- 1 SB569
- 2 141571-1
- 3 By Senator Ward
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 26-APR-12

1	141571-1:n:04/26/2012:LCG/tan LRS2012-2518	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, the Alabama Business
9		Corporation Law authorizes and regulates the
10		formation and governance of general corporations.
11		The Alabama Nonprofit Corporation Law authorizes
12		the formation and governs the nonprofit
13		corporation.
14		This bill would authorize and regulate the
15		formation of a benefit corporation.
16		This bill would define terms.
17		This bill would permit an existing
18		corporation to become a benefit corporation.
19		This bill would provide standards of conduct
20		for directors and officers.
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22		A BILL
23		TO BE ENTITLED
24		AN ACT
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Relating to corporations; to authorize and regulate
the formation of a benefit corporation; to define terms; to

permit an existing corporation to become a benefit
corporation; and to provide standards of conduct for directors
and officers.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. (a) The provisions of this act shall be applicable to all benefit corporations.

- (b) The existence of a provision of this act shall not of itself create any implication that a contrary or different rule of law is or would be applicable to a business corporation that is not a benefit corporation. This act shall not affect any statute or rule of law that is or would be applicable to a business corporation that is not a benefit corporation.
- (c) The provisions of the Alabama Business
 Corporation Law shall apply to benefit corporations, except
 where these provisions are in conflict with or inconsistent
 with the provisions of this act. Except as otherwise provided
 in this act, this section shall be generally applicable to all
 benefit corporations. The specific provisions of this act
 shall control over the general provisions of this section. A
 benefit corporation may be simultaneously subject to this act
 and one or more other acts of the Code of Alabama.

Section 2. (a) The following terms shall have the following meanings:

1 (1) BENEFIT CORPORATION. A business corporation that
2 has elected to become subject to this act and whose status as
3 a benefit corporation has not been terminated as provided in
4 this act.

- (2) BENEFIT DIRECTOR. The director designated as the benefit director of a benefit corporation as provided in this act.
- (3) BENEFIT ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDING. A claim or action brought directly by a benefit corporation, or derivatively on behalf of a benefit corporation, against a director or officer for:
- a. Failure to pursue the general public benefit purpose of the benefit corporation or any specific public benefit purpose set forth in its articles.
- b. Violation of a duty or standard of conduct under this act.
- (4) BENEFIT OFFICER. The officer of a benefit corporation.
- (5) GENERAL PUBLIC BENEFIT. A material positive impact on society and the environment by the operations of a benefit corporation taken as a whole, as measured by a third-party standard, through activities that promote some combination of specific public benefits.
- (6) INDEPENDENT. A person has no relationship with a benefit corporation or any of its subsidiaries, other than the relationship of serving as the benefit director or benefit

officer, either directly or as a shareholder, partner, member, or other owner or a director, officer, or other manager of an association that has a material relationship with the benefit corporation or any of its subsidiaries. A material relationship between an individual and a benefit corporation or any of its subsidiaries will be conclusively presumed to exist if:

- a. The person is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the benefit corporation or any of its subsidiaries, other than as a benefit officer.
- b. An immediate family member of the person is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer, other than a benefit officer, of the benefit corporation or any of its subsidiaries.
- c. The person, or an association of which the person is a director, officer, or other manager or in which the person owns beneficially or of record five percent or more of the outstanding equity interests, owns beneficially or of record five percent or more of the outstanding shares of the benefit corporation.
- (7) MINIMUM STATUS VOTE. In addition to any other approval or vote required by this act or a bylaw adopted by the shareholders:
- a. The holders of shares of every class or series shall be entitled to vote in the corporate action regardless

- of any limitation stated in the articles of incorporation or bylaws on the voting rights of any class or series.
- b. The corporate action must be approved by vote of
 the shareholders of each class or series entitled to cast at
 least two-thirds of the votes that all shareholders of the
 class or series are entitled to cast thereon.
 - (8) SPECIFIC PUBLIC BENEFIT includes:
 - a. Providing low-income or underserved individuals or communities with beneficial products or services.
- b. Promoting economic opportunity for individuals or communities beyond the creation of jobs in the normal course of business.
 - c. Preserving the environment.
 - d. Improving human health.

