SENATE BILL NO. 203–COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 22, 2017

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to domestic corporations. (BDR 7-71)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to business associations; expressing the intent of the Legislature concerning the law of domestic corporations; requiring attorneys to verify that they have read certain relevant statutes before filing a complaint for certain causes of action relating to domestic corporations; revising the presumption against negligence for the actions of corporate directors and officers; clarifying the factors that may be considered by corporate directors and officers in the exercise of their respective powers; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Under existing law, with certain exceptions, a director or officer of a domestic
 corporation is presumed not to be individually liable to the corporation or its
 stockholders or creditors for damages unless: (1) an act or failure to act of the
 director or officer was a breach of his or her fiduciary duties; and (2) such breach
 involved intentional misconduct, fraud or a knowing violation of law.
 (NRS 78.138)
 Section 4 of this bill provides that evidence of simple negligence is insufficient
 to rebut this presumption. Section 4 additionally specifies that a rebuttal of this

Section 4 of this bill provides that evidence of simple negligence is insufficient to rebut this presumption. **Section 4** additionally specifies that a rebuttal of this presumption is insufficient to establish liability on the part of a corporate director or officer, and instead requires a breach of a fiduciary duty accompanied by intentional misconduct, actual fraud or a knowing violation of law. **Sections 4 and 5** of this bill clarify the factors that a director or officer of a domestic corporation is entitled to consider in exercising his or her respective powers in certain circumstances, including, without limitation, resisting a change or potential change in the control of a corporation.

Section 2 of this bill expresses the intent of the Legislature regarding the law of domestic corporations, including that the laws of other jurisdictions must not supplant or modify Nevada law. Section 3 of this bill requires a plaintiff to verify





THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 78 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 1 2 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act. 3

Sec. 2. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

4 1. It is important to the economy of this State, and to domestic corporations and their directors, officers, stockholders, employees 5 and creditors, for the laws governing domestic corporations to be 6 clear and comprehensible without the need for undue or 7 inappropriate reliance on judicial decisions. 8

2. The laws of this State must govern the incorporation and 9 internal affairs of a domestic corporation and the rights, 10 privileges, powers, duties and liabilities, if any, of its directors, 11 officers and stockholders. 12

13 3. The plain meaning of the laws enacted by the Legislature, including, without limitation, the fiduciary duties of the directors 14 and officers of a domestic corporation set forth in NRS 78.138 and 15 78.139, must not be supplanted or modified, and relying on the 16 laws or judicial decisions from any other jurisdiction is contrary to 17 18 the specific intent of the Legislature.

4. Except in the limited circumstances set forth in NRS 19 78.139, an exercise of the respective powers of directors or officers 20 of a domestic corporation, including, without limitation, in 21 circumstances involving a change or potential change in control 22 of a corporation, is not subject to a heightened standard of review. 23

5. The standards promulgated by the Supreme Court of 24 Delaware in Unocal Corporation v. Mesa Petroleum Co., 493 A.2d 25 946 (Del. 1985), and Revlon, Inc. v. MacAndrews & Forbes 26 Holdings, Inc., 506 A.2d 173 (Del. 1986), and their progeny have 27 been, and are hereby, rejected by the Legislature. 28

The directors and officers of a domestic corporation, in 29 6. exercising their duties under NRS 78.138 and 78.139, may be 30 informed by the laws and judicial decisions of other jurisdictions 31 and the practices observed by business entities in any such 32 jurisdiction, but the failure or refusal of a director or officer to 33 consider, or to conform the exercise of his or her powers to, the 34 laws, judicial decisions or practices of another jurisdiction does 35 not constitute or indicate a breach of a fiduciary duty. 36





1 Sec. 3. 1. In an action involving or relating to a domestic 2 corporation that is subject to the provisions of NRS 41.520 or 3 alleges a breach of a fiduciary duty by a director or officer of a 4 domestic corporation, the complaint must be verified by oath and 5 must aver that each plaintiff named in the action has read the 6 provisions of NRS 78.138 and 78.139 and section 2 of this act in 7 their entirety.

A court shall give each plaintiff leave to amend the 8 2. 9 complaint to comply with the requirements of this section, and a 10 dismissal for failure to comply with this section must not operate 11 as an adjudication upon the merits.

