

anticipated to be received from at least a 50 mill levy on, all other property will not produce sufficient revenue to maintain the school, an additional levy for school maintenance shall be made which shall be uniform on all taxable property subject to limitations imposed by law.

Approved April 20, 1951.

CHAPTER 550—H. F. No. 207

[Coded as Sections 317.01 to 317.69]

An act relating to nonprofit corporations; amending Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 300.025, 300.09, 300.13, 300.14, 300.45, 300.46, 300.58, 300.59; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.47, 300.48, 300.50, 301.563, 309.01 to 309.09, 309.18 to 309.20, 311.01 to 311.06, 312.01 to 312.33, 313.01 to 313.11, 314.01 to 314.04.

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

[317.01] Section 1. **Citation.** This may be cited as the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act.

[317.02] Sec. 2. **Definitions.** Subdivision 1. **Terms.** For the purposes of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings ascribed to them.

Subd. 2. **Corporation.** "Corporation" means a nonprofit corporation formed under this act or one that has accepted and come under this act.

Subd. 3. **Domestic corporation.** "Domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation formed under the laws of this state, whether or not formed or coming under this act, for a purpose for which a corporation may be formed under this act.

Subd. 4. **Foreign corporation.** "Foreign corporation" includes every nonprofit corporation formed other than under the laws of this state for a purpose for which a corporation may be formed under this act.

Subd. 5. **Nonprofit corporation.** "Nonprofit corporation" means a corporation (a) formed for a purpose not involving pecuniary gain to its shareholders or members and (b) paying no dividends or other pecuniary remuneration, directly or indirectly to its shareholders or members as such.

Subd. 6. **Notice.** "Notice" means a written notification of a meeting

(a) stating time, place and, in the case of a special meeting, purpose,

(b) properly addressed according to the last available corporate records,

(c) sent or delivered by a duly authorized person to each director or member entitled to vote at the meeting, and

(d) delivered or mailed not less than five nor more than 30 days before the meeting, excluding the day of the meeting.

Subd. 7. **Written.** "Written" includes printed, handwritten, typewritten, engraved, lithographed, telegraphed, cabled, radiogrammed, photographed, photostated, telephotographed and other forms of recordation.

Subd. 8. **Articles.** "Articles" mean the original articles of incorporation, articles of incorporation as amended, articles of merger, or articles of consolidation and incorporation, as the case may be.

Subd. 9. **Directors.** "Directors" means the persons vested with the general management of the affairs of the corporation, regardless of how they are designated.

Subd. 10. **By-laws.** "By-laws" means the code adopted for the regulation or management of the internal affairs of the corporation, regardless of how designated.

Subd. 11. **Member.** "Member" means an entity, either corporate or natural, having any membership or shareholder rights in a corporation in accordance with its articles, by-laws, or both.

[317.03] Sec. 3. Foreign nonprofit corporations, sec-

tions applicable. (1) Except for sections 42 and 43 concerning merger or consolidation, this act does not apply to foreign corporations.

(2) Except as provided in clauses (3) and (4) a foreign corporation is subject to the provisions of the Minnesota Foreign Corporations Act, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 303. Unless it complies with that chapter a foreign corporation shall not transact business in this state.

(3) Minnesota Statutes, Sections 303.07, 303.14, 303.15, 303.22, and Section 303.02, Subdivision 2, and Section 303.16, Subdivision 2, Clauses (6) and (7), do not apply to foreign corporations as defined in this act.

(4) A foreign corporation transacting business in this state on the date this act takes effect shall comply with this section within one year.

[317.04] Sec. 4. **Application to domestic corporations.** Subdivision 1. **Acceptance, rejection.** (1) Subject to clause (2), this act applies to all domestic corporations.

(2) Sections 1 to 25 do not apply to a domestic corporation in existence at the time this act becomes law. Every such domestic corporation may accept and come under sections 1 to 25 by complying with subdivision 3; and, unless it has signified its election to reject these sections in the manner provided in subdivision 2 within 15 months from the effective date of this act, it shall be deemed to accept and come under them.

(3) If the election to reject sections 1 to 25 become effective under subdivision 2, the rejecting corporation, notwithstanding the express or implied repeal of a statute by this act, shall continue to exist and to exercise and enjoy all rights, powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises, and to be subject to all duties and liabilities conferred and imposed by the laws under which it exists, or to which it is subject, at the time this act takes effect, as amended or supplemented by sections 26 to 77.

Subd. 2. **Election to reject.** (1) When there are members with voting rights, election by a corporation to reject the provisions of sections 1 to 25 shall be by a resolution (a)

approved by the board of directors at a meeting duly called for the purpose of considering it; and (b) adopted at a subsequent annual, regular, or special meeting, of which a notice stating the purpose has been duly given, by a majority vote of all members of record entitled to vote.

(2) When there are no members with voting rights, election by a corporation to reject the provisions of sections 1 to 25 shall be by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of all the directors entitled to vote at a special meeting of the board of directors, notice having been duly given.

(3) Within 15 months after this act takes effect, the corporation shall file a copy of the adopted resolution to reject, certified by the president or vice president and the secretary or assistant secretary, accompanied by a filing fee of \$5.00, in the office of the secretary of state, and shall file a copy thereof, duly certified by the secretary of state, for record, accompanied by the required recording fee, in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the principal place of business of the corporation is located.

(4) The election to reject sections 1 to 25 becomes effective upon the filing for record of a copy of the adopted resolution, duly certified by the secretary of state, in the office of the register of deeds only if the resolution is filed for record within the 15 month period prescribed in clause (3).

Subd. 3. Election to accept. (1) Whether or not a domestic corporation has elected to reject under subdivision 2; it may at any time accept and come under the provisions of sections 1 to 25 by adopting a resolution of acceptance by a majority vote of all the directors entitled to vote at a special meeting of the board of directors, notice having been duly given, and by certifying and filing the resolution in the manner prescribed by subdivision 2, clause 3, for effecting a rejection.

(2) The election to accept sections 1 to 25 becomes effective upon the filing for record of a copy of the adopted resolution to accept, duly certified by the secretary of state, with the register of deeds of the county in which the principal place of business of the corporation is located.

Subd. 4. Acceptance. Upon acceptance of sections 1 to 25, whether by an election to accept and come under, as pro-

vided in subdivision 3, or by a failure to reject within the 15 month period prescribed in subdivision 1, this act applies to all accepting corporations as fully as though they had been formed under this act.

Subd. 5. Principal place of business. The principal place of business of the accepting corporation is its registered office. If its articles or certificate of incorporation do not state the location of the principal place of business, the accepting corporation shall, upon coming under sections 1 to 25, file with the secretary of state a certificate stating the location and post office address of its registered office.

Subd. 6. Duration. The duration of the accepting corporation is not changed by its coming under sections 1 to 25. To effect an extension of its duration for a further definite time or perpetually, the corporation shall amend its articles of incorporation as prescribed in section 27.

Subd. 7. Provisions of articles remaining in force. All provisions of the articles of incorporation of the accepting corporation that may be included in articles of incorporation under this act remain in effect. When a provision of the articles of incorporation of the accepting corporation may not be included in articles of incorporation under this act it becomes inoperative when the corporation comes under sections 1 to 25.

[317.05] **Sec. 5. Purposes of incorporation.** A non-profit corporation may be formed under this act for any lawful purpose, including, but not limited to, the following purposes; agricultural, alleviation of emergencies, athletic, benevolent, charitable, civic, commercial, community welfare, education, eleemosynary, fraternal, general welfare, health, horticultural, industrial, labor, literary, patriotic, political, professional, recreational, religious, scientific, and social.

[317.06] **Sec. 6. Scope of act.** (1) This act does not apply to (a) cooperative associations, (b) public cemetery corporations and associations, (c) private cemeteries, (d) non-profit medical service plan corporations, (e) nonprofit hospital service plan corporations.

(2) Religious corporations authorized by Minnesota

Statutes, Chapter 315, may be formed under that chapter or under this act.

(3) This act does not apply to a religious corporation formed under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 315, unless that corporation has elected to come under this act in the manner prescribed by section 4, subdivision 3.

[317.07] Sec. 7. **Incorporators.** Three or more natural persons of full age may form a corporation under this act.

[317.08] Sec. 8. **Articles of incorporation.** Subdivision 1. **Form.** The articles shall be expressed in the English language, signed by each of the incorporators, and acknowledged by at least three of them.

Subd. 2. **Required provisions.** The articles of a corporation organized under this act shall state:

- (1) the name of the corporation;
- (2) the purpose of the corporation;
- (3) that the corporation does not afford pecuniary gain, incidentally or otherwise, to its members;
- (4) the period of duration of corporate existence, which may be perpetual;
- (5) the location by city, town, or other community, of its registered office in this state;
- (6) the name and address of each incorporator;
- (7) the number of directors constituting the first board of directors, the name and address of each such director, and the tenure in office of the first directors and the tenure in office of their successors;
- (8) the extent of personal liability, if any, of members for corporate obligations and the methods of enforcement and collection; and

(9) whether the corporation has capital stock or not, and the aggregate number of shares, if any, which the corporation has authority to issue and the par value, if any, of each share.

Subd. 3. **Optional.** The articles of incorporation may contain any other provision, consistent with the law of this state, for regulating the business of the corporation or the conduct of the corporate affairs.

[317.09] **Sec. 9. Corporate name.** Subdivision 1. **In English letters.** A corporation formed under this act may have a corporate name in any language, but it shall be expressed in English letters or characters.

