WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION, 1953

HOUSE BILL No. 175

(By M Maywell E Mr Hulfard

PASSED March 7 1953

In Effect Minely day for Passage

ENROLLED House Bill No. 175

(By MR. MAXWELL and MR. HUBBARD)

[Passed March 7, 1953; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend article one, chapter thirty-one of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, to be designated section four-a, relating to nonstock corporations.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That article one, chapter thirty-one of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended by adding a new section, to be designated section four-a, to read as follows:

Section 4-a. Nonstock Corporations; Policy and Pur-2 pose.—Nonstock corporations have no capital stock, no 3 shares of stock, and no stockholders, and various pro-4 visions of this article are not appropriate for nonstock 5 corporations where the interests of the members are

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6 equal and not determined by the number of shares 7 owned, and where numerous persons may be technically 8 members but have no real interest in the management 9 of the corporation, and this article does not make pro-10 vision for certain other situations peculiar to nonstock 11 corporations, and for these and other reasons the follow-12 ing provisions are made, relating only to nonstock cor-13 porations:

(1) The charter of any nonstock corporation may 14 15 provide: (i) for the division of its members into classes 16 with varying qualifications and requirements and with 17 varying voting and other rights and privileges; and (ii) 18 the number or proportion of its members or of a specified 19 class or classes of its members, whose presence in person or by proxy shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at 20any meeting of members of the corporation; and (iii) 21 that any specified action may be taken or authorized 22 23 upon the concurrence of a specified number or propor-24 tion of the votes of all members or of all of a specified 25class or classes of members. Such provisions may be different from what is otherwise required under this 26

article; and any action taken or authorized in accordance
with any such charter provision shall be valid and effective.

30 (2) In any case in which the charter of any nonstock 31 corporation does not provide for members thereof as 32 such, and such corporation has in fact no members other than the members of its governing body (by whatever 33 names they or it may be called), the members for the 34 time being of its governing body shall, for the purposes 35 of any statutory provision or rule of law relating to 36 members of a nonstock corporation, be considered to be 37 38 the members of such corporation, as well as members of such governing body, and may meet as members of 39 40 such corporation and exercise all of the rights and powers of members thereof. 41

42 (3) In any case in which the charter of any nonstock 43 corporation provides for a definite minimum number of 44 members, whenever the membership is reduced below the 45 prescribed number the corporation shall not on that 46 account be dissolved, but the vacancies shall be filled 47 either in the manner provided in its charter or by the

48 surviving or continuing members, so long as the number49 thereof is one or more.

50 (4) A member of a nonstock corporation who is en-51 titled to vote on any matter shall have but one vote, 52 and shall not be entitled to cumulate his vote in the 53 election of members of its governing body.

54 (5) In any case in which there shall be doubt concerning the number and identity of the persons, firms and 55 corporations entitled to membership or to membership 56 57 in a class or classes of members, in a nonstock corporation, and the determination of those so entitled is deemed 58 necessary by its governing body, the circuit court of the 59 county in which the principal office of a nonstock corpora-60 tion is located, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall 61 62 have jurisdiction in equity, on application by the corporation by petition in a summary way, notice of the hearing 63 on the application having been given as directed by the 64 court or judge, to determine who are at that time members 65 66 of the corporation or of such class or classes of members, 67 and to make such orders and decrees as may seem reason-68 able and proper.

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69 (6) If a meeting of the members of any nonstock 70 corporation shall be duly called for any lawful purpose and at such meeting there is not present in person or by 71 72proxy the number of members entitled to vote required by the charter (or, in the absence of an applicable charter 73provision, by the provisions of this article) to constitute 74 a quorum or to take the proposed action, then, if the 75 notice of such meeting states that the procedure author-76 ized by this subsection may be invoked, the members 77 78 entitled to vote who are present at such meeting in person or by proxy may by majority vote call a further 79 meeting of the members for the same purpose. A notice 80 of the time, place and purpose of such further meeting 81 shall be given by publication once a week for two weeks 82 83 in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county of the principal office of the corporation. 84 At such further meeting the members entitled to vote who 85 are present in person or by proxy shall constitute a 86 quorum, and by majority vote may take the proposed 87 action and may also take any other action which might 88 have been taken at the original meeting if a sufficient 89

90 number of members entitled to vote had been present; and91 the notice of such further meeting shall so state.

92 . (7) The charter of a nonstock corporation may provide for the disposition of its assets upon its dissolution. 93 In any case in which a resolution to dissolve has been 94 95 adopted by the members of a nonstock corporation en-96 titled to vote thereon, or in any case in which a nonstock 97 corporation has been inactive for ten years except for the holding of assets, or in any case in which the purpose, 98 99 for which a nonstock corporation has been formed, has been attained, then in any such case the circuit court 100 101 of the county in which its principal office is located, or 102 the judge thereof in vacation, shall have jurisdiction in 103 equity, on the application by petition in a summary way 104 of the corporation or of any member thereof or of the 105 attorney general, notice of the hearing on the application 106 having been given as directed by the court or judge, to 107 determine the assets and liabilities of the corporation, 108 to provide for the payment of the liabilities, to direct the 109 disposition of the assets, to dissolve the corporation, and 110 to make such orders and decrees as may seem reasonable

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111 and proper. The court shall consider the purposes for 112 which the corporation was formed, any charter provision 113 for the disposition of its assets upon dissolution, and the 114 circumstances which have occurred since its incorpora-115 tion. The clerk of such court shall promptly send to the 116 secretary of state a certified copy of each order and decree 117 made in such proceeding.

(8) Insofar as the provisions of this section are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this section shall be controlling as to nonstock corporations. The provisions of this section are severable, and the unconstitutionality or invalidity of one portion shall not affect any other portion.

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The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

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Chairman Senate Committee

Chairman House Committee

Originated in the House of Delegates

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Speaker House of Delegates

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