by return receipt delivery as defined in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or by hand.

- (c) Every written consent shall bear the date of signature of each stockholder or member who signs the consent or consents, and no written consent shall be effective to take the corporate action referred to in the consent or consents unless, within 60 days of the earliest dated consent delivered in the manner required by this section to the corporation, written consent signed by a sufficient number of holders or members to take action are delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this state, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders or members are recorded. Delivery shall be by return receipt delivery as defined in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or by hand.
- (d) (1) A telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission consenting to an action to be taken and transmitted by a stockholder, member or proxy holder, or by a person or persons authorized to act for a stockholder, member or proxy holder, shall be deemed to be written, signed and dated for the purposes of this section, provided that any such telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission sets forth or is delivered with information from which the corporation can determine: (A) That the telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission was transmitted by the stockholder, member or proxy holder or by a person or persons authorized to act for the stockholder, member or proxy holder; and (B) the date on which such stockholder, member or proxy holder or authorized person or persons transmitted such telegram, cablegram or electronic transmission. The date on which such telegram, cablegram or electronic transmission is transmitted shall be deemed to be the date on which such consent or consents were signed. No consent or consents given by telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission shall be deemed to have been delivered until such consent or consents are reproduced in paper form and until such paper form shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this state, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in

 which proceedings of meetings of stockholders or members are recorded. Delivery shall be made by return receipt delivery as defined in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or by hand. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on delivery, any consent or consents given by telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission, may be otherwise delivered to the principal place of business of the corporation or to an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded if, to the extent and in the manner provided by resolution of the board of directors or governing body of the corporation.

- (2) Any copy, facsimile or other reliable reproduction of a consent or consents in writing may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing for any and all purposes for which the original writing could be used, provided that such copy, facsimile or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original writing.
- (e) Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those members who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for such meeting had been the date that a written consent or consents signed by a sufficient number of holders or members to take the action were delivered to the corporation as provided in subsection (c). In the event that the action which is consented to is such as would have required the filing of a certificate under any other section of this act, if such action had been voted on by stockholders or by members at a meeting thereof, the certificate filed under such other section shall state, in lieu of any statement required by such section concerning any vote of stockholders or members, that written consent has been given in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6701 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6701. (a) Any two or more corporations existing under the laws of this state and authorized to issue capital stock *or any corporation and limited liability company* may merge into a single corporation, which may be any one of the constituent corporations or they may consolidate into a new corporation formed by the consolidation, pursuant to an agreement of merger or consolidation, as the case may be, complying and approved in accordance with this section.
- (b) The board of directors of each corporation which desires to merge or consolidate shall adopt a resolution approving an agreement of merger or consolidation. The agreement shall state: (1) The terms and conditions of the merger or consolidation; (2) the mode of carrying the same into effect; (3) in the case of a merger, such amendments or changes in the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation as are desired to be

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effected by the merger or, if no such amendments or changes are desired, a statement that the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall be its articles of incorporation; (4) in the case of consolidation, that the articles of incorporation of the resulting corporation shall be as is set forth in an attachment to the agreement; (5) the manner, if any, of converting the shares of each of the constituent corporations into shares or other securities of the corporation surviving or resulting from the merger or consolidation, or of cancelling some or all of such shares and, if any shares of any of the constituent corporations are not to remain outstanding, to be converted solely into shares or other securities of the surviving or resulting corporation or to be cancelled, the cash, property, rights or securities of any other corporation or entity which the holders of such shares are to receive in exchange for, or upon conversion of, such shares and the surrender of any certificates evidencing them, which cash, property, rights or securities of any other corporation or entity may be in addition to or in lieu of shares or other securities of the surviving or resulting corporation; and (6) such other details or provisions as are deemed desirable, including, without limiting, the generality of the foregoing, a provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issuance or recognition of fractional shares, interests or rights, or for any other arrangement with respect thereto, consistent with the provisions of K.S.A. 17-6405, and amendments thereto. The agreement adopted as provided in this subsection shall be executed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. Any terms of the agreement of merger or consolidation may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside of such agreement, provided that the manner in which such facts shall operate upon the terms of the agreement is clearly and expressly set forth in the agreement of merger or consolidation. The term "facts," as used in the preceding sentence, includes, but is not limited to, the occurrence of any event, including a determination or action by any person or body, including the corporation.