Subd. 2. **Use of similar name forbidden.** The corporate name shall not be the same as, nor deceptively similar to, the name of any other domestic corporation, whether profit or non-profit, or of any foreign corporation, whether profit or non-profit, authorized to do business in this state unless:

(1) the domestic or foreign corporation is about to change its name, or to cease to do business, or is being wound up, or the foreign corporation is about to withdraw from doing business in this state; and

(2) the written consent of such domestic or foreign corporation to the adoption of its name, or of a deceptively similar name, has been given and is filed with the articles of incorporation.

Subd. 3. **Effect of wrongful use.** Use of a name in violation of this section does not affect or vitiate the corporate existence. Upon the application of the state or of any corporation interested or affected, the district court may enjoin the corporation from doing business under a name assumed in violation of this section, even though a certificate of incorporation has been issued by the secretary of state.

[317.10] **Sec. 10. Filing articles.** The articles of incorporation shall be filed for record with the secretary of state. If the articles conform to law, and when the fees and charges prescribed by section 67 are paid, the secretary of state shall record the articles and issue and record a certificate of incorporation. The certificate shall state the name of the corporation and the fact and date of incorporation.

[317.11] Sec. 11. **Certain papers filed with register of deeds.** (1) Subject to clause (2), the secretary of state, after recording any instrument required by this act to be filed for record in his office, shall file for record the instrument, or a copy which he has certified, in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the registered office of the corporation is located.

(2) The corporation shall file with the register of deeds the certified copy of the resolution prescribed by section 4, subdivision 2, or subdivision 3.

[317.12] Sec. 12. **Certificate of incorporation; validity, effect.** Subdivision 1. **Validity.** To be valid a certificate of incorporation shall include the name of the corporation and the fact and date of incorporation.

Subd. 2. **Effect.** When a certificate of incorporation is issued, the corporate existence begins. The certificate is conclusive evidence of the fact of incorporation. This section does not limit rules of law relative to corporations de facto or by estoppel.

[317.13] Sec. 13. **Certificates, Articles, Amendments; recording not constructive notice.** Filing and recording of certificates, articles, and amendments, pursuant to this act are designed to afford a means of acquiring knowledge of their contents but do not constitute constructive notice of their contents.

[317.14] Sec. 14. **Organization meetings.** (1) After commencement of corporate existence, the first meeting of the directors shall be held at the call of the incorporators or of the directors, after notice, for the purpose of proposing the initial by-laws, electing officers, and for any other business that comes before the meeting.

(2) The first meeting of the members shall be held at the call of an officer or of the initial board of directors after notice.

[317.15] Sec. 15 **By-laws.** Subdivision 1. **Contents.** (1) Duly adopted or amended by-laws may contain any provision for the purpose of administering and regulating the affairs of the corporation not inconsistent with law or the articles of incorporation.

- (2) The articles or by-laws shall state the
- (a) authorized number and qualifications of members;
 - (b) different classes of membership, if any;
 - (c) conditions of membership when membership in a corporation is limited to persons who are members in good standing of another corporation, organization or association;
 - (d) property, voting and other rights and privileges of members;
 - (e) manner and time of calling regular meetings of members and elections and who shall call them; and
 - (f) manner and conditions of termination of membership.

Subd. 2. **Adoption, alteration.** (1) Except as provided in clause (2), by-laws shall be adopted or amended in the manner prescribed in section 27, subdivision 2, 3, 4, and 5[,] for amendment of articles.

(2) By-laws need not be filed for record with the secretary of state.

(3) When executed and acknowledged as prescribed in section 27, subdivision 5, by-laws are adopted or amended.

[317.16] **Sec. 16. Corporate capacity, corporate authority; distinguished.** Subdivision 1. **Capacity.** A corporation has the capacity to act possessed by natural persons, but it shall have authority to perform only acts that are necessary or proper to accomplish its purposes and not repugnant to law.

Subd. 2. **Authority.** Without limiting or enlarging the provisions of subdivision 1, and unless the articles prescribe otherwise, a corporation has authority to:

- (1) continue as a corporation for the time limited in its articles of incorporation, or, if the time is not limited, perpetually;

- (2) sue and be sued;
- (3) have, and alter at pleasure, a corporate seal, affixing of which shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any instrument;
- (4) take and hold an interest in real or personal property;
- (5) lease, encumber, convey or dispose of real and personal property subject to the provisions of section 26, subdivision 3;
- (6) enter into obligations or contracts and do any act incidental to the transaction of its business or expedient to the purposes stated in its articles of incorporation;
- (7) acquire, hold, mortgage, pledge, or dispose of shares, bonds, securities, and other evidences of indebtedness of any domestic or foreign corporation either public or private, and, if it is owner thereof, to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote;
- (8) conduct its affairs within and without this state;
- (9) make, amend, and repeal by-laws, not inconsistent with its articles or with law, for the administration and regulation of its affairs;
- (10) merge and consolidate with other nonprofit corporations, domestic or foreign, organized for related purposes;
- (11) make donations to other nonprofit corporations, domestic or foreign, organized for related purposes, and to needy persons;
- (12) be a member of another nonprofit corporation, whether foreign or domestic; and
- (13) dissolve and wind up.

[317.17] Sec. 17. **May take, hold, and invest trust property.** Subdivision 1. **May take and hold trust property.** Subject to any limitations or restrictions contained in its

articles, and pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 501.12, a corporation may take, receive, and hold real and personal property, including the principal and interest of any money or other fund, that is given, conveyed, bequeathed, devised to or otherwise vested in the corporation in trust for a purpose consistent with the purposes set forth in its articles.

Subd. 2. May invest trust property. Except where the trust instrument prescribes otherwise, a corporation may invest trust property or its proceeds in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 501.125.

[317.18] **Sec. 18. Prohibits loans to officers, directors.** A corporation shall not lend any of its assets to an officer or director of the corporation. If it does make such a loan, the officers and directors who make the loan, or assent to it, are jointly and severally liable for its repayment.

[317.19] **Sec. 19. Registered office.** Subdivision 1. **Required.** Every corporation shall maintain an office in this state to be known as its registered office.

Subd. 2. Change of location. When a corporation desires to change the location of its registered office, the corporation shall file with the secretary of state a certificate of change of location of registered office, stating the new post office address and effective date of the change, accompanied by the fees prescribed by section 67. When the certificate of change of location has been duly filed and the required fees paid, the board of directors may make the change without amending the articles.

Subd. 3. Certain papers filed by secretary of state. When the registered office is transferred to a different county, the secretary of state shall file for record a copy of the articles of incorporation in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the new office is located. He shall record the certificate in his own office and file it for record in the offices of the registers of deeds of the counties in which the new and the old office are located.

Subd. 4. Violation, penalty. A corporation which carries on business in violation of subdivisions 1 or 2 shall forfeit to the state the sum of \$15 per day, the total penalty not to exceed \$300. The attorney general shall enforce this penalty.

[317.20] **Sec. 20. Directors. Subdivision 1. Board.** A board of at least three directors shall manage the business of the corporation.

Subd. 2. Who may be. Unless the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, directors:

(a) need not be members of the corporation or residents of this state;

(b) shall be natural persons.

Subd. 3. Term of office. A director shall hold office for the term for which he has been selected and until his successor has been selected and has qualified, or until he has been removed under subdivision 10.

Subd. 4. Ex officio. Unless the articles or by-laws specifically provide for them, the corporation shall not have ex officio directors. Ex officio directors have only the rights, privileges, duties, liabilities, and authority specifically conferred upon them in either the articles or by-laws, or both.

Subd. 5. Compensation. Directors may be paid for their services to the corporation as authorized by the members, or by the articles.

Subd. 6. Extent of duties. Directors shall discharge their duties in good faith, and with that diligence and care which an ordinarily prudent man in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances.

Subd. 7. By-laws, provisions as to directors. (1) Subject to clause (3), the articles or by-laws may prescribe the number, term of office, powers, authority, and duties of directors, the time and place of their meetings, and other regulations concerning directors.

(2) If the articles so provide, the members may be and constitute the directors of the corporation.

(3) Except where the articles prescribe otherwise, [and] the term of office of a director is one year.

(4) Except where the articles or by-laws prescribe otherwise, and subject to subdivision 9 and to section 8, subdivision 2, clause (7), the members shall elect the directors.

Subd. 8. Meetings of board. Except where the articles or by-laws prescribe otherwise:

(1) a meeting of the board of directors may be held at any place, within or without this state, designated by the board;

(2) notice of every meeting shall be given;

(3) an act of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present is the act of the board.

Subd. 9. Vacancies. Except where the articles or by-laws prescribe otherwise, the remaining members of the board, though less than a quorum, shall fill any vacancy occurring on the board. A person so selected shall hold office until his successor has been selected.

Subd. 10. Removal. (1) The articles or by-laws may provide for the removal of a director or the entire board by a method in addition to, or other than, the method provided in clause (2).

(2) Except where the articles or by-laws prescribe otherwise, and subject to clauses (1) and (3), the members, by a majority vote of those entitled to vote at an election of directors, may, with or without cause, remove a director or the entire board from office. When the board or a director has been removed, new directors may be elected at the same meeting.

(3) Where the members vote cumulatively under section 22, subdivision 7, clause (1), unless the entire board is removed, a director shall not be removed if the number of votes cast against his removal would be sufficient to elect him if voted cumulatively.

Subd. 11. Executive committee. The board of directors may designate two or more of their [its] members to constitute an executive committee. To the extent determined by the board, the executive committee has the authority of the board in the management of the business of the corporation. The

executive committee shall act only in the interval between meetings of the board and at all times is subject to the control and direction of the board.

