



Arizona HOA Statutes 2018/2019 Edition





ARIZONA HOA STATUTES
2018 / 2019 Edition

Planned Communities
Condominiums
Arizona Nonprofit Corporation Act
Related Statutes

Produced and Distributed
by

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PLANNED COMMUNITIES

A.R.S. Sections 33-1801 to 33-1818

General Provisions

§33-1801 – Applicability; Exemption

- A. This chapter applies to all planned communities.
- B. Notwithstanding any provisions in the community documents, this chapter does not apply to any school that receives monies from this state, including a charter school, and a school is exempt from regulation or any enforcement action by any homeowners' association that is subject to this chapter. With the exception of homeschools as defined in section 15-802, schools shall not be established within the living units of a homeowners' association. The homeowners' association may enter into a contractual agreement with a school district or charter school to allow use of the homeowners' association's common areas by the school district or charter school.
- C. This chapter does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1802 -Definitions

In this chapter and in the community documents, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Association" means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners that is created pursuant to a declaration to own and operate portions of a planned community and that has the power under the declaration to assess association members to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of the association's obligations under the declaration.
2. "Community documents" means the declaration, bylaws, articles of incorporation, if any, and rules, if any.
3. "Declaration" means any instruments, however denominated, that establish a planned community and any amendment to those instruments.
4. "Planned community" means a real estate development that includes real estate owned and operated by or real estate on which an easement to maintain roadways or a covenant to maintain roadways is held by a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners, that is created for the purpose of managing, maintaining or improving the property and in which the

owners of separately owned lots, parcels or units are mandatory members and are required to pay assessments to the association for these purposes. Planned community does not include a timeshare plan or a timeshare association that is governed by chapter 20 of this title or a condominium that is governed by chapter 9 of this title.

§ 33-1803 - **Assessment limitation; penalties; notice to member of violation**

A. Unless limitations in the community documents would result in a lower limit for the assessment, the association shall not impose a regular assessment that is more than twenty percent greater than the immediately preceding fiscal year's assessment without the approval of the majority of the members of the association. Unless reserved to the members of the association, the board of directors may impose reasonable charges for the late payment of assessments. A payment by a member is deemed late if it is unpaid fifteen or more days after its due date, unless the community documents provide for a longer period. Charges for the late payment of assessments are limited to the greater of fifteen dollars or ten percent of the amount of the unpaid assessment and may be imposed only after the association has provided notice that the assessment is overdue or provided notice that the assessment is considered overdue after a certain date. Any monies paid by the member for an unpaid assessment shall be applied first to the principal amount unpaid and then to the interest accrued.

B. After notice and an opportunity to be heard, the board of directors may impose reasonable monetary penalties on members for violations of the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, the board of directors shall not impose a charge for a late payment of a penalty that exceeds the greater of fifteen dollars or ten percent of the amount of the unpaid penalty. A payment is deemed late if it is unpaid fifteen or more days after its due date, unless the declaration, bylaws or rules of the association provide for a longer period. Any monies paid by a member for an unpaid penalty shall be applied first to the principal amount unpaid and then to the interest accrued. Notice pursuant to this subsection shall include information pertaining to the manner in which the penalty shall be enforced.

C. A member who receives a written notice that the condition of the property owned by the member is in violation of the community documents without regard to whether a monetary penalty is imposed by the notice may provide the association with a written response by sending the response by certified mail within twenty-one calendar days after the date of the notice. The response shall be sent to the address identified in the notice.

D. Within ten business days after receipt of the certified mail containing the response from the member, the association shall respond to the member with a written explanation regarding the notice that shall provide at least the following information unless previously provided in the notice of violation:

1. The provision of the community documents that has allegedly been violated.
2. The date of the violation or the date the violation was observed.
3. The first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation.
4. The process the member must follow to contest the notice.