- (c) (1) The agreement required by subsection (b) shall be submitted to the stockholders of each constituent corporation at an annual or special meeting thereof for the purpose of acting on the agreement.
- (2) The terms of the agreement may require that the agreement be submitted to the stockholders whether or not the board of directors determines at any time subsequent to declaring its advisability that the agreement is no longer advisable and recommends that the stockholders reject it.
- (3) Due notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be mailed to each holder of stock of the corporation, whether voting or nonvoting, at the stockholder's address as it appears on the records of the corporation, at least 20 days prior to the date of the meeting. The notice

shall contain a copy of the agreement or a brief summary thereof, as the directors deem advisable.

- (4) At the meeting the agreement shall be considered and a vote taken for its adoption or rejection. If a majority of the outstanding stock of the corporation entitled to vote thereon shall be voted for the adoption of the agreement, that fact shall be certified on the agreement by the secretary or assistant secretary of the corporation. If the agreement is adopted and certified by each constituent corporation, it shall then be executed and filed, and shall become effective, in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto.
- (5) In lieu of filing the agreement of merger or consolidation, the surviving or resulting corporation may file a certificate of merger or consolidation, executed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto, which states: (A) The name and state of incorporation of each of the constituent corporations; (B) that an agreement of merger or consolidation has been approved, adopted, certified and executed by each of the constituent corporations in accordance with this section; (C) the name of the surviving or resulting corporation; (D) in the case of a merger, such amendments or changes in the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation as are desired to be effected by the merger or, if no such amendments or changes are desired, a statement that the articles of incorporation of one of the constituent corporations shall be the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation; (E) in the case of a consolidation, that the articles of incorporation of the resulting corporation shall be as is set forth in an attachment to the certificate; (F) that the executed agreement of consolidation or merger is on file at the principal place of business of the surviving or resulting corporation, stating the address thereof; and (G) that a copy of the agreement of consolidation or merger will be furnished by the surviving or resulting corporation, on request and without cost, to any stockholder of any constituent corporation.
- (d) Any agreement of merger or consolidation may contain a provision that at any time prior to the time that the agreement, or certificate in lieu thereof, filed with the secretary of state becomes effective in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto, the agreement may be terminated by the board of directors of any constituent corporation notwithstanding approval of the agreement by the stockholders of all or any of the constituent corporations; in the event the agreement of merger or consolidation is terminated after the filing of the agreement, or a certificate, with the secretary of state but before the agreement, or certificate, has become effective, a certificate of termination of merger or consolidation shall be filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. Any agreement of merger or consolidation may contain a provision that the boards of directors of the constituent corporations

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may amend the agreement at any time prior to the filing of the agreement, or a certificate in lieu thereof, with the secretary of state, except that an amendment made subsequent to the adoption of the agreement by the stockholders of any constituent corporation shall not: (1) Alter or change the amount or kind of shares, securities, cash, property or rights, or any combination, to be received in exchange for or on conversion of all or any of the shares of any class or series thereof of such constituent corporation; (2) alter or change any term of the articles of incorporation of the surviving or resulting corporation to be effected by the merger or consolidation; or (3) alter or change any of the terms and conditions of the agreement if such alteration or change would adversely affect the holders of any class or series thereof of such constituent corporation. In the event the agreement of merger or consolidation is amended after the filing of such merger or consolidation with the secretary of state but before the agreement has become effective, a certificate of amendments of merger or consolidation shall be filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto.

- (e) In the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall automatically be amended to the extent, if any, that changes in the articles of incorporation are set forth in the agreement of merger.
- (f) (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (c), unless required by its articles of incorporation, no vote of stockholders of a constituent corporation surviving a merger shall be necessary to authorize a merger if: (A) The agreement of merger does not amend in any respect the articles of incorporation of such constituent corporation; (B) each share of stock of such constituent corporation outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger is to be an identical outstanding or treasury share of the surviving corporation after the effective date of the merger; and (C) either no shares of common stock of the surviving corporation and no shares, securities or obligations convertible into such stock are to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger, or the authorized unissued shares or the treasury shares of common stock of the surviving corporation to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger plus those initially issuable upon conversion of any other shares, securities or obligations to be issued or delivered under such plan do not exceed 20% of the shares of common stock of such constituent corporation outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger.
- (2) No vote of stockholders of a constituent corporation shall be necessary to authorize a merger or consolidation if no shares of the stock of such corporation shall have been issued prior to the adoption by the board of directors of the resolution approving the agreement of merger or consolidation. If an agreement of merger is adopted by the constituent cor-

poration surviving the merger, by action of its board of directors and without any vote of its stockholders pursuant to this subsection, the secretary or assistant secretary of that corporation shall certify on the agreement that the agreement has been adopted pursuant to this subsection and: (A) If it has been adopted pursuant to the first sentence of this subsection, that the conditions specified in that sentence have been satisfied, or (B) if it has been adopted pursuant to the second sentence of this subsection, that no shares of stock of such corporation were issued prior to the adoption by the board of directors of the resolution approving the agreement of merger or consolidation.