Subd. 12. **Board action without a meeting.** Any action that could be taken at a meeting of the board of directors may be taken without a meeting when authorized in writing signed by all of the directors.

[317.21] Sec. 21. **Officers.** Subdivision 1. **Election, appointment.** (1) Except where the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, the board of directors shall elect persons to exercise the functions of the offices of president, secretary, and treasurer, and may elect or appoint any other officers and agents deemed to be necessary.

(2) Unless the articles or by-laws prescribe that only directors may be officers, officers need not be directors.

(3) The same person shall not at the same time hold the offices of (a) president and vice-president or (b) president and secretary; but when authorized by the articles or by-laws he may hold any other two offices at the same time.

Subd. 2. **Qualifications.** The president, secretary, and treasurer, howsoever named, shall be natural persons of full age. The articles or by-laws may prescribe special qualifications for such offices.

Subd. 3. **Removal.** An officer may be removed, with or without cause, by the persons authorized to elect or appoint him. His removal is without prejudice to his contract rights.

Subd. 4. **Authority, duties.** (1) Officers have the authority and duties in the management of the business of the corporation that the articles or by-laws prescribe or, in the absence of such prescription, as the board of directors determines.

(2) An officer shall discharge his duties in good faith and with the diligence and care which an ordinarily prudent man, in a like position and under similar circumstances, would exercise.

(3) When authorized by the articles or by-laws, officers may be ex officio members of the board of directors.

[317.22] Sec. 22. **Meetings of members** Subdivision
1. **Where held.** Meetings of the members may be held at:

- (1) the registered office of the corporation; or
- (2) any place within or without this state designated
 - (a) in the articles or by-laws, or
 - (b) by the board of directors pursuant to authority in the articles or by-laws, or
 - (c) by the board of directors with the written consent of all the members entitled to vote at the meeting.

Subd. 2. **Annual.** (1) Except where the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, members shall hold an annual meeting for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business. The notice of such annual meeting shall include any matters concerning which special notice is required.

(2) When the annual meeting has not been held, or directors have not been elected thereat, directors may be elected at a special meeting held for that purpose. Upon demand of any member, the president, vice-president, or secretary shall call the special meeting.

Subd. 3. **Special.** (1) Except where the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, special meetings may be called for any purpose at any time in the manner provided in clause (2), by (a) the president, or (b) the board of directors, or (c) any two or more members.

(2) A person entitled to call a special meeting may make a written request to the president, vice-president, or secretary to call the meeting. Such officer shall give notice of the meeting to be held between ten and 60 days after receiving the request. If the officer fails to give notice of the meeting within seven days from the day on which the request was made, the person who requested the meeting may fix the time and place of meeting, and give notice, in the manner provided by the articles or by-laws.

Subd. 4. **Notice.** Subject to waiver under section 24,

notice of meetings and elections, as provided in section 2, subdivision 6, shall be given to all members entitled to vote at the meeting or election.

Subd. 5. Quorum. (1) Subject to clause (3), a quorum is necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting.

(2) When a quorum is not present any meeting may be adjourned from time to time for that reason.

(3) When a quorum has been present at a meeting and members have withdrawn from the meeting so that less than a quorum remains, the members still present may continue to transact business until adjournment.

Subd. 6. Proxies. (1) Unless specifically prohibited by the articles or by-laws, proxies are permitted at all meetings.

(2) The appointment of a proxy shall be in writing filed at or before the meeting with the person who has been designated to act as secretary of the meeting.

(3) Except where the instrument of appointment prescribes otherwise:

(a) the authority of a proxy ceases 11 months from the date of appointment;

(b) an appointment of a proxy terminates all prior appointments when the appointment has been filed with the secretary of the meeting;

(c) when a member appoints two or more persons to act as proxies, a majority of his proxies present at the meeting have the entire authority conferred by the instrument; when such proxies are equally divided upon the manner of voting in a particular case, they share the votes equally; and if only one proxy is present, he has the entire authority conferred by the instrument.

(4) Authority of a proxy is not terminated by the death or incapacity of the maker unless written notice of the fact of death or incapacity is given to the corporation before the vote has been cast or the authority otherwise exercised.

Subd. 7. **Voting.** (1) Unless the articles or by-laws preclude cumulative voting, when a member gives written notice to the president or secretary, at least 24 hours before the time fixed for the election of directors by the members, of his intention to vote cumulatively in that election, he may multiply the number of votes to which he is entitled by the number of directors to be elected, and he may cast all such cumulated votes for one candidate, or he may distribute them among any two or more candidates. Upon the convening of the meeting, the presiding officer shall announce that such notice has been given.

(2) Except where otherwise prescribed in the articles or by-laws, and also in the membership certificate, if any, or share certificate, a member of a non-stock corporation has one vote, and a shareholder of a capital stock corporation has one vote for each share of stock standing in his name on the books of the corporation.

(3) Members may vote (a) by voice or ballot, or (b) when authorized by the articles or by-laws, by mail or other reasonable means.

(4) When a corporation is a member or owns shares in another domestic or foreign corporation, it may vote through:

(a) its president; or,

(b) a proxy appointed by the president; or

(c) when its board of directors has authorized a person to vote, through such person if he produces a certified copy of the resolution.

Subd. 8. **Adjournment.** Unless the articles or by-laws prescribe otherwise, when a meeting of the members is adjourned to another time or place, notice of the adjourned meeting need not be given other than by announcement at the meeting at which adjournment is taken.

Subd. 9. **Authorization without a meeting.** Any action that may be taken at a meeting of the members, may be taken without a meeting if authorized in writing and signed by all the members who are entitled to notice of the meeting for

such purpose. When this act requires a certificate concerning any such action to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, the officers signing the certificate shall state therein that the action was effected in this manner.

Subd. 10. **Irregular, validation.** When written consent of all the members who were entitled to notice of the meeting has been obtained, an irregular meeting and any action taken at such meeting is validated.

[317.23] Sec. 23. **Quorums.** Subdivision 1. **Meetings of members.** Unless the articles or by-laws provide for a different percentage, in meetings of the members, a quorum is ten per cent of the total voting membership present in person or by proxy.

Subd. 2. **Meetings of directors, executive committees.** (1) Except where the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, and subject to clause (2), a quorum for meetings of the board of directors or executive committee is a majority of the membership of such board or committee.

(2) Articles or by-laws shall not authorize a quorum of less than one-third of all the directors or members of the executive committee.

[317.24] Sec. 24. **Waiver of notice.** A director or member may make written waiver of notice before, at, or after a meeting. The waiver shall be filed with the person who has been designated to act as secretary of the meeting who shall enter it upon the records of the meeting. Appearance at a meeting is deemed a waiver unless it is solely for the purpose of asserting the illegality of the meeting.

[317.25] Sec. 25. **Membership.** Subdivision 1. **Classes of members.** (1) Subject to clauses (2) and (3), membership in all corporations consists of the classes, and is governed by the rules of admission, retention, suspension, and expulsion, that the articles or by-laws prescribe.

(2) All such rules shall be reasonable, germane to the purposes of the corporation, and equally enforced as to all members of the same class.

(3) Except where the articles or by-laws expressly pre-

scribe otherwise, there is one class of members whose voting and other rights and interests are equal.

(4) The articles or by-laws may provide for classes of members without voting rights.

Subd. 2. Share certificates, membership certificates.

(1) A capital stock corporation shall issue share certificates for shares of stock. The share certificates shall state the:

(a) name of the corporation, that it is organized under the laws of Minnesota and is a nonprofit corporation;

(b) name of the registered holder;

(c) property, voting and other rights and privileges of the holder;

(d) personal liability, if any, of the holder;

(e) length of term of membership of the holder; and

(f) par value, if any, of the stock.

(2) A non-capital stock corporation may issue membership certificates. Except for clause (1) (f), the membership certificate shall state the information prescribed for share certificate by clause (1).

Subd. 3. Fees, assessments. (1) When authority to do so is conferred either by the articles or by-laws and subject to any limitations therein, a corporation may levy dues or assessments, or both, upon its members. Such dues, assessments, or both, may be imposed upon all classes of members alike or differently upon different classes of members. Members of one or more classes may be exempted.

(2) Articles or by-laws may:

(a) fix the amount of the levy and the method of collection of dues and assessments; or

(b) authorize the directors to fix the amount from time to time and determine the methods of collection.

(3) Articles or by-laws may provide for:

(a) enforcement of collection of dues and assessments;

(b) cancelation of membership, on reasonable notice, for nonpayment of dues or assessments;

(c) reinstatement of membership.

Subd. 4. **Termination.** (1) Membership in a corporation is terminable in the manner provided in the articles or by-laws.

(2) When membership in a corporation is limited to persons who are members in good standing of another corporation, organization, or association, the articles or by-laws may provide that failure of a member to keep in good standing in the other corporation, organization, or association is sufficient cause for expulsion of the member.

Subd. 5. **Term.** The articles or by-laws may fix the term of membership and, unless the articles or by-laws provide otherwise, all rights of membership cease when the term has elapsed.

Subd. 6. **Rights not transferrable.** Except where the articles or by-laws provide otherwise,

(1) the right of a member to vote and his interest in the corporation or its property ceases on the termination of his membership; and,

(2) a member may not voluntarily or involuntarily transfer his membership, certificate of membership, share of stock, or any right arising therefrom.