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- e. Promoting the arts, sciences, faith, or advancement of knowledge.
- f. Increasing the flow of capital to entities with a public benefit purpose.
- g. The accomplishment of any other particular benefit for society or the environment.
 - (9) SUBSIDIARY. An association in which the person owns beneficially or of record 50 percent or more of the outstanding equity interests.
- (10) THIRD-PARTY STANDARD. A recognized standard for defining, reporting, and assessing corporate social and environmental performance that is:

- 1 a. Developed by a person that is independent of the 2 benefit corporation.
- b. Transparent because the following informationabout the standard is publicly available:
 - 1. The factors considered when measuring the performance of a business.

- 2. The relative weightings of those factors.
- 3. The identity of the persons who developed and control changes to the standard and the process by which those changes are made.
- (b) For purposes of the definitions of "independent" and "subsidiary" in this section, a percentage of ownership in an association shall be calculated as if all outstanding rights to acquire equity interests in the association had been exercised.
- Section 3. (a) A business corporation may become a benefit corporation under this act by amending its certificate of formation so that it contains a statement that the corporation is a benefit corporation. The amendment shall not be effective unless it is adopted by at least the minimum status vote.
- (b) If a corporation that is not a benefit corporation is a party to a merger, consolidation, or division or is the exchanging corporation in a share exchange, and the surviving, new, or any resulting corporation in the merger, consolidation, division, or share exchange is to be a benefit

corporation, then the plan of merger, consolidation, division, or share exchange shall not be effective unless it is adopted by the corporation by at least the minimum status vote.

Section 4. (a) A benefit corporation may terminate its status as such and cease to be subject to this act by amending its articles to delete the provision required by Section 2 to be stated in the articles of a benefit corporation. The amendment shall not be effective unless it is adopted by at least the minimum status vote.

(b) If a plan would have the effect of terminating the status of a business corporation as a benefit corporation, the plan shall be effective unless it is adopted by at least the minimum status vote.

Section 5. (a) Every benefit corporation shall have the purpose of creating general public benefit. This purpose is in addition to, and may be a limitation on, its purpose under Section 10A-2-3.01, Code of Alabama 1975.

- (b) The articles of a benefit corporation may identify one or more specific public benefits that it is the purpose of the benefit corporation to create in addition to its purposes under Section 10A-2-3.01, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (c) The identification of a specific public benefit under this section does not limit the obligation of a benefit corporation to create general public benefit. The creation of general and specific public benefit as provided in this section is in the best interests of the benefit corporation.

1 (d) A benefit corporation may amend its articles to
2 add, amend, or delete the identification of a specific public
3 benefit that it is the purpose of the benefit corporation to
4 create. The amendment shall not be effective unless it is
5 adopted by at least the minimum status vote.

Section 6. (a) In discharging the duties of their respective positions, the board of directors, committees of the board, and individual directors of a benefit corporation, in considering the best interest of the benefit corporation,

- (1) Shall consider the effects of any action upon:
- a. The shareholders of the benefit corporation;
- b. The employees and workforce of the benefit corporation and its subsidiaries and suppliers;
- c. The interests of customers as beneficiaries of the general or specific public benefit purposes of the benefit corporation;
- d. Community and societal considerations, including those of any community in which offices or facilities of the benefit corporation or its subsidiaries or suppliers are located;
 - e. The local and global environments; and
- f. The short-term and long-term interests of the benefit corporation, including benefits that may accrue to the benefit corporation from its long-term plans and the possibility that these interests may be best served by the continued independence of the benefit corporation.