- (3) The agreement adopted and certified shall then be executed and filed, and shall become effective, in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. Such filing shall constitute a representation by the person who executes the agreement that the facts stated in the certificate remain true immediately prior to such filing.
- (g) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (c), unless expressly required by its articles of incorporation, no vote of stockholders of a constituent corporation shall be necessary to authorize a merger with or into a single direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of such constituent corporation if:
- (1) Such constituent corporation and the direct or indirect whollyowned subsidiary of such constituent corporation are the only constituent entities to the merger;
- (2) each share or fraction of a share of the capital stock of the constituent corporation outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger is converted in the merger into a share or equal fraction of share of capital stock of a holding company having the same designations, rights, powers and preferences, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, as the share of stock of the constituent corporation being converted in the merger;
- (3) the holding company and the constituent corporations are corporations of this state and the direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary that is the other constituent entity to the merger is a corporation or limited liability company of this state;
- (4) the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the holding company immediately following the effective time of the merger contain provisions identical to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the constituent corporation immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, other than provisions, if any, regarding the incorporator or incorporators, the corporate name, the registered office and agent, the initial board of directors and the initial subscribers for shares and such provisions contained in any amendment to the articles of incorporation as were necessary to effect a change, exchange, reclassification, subdivision, combination or

cancellation of stock, if such change, exchange, reclassification, subdivision, combination or cancellation has become effective;

- (5) as a result of the merger the constituent corporation or its successor becomes or remains a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the holding company;
- (6) the directors of the constituent corporation become or remain the directors of the holding company upon the effective time of the merger; and
- (7) (A) the organizational documents of the surviving entity immediately following the effective time of the merger contain provisions identical to the articles of incorporation of the constituent corporation immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, other than provisions, if any, regarding the incorporator or incorporators, the corporate or entity name, the registered office and agent, the initial board of directors and the initial subscribers for shares, references to members rather than stockholders or shareholders, references to interests, units or the like rather than stock or shares, references to managers, managing members or other members of the governing body rather than directors and such provisions contained in any amendment to the articles of incorporation as were necessary to effect a change, exchange, reclassification, subdivision, combination or cancellation of stock, if such change, exchange, reclassification, subdivision, subdivision, combination or cancellation has become effective.
- (B) If the organizational documents of the surviving entity do not contain the following provisions, such documents shall be amended in the merger to contain provisions requiring that: (i) Any act or transaction by or involving the surviving entity, other than the election or removal of directors or managers, managing members or other members of the governing body of the surviving entity, that requires for its adoption under this act or its organizational documents the approval of the stockholders or members of the surviving entity shall, by specific reference to this subsection, require, in addition, the approval of the stockholders of the holding company, or any successor by merger, by the same vote as is required by this act or by the organizational documents of the surviving entity, or both. For purposes of this clause, any surviving entity that is not a corporation shall include in such amendments a requirement that the approval of the stockholders of the holding company be obtained for any act or transaction by or involving the surviving entity, other than the election or removal of directors or managers, managing members or other members of the governing body of the surviving entity, which would require the approval of the stockholders of the surviving entity if the surviving entity were a corporation subject to this act;
  - (ii) any amendment of the organizational documents of a surviving

entity that is not a corporation, which amendment would, if adopted by a corporation subject to this act, be required to be included in the articles of incorporation of such corporation, shall, by specific reference to this subsection, require, in addition, the approval of the stockholders of the holding company, or any successor by merger, by the same vote as is required by this act or by the organizational documents of the surviving entity or both; and