[317.26] Sec. 26. **Voluntary transfer of corporate assets.** Subdivision 1. **Extent of authority.** Except where the articles provide otherwise, and subject to subdivisions 2 and 3, a corporation has authority to sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, encumber, or dispose of all, or substantially all, of its property and assets, including its good will, upon the terms and conditions and for the consideration, which may be money, shares, bonds, or other instruments for the payment of

money or other property, that the board of directors deems expedient.

Subd. 2. Procedure. To dispose of property under subdivision 1 the procedure shall be:

(1) When there are members with voting rights, the board of directors shall approve a resolution recommending the sale, lease, exchange mortgage, encumbrance, or other disposition and submit it for adoption at a meeting of the members with voting rights. The meeting of members may be an annual, regular or special meeting. Notice stating the purpose of the meeting shall be given to each member with voting rights. Unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, the resolution is adopted upon receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of the members who vote upon the resolution.

(2) When there are no members with voting rights, and unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, the sale, lease, exchange mortgage, encumbrance, or other disposition may be authorized, at a meeting of the board of directors duly called for that purpose, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the directors.

Subd. 3. Certain property not to be diverted. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, Section 501.12, when a corporation holds property in trust for a designated purpose, or subject to a specific use, or subject to a condition subsequent, or upon a special or executory limitation, it shall not divert such property from such trust, use, condition, or limitation.

[317.27] **Sec. 27. Amendment of articles.** Subdivision 1. **Extent.** A corporation may amend its articles in the manner prescribed by this section to include or omit any provision which it could lawfully include or omit from the original articles at the time the amendment is made, or to extend its duration for a further definite time or perpetually. Any number of amendments, or an entire revision of the articles, may be submitted and voted upon at a single meeting.

Subd. 2. Procedure to amend, by members, where there are members with voting rights. (1) Where there are members with voting rights, the board of directors shall propose the amendment to the articles by resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and directing that it be submitted for

adoption at a meeting of the members. Notice of the meeting of members, stating the purpose, shall be given to each member entitled to vote on the proposed amendment, and to each officer and director regardless of his voting rights.

(2) If notice required by clause (1) has been given, the proposed amendment may be adopted at any meeting of the members.

(3) Unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, when a majority of the members voting have approved a proposed amendment, it is adopted.

Subd. 3. Procedure to amend, by directors, where there are members with voting rights. (1) Unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, the members may, by a majority vote at a meeting duly called for the purpose, authorize the board of directors, subject to clause (3), to exercise from time to time the power of amendment of the articles in the manner prescribed in clause (2).

(2) When the members have authorized the board of directors under clause (1) to amend the articles, the board of directors, by a two-thirds vote, unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, of the directors who are present and entitled to vote on the proposed amendment, may amend the articles at any meeting of the board. Notice of the meeting and of the proposed amendment shall be given.

(3) The members, by a majority vote at a meeting duly called for the purpose, may revoke, at any time prior to its exercise, the authority of the board to exercise the power of the members to amend the articles.

Subd. 4. Procedure to amend, where there are no members with voting rights. Where there are no members with voting rights, the amendment shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving a two-thirds vote, unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, of the directors who are present at the meeting and entitled to vote on the proposed amendment. Notice of the meeting and of the proposed amendment shall be given.

Subd. 5. Amendments; execution, filing. When the

amendment has been adopted, the president or vice-president and the secretary or assistant secretary shall execute and acknowledge articles of amendment which shall set forth the amendment and the manner of its adoption. The articles of amendment shall be filed for record with the secretary of state. If the articles conform to law and the fees prescribed by section 67 have been paid, the secretary of state shall record the articles and thereupon the amendment becomes effective.

[317.28] **Sec. 28. Corporation records.** (1) A corporation shall keep at its registered office correct and complete books of account and minutes of proceedings of meetings of (a) members, (b) board of directors, and (c) committees having any of the authority of the board of directors.

(2) A member, his agent or his attorney, may inspect all books and records for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

(3) Upon request by a member, the corporation shall furnish the member with a statement showing the financial results of all operations and transactions affecting income and surplus during its last annual accounting period and a balance sheet containing a summary of its assets and liabilities as of the closing date of such accounting period.

[317.29] **Sec. 29. Interrogatories; powers of visitation.**

(1) The secretary of state, attorney general, director of social welfare, commissioner of insurance, or commissioner of taxation, or all of them, may require the directors or officers of a domestic or foreign corporation to answer written interrogatories which are reasonably necessary to determine whether the corporation has complied with law.

(2) The corporation shall answer these interrogatories within 30 days after receipt.

(3) The secretary of state, attorney general, director of social welfare, commissioner of insurance, and commissioner of taxation shall each have free access to any books and records of the corporation when it is reasonably necessary to determine whether the corporation has complied with law.

(4) A person who fails to comply with this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

MERGER AND CONSOLIDATION

[317.30] **Sec. 30. Definitions.** Subdivision 1. **Terms.** For the purposes of sections 30 to 43, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this section shall have the means ascribed to them.

Subd. 2. **Surviving corporation.** "Surviving corporation" means the constituent corporation remaining after a merger has become effective.

Subd. 3. **New corporation.** "New corporation" means the corporation which is created by consolidation.

Subd. 4. **Single corporation.** "Single corporation" means either a surviving or a new corporation, or both.

[317.31] **Sec. 31. Authority to merge or consolidate.** Any number of domestic corporations, when organized for related purposes, may merge into one of the constituent corporations or consolidate into a new corporation. The surviving or new corporation is, by virtue of the merger or consolidation, subject to the provisions of this act.

[317.32] **Sec. 32. Provisions exclusive.** A domestic corporation may merge or consolidate only in the manner provided by sections 30 to 42.

[317.33] **Sec. 33. Agreement, contents.** (1) An agreement of merger or consolidation shall contain:

(a) the names of the domestic corporations proposing to merge or consolidate, and the name of the corporation into which they propose to merge or consolidate;

(b) the terms and conditions of the proposed merger or consolidation and the manner in which it will be affected;

(c) in case of merger, the articles of the surviving corporation and any amendments necessary or advisable to accomplish the purpose of the merger; and

(d) in case of consolidation, with respect to the new

corporation, the provisions required by section 8, subdivision 2, to be set out in the articles of incorporation.

(2) The agreement of merger or consolidation may contain any other provision deemed necessary or desirable.

[317.34] Sec. 34. **Agreement, procedure for adoption.** An agreement of merger or consolidation shall be approved and adopted by each constituent corporation in the following manner:

(1) When there are members of a constituent domestic corporation having voting rights, the board of directors of the corporation shall adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire board of directors approving a proposed agreement of merger or consolidation and directing that the agreement be submitted to a vote at a meeting of the members of the corporation. The meeting may be an annual, a regular, or a special meeting of the members. Notice shall be given, accompanied by a copy or summary of the proposed agreement. Unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, the agreement of merger or consolidation is adopted upon receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of the members who vote upon the proposed agreement.

(2) When the members of a constituent domestic corporation do not have voting rights, and unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, an agreement of merger or consolidation is adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the corporation upon receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all directors. Notice shall be given, accompanied by a copy of the proposed agreement of merger or consolidation.

[317.35] Sec. 35. **Agreement, execution.** (1) Upon adoption of an agreement of merger or consolidation the president or a vice-president, and the secretary or an assistant secretary, of each constituent corporation shall execute and acknowledge the agreement.

(2) The persons who execute the agreement shall certify on the agreement that it was adopted in accordance with the provisions of this act and with the articles and by-laws of each constituent corporation.

(3) Sufficient copies of the agreement, certified as

prescribed by clause (2), shall be furnished to enable the secretary of state to comply with the provisions of this act with respect to filing the agreement of merger or consolidation.

[317.36] Sec. 36. **Agreement, filing, recording; certificate issued.** (1) Upon execution of the agreement of merger or consolidation, the agreement and required copies shall be delivered to the secretary of state at his office, accompanied by the fees prescribed by section 67.

(2) If the secretary of state finds that the agreement conforms to law, and the prescribed fees have been paid, he shall endorse his approval upon the agreement and each copy, file and record the original of the agreement in his office, and issue a certificate of merger or a certificate of consolidation and incorporation, as the case may be. The secretary of state shall file and record a copy of the certificate in his office. He shall retain a sufficient number of the remaining copies of the agreement to enable him to comply with clause (3). He shall return the remaining copies bearing the endorsement of his approval, together with the certificate of merger or the certificate of consolidation and incorporation, to the single corporation.

(3) The secretary of state shall file for record a copy of the agreement, certified as required by section 35, clause (2), in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which each constituent corporation had its registered office and in the county in which the single corporation has its registered office.

[317.37] Sec. 37. **When effective.** Upon the issuance of the certificate of merger or the certificate of consolidation and incorporation by the secretary of state, the merger or consolidation is effective.

[317.38] Sec. 38. **Consequences.** The consequences of merger or consolidation are:

(1) The several constituent corporations become a single corporation which (a) in case of merger is a surviving corporation, or (b) in case of consolidation is a new corporation.

(2) Excepting the surviving corporation and subject to

clause (3) and to section 40, the separate existence of each constituent corporation ceases.

(3) When the agreement of merger or consolidation expressly provides for the continuance of the corporate existence of a constituent corporation and expressly declares the purpose for the continuance, the corporate existence of such constituent corporation continues in the single corporation for the purpose declared in the agreement.

(4) The single corporation has all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and franchises, and is subject to all of the duties and liabilities of a corporation formed under this act.

(5) The single corporation has all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and franchises, public and private, of each constituent corporation.

(6) All property, real, personal, or mixed, all debts, including debts arising from a subscription for membership, and all interests belonging to each constituent corporation are transferred to the single corporation without further act or deed.