(2) May consider:

- a. The resources, intent and conduct, past, stated
 and potential, of any person seeking to acquire control of the
 corporation; and
 - b. Any other pertinent factors or the interests of any other group that they deem appropriate.
 - (3) Shall not be required to give priority to the interests of any particular person or group referred to in subdivisions (1) and (2) over the interests of any other person or group unless the benefit corporation has stated its intention to give priority to interests related to a specific public benefit purpose identified in its articles.
 - (b) The consideration of interests and factors in the manner required by subsection (a):
 - (1) Shall not constitute a violation of Section 10A-2-8.30, Code of Alabama 1975; and
 - (2) Failure of the benefit corporation to pursue or create general public benefit or specific public benefit.
 - (c) A director is not personally liable for monetary
 damages for:
 - (1) Any action taken as a director if the director performed the duties of office in compliance with Section 10A-2-8.30, Code of Alabama 1975; or
- 24 (2) Failure of the benefit corporation to pursue or 25 create general public benefit or specific public benefit.

Section 7. (a) The governing persons of a benefit corporation shall include one director who shall be designated the "benefit director" and shall have, in addition to all of the powers, duties, rights, and immunities of the other directors of the benefit corporation, the powers, duties, rights, and immunities provided in this act.

- (b) The benefit director shall be elected, and may be removed, in the manner provided by Section 3 and shall be an individual who is independent. The benefit director may serve as the benefit officer at the same time as serving as the benefit director. The governing documents of a benefit corporation may prescribe additional qualifications of the benefit director not inconsistent with this act.
- (c) The benefit director shall prepare, and the benefit corporation shall include in the annual benefit report to shareholders required by Section 10, a statement whether, in the opinion of the benefit director, the benefit corporation acted in accordance with its general, and any specific, public benefit purpose in all material respects during the period covered by the report and whether the governing officers complied with Sections 5 and 7, respectively. If, in the opinion of the benefit director the benefit corporation or its directors or officers failed so to act, then the statement of the benefit director shall include a description of the ways in which the benefit corporation or its directors or officers failed so to act.

1 (d) The acts of an individual in the capacity of a 2 benefit director shall constitute for all purposes acts of 3 that individual in the capacity of a director of the benefit 4 corporation.

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- (e) (1) The bylaws of a benefit corporation must provide that the persons or shareholders who perform the duties of the board of directors include a person with the powers, duties, rights, and immunities of a benefit director if either of the following applies:
- a. The bylaws of a benefit corporation provide that the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the board of directors shall be exercised or performed by a person other than the directors.
- b. The bylaws of a statutory close corporation that is a benefit corporation provide that the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the shareholders.
- (2) A person that exercises one or more of the powers, duties, or rights of a benefit director under this subsection:
- a. Does not need to be independent of the benefit corporation;
 - b. Shall have the immunities of a benefit director;
- 24 c. May share the powers, duties, and rights of a 25 benefit director with one or more other persons; and

- d. Shall not be subject to the procedures for election or removal of directors in this act unless:
- 1. The person is also a director of the benefit corporation; or

- 2. The bylaws make those procedures applicable.
- (f) Regardless of whether the bylaws of a benefit corporation include a provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors authorized, a benefit director shall not be personally liable for any act or omission in the capacity of a benefit director unless the act or omission constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct, or a knowing violation of law.
- Section 8. (a) Each officer of a benefit corporation shall consider the interests and factors described in subsection (a) of Section 5 when:
 - (1) The officer has discretion to act with respect to a matter;
 - (2) It reasonably appears to the officer that the matter may have a material effect on:
 - a. The creation of general or specific public benefit by the benefit corporation; or
 - b. Any of the interests or factors referred to in subsection (a) of Section 5.
- (b) The consideration of interests and factors in the manner described in subsection (a) shall not constitute a violation of Section 10A-2-8.42, Code of Alabama 1975.