- (iii) the business and affairs of a surviving entity that is not a corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a board of directors, board of managers or other governing body consisting of individuals who are subject to the same fiduciary duties applicable to, and who are liable for breach of such duties to the same extent as, directors of a corporation subject to this act. Neither the provisions of this subsection nor any provision of a surviving entity's organizational documents required by this subsection shall be deemed or construed to require approval of the stockholders of the holding company to elect or remove directors or managers, managing members or other members of the governing body of the surviving entity.
- (C) The organizational documents of the surviving entity may be amended in the merger to reduce the number of classes and shares of capital stock or other equity interests or units that the surviving entity is authorized to issue.
- (D) As used in this subsection only, the term "organizational documents," when used in reference to a corporation, means the articles of incorporation of such corporation and, when used in reference to a limited liability company, means the articles of organization or operating agreement of such limited liability company; the term "holding company" means a corporation which, from its incorporation until consummation of a merger governed by this subsection, was at all times a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the constituent corporation and whose capital stock is issued in such merger. From and after the effective time of a merger adopted by a constituent corporation by action of its board of directors and without any vote of stockholders pursuant to this subsection: (i) To the extent the restriction of K.S.A. 17-12,100 et seq., and amendments thereto, applied to the constituent corporation and its stockholders the effective time of the merger such restrictions shall apply to the holding company and its stockholders immediately after the effective time of the merger as though it were the constituent corporation, and all shares of stock of the holding company acquired in the merger shall for the purposes of K.S.A. 17-12,100 et seq., and amendments thereto, be deemed to have been acquired at the time that the shares of stock of the constituent corporation converted in the merger were acquired, and provided further that any stockholder who immediately prior to the effective

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- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-6705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-6705. (a) Any two or more nonstock corporations of this state, whether or not organized for profit, may merge into a single corporation, which may be any one of the constituent corporations, or they may consolidate into a new nonstock corporation, whether or not organized for profit, formed by the consolidation, pursuant to an agreement of merger or consolidation, as the case may be, complying and approved in accordance with this section.
- (b) The governing body of each corporation which desires to merge or consolidate shall adopt a resolution approving an agreement of merger or consolidation. The agreement shall state: (1) The terms and conditions of the merger or consolidation; (2) the mode of carrying the same into effect; (3) such other provisions or facts required or permitted by this act to be stated in articles of incorporation for nonstock corporations as can be stated in the case of a merger or consolidation, stated in such altered form as the circumstances of the case require; (4) the manner, if any, of converting the memberships of each of the constituent corporations into

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memberships of the corporation surviving or resulting from the merger or consolidation, or of cancelling some or all of such memberships interests; and (5) such other details or provisions as are deemed desirable. Any of the terms of the agreement of merger or consolidation may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside of such agreement, provided that the manner in which such facts shall operate upon the terms of the agreement is clearly and expressly set forth in the agreement of merger or consolidation. The term "facts," as used in the preceding sentence, includes, but is not limited to, the occurrence of any event, including a determination or action by any person or body, including the corporation.

- (c) The agreement shall be submitted to the members of each constituent corporation who have the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of their corporation, at an annual or special meeting thereof for the purpose of acting on the agreement. Due notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be mailed to each member of each such corporation who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of such corporation, at the member's address as it appears on the records of the corporation, at least 20 days prior to the date of the meeting. The notice shall contain a copy of the agreement or a brief summary thereof, as the governing body shall deem advisable. At the meeting the agreement shall be considered and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the agreement, each member who has the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of such member's corporation being entitled to one vote. If a majority of the voting power of members of each such corporation who have the voting power above mentioned shall be for the adoption of the agreement or, in the case of a nonstock, nonprofit corporation, other than a nonprofit dental service corporation organized and operated under the nonprofit dental service corporation act, cited at K.S.A. 40-19a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, if a majority of the total number of members voting at an annual or special meeting for the purpose of acting on the agreement vote for the adoption of the agreement, then that fact shall be certified on the agreement by the officer of each such corporation performing the duties ordinarily performed by the secretary or assistant secretary of a corporation. The agreement so adopted and certified shall be executed and filed, and shall become effective, in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. The provisions set forth in the last sentence of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 17-6701, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a merger under this section, and the reference to "stockholder" shall be deemed to include "member" hereunder.
- (d) If, under the provisions of the articles of incorporation of any one or more of the constituent corporations, there shall be no members who

 have the right to vote for the election of the members of the governing body of the corporation other than the members of that body themselves, the agreement duly entered into as provided in subsection (b) shall be submitted to the members of the governing body of such corporation or corporations, at a meeting of such corporation or corporations. Notice of the meeting shall be mailed to the members of the governing body in the same manner as is provided in the case of a meeting of the members of a corporation. If at the meeting  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total number a majority of members of the governing body shall vote by ballot, in person, for the adoption of the agreement, that fact shall be certified on the agreement in the same manner as is provided in the case of the adoption of the agreement by the vote of the members of a corporation. The same procedure shall be followed to consummate the merger or consolidation.