(7) Interest in any real estate possessed by a constituent corporation does not revert to the grantor, or otherwise, nor is it in any way impaired by reason of the merger or consolidation; and the personal property of a constituent corporation does not escheat by reason of the merger or consolidation.

(8) Except where the will or other instrument provides otherwise, and subject to clause (9), a devise, bequest, gift, or grant contained in any will or other instrument, in trust or otherwise, made before or after the merger or consolidation has become effective, to or for any of the constituent corporations, inures to the single corporation.

(9) Except as provided in Minnesota Statutes, Section 501.12, property, assets, or income derived therefrom, possessed or received by a constituent corporation, or subsequently received by the single corporation after the merger or consolidation, shall not be diverted from the uses and purposes for which such property, assets, or income have been received and held, or from the uses and purposes expressed or intended by the original donor.

(10) All debts, liabilities, and obligations of each constituent corporation become the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the single corporation, just as if such debts, liabilities, and obligations had been incurred or contracted by the single corporation.

(11) Any existing claims or pending action or proceeding by or against a constituent corporation may be prosecuted to judgment as though the merger or consolidation had not been effected, or the single corporation may be substituted for the constituent corporation.

(12) The liabilities of the members, officers, directors, or similar groups or persons, however denominated, of a constituent corporation are not affected by the merger or consolidation of any constituent corporation.

(13) The rights of creditors or any liens upon the property of a constituent corporation are not impaired by the merger or consolidation, but the liens are limited to the property upon which they were liens immediately prior to the merger or consolidation.

[317.39] Sec. 39. **Articles of single corporation, merger or consolidation.** (1) In case of merger, the agreement of merger amends the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation to the extent that the agreement differs from the articles of incorporation. Further proceedings are not necessary to effect the amendment.

(2) In case of consolidation, the agreement of consolidation constitutes the articles of incorporation of the new corporation.

[317.40] Sec. 40. **Continuance of corporate capacity.** When any act or instrument is considered necessary or appropriate to evidence the vesting of property or other rights in the single corporation, the persons with authority to do so under the articles or by-laws of each constituent corporation shall do the act or execute and deliver the instrument; and for this purpose the existence of the constituent corporations and the authority of such persons is continued.

[317.41] Sec. 41. **Application of sections 317.30 to**

317.43, exception. When a subordinate or affiliate corporation is under the governance of a general organization or entity, and the laws or rules of the general organization or entity preclude the merger or consolidation of a subordinate or affiliate body without prior approval of the general organization or entity, the subordinate or affiliate corporation shall not effect a merger or consolidation unless or until the approval is duly obtained.

[317.42] Sec. 42. **Domestic corporation with foreign corporation.** Subdivision 1. **Authority.** Except as provided in subdivisions 2, 3, and 4, when a foreign corporation is authorized by the law of the state or place of incorporation to effect a merger or consolidation with a corporation foreign to that state or place, a merger or consolidation of a domestic corporation with such a foreign corporation may be effected to the same extent and in the same manner as a merger or consolidation of domestic corporations.

Subd. 2. **State of incorporation of new or surviving corporation.** In case of consolidation, the new corporation may be incorporated under the laws of any state or place under which a constituent corporation was incorporated. In case of merger, the surviving corporation may be any constituent corporation. With respect to any constituent corporation, the provisions, forms or manner of execution and acknowledgement of the agreement of merger or consolidation, and the certification of the proceedings for adoption of the agreement may be effected in accordance with the laws of the state or place of incorporation, or proposed incorporation, of the surviving or new corporation.

Subd. 3. **Filing, recording.** When a domestic corporation merges or consolidates with a foreign corporation pursuant to the law of a state or place other than this state, the single corporation shall file for record a copy of the agreement of merger or consolidation, certified by the proper official of such state or place, accompanied by the fees prescribed by section 67, in the office of the secretary of state of this state. The secretary of state shall file for record a certified copy of the agreement of merger or consolidation in the office of the register of deeds of each county in this state in which the registered office of a constituent domestic corporation was located.

Subd. 4. **Application of provisions of act, exception.**

Except where they are inconsistent with this section, the provisions of this act relative to the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations apply to any domestic corporation which merges or consolidates with a foreign corporation.

[317.43] **Sec. 43. Foreign corporations with realty in state.** (1) When a foreign corporation having real property in this state merges or consolidates with another foreign corporation, and the laws of the state or place pursuant to which the merger or consolidation has been effected provide substantially that the making and filing of an agreement of merger or consolidation vests in the single corporation all of the real property of the constituent corporations, the single corporation shall file for record a copy of the agreement of merger or consolidation, duly certified by the proper official of the state or place in which the single corporation has been incorporated, in the office of the register of deeds of each county in this state in which the foreign corporation held real property prior to the merger or consolidation.

(2) Upon compliance with clause (1), the property is transferred to the single corporation.

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION

[317.44] **Sec. 44. Domestic corporations, authority to dissolve; provisions exclusive.** (1) A domestic corporation may be dissolved only under this act.

(2) When there are no substantial assets distributable upon dissolution and the public interest and welfare are not prejudiced, a domestic corporation may effect a liquidation of the corporate affairs and a voluntary dissolution out of court. In all other cases, the liquidation of the corporate affairs and the voluntary dissolution of the corporation shall be conducted under court supervision.

[317.45] **Sec. 45. Out of court, procedure.** Subdivision 1. **Application to district court, resolution.** When the proceedings are to be conducted out of court, the resolution authorizing the institution of dissolution proceedings, as provided in section 46, subdivisions 2 and 3, shall direct application to the district court for issuance of an order allowing dissolution proceedings to be conducted out of court and shall designate a liquidating receiver to conduct the winding up.

Subd. 2. Order of court allowing. A domestic corporation shall apply to the district court of the county in which the registered office of the corporation is located, at a special term, upon due notice to interested persons, for an order allowing the liquidation of the corporate affairs and the dissolution of the corporation out of court. Upon a finding by the court that there are no substantial assets distributable upon dissolution, and that the public interest and welfare are not prejudiced, the court shall issue the order.

Subd. 3. Liquidating receiver. Upon the issuance of the order by the court, the appointment of the liquidating receiver becomes operative. Thereupon, the liquidating receiver shall as speedily as practicable conduct the winding up of the corporation in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Subd. 4. Termination of corporate existence. When the corporation has been completely wound up, the liquidating receiver shall sign and acknowledge a certificate stating that the corporation has been completely wound up. When the liquidating receiver has filed that certificate for record with the secretary of state, the corporate existence terminates.

[317.46] **Sec. 46. In court, procedure.** Subdivision 1. **Application.** Upon application to the district court of the county in which the registered office of the corporation is located, a domestic corporation may be wound up and voluntarily dissolved.

Subd. 2. Procedure, where members with voting rights. Where there are members with voting rights, application to the district court may be made only after approval by the directors and members of a resolution recommending the institution of voluntary proceedings for dissolution of the corporation. Such resolution shall be submitted, after approval by the directors, to the members with voting rights at an annual, a regular, or a special meeting of which special notice has been given. The resolution is approved by (a) the directors, upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of all directors, and (b) the members, unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the members who vote upon the proposed resolution.

Subd. 3. Procedure, where no members with voting rights. Where there are no members with voting rights,

application to the district court may be made only after a resolution authorizing the institution of voluntary proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation has been approved by the board of directors at a board meeting. Unless the articles or by-laws require a greater vote, upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of all directors, the resolution authorizing the institution of proceedings is approved. Notice of the meeting and of the proposed resolution shall be given to each member of the board of directors.

[317.47] Sec. 47. **Application to court, petition of corporation.** The application to the district court shall be made by petition of the corporation, signed and verified by at least two duly authorized officials.

[317.48] Sec. 48. **Petition, contents.** The petition may be under the seal of the corporation and shall state:

- (1) the name and location of the corporation;
- (2) The statute under which the corporation was formed, the date of incorporation and the date and place where the original articles of incorporation or charter were recorded or filed;
- (3) where there are members with voting rights, the time and place of the meeting of members of the corporation at which the resolution authorizing the institution of dissolution proceedings was approved, the kind and period of notice of the meeting given to the members, and the total vote by which the resolution was approved;
- (4) where there are no members with voting rights, that there are no members with voting rights, the time and place of the meeting of the board of directors at which the resolution authorizing the institution of dissolution proceedings was approved, the kind and period of notice of the meeting given to the members of the board of directors, and the total vote by which the resolution was approved;
- (5) an inventory of all real and personal property of the corporation which shall show separately any real or personal property held in trust, or subject to a condition subsequent, or to a special or executory limitation, or for a special use or purpose;

- (6) all outstanding claims against the corporation;
- (7) all liens and incumbrances upon the corporate property and assets;
- (8) all outstanding claims belonging to the corporation;
- (9) the number of existing members of the corporation to the extent this information is known, and the respective rights of members, if any, to share in the disposition of the corporate property or assets in excess of the debts and liabilities of the corporation; and
- (10) that it prays for the dissolution of the corporation and for the liquidation of the corporate affairs under the supervision of the court.

[317.49] **Sec. 49 Proceedings, commencement.** Upon filing the petition with the clerk of court, the proceedings commence. Thereafter, the corporation may transact only that business which is necessary for the liquidation of the corporate affairs.

[317.50] **Sec. 50. Hearing on petition.** Upon the filing of the petition for voluntary dissolution the court shall enter an order appointing a time, date, and place for the hearing of the petition and directing all persons interested in the proceedings to show cause at that time, date, and place why the corporation should not be dissolved. The petitioner shall give whatever notice of the hearing the court directs.