E. Unless the information required in subsection D, paragraph 4 of this section is provided in the notice of violation, the association shall not proceed with any action to enforce the community documents, including the collection of attorney fees, before or during the time prescribed by subsection D of this section regarding the exchange of information between the association and the member and shall give the member written **notice of the member's option** to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter in the state real estate Department pursuant to section 32-2199-01. At any time before or after completion of the exchange of information pursuant to this section, the member may petition for a hearing pursuant to section 32-2199.01 if the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the state real estate department as prescribed in section 32-2199.01.

§33-1804 • Open meetings; exceptions

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other documents to the contrary, all meetings of the members' association and the board of directors, and any regularly scheduled committee meetings, are open to all members of the association or any person designated by a member in writing as the member's representative and all members or designated representatives so desiring shall be permitted to attend and speak at an appropriate time during the deliberations and proceedings. The board may place reasonable time restrictions on those persons speaking during the meeting but shall permit a member or member's designated representative to speak once after the board has discussed a specific agenda item but before the board takes formal action on that item in addition to any other opportunities to speak. The board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of an issue. Persons attending may audiotape or videotape those portions of the meetings of the board of directors and meetings of the members that are open. The board of directors of the association shall not require advance notice of the audiotaping and videotaping and may adopt reasonable rules governing the audiotaping or

videotaping of open portions of the meetings of the board and the membership, but such rules shall not preclude such audiotaping or videotaping by those attending, unless the board audiotapes or videotapes the meeting and makes the unedited audiotapes or videotapes available to members on request without restrictions on its use as evidence in any dispute resolution process. Any portion of a meeting may be closed only if that closed portion of the meeting is limited to consideration of one or more of the following:

1. Legal advice from an attorney for the board or the association. On final resolution of any matter for which the board received legal advice or that concerned pending or contemplated litigation, the board may disclose information about that matter in an open meeting except for matters that are required to remain confidential by the terms of a settlement agreement or judgment.

2. Pending or contemplated litigation.

3. Personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.

4. Matters relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.

5. Discussion of a member's appeal of any violation cited or penalty imposed by the association except on request of the affected member that the meeting be held in an open session.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, all meetings of the members' association and the board shall be held in this state. A meeting of the members' association shall be held at least once each year. Special meetings of the members' association may be called by the president, by a majority of the board of directors or by members having at least twenty-five percent, or any lower percentage specified in the bylaws, of the votes in the association. Not fewer than ten nor more than fifty days in advance of any meeting of the members the secretary shall cause notice to be hand-delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to the mailing address for each lot, parcel or unit owner or to any other mailing address designated in writing by a member. The notice shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. A notice of any annual, regular or special meeting of the members shall also state the purpose for which the meeting is called, including the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws, changes in

assessments that require approval of the members and any proposal to remove a director or an officer. The failure of any member to receive actual notice of a meeting of the members does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

C. Before entering into any closed portion of a meeting of the board of directors, or on notice of a meeting under subsection D of this section that will be closed, the board shall identify the paragraph under subsection A of this section that authorizes the board to close the meeting.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other community documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, notice to members of meetings of the board of directors shall be given at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting by newsletter, conspicuous posting or any other reasonable means as determined by the board of directors. An affidavit of notice by an officer of the corporation is prima facie evidence that notice was given as prescribed by this section. Notice to members of meetings of the board of directors is not required if emergency circumstances require action by the board before notice can be given. Any notice of a board meeting shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. The failure of any member to receive actual notice of a meeting of the board of directors does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other community documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, all of the following apply:

1. The agenda shall be available to all members attending.
2. An emergency meeting of the board of directors may be called to discuss business or take action that cannot be delayed for the forty-eight hours required for notice. At any emergency meeting called by the board of directors, the board of directors may act only on emergency matters. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall state the reason necessitating the emergency meeting. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall be read and approved at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board of directors.
3. A quorum of the board of directors may meet by means of a telephone conference if a speakerphone is available in the meeting room that allows board members and association members to hear all parties who are speaking during the meeting.
4. Any quorum of the board of directors that meets informally to discuss association business, including workshops, shall comply with the open

meeting and notice provisions of this section without regard to whether the board votes or takes any action on any matter at that informal meeting.