12 The period in which any defendant must file an answer or 3. other responsive pleading with the court commences only upon 13 14 compliance with this section by all plaintiffs named in the action. 15

Sec. 4. NRS 78.138 is hereby amended to read as follows:

16 78.138 1. [Directors] The fiduciary duties of directors and 17 officers [shall] are to exercise their respective powers in good faith 18 and with a view to the interests of the corporation.

19 2. In [performing] exercising their respective [duties,] powers, 20 directors and officers *may*, *and* are entitled to, rely on information, 21 opinions, reports, books of account or statements, including 22 financial statements and other financial data, that are prepared or 23 presented by:

24 (a) One or more directors, officers or employees of the 25 corporation reasonably believed to be reliable and competent in the 26 matters prepared or presented;

27 (b) Counsel, public accountants, financial advisers, valuation 28 advisers, investment bankers or other persons as to matters 29 reasonably believed to be within the preparer's or presenter's 30 professional or expert competence; or

31 (c) A committee on which the director or officer relying thereon 32 does not serve, established in accordance with NRS 78.125, as to 33 matters within the committee's designated authority and matters on 34 which the committee is reasonably believed to merit confidence,

35 \rightarrow but a director or officer is not entitled to rely on such 36 information, opinions, reports, books of account or statements if the 37 director or officer has knowledge concerning the matter in question 38 that would cause reliance thereon to be unwarranted.

39 3. [Directors] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1 of NRS 78.139, directors and officers [, in deciding upon matters of 40 41 business,] are presumed to act in good faith, on an informed basis and with a view to the interests of the corporation. Simple 42 negligence, alone, is insufficient to rebut this presumption. As 43 provided in subsection 6, rebuttal of this presumption, alone, is 44 45 also insufficient to establish the individual liability of a director or





officer for damages as a result of an act or failure to act in his or 1 2 her capacity as a director or officer.

4. Directors and officers, in exercising their respective powers 3 with a view to the interests of the corporation, may **consider:**, and 4 5 are entitled, but not required to:

6 (a) Consider all relevant facts, circumstances, contingencies or 7 constituencies, including, without limitation:

(1) The interests of the corporation's employees, suppliers, 8 9 creditors **and** or customers; 10

 (b) (2) The economy of the State [and] or Nation;
 (c) (3) The interests of the community [and] or of society; [and] 11

(d) (4) The long-term [as well as] or short-term interests of the 12 13 corporation [and its], including the possibility that these interests may be best served by the continued independence of the 14 15 corporation: or

16 (5) The long-term or short-term interests of the corporation's stockholders, including the possibility that these 17 interests may be best served by the continued independence of the 18 19 corporation.

20 **15.** Directors and officers are not required to consider the effect of a proposed corporate action upon any particular group having an 21 22 interest in the corporation as a dominant factor.

-6.] (b) Consider or assign weight to the interests of any 23 particular person or group, or to any other relevant facts, 24 25 circumstances, contingencies or constituencies.

5. The provisions of **[subsections 4 and 5]** subsection 4 do not 26 27 create or authorize any **[causes]** cause of action against the corporation or its directors or officers. 28

29 **6.** Except as otherwise provided in NRS 35.230, 90.660, 91.250, 452.200, 452.270, 668.045 and 694A.030, or unless the 30 31 articles of incorporation or an amendment thereto, in each case filed on or after October 1, 2003, provide for greater individual liability, a 32 director or officer is not individually liable to the corporation or its 33 stockholders or creditors for any damages as a result of any act 34 35 or failure to act in his or her capacity as a director or officer unless 36 fitl:

37 (a) The court determines that the presumption established by 38 subsection 3 has been rebutted; and

39 (b) It is proven that:

(a) The director's or officer's act or failure to act 40 constituted a breach of his or her fiduciary duties as a director or 41 42 officer; and

43 (b) The

44 (2) Such breach <u>of those duties</u> involved intentional 45 misconduct, *actual* fraud or a knowing violation of law.