(c) An officer is not personally liable, as such, for monetary damages for any action taken as an officer if the officer performed the duties of the position in compliance with Section 10A-2-8.42, Code of Alabama 1975, and this section.

Section 9. A benefit corporation may have an officer designated the "benefit officer" who shall have such authority and shall perform such duties in the management of the benefit corporation relating to the purpose of the corporation to create general or specific public benefit as may be provided by or pursuant to the bylaws or, in the absence of controlling provisions in the bylaws, as may be determined by or pursuant to resolutions or orders of the board of directors. If a benefit corporation has a benefit officer, the duties of the benefit officer shall include preparing the benefit report required by Section 10.

Section 10. (a) The duties of directors and officers under this act, and the general and any specific public benefit purpose of a benefit corporation, may be enforced only in a benefit enforcement proceeding. No person may bring an action or assert a claim against a benefit corporation or its directors or officers with respect to the duties of directors and officers under this act and the general and any specific public benefit purpose of the benefit corporation except in a benefit enforcement proceeding.

Τ	(b) A benefit enforcement proceeding may be	
2	commenced or maintained only:	
3	(1) Directly by the benefit corporation; or	
4	(2) Derivatively by:	
5	a. A shareholder;	
6	b. A director;	
7	c. A person or group of persons that owns	
8	beneficially or of record 10 percent or more of the equity	
9	interests in an association of which the benefit corporation	
10	is a subsidiary; or	
11	d. Such other persons as may be specified in the	
12	articles or bylaws of the benefit corporation.	
13	Section 11. (a) A benefit corporation must deliver	
14	to each shareholder an annual benefit report including:	
15	(1) A narrative description of:	
16	a. The ways in which the benefit corporation pursued	
17	general public benefit during the year and the extent to which	
18	general public benefit was created;	
19	b. The ways in which the benefit corporation pursued	
20	any specific public benefit that the articles state it is the	
21	purpose of the benefit corporation to create and the extent to	
22	which that specific public benefit was created; and	
23	c. Any circumstances that have hindered the creation	
24	by the benefit corporation of general or specific public	

benefit;

(2) An assessment of the social and environmental performance of the benefit corporation, prepared in accordance with a third-party standard applied consistently with any application of that standard in prior benefit reports or accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for any inconsistent application;

- (3) The name of the benefit director and the benefit officer, if any, and the address to which correspondence to each of them may be directed;
- (4) The compensation paid by the benefit corporation during the year to each director in that capacity;
- (5) The name of each person that owns five percent or more of the outstanding shares of the benefit corporation either beneficially, to the extent known to the benefit corporation without independent investigation, or of record; and
- (6) The statement of the benefit director described in Section 6.
- (b) The benefit report must be sent annually to each shareholder within 120 days following the end of the fiscal year of the benefit corporation or at the same time that the benefit corporation delivers any other annual report to its shareholders.
- (c) A benefit corporation must post its most recent benefit report on the public portion of its website, if any, except that the compensation paid to directors and any

financial or proprietary information included in the benefit report may be omitted from the benefit report as posted.

- (d) Concurrently with the delivery of the benefit report to shareholders pursuant to subsection (b), the benefit corporation must deliver a copy of the benefit report to the Secretary of State for filing, except that the compensation paid to directors and any financial or proprietary information included in the benefit report may be omitted from the benefit report as filed under this section. The Secretary of State shall charge a fee of seventy dollars (\$70) for filing a benefit report.
- (e) If a benefit corporation has not delivered a benefit report to the Secretary of State for a period of two years, the Secretary of State may prepare and file a statement that the corporation has forfeited its status as a benefit corporation and is no longer subject to this act. If the corporation subsequently delivers a benefit report to the Secretary of State for filing, the status of the corporation as a benefit corporation shall be automatically reinstated upon the filing of the benefit report by the Secretary of State and the corporation shall again be subject to this act.

Section 12. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.