F. It is the policy of this state as reflected in this section that all meetings of a planned community, whether meetings of the members' association or meetings of the board of directors of the association, be conducted openly and that notices and agendas be provided for those meetings that contain the information that is reasonably necessary to inform the members of the matters to be discussed or decided and to ensure that members have the ability to speak after discussion of agenda items, but before a vote of the board of directors or members is taken. Toward this end, any person or entity that is charged with the interpretation of these provisions, including members of the board of directors and any community manager, shall take into account this declaration of policy and shall construe any provision of this section in favor of open meetings.

§33-1805 – Association financial and other records

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, all financial and other records of the association shall be made reasonably available for examination by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative. The association shall not charge a member or any person designated by the member in writing for making material available for review. The association shall have ten business days to fulfill a request for examination. On request for purchase of copies of records by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative, the association shall have ten business days to provide copies of the requested records. An association may charge a fee for making copies of not more than fifteen cents per page.

B. Books and records kept by or on behalf of the association and the board may be withheld from disclosure to the extent that the portion withheld relates to any of the following:

1. Privileged communication between an attorney for the association and the association.

2. Pending litigation.

3. Meeting minutes or other records of a session of a board meeting that is not required to be open to all members pursuant to section 33-1804.

4. Personal, health or financial records of an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.

5. Records relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.

C. The association shall not be required to disclose financial and other records of the association if disclosure would violate any state or federal law.

§33-1806 - Resale of units; information required; fees; civil penalty; definition

A. For planned communities with fewer than fifty units, a member shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale of the unit, and for planned communities with fifty or more units, the association shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale that contains the name and address of the purchaser all of the following in either paper or electronic format:

1. A copy of the bylaws and the rules of the association.
2. A copy of the declaration.
3. A dated statement containing:

(a) The telephone number and address of a principal contact for the association, which may be an association manager, an association management company, an officer of the association or any other person designated by the board of directors.

(b) The amount of the common regular assessment and the unpaid common regular assessment, special assessment or other assessment, fee or charge currently due and payable from the selling member. If the request is made by a lienholder, escrow agent, member or person designated by a member pursuant to section 33-1807, failure to provide the information pursuant to this subdivision within the time provided for in this subsection shall extinguish any lien for any unpaid assessment then due against that property.

(c) A statement as to whether a portion of the unit is covered by insurance maintained by the association.

(d) The total amount of money held by the association as reserves.

(e) If the statement is being furnished by the association, a statement as to whether the records of the association reflect any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration. The association is not obligated to provide information regarding alterations or improvements that occurred more than six years before the proposed sale. Nothing in this subdivision relieves the seller of a unit from the obligation to disclose alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration, nor

precludes the association from taking action against the purchaser of a unit for violations that are apparent at the time of purchase and that are not reflected in the association's records.

(f) If the statement is being furnished by the member, a statement as to whether the member has any knowledge of any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration.

(g) A statement of case names and case numbers for pending litigation with respect to the unit filed by the association against the member or filed by the member against the association. The member shall not be required to disclose information concerning such pending litigation that would violate any applicable rule of attorney-client privilege under Arizona law.

(h) A statement that provides "I hereby acknowledge that the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association constitute a contract between the association and me (the purchaser). By signing this statement, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the association's contract with me (the purchaser). I also understand that as a matter of Arizona law, if I fail to pay my association assessments, the association may foreclose on my property." The statement shall also include a signature line for the purchaser and shall be returned to the association within fourteen calendar days.