1 7. This section applies to all cases, circumstances and matters 2 unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, or an 3 amendment thereto, including, without limitation, any change or 4 potential change in control of the corporation. 5 **Sec. 5.** NRS 78.139 is hereby amended to read as follows: 1. [Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 or 6 78.139 the articles of incorporation, directors and officers, in connection 7 8 with a change or potential change in control of the corporation, have: 9 10 (a) The duties imposed upon them by subsection 1 of NRS 78.138; 11 (b) The benefit of the presumptions established by subsection 3 12 13 of NRS 78.138; and 14 (c) The prerogative to undertake and act upon consideration 15 pursuant to subsections 2, 4 and 5 of NRS 78,138. 16 2.1 If directors or officers take action to resist a change or potential change in control of a corporation, which action impedes 17 18 the exercise of the right of stockholders to vote for or remove 19 directors: 20 (a) The directors must have reasonable grounds to believe that a 21 threat to corporate policy and effectiveness exists; and 22 (b) The action taken which impedes the exercise of the 23 stockholders' rights must be reasonable in relation to that threat. → If those facts are found, the directors and officers have the benefit 24 25 of the presumption established by subsection 3 of NRS 78.138. 26 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 2. The provisions of subsection $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ I do not apply to: 27 (a) Actions that only affect the time of the exercise of 28 stockholders' voting rights; or (b) The adoption or signing of plans, arrangements or 29 30 instruments that deny rights, privileges, power or authority to a 31 holder of a specified number or fraction of shares or fraction of 32 voting power. 33 [4.] 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 [and 3] do not 34 permit directors or officers to abrogate any right conferred by 35 **[statute]** *the laws of this State* or the articles of incorporation. 36 5. Directors 37 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 78.138, a director 4. may resist a change or potential change in control of the corporation 38 if the *board of* directors [by a majority vote of a quorum determine] 39 *determines* that the change or potential change is opposed to or not 40 41 in the best interest of the corporation $\frac{1}{4}$ (a) Upon consideration of the interests of the 42 corporation's stockholders or any of the matters set forth in] any 43 44 relevant facts, circumstances, contingencies or constituencies 45 *pursuant to* subsection 4 of NRS 78.138 [; or





1 (b) Because], *including, without limitation*, the amount or 2 nature of the indebtedness and other obligations to which the 3 corporation or any successor to the property of either may become 4 subject, in connection with the change or potential change, provides 5 reasonable grounds to believe that, within a reasonable time:

6 **(1)** (a) The assets of the corporation or any successor 7 would be or become less than its liabilities;

8 **((2))** (b) The corporation or any successor would be or 9 become insolvent; or

10 [(3)] (c) Any voluntary or involuntary proceeding 11 concerning the corporation or any successor would be commenced 12 by any person pursuant to the federal bankruptcy laws.

13 5. The provisions of subsection 4 do not create or authorize 14 any cause of action against the corporation or its directors or 15 officers.

Sec. 6. NRS 78.752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 78.752 1. A corporation may purchase and maintain 18 insurance or make other financial arrangements on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the 19 20 corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as 21 a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise for any liability 22 asserted against the person and liability and expenses incurred by 23 24 the person in his or her capacity as a director, officer, employee or 25 agent, or arising out of his or her status as such, whether or not the 26 corporation has the authority to indemnify such a person against 27 such liability and expenses.

28 2. The other financial arrangements made by the corporation 29 pursuant to subsection 1 may include the following:

30

16

31

34

(b) The establishment of a program of self-insurance.

(a) The creation of a trust fund.

32 (c) The securing of its obligation of indemnification by granting
 33 a security interest or other lien on any assets of the corporation.

(d) The establishment of a letter of credit, guaranty or surety.

35 → No financial arrangement made pursuant to this subsection may 36 provide protection for a person adjudged by a court of competent 37 jurisdiction, after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom, to be liable 38 for intentional misconduct, *actual* fraud or a knowing violation of 39 law, except with respect to the advancement of expenses or 40 indemnification ordered by a court.

Any insurance or other financial arrangement made on
behalf of a person pursuant to this section may be provided by the
corporation or any other person approved by the board of directors,
even if all or part of the other person's stock or other securities is
owned by the corporation.