- (e) The provisions of subsection (e) of K.S.A. 17-6701, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a merger under this section.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the merger of a charitable nonstock corporation into a nonstock corporation if such charitable nonstock corporation would thereby have its charitable status lost or impaired, but a nonstock corporation may be merged into a charitable nonstock corporation which shall continue as the surviving corporation.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-7693 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-7693. (a) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, the management of a limited liability company shall be vested in its members in proportion to the then current percentage or other interest of members in the profits of the limited liability company owned by all of the members, the decision of members owning more than 50% of the percentage or other interest in the profits controlling; provided however, that if an operating agreement provides for the management, in whole or in part, of a limited liability company by a manager, the management of the limited liability company, to the extent so provided, shall be vested in the manager who shall be chosen by the members in the manner provided in the operating agreement. The manager shall also hold the offices and have the responsibilities accorded to the manager by the members and set forth in an operating agreement. Subject to K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-76,105, and amendments thereto, a manager shall cease to be a manager as provided in an operating agreement. A limited liability company may have more than one manager. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, each member in a member managed LLC has the authority to bind the limited liability company, and each manager, in a manager managed LLC has the authority to bind the LLC.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), every member is an agent of the limited liability company for the purpose of its business and affairs,

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 and the act of any member, including, but not limited to, the execution of any instrument, for apparently carrying on in the usual way of the business or affairs of the limited liability company of which the member is a member binds the limited liability company, unless the member so acting has in fact no authority to act for the limited liability company in the particular matter, and the person with whom the member is dealing has knowledge of the fact that the member has not such authority.

- (c) If the articles of organization provide operating agreement provides that management of the limited liability company is vested in one or more managers: (1) No member acting solely in the member's capacity as a member, is an agent of the limited liability company; and (2) every manager is an agent of the limited liability company for the purpose of its business and affairs, and the act of any manager for apparently carrying on the usual way of the business or affairs of the limited liability of which the manager is a manager binds the limited liability company, unless the manager so acting has, in fact, no authority to act for the limited liability company in the particular matter, and the person with whom the manager is dealing has knowledge of the fact that the manager has no such authority.
- (e) (d) An act of a member or manager which apparently is not for carrying on the usual way of the business or affairs of the limited liability company does not bind the limited liability company unless authorized in accordance with the terms of the articles of organization or operating agreement, at the time of the transaction or at any other time. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, a transaction not in the ordinary course of the business or affairs of the limited liability company must be approved by a majority in interest, by number, of the members of the limited liability company.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-76,105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-76,105. A manager may resign as a manager of a limited liability company at the time or upon the happening of events specified in agreement and in accordance with the limited liability company operating agreement. An operating agreement may provide that a manager shall not have the right to resign as a manager of a limited liability company. Notwithstanding that an operating agreement provides that a manager does not have the right to resign as a manager of a limited liability company, a manager may resign as a manager of a limited liability company at any time by giving written notice to the members and other managers. If the resignation of a manager violates an operating agreement, in addition to any remedies otherwise available under applicable law, a limited liability company may recover from the resigning manager damages for breach of the operating agreement and offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to the resigning manager.

1 Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-76,106 is hereby amended to read as 2 follows: 17-76,106. A member may resign from a limited liability company 3 only at the time or upon the happening of events specified in agreement and in accordance with the operating agreement. Notwithstanding any-4 thing to the contrary under applicable law, unless the operating agreement provides otherwise, a member may resign from a limited liability 6 company prior to the dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company. Upon resignation the member shall be deemed to be an as-8 9 signee and shall have only the rights of an assignee. The resigned member is not released from the member's liability, if any, to a limited liability 10 company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary under applicable law, 11 12 the operating agreement may provide that a limited liability company 13 interest may not be assigned prior to the dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company. 14

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 17-2030, 17-4634, 17-4677, 17-6003, 17-16
6301, 17-6401, 17-6501, 17-6518, 17-6701, 17-6705, 17-7693, 17-76,105
and 17-76,106 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.