[317.51] **Sec. 51. Temporary receiver.** Upon the filing of the petition for voluntary dissolution, the court shall have the ordinary powers of a court of equity to appoint a temporary receiver.

[317.52] **Sec. 52. Attorney general may intervene.** If at any stage of a proceeding to effect the voluntary dissolution of a corporation it appears that the state is, or is likely to be, interested therein, or that it is a matter of general public interest or welfare, the court shall order that a copy of the petition be served upon the attorney general. When in his opinion the public interest or welfare requires it, the attorney general shall intervene in any such proceeding whether he has been served with a copy of the petition or not.

[317.53] Sec. 53. **Petition, approval; order of liquidation.** At the time and place of hearing fixed by the order of the court, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, the petitioner shall present to the court proof that notice was given as directed under section 50. Thereupon, the court shall consider the petition. The court shall hear the evidence of all parties interested. If the court is satisfied that the prayer of the petition may be granted without prejudice to the public welfare or interest, or to the interests of the members of the corporation, the court shall approve the petition and direct the liquidation of the corporate affairs.

[317.54] Sec. 54. **Liquidating receiver.** When entering the order for liquidation of the corporate affairs, the court shall designate one or more persons as liquidating receiver to wind up the affairs of the corporation under the direction of the court.

[317.55] Sec. 55. **Liquidating receiver; powers, duties.** Subdivision 1. **Bond.** After giving whatever bond the court requires, the liquidating receiver shall proceed with the liquidation of the affairs of the corporation in the manner that the court directs.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** Subject to the approval of the court, the liquidating receiver may:

(1) enforce, within or without the state, all causes of action which the creditors or members have against the officers, directors, members, or anyone else;

(2) enforce, defend, compromise, compound, or settle claims in favor of or against the corporation upon whatever terms he deems just;

(3) marshal the assets of the corporation;

(4) subject to subdivision 4, sell, convey, and dispose of all or part of the property and assets of the corporation, at either a public or a private sale;

(5) appoint sub-agents, and do all acts reasonably necessary to effect the final settlement of the unfinished business of the corporation.

Subd. 3. **Continuance of powers and duties.** The authority and duties of the liquidating receiver continue as long as the court deems necessary.

Subd. 4. **Corporate property and assets, distribution.** The liquidating receiver shall apply and distribute the property and assets of the corporation pursuant to section 57.

[317.56] Sec. 56. **Claims; presentation, failure to present.** Subdivision 1. **Time limitation for presentation.** In entering the order for the liquidation of the corporate affairs, the court shall designate a time and place for hearing the claims of creditors and, subject to subdivision 2, shall fix a maximum time limitation upon the presentation of such claims which (a) when it appears by affidavit that there are no claims, may be three months, and (b) when it does not so appear, shall be not less than six nor more than 12 months.

Subd. 2. **Extension of time.** When the creditor has shown sufficient cause for the delay and has given notice to the liquidating receiver, the court may hear and allow a claim filed prior to the entry of the order of dissolution and within 18 months from the date of the order for the liquidation of the corporate affairs.

Subd. 3. **Order for liquidation, publication.** The liquidating receiver shall publish the order for the liquidation of the corporate affairs in a legal newspaper in the county in which the registered office of the corporation is located once a week for three successive weeks, and shall mail a copy of the order to each creditor of the corporation. Proof of such publication shall be filed with the court within ten days after the final publication.

Subd. 4. **Failure to file claim.** (1) Subject to clause (2), all claims whether due, not due, or contingent, that are not presented within the time fixed by the court are forever barred from participation in the assets of the corporation that are at any time in possession or under the control of the liquidating receiver, whether distributed to the members or not.

(2) Contingent claims which have not become absolute and capable of liquidation before entry of the order of dissolution need not be presented or allowed under clause (1).

Subd. 5. **Contingent claim, not due claim; presentation.**

When a creditor presents a contingent or not due claim, he shall state its particulars. The court shall require that adequate provision be made for payment of this contingent or not due claim when it becomes due. Except when this provision is made, when contingent or not due claims have been presented, the liquidating receiver may distribute the assets of the corporation only to the extent permitted by section 57, subdivision 1, clauses (1), (2), and (3).

Subd. 6. Information required in claim. When presented a claim shall (a) be itemized, (b) if secured, show the security, and (c) be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent or attorney, which declares the balance due, that no uncredited payment of the claim has been made, and that there are no offsets to the claim known to the affiant.

Subd. 7. Set offs, counter claims. Except in an action for the balance due upon a subscription for membership, or a contract to purchase a share of stock or membership certificate, in any action brought by the liquidating receiver against the claimant, the claimant may set off or counter claim any claim.

[317.57] **Sec. 57. Corporate property and assets, manner of distribution.** Subdivision 1. **Manner of distribution.** (1) When entering the order approving the petition and directing liquidation of the corporate affairs, the court shall order the application and distribution of the property and assets of the corporation in the order and according to the terms of clauses (2) to (6).

(2) Costs and expenses incident to the proceedings shall be paid.

(3) All liabilities and obligations of the corporation shall be paid, satisfied, discharged, or adequate provision made for them according to their respective priorities.

(4) Property and assets held by the corporation upon condition or subject to an executory or special limitation, if the condition or limitation occurs by reason of the dissolution of the corporation, shall revert, be returned, transferred, or conveyed in accordance with the condition or limitation.

(5) Subject to subdivision 2, property and assets held

for or devoted to a charitable, religious, eleemosynary, benevolent, educational, literary, or other similar use or purpose, but not held upon a condition or subject to an executory or special limitation, shall not be diverted from the use or purpose for which it was granted, donated, devised, or bequeathed, and, pursuant to the direction of the court, shall be transferred or conveyed to one or more persons, societies, organizations, or domestic or foreign corporations engaged in activities which will, as nearly as can, accomplish the general purpose of the dissolving corporation.

(6) Subject to subdivision 2, any remaining property and assets may be distributed, in the discretion of the court, to the persons, societies, organizations, or domestic or foreign corporations, whether profit or nonprofit, designated by the petitioner.

Subd. 2. **Different manner in certain cases.** Subject to prior compliance with subdivision 1, clauses (2), (3), (4), where the articles or by-laws of the dissolving corporation, or the rules or canons of a superior body or entity by which the dissolving corporation is bound, provide for a particular distribution of the property and assets of the dissolving corporation, the property and assets shall be distributed accordingly.

[317.58] **Sec. 58. Revocation of charter of subordinate body.** When the charter or other warrant of authority of a subordinate corporation is surrendered to or revoked by the general organization which has granted it, and the rules and laws of the general organization confer that power upon the general organization, the corporate powers of the subordinate corporation cease, except for those powers necessary to effect a compliance with the provisions of this act for dissolution of the corporation. The subordinate corporation or the general organization may institute proceedings to effect a dissolution of the subordinate corporation under this act. Subject to a prior compliance with section 57, subdivision 1, clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), the property and assets of the subordinate corporation which have been devoted to the purposes of the general organization shall be delivered or conveyed to the representatives of the general organization to be disposed of in accordance with the laws or rules of the general organization.

[317.59] **Sec. 59. Order dissolving corporation.** When the corporation has been completely wound up and the

liquidating receiver has certified that fact to the court, the court shall adjudge the corporation dissolved.

[317.60] Sec. 60. **Order dissolving corporation, filing.** The liquidating receiver shall file for record with the secretary of state the order of the court adjudging the corporation dissolved. When the order is filed, the corporate existence terminates.

[317.61] Sec. 61. **Omitted assets, title in receiver.** The liquidating receiver has title to property or assets of the corporation omitted from the winding up. He shall hold them for distribution to the persons entitled to them.

ACTION TO TERMINATE CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

[317.62] Sec. 62. **Corporate existence, action to terminate.** Subdivision 1. **Action by attorney general.** When the attorney general finds that the public interest requires termination of the existence of a domestic corporation or purported domestic corporation and that one or more of the facts described in subdivision 2 exists, he shall, upon his own information or upon the complaint of a member of the corporation or of any other person, file a petition, in the district court of the county where the registered office of the corporation is located, setting out these findings and requesting an order that the corporate affairs be liquidated and the corporate existence terminated.

Subd. 2. **Necessary prerequisites.** The attorney general may act under subdivision 1 when he finds that the corporation:

- (1) has liabilities and obligations exceeding the corporate assets; or
- (2) the period of corporate existence has ended without due extension; or
- (3) franchise was procured through fraud practiced upon the state; or
- (4) should not have been formed under this act; or
- (5) was formed without a substantial compliance with

the provisions prescribed by this act as precedent or essential to incorporation; or

(6) has continued to exceed or abuse the authority or powers conferred upon it by this act or by any other applicable statute; or

(7) has violated a provision of a statute regulating corporations or any other provisions of law; or

(8) has done, or omitted to do, any act which amounts to a surrender of its corporate franchise; or

(9) has failed to exercise or has discontinued its corporate privileges; or

(10) has abandoned the corporate enterprise; or

(11) has failed for a period of 90 days to pay any fees, charges or penalties prescribed by this act; or

(12) has failed for a period of 30 days after effecting a change of its registered office to file with the secretary of state a statement of such change; or

(13) has answered falsely or failed to answer any reasonable written interrogatory propounded by the secretary of state, the attorney general, director of social welfare, commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner of taxation, to the corporation, its officers or directors; or

(14) has solicited property and has failed to use it for the purpose solicited; or

(15) has fraudulently used or solicited property.