4. A copy of the current operating budget of the association.
 5. A copy of the most recent annual financial report of the association. If the report is more than ten pages, the association may provide a summary of the report in lieu of the entire report.
 6. A copy of the most recent reserve study of the association, if any.
 7. A statement summarizing any pending lawsuits, except those relating to the collection of assessments owed by members other than the selling member, in which the association is a named party, including the amount of any money claimed.
- B. A purchaser or seller who is damaged by the failure of the member or the association to disclose the information required by subsection A of this section may pursue all remedies at law or in equity against the member or the association, whichever failed to comply with subsection A of this section, including the recovery of reasonable attorney fees.
- C. The association may charge the member a fee of not more than an aggregate of four hundred dollars to compensate the association for the costs incurred in the preparation and delivery of a statement or other documents furnished by the association pursuant to this section for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of the property. In addition, the association may charge a rush fee of not more than one hundred dollars if the rush services are required to be performed within seventy-two hours after the request for rush services, and may charge

a statement or other documents update fee of not more than fifty dollars if thirty days or more have passed since the date of the original disclosure statement or the date the documents were delivered. The association shall make available to any interested party the amount of any fee established from time to time by the association. If the aggregate fee for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property is less than four hundred dollars on January 1, 2010, the fee may increase at a rate of not more than twenty percent per year based on the immediately preceding fiscal year's amount not to exceed the four hundred dollar aggregate fee. The association may charge the same fee without regard to whether the association is furnishing the statement or other documents in paper or electronic format.

D. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected no earlier than at the close of escrow and may only be charged once to a member for that transaction between the parties specified in the notice required pursuant to subsection A of this section.

An association shall not charge or collect a fee relating to services for resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property except as specifically authorized in this section. An association that charges or collects a fee in violation of this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand two hundred dollars.

E. This section applies to a managing agent for an association that is acting on behalf of the association.

F. the following are exempt from this section:

1. A sale in which a public report is issued pursuant to section 32-2183 or 32-2197.02.

2. A sale pursuant to section 32-2181.02.

3. A conveyance by recorded deed that bears an exemption listed in section 11-1134, subsection B, paragraph 3 or 7. On recordation of the deed and for no additional charge, the member shall provide the association with the changes in ownership including the member's name, billing address and phone number. Failure to provide the information shall not prevent the member from qualifying for the exemption pursuant to this section.

G. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "member" means the seller of the unit title and excludes any real estate salesperson or real estate broker who is licensed under title 32, chapter 20 and who is acting as a salesperson or broker, any escrow agent who is licensed under title 6, chapter 7 and who is acting as an escrow agent and also excludes a trustee of a deed of trust who is selling the property in a trustee's sale pursuant to chapter 6.1 of this title

§33-1806.01 - Rental property; member and agent information; fee; disclosure

A. **A member may use the member's property as a rental property unless prohibited in the declaration and shall use it in accordance with the declaration's rental time period restrictions.**

B. **A member may designate in writing a third party to act as the member's agent with respect to all association matters relating to the rental property, except for voting in association elections and serving on the board of directors. The member shall sign the written designation and shall provide a copy of the written designation to the association. On delivery of the written designation, the association is authorized to conduct all association business relating to the member's rental property through the designated agent. Any notice given by the association to a member's designated agent on any matter relating to the member's rental property constitutes notice to the member.**

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, on rental of a member's property an association shall not require a member or a member's agent to disclose any information regarding a tenant other than the name and contact information for any adults occupying the property, the time period of the lease, including the beginning and ending dates of the tenancy, and a description and the license plate numbers of the tenants' vehicles. If the planned community is an age restricted community, the member, the member's agent or the tenant shall show a government issued identification that bears a photograph and that confirms that the tenant meets the community's age restrictions or requirements.

D. On request of an association or its managing agent for the disclosures prescribed in subsection C of this section, the managing agent or, if there is no managing agent, the association may charge a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid within fifteen days after the postmarked request. The fee may be charged for each new tenancy for that property but may not be charged for a renewal of a lease. Except for the fee permitted by this subsection and fees related to the use of recreational facilities, the association or its managing agent shall not assess, levy or charge a fee or fine or otherwise impose a requirement on a member's rental property any differently than on an owner-occupied property in the association.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, the association is prohibited from doing any of the following:

1. Requiring a member to provide the association with a copy of the tenant's rental application, credit report, lease agreement or rental contract or other personal information except as prescribed by this section. This paragraph does not prohibit the association from acquiring a credit report on a person in an attempt to collect a debt.