4. In the absence of fraud:

2 (a) The decision of the board of directors as to the propriety of 3 the terms and conditions of any insurance or other financial arrangement made pursuant to this section and the choice of the 4 5 person to provide the insurance or other financial arrangement is 6 conclusive: and

7

1

(b) The insurance or other financial arrangement:

8

(1) Is not void or voidable; and 9 (2) Does not subject any director approving it to personal

10 liability for his or her action.

11 - even if a director approving the insurance or other financial 12 arrangement is a beneficiary of the insurance or other financial 13 arrangement.

14 A corporation or its subsidiary which provides self-5. 15 insurance for itself or for another affiliated corporation pursuant to 16 this section is not subject to the provisions of title 57 of NRS.

17

35

Sec. 7. NRS 41.520 is hereby amended to read as follows:

18 41.520 1. As used in this section "corporation" includes an unincorporated association, and "board of directors" includes the 19 20 managing body of an unincorporated association.

21 2. In an action brought to enforce a secondary right on the part 22 of one or more shareholders in a corporation or association, incorporated or unincorporated, because the corporation or 23 24 association refuses to enforce rights which may properly be asserted 25 by it, the complaint must **[be]**:

26 (a) Be verified by oath and must aver that the plaintiff was a 27 shareholder at the time of the transaction of which the plaintiff 28 complains or that the plaintiff's share thereafter devolved on the 29 plaintiff by operation of law [. The complaint must also set];

30 (b) Set forth with particularity the efforts of the plaintiff to 31 secure from the board of directors or trustees and, if necessary, from 32 the shareholders such action as the plaintiff desires, and the reasons 33 for the plaintiff's failure to obtain such action or the reasons for not 34 making such effort **[**,]; and

(c) Comply with the provisions of section 3 of this act.

36 3. In any such action, at any time within 30 days after service 37 of summons upon the corporation or any defendant who is an officer 38 or director of the corporation, or held such office at the time of the 39 acts complained of, the corporation or such defendant may move the 40 court for an order, upon notice and hearing, requiring the plaintiff to 41 furnish security as hereinafter provided. Such motion must be based 42 upon one or more of the following grounds:

43 (a) That there is no reasonable possibility that the prosecution of 44 the cause of action alleged in the complaint against the moving party 45 will benefit the corporation or its security holders.





1 (b) That the moving party, if other than the corporation, did not 2 participate in the transaction complained of in any capacity.

3 → The court on application of the corporation or any defendant 4 may, for good cause shown, extend the 30-day period for an 5 additional period or periods not exceeding 60 days.

At the hearing upon such motion, the court shall consider 6 4 7 such evidence, written or oral, by witnesses or affidavit, as may be 8 material.

9

(a) To the ground or grounds upon which the motion is based; or 10 (b) To a determination of the probable reasonable expenses, 11 including attorney's fees, of the corporation and the moving party 12 which will be incurred in the defense of the action. If the court 13 determines, after hearing the evidence adduced by the parties at the 14 hearing, that the moving party has established a probability in 15 support of any of the grounds upon which the motion is based, the 16 court shall fix the nature and amount of security to be furnished by 17 the plaintiff for reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, 18 which may be incurred by the moving party and the corporation in connection with such action, including expenses which the 19 corporation may incur by reason of any obligation which it may 20 21 have to indemnify its officers or directors pursuant to NRS 78.7502 22 or otherwise. A determination by the court that security either must 23 or must not be furnished or must be furnished as to one or more 24 defendants and not as to others shall not be deemed a determination 25 of any one or more issues in the action or of the merits thereof. The corporation and the moving party have recourse to the security in 26 27 such amount as the court determines upon the termination of the 28 action. The amount of the security may thereafter from time to time 29 be increased or decreased in the discretion of the court upon 30 showing that the security provided has or may become inadequate or 31 is excessive. If the court, upon any such motion, makes a 32 determination that security must be furnished by the plaintiff as to 33 any one or more defendants, the action must be dismissed as to such 34 defendant or defendants, unless the security required by the court is 35 furnished within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the court.

36 5. If any such motion is filed, no pleadings need be filed by the 37 corporation or any other defendants, and the prosecution of the 38 action must be stayed, until 10 days after the motion has been 39 disposed of.

(30)