Subd. 3. **Correction of acts or omissions, time.** If the facts set forth in the petition show an act which the corporation has done, or omitted to do, and the act or omission may be corrected by an amendment of the articles or by-laws or by performance of or abstention from the act, the attorney general shall afford the corporation 30 days in which to effect the correction before he files the petition.

Subd. 4. **Order directing liquidation.** If the court finds that the findings in the petition are established, it shall order the liquidation of the corporate affairs in the manner provided by sections 49 to 62.

Subd. 5. **Order terminating corporate existence.** Upon completion of the winding up and certification of such completion to the court, the court shall enter an order terminating the corporate existence.

[317.63] **Sec. 63. Violations of section 317.62 certified to attorney general.** When the secretary of state, director of social welfare, commissioner of insurance, or commissioner of taxation has information that a corporation has violated section 62, he shall certify that information to the attorney general.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

[317.64] **Sec. 64. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, exchanges. Subdivision 1. Special purposes.** A corporation may be formed under this act to:

- (1) acquire and disseminate useful business information;
- (2) inculcate equitable principles of trade;
- (3) establish, maintain, and enforce uniformity in the commercial usages, business transactions, and trade relations in the municipality in which it is located.

Subd. 2. **Arbitration of differences.** A domestic corporation, formed for some or all of the purposes set forth in subdivision 1, has authority, through provisions in its articles or by-laws, to arbitrate and adjust differences between (a) the corporation and its members, (b) the members, and (c) a member and a third person who has given written consent. This authority includes the right to take testimony, render awards and enforce an award by a fine or a forfeiture of the membership of a person or of his other rights or privileges.

Subd. 3. **Public markets.** A domestic corporation that is a chamber of commerce, board of trade, or exchange, and

that maintains or operates a regular place of business or trading room for members only, in which the members buy, sell, or exchange grain, livestock, or other farm products for themselves or for others, is a public market.

Subd. 4. Association or corporation defined. As used in subdivisions 5 and 6, the words "association or corporation" include a cooperative corporation or association authorized to do business in this state.

Subd. 5. Membership in public market. Membership in a public market is open to any person, association or corporation (a) having a method of business operation or plan of organization that does not conflict with any reasonable rule of the public market and (b) desiring to deal or trade in the commodities usually dealt in on the public market. Application for membership shall be made in the manner provided in the articles or by-laws of the public market.

Subd. 6. Rules and by-laws of public market. (1) A public market may make reasonable rules, regulations, and by-laws, including provisions for membership fees and uniform reasonable assessments. A rule, regulation or by-law of a public market is unreasonable when it modifies a provision in the articles, constitution or by-laws of an association or corporation, governing the distribution of profits to the stockholders or members of the association or corporation..

(2) Members of a public market shall comply with reasonable rules, regulations and by-laws established by the market.

Subd. 7. Monopoly in restraint of trade. A public market is a monopoly in restraint of trade when it:

(1) wrongfully or unreasonably refuses to admit or delays the admission of an applicant for membership; or

(2) discriminates, or causes another to discriminate, among members; or

(3) violates this section.

Subd. 8. Prosecution by attorney general. When a public market is a monopoly in restraint of trade under subdivision 7, all trading or dealing therein is prohibited, and the

attorney general shall bring an action to terminate the existence of the corporation under section 62, or sue to enjoin further operation of the market or further violations of this act.

[317.65] **Sec. 65. Corporations to secure or maintain homes for dependent children.** Subdivision 1. **Purposes.** A corporation may be formed for either or both of the following purposes:

- (1) securing homes for orphaned, homeless, abandoned, neglected, or grossly ill-treated children;
- (2) establishing and maintaining homes for such children.

Subd. 2. Certificate of trustworthiness. When it files its articles with the secretary of state, the corporation shall file an accompanying certificate of the director of social welfare declaring that the corporation:

(1) has complied with the rules and regulations established by the director of social welfare to govern the operation of

(a) child caring agencies of the corporation is formed for the purpose set out in subdivision 1, clause (1); or

(b) child caring institutions if the corporation is formed for the purpose set out in subdivision 1, clause (2); or

(c) child caring agencies and child caring institutions if the corporation is formed for both of the purposes set out in subdivision 1; and

(2) is reputable, trustworthy and entitled to confidence.

Subd. 3. Comply with rules, open books to public inspection. A corporation formed for either or both of the purposes set out in subdivision 1 shall:

(1) comply with rules and regulations established by the director of social welfare to govern its operation; and

(2) maintain the financial records of the corporation open to public inspection.

Subd. 4. Visitorial powers of court. Upon its own motion, or upon application, a court of equity has visitorial powers over the corporation, its affairs and officers.

Subd. 5. Legal guardian. If the director of social welfare currently certifies that a corporation formed for the purpose set out in subdivision 1, clause (1), is a child caring agency complying with the rules and regulations established by the director of social welfare to govern its operation, the corporation has the power to become the guardian of a child in the manner prescribed for securing the guardianship of dependent and neglected children in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 260.01 to 260.34.

Subd. 6. Legal guardian, when may not become. Unless a corporation formed to establish and maintain homes for orphaned, homeless, abandoned, neglected, or grossly ill-treated children is certified as provided by Minnesota Statutes, Section 257.08, by the director of social welfare as a child caring agency, it may not become the legal guardian of a child.

Subd. 7. Compensation, when not charged. Except for the expense of transporting the child to the home provided, a corporation shall not charge or receive compensation from a person who takes a child into his home or from a person who adopts a child. If he returned the child to the corporation, the person shall not receive compensation for the care, clothing, or medical attendance of the child.

Subd. 8. Exemption of property from taxation. A corporation formed for one or both of the purposes set out in subdivision 1 and all personal and real property owned by it are exempt from taxation.

[317.66] **Sec. 66. Corporations for religious purposes.**
Subdivision 1. Benefits for members. When duly authorized by its members or otherwise, a corporation formed for a religious purpose, may provide for:

(1) support and payment of benefits to its ministers, teachers, employees, or functionaries and to the ministers;

teachers, employees, or functionaries of a nonprofit body affiliated with it or under its jurisdiction;

(2) Payment of benefits to the widows, children, dependents, or other beneficiaries of the persons named in clause (1);

(3) collection of contributions and other payments; and,

(4) creation, maintenance, investment, management, and disbursement of necessary endowment, reserve, and other funds for these purposes.

Subd. 2. **Insurance laws not applicable.** The insurance laws of this state do not apply to the operations of a corporation under subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Property exempt from taxation.** Except for property leased or used for profit, all personal and real property that a religious corporation necessarily uses for a religious purpose is exempt from taxation.

Subd. 4. **Peace officers, powers.** The governing board of a religious corporation may appoint peace officers to keep order on its grounds. The peace officers shall be paid by the corporation. When on duty, these officers have the authority of constables.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL PROVISIONS

[317.67] **Sec. 67. Fees; filing documents, issuing certificates.** (1) The secretary of state shall collect the amount of the fees charged by the register of deeds for recordation of any instrument required by this act to be forwarded by the secretary of state to a register of deeds.

(2) In addition to the fees prescribed by clause (1), the secretary of state shall collect when he files:

(a) a resolution to accept or to reject the provisions of sections 1 to 25, \$5.00;

(b) articles of incorporation and issues a certificate of incorporation, \$10.00;

(c) articles of merger or consolidation and issues a certificate thereof, \$5.00;

(d) agreement of merger or consolidation of a domestic and foreign corporation executed pursuant to the law of a foreign state or place, \$5.00;

(e) a certificate of address of registered office, \$1.00;

(f) statement of change of address of registered office, \$1.00;

(g) any other instrument, \$1.00.

(3) The commissioner of insurance shall collect when he files:

(a) articles of incorporation, \$1.00;

(b) articles of amendment, \$1.00;

(c) articles of merger or consolidation, \$1.00;

(d) certificate of trustworthiness, \$1.00.

[317.68] Sec. 68. **Laws applicable; laws not applicable.**

(1) Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 300.60, 300.61 and 300.63 apply to all domestic corporation.

(2) Except as provided in clauses (1) and (3), Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 300, does not apply to a domestic corporation.

(3) This section does not affect the applicability of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 300, to a corporation that (a) elects to reject sections 1 to 25 of this act under section 4, subdivision 2, or (b) is not subject to this act under section 6.

Sec. 69. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.025, is amended to read:

300.025 Organization. Any three or more persons may form a corporation for any *purpose* specified in section 47.12

by complying with the conditions hereinafter prescribed; provided, no corporation shall be formed under this section which might be formed under the Minnesota Business Corporation Act or the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act. They shall subscribe and acknowledge a certificate specifying:

(1) The name, the general nature of its business, and the principal place of transacting the same. Such name shall distinguish it from all other corporations, domestic or foreign, authorized to do business in this state, and shall contain the word "company," "corporation," "bank," "association," or "incorporated." In the case of a state bank the name shall contain the words "state bank."

(2) The period of its duration, if limited.

(3) The names and places of residence of the incorporators.

(4) In what board its management shall be vested, the date of the annual meeting at which it shall be elected, and the names and addresses of those composing the board until the first election, a majority of whom, in the case of savings banks and building and loan associations, shall always be residents of the state.

(5) The amount of capital stock, if any, how the same is to be paid in, the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and the par value of each share; and, if there is to be more than one, a description and the terms of issue of each, and the method of voting thereon.

(6) The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall at any time be subject.

It may contain any other lawful provision defining and regulating the powers and business of the corporation, its officers, directors, trustees, members, and stockholders.

Sec. 70. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.09, is amended to read:

300.09 Property; sale, lease, exchange; procedure. Every corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under the laws of this state, except those formed or coming under

the Minnesota Business Corporation Act, or a nonprofit corporation subject to the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, at any meeting of its board of directors, may sell, lease, or exchange all of its property, rights, privileges, and franchises upon such terms and conditions as its board of directors deems expedient and for the best interests of the corporation, when and as authorized by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of stock of the company issued and outstanding having voting power, given at a stockholders' meeting duly called for that purpose, or when authorized by the written consent of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of stock of the company issued and outstanding having voting power. The certificate of incorporation may require the vote or written consent of a larger portion of the stockholders.

Sec. 71. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.13, is amended to read:

300.13 Corporate existence, duration, renewal, notice, publication. Subdivision 1. Period of formation, renewal. A railroad corporation may be formed for any period specified in its certificate of incorporation. A savings bank shall have perpetual succession. Every other corporation, except as (hereinafter) otherwise provided, shall be formed for a period not exceeding 30 years in the first instance, but may be renewed from time to time for a further term not exceeding 30 years, whenever a three-fourths vote of the stock or members, in case of mutual or non-stock corporations represented at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, which shall have been clearly specified in the call, shall have heretofore or shall hereafter adopt a resolution to that effect; and, in case of stock companies, when those desiring it shall have purchased at its value the stock of those opposed thereto.

Subd. 2. Exceptions as to renewal. Any corporation formed under the provisions of the Minnesota Business Corporation Act or the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, or a corporation which accepts the provisions of either act, or which elects not to accept them, may not be renewed under this section.

Subd. 3. Nonprofit corporative associations and religious corporations to have perpetual succession. Unless otherwise limited by statute or by its articles or certificate of incorporation, a nonprofit cooperative association and a religious cor-

poration formed under Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 315, have perpetual succession. When the limitation is contained in its articles or certificate of incorporation the association or corporation may amend its articles or certificate to provide for perpetual succession.

Subd. 4. Resolution to enlarge, effect. Except in the case of a nonprofit cooperative association, or a religious corporation formed under Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 315 [,] the resolution to enlarge the period of corporate existence does not become effective until a duly certified copy of the resolution has been filed, recorded, and published in the same manner as its original articles or certificate of incorporation. A nonprofit cooperative association and a religious corporation formed under Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 315 [,] need not publish the resolution.

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.14, is amended to read:

300.14 Certain corporations, consolidation. *Subdivision 1. Consolidation.* Any two or more corporations, except corporations organized for the purpose of carrying on the business of a railroad, bank, savings bank, trust company, building and loan association, or insurance company, or a nonprofit corporation subject to the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, may consolidate into a single corporation, which may be either one of such consolidating corporations or a new corporation created by such consolidation. The directors, or a majority of them, of such corporations as desire to consolidate, may enter into an agreement signed by them and under the corporate seals of the respective corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions of the consolidation, the mode of carrying the same into effect, and stating such other facts as are deemed applicable among those necessary to be set out in a certificate of incorporation, as provided in section 47.13, as well as the manner and basis of converting the shares of stock of each of the constituent corporations into the shares of the consolidated corporation, whether into the same or a different number of shares of the consolidated corporation and whether par value or no par value stock, with such other details and provisions as are deemed necessary or desirable. The agreement shall state the amount of capital stock with which the consolidated corporation will begin business, which may be any amount not less than the aggregate par value of shares of stock having par value to be distributed in place of

previously issued and outstanding shares of stock of the constituent corporations. The agreement may provide for the distribution of cash, notes, or bonds in whole or in part in lieu of stock to stockholders of the constituent corporations, or any of them.

Subd. 2. Agreement. The agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of record of each corporation at a meeting thereof called separately for the purpose of taking the same into consideration. *Notice* of the time, place, and object of the meeting shall be mailed at least two weeks before the meeting to each stockholder of record, whether entitled to vote or not, at his last known post-office address, as shown by the corporation's records, and at such meeting the agreement shall be considered and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same. If the votes of stockholders of each corporation holding stock in such corporation entitling them to exercise at least nine-tenths of the voting power on a proposal to consolidate the corporation with another or such other proportion of the stockholders as may be prescribed by the certificate of incorporation for votes on said proposal shall be for the adoption of the agreement, then that fact shall be certified on the agreement by the secretary or assistant secretary of each corporation, under the seal thereof. The agreement so adopted and certified shall be signed by the president or vice-president and secretary or assistant secretary of each corporation under the corporate seal thereof and acknowledged by the president or vice-president thereof to be the respective acts, deeds, and agreements of such corporation. The agreement so certified and acknowledged shall be filed for record with the secretary of state and with the register of deeds of the county of the principal place of business of the consolidated corporation, as specified in the agreement, and published, and proof of such publication filed with the secretary of state, all as prescribed for a certificate of incorporation, and shall thence be taken and deemed to be the agreement and acts of consolidation of the constituent corporations, and the certificate of incorporation of the consolidated corporation. A certified copy thereof shall be evidence of the performance of all antecedent acts and conditions necessary to such consolidation and of the existence of the consolidated corporation.

Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.45, is amended to read:

300.45 Certificates of incorporation, amendment; ex-

ceptions. *Except for a nonprofit corporation subject to the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, the certificate of incorporation of any corporation now or hereafter organized and existing under the laws of this state may be amended so as to change its name, or so as to increase or decrease its capital stock, or so as to change the number and par value of the shares of its capital stock, or in respect to any other matter which an original certificate of a corporation of the same kind might lawfully have contained, by the adoption of a resolution specifying the proposed amendment at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that expressly stated purpose, in either of the following ways:*

(1) By a majority vote of all its shares, if a stock corporation; or, if not;

(2) By a majority vote of its members; or, in either case,

(3) By a majority vote of its entire board of directors, trustees, or other managers within one year after having been thereto duly authorized by specific resolution duly adopted at such meeting of stockholders or members, and causing the resolution to be embraced in a certificate duly executed by its president and secretary, or other presiding and recording officers, under its corporate seal, and approved, filed, recorded, and published in the manner prescribed for the execution, approval, filing, recording, and publishing of a like original certificate. *If such amendment be made for the purpose of changing the principal place of the business of such corporation, the certificate shall be published, filed, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of such principal place of business immediately prior to such amendment and recorded in the county where the business is to be carried on after the amendment.*

As to a local building and loan association and corporations organized for the establishing, maintaining, and operating of hospitals not for profit, the resolution to amend may be adopted as above provided or by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders or members of the association attending the meeting in person or by proxy.

Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.46, is amended to read:

300.46 Corporations not for pecuniary profit, trustees; exceptions. *Except for a corporation that is formed under or accepts or is deemed to accept the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, any corporation other than those for pecuniary profit heretofore or hereafter incorporated by virtue of any law of this state may by resolution of its board of trustees adopted at any regular or called meeting by a majority vote thereof increase or decrease the number of trustees of such corporation and provide for their election and may in such resolution provide for the number of trustees of the corporation which shall constitute a quorum. A copy of the resolution, subscribed and sworn to by the president and secretary of the corporation, shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the corporation is located and in the office of the secretary of the state.*

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.58, is amended to read:

300.58. Dissolution of corporations; exceptions. When any corporation, except a bank of discount and deposit or a savings bank, or a nonprofit corporation subject to the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, has determined, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of each class of its stock entitled to vote, or of its members, if without capital stock, that it is for the interest of all persons concerned therein that it be dissolved, it may cause appropriate action to be taken to effect such dissolution.

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.59, is amended to read:

300.59 Continuance to close affairs; exceptions. *Except for a corporation subject to the Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act, every corporation whose existence terminates by limitation, forfeiture, or otherwise shall continue for three years thereafter for the purposes of prosecuting and defending actions, closing its affairs, disposing of its property, and dividing its capital, but for no other purpose.*

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 303.05, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

303.05 Names of corporations. Subdivision 1. Certificate of authority, when not issued. No certificate of authority shall be issued to a foreign corporation the name

of which would be prohibited to a corporation which might then be formed under the provisions of sections 301.01 to 301.61, or under the *Minnesota Nonprofit Corporation Act*; provided, that, if the name of such corporation does not end with the word "corporation," or the word "incorporated," or the abbreviation "Inc.," or does not contain the word "company" or the abbreviation "Co." not immediately preceded by the word "and" or the character "&," a certificate of authority may be issued to it if it agrees in its application for a certificate of authority to add at the end of its name the word "incorporated" or the abbreviation "Inc." in transacting business within this state. The name of such corporation may contain the word "cooperative" if it is a cooperative corporation generally similar to the kind which might then be organized under the laws of this state.

[317.69]. Sec. 78. Except as provided in Section 4, Subdivision 1, clause (3), Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 300.47, 300.48, 300.50, 301.563, 309.01 to 309.09, 309.18 to 309.20, 311.01 to 311.06, 312.01 to 312.33, 313.01 to 313.11, 314.01 to 314.04, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 20, 1951.

CHAPTER 551—S. F. No. 509

[Coded as Sections 518.54 to 518.67]

An act relating to domestic relations and providing for alimony, support money, and division of property in divorce and annulment actions; and repealing Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 518.19 to 518.23.

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

[518.54] Section 1. **Definitions.** Subdivision 1. **Terms.** For the purposes of this act, the terms defined in this section shall have the means respectively ascribed to them.

Subd. 2. **Child.** "Child" means an individual under 21 years of age, or an individual who, by reason of his physical or mental condition, is unable to support himself.