2. Requiring the tenant to sign a waiver or other document limiting the tenant's due process rights as a condition of the tenant's occupancy of the rental property.

3. Prohibiting or otherwise restricting a member from serving on the board of directors based on the member's not being an occupant of the property.

4. Imposing on a member or managing agent any fee, assessment, penalty or other charge in an amount greater than fifteen dollars for incomplete or late information regarding the information requested pursuant to subsection C of this section.

F. Any attempt by an association to exceed the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section voids the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section. This section does not prevent an association from complying with the housing for older persons act of 1995 (P.L. 104-76; 109 Stat. 787).

G. An owner may use a crime free addendum as part of a lease agreement. This section does not prohibit the owner's use of a crime free addendum.

H. This section does not prohibit and an association may lawfully enforce a provision in the community documents that restricts the residency of persons who are required to be registered pursuant to section 13-3821 and who are classified as level two or level three offenders.

I. An owner of rental property shall abate criminal activity as authorized in section 12-991.

§33-1807 - Lien for assessments; priority; mechanics' and materialmen's liens

A. The association has a lien on a unit for any assessment levied against that unit from the time the assessment becomes due. The association's lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments may be foreclosed in the same manner as a mortgage on real estate but may be foreclosed only if the owner has been delinquent in the payment of monies secured by the lien, excluding reasonable collection fees, reasonable attorney fees and charges for late payment of and costs incurred with respect to those assessments, for a period of one year or in the amount of one thousand two hundred dollars or more, whichever occurs first. Fees, charges, late charges, monetary penalties and interest charged pursuant to section 33-1803, other than charges for late payment of assessments are not enforceable as assessments under this section. If an assessment is payable in installments, the full amount of the assessment is a lien from the time the first installment of the assessment

becomes due. The association has a lien for fees, charges, late charges, other than charges for late payment of assessments, monetary penalties or interest charged pursuant to section 33-1803 after the entry of a judgment in a civil suit for those fees, charges, late charges, monetary penalties or interest from a court of competent jurisdiction and the recording of that judgment in the office of the county recorder as otherwise provided by law. The association's lien for monies other than for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments may not be foreclosed and is effective only on conveyance of any interest in the real property.

B. A lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments under this section is prior to all other liens, interests and encumbrances on a unit except:

1. Liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration.

2. A recorded first mortgage on the unit, a seller's interest in a first contract for sale pursuant to chapter 6, article 3 of this title on the unit recorded prior to the lien arising pursuant to subsection A of this section or a recorded first deed of trust on the unit.

3. Liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit.

C. Subsection B of this section does not affect the priority of mechanics' or materialmen's liens or the priority of liens for other assessments made by the association. The lien under this section is not subject to chapter 8 of this title.

D. Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if two or more associations have liens for assessments created at any time on the same real estate those liens have equal priority.

E. Recording of the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments. Further recordation of any claim of lien for assessments under this section is not required.

F. A lien for an unpaid assessment is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within three years after the full amount of the assessment becomes due.

G. This section does not prohibit:

1. Actions to recover amounts for which subsection A of this section creates a lien.

2. An association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

H. A judgment or decree in any action brought under this section shall include costs and reasonable attorney fees for the prevailing party.

I. On written request, the association shall furnish to a lienholder, escrow agent, unit owner or person designated by a unit owner a statement setting forth the amount of any unpaid assessment against the unit. The association shall furnish the statement within ten days after receipt of the request, and the statement is binding on the association, the board of directors and every unit owner if the statement is requested by an escrow agency that is licensed pursuant to title 6, chapter 7. Failure to provide the statement to the escrow agent within the time provided for in this subsection shall extinguish any lien for any unpaid assessment then due.

J. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents or in any contract between the association and a management company, unless the member directs otherwise, all payments received on a member's account shall be applied first to any unpaid assessments, for unpaid charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for unpaid attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments, in that order, with any remaining amounts applied next to other unpaid fees, charges and monetary penalties or interest and late charges on any of those amounts

§33-1808 ▪ Flag display; political signs; caution signs; for sale, rent or lease signs; political activities

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit the outdoor front yard or backyard display of any of the following:

1. The American flag or an official or replica of a flag of the United States army, navy, air force, marine corps or coast guard by an association member on that member's property if the American flag or military flag is displayed in a manner consistent with the federal flag code (P.L. 94-344; 90 Stat. 810; 4 United States Code sections 4 through 10).

2. The POW/MIA flag.

3. The Arizona state flag.

4. An Arizona Indian Nations flag.

5. The Gadsden flag.

B. The association shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the placement and manner of display of the American flag, the military flag, the POW/MIA flag, the Arizona state flag or an Arizona Indian **nation's flag**. The association rules may regulate the location and size of flagpoles, may limit the member to displaying no more than two flags at once and may limit

the height of the flagpole to no more than the height of the rooftop of the member's home but shall not prohibit the installation of a flagpole in the front yard or backyard of the member's property.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit the indoor or outdoor display of a political sign by an association member on that member's property, except that an association may prohibit the display of political signs earlier than seventy-one days before the day of an election and later than three days after an election day. An association may regulate the size and number of political signs that may be placed on a member's property if the association's regulation is no more restrictive than any applicable city, town or county ordinance that regulates the size and number of political signs on residential property. If the city, town or county in which the property is located does not regulate the size and number of political signs on residential property, the association shall not limit the number of political signs, except that the maximum aggregate total dimensions of all political signs on a member's property shall not exceed nine square feet. For the purposes of this subsection, "political sign" means a sign that attempts to influence the outcome of an election, including supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer or supporting or opposing the circulation of a petition for a ballot measure, question or proposition or the recall of a public officer.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit the use of cautionary signs regarding children if the signs are used and displayed as follows:

1. The signs are displayed in residential areas only.
2. The signs are removed within one hour of children ceasing to play.
3. The signs are displayed only when children are actually present within fifty feet of the sign.
4. The temporary signs are no taller than three feet in height.
5. The signs are professionally manufactured or produced.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit children who reside in the planned community from engaging in recreational activity on residential roadways that are under the jurisdiction of the association and on which the posted speed limit is twenty-five miles per hour or less.

F. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit or charge a fee for the use of, placement of or the indoor or outdoor display of a for sale, for rent or for lease sign and a sign rider by an association member on that member's property in any combination, including a sign that indicates the member is offering the property for sale by owner. The size of a sign offering a property for sale, for

rent or for lease shall be in conformance with the industry standard size sign, which shall not exceed eighteen by twenty-four inches, and the industry standard size sign rider, which shall not exceed six by twenty-four inches. This subsection applies only to a commercially produced sign, and an association may prohibit the use of signs that are not commercially produced. With respect to real estate for sale, for rent or for lease in the planned community, an association shall not prohibit in any way other than as is specifically authorized by this section or otherwise regulate any of the following:

1. Temporary open house signs or a member's for sale sign. The association shall not require the use of particular signs indicating an open house or real property for sale and may not further regulate the use of temporary open house or for sale signs that are industry standard size and that are owned or used by the seller or the seller's agent.

2. Open house hours. The association may not limit the hours for an open house for real estate that is for sale in the planned community, except that the association may prohibit an open house being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. and may prohibit open house signs on the common areas of the planned community.

3. An owner's or an owner's agent's for rent or for lease sign unless an association's documents prohibit or restrict leasing of a member's property. An association shall not further regulate a for rent or for lease sign or require the use of a particular for rent or for lease sign other than the for rent or for lease sign shall not be any larger than the industry standard size sign of eighteen by twenty-four inches on or in the member's property. If rental or leasing of a member's property is not prohibited or restricted, the association may prohibit an open house for rental or leasing being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m.

G. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit door to door political activity, including solicitations of support or opposition regarding candidates or ballot issues, and shall not prohibit the circulation of political petitions, including candidate nomination petitions or petitions in support of or opposition to an initiative, referendum or recall or other political issue on property normally open to visitors within the association, except that an association may do the following:

1. Restrict or prohibit the door to door political activity from sunset to sunrise.

2. Require the prominent display of an identification tag for each person engaged in the activity, along with the prominent identification of the candidate or ballot issue that is the subject of the support or opposition.

H. A planned community shall not make any regulations regarding the number of candidates supported, the number of public officers supported or opposed in a recall or the number of propositions supported or opposed on a political sign.

I. A planned community shall not require political signs to be commercially produced or professionally manufactured or prohibit the utilization of both sides of a political sign.

J. A planned community is not required to comply with subsection G if the planned community restricts vehicular or pedestrian access to the planned community. Nothing in this section requires a planned community to make its common elements other than roadways and sidewalks that are normally open to visitors available for the circulation of political petitions to anyone who is not an owner or resident of the community.

K. An association or managing agent that violates subsection F of this section forfeits and extinguishes the lien rights authorized under section 33-1807 against that member's property for a period of six consecutive months from the date of the violation.

§33-1809 ▪ Parking; public service and public safety emergency vehicles; definition

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit a resident from parking a motor vehicle on a street or driveway in the planned community if the vehicle is required to be available at designated periods at the person's residence as a condition of the person's employment and either of the following applies:

1. The resident is employed by a public service corporation that is regulated by the corporation commission, an entity regulated by the federal energy regulatory commission or a municipal utility and the public service corporation or municipal utility is required to prepare for emergency deployments of personnel and equipment for repair or maintenance of natural gas, electrical, telecommunications or water infrastructure, the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty thousand pounds or less and is owned or operated by the public service corporation or municipal utility and the vehicle bears an official emblem or other visible designation of the public service corporation or municipal utility.

2. The resident is employed by a public safety agency, including police or fire service for a federal, state, local or tribal agency or a private fire service provider or an ambulance service provider that is regulated pursuant to title 36, chapter 21.1, and the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or less and bears an official emblem or other visible designation of that agency.

B. For the purposes of this section, "telecommunications" means the transmission of information of the user's choosing between or among points specified by the user without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received. Telecommunications does not include commercial mobile radio services.

§33-1810 • Board of directors; annual audit

Unless any provision in the planned community documents requires an annual audit by a certified public accountant, the board of directors shall provide for an annual financial audit, review or compilation of the association. The audit, review or compilation shall be completed no later than one hundred eighty days after the end of the association's fiscal year and shall be made available upon request to the members within thirty days after its completion.

§33-1811 • Board of directors; contracts; conflict

If any contract, decision or other action for compensation taken by or on behalf of the board of directors would benefit any member of the board of directors or any person who is a parent, grandparent, spouse, child or sibling of a member of the board of directors or a parent or spouse of any of those persons, that member of the board of directors shall declare a conflict of interest for that issue. The member shall declare the conflict in an open meeting of the board before the board discusses or takes action on that issue and that member may then vote on that issue. Any contract entered into in violation of this section is void and unenforceable.

§33-1812 • Proxies; absentee ballots; definition

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, after termination of the period of declarant control, votes allocated to a unit may not be cast pursuant to a proxy. The association shall provide for votes to be cast in person and by absentee ballot and, in addition, the association may provide for voting by some other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery. Notwithstanding section 10-3708 or the provisions of the community documents, any action taken at an annual, regular or special meeting of the members shall comply with all of the following if absentee ballots or ballots provided by some other form of delivery are used:

1. The ballot shall set forth each proposed action.
2. The ballot shall provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action.
3. The ballot is valid for only one specified election or meeting of the

members and expires automatically after the completion of the election or meeting.

4. The ballot specifies the time and date by which the ballot must be delivered to the board of directors in order to be counted, which shall be at least seven days after the date that the board delivers the unvoted ballot to the member.

5. The ballot does not authorize another person to cast votes on behalf of the member.

6. The completed ballot shall contain the name, address and signature of the person voting, except that if the community documents permit secret ballots, only the envelope shall contain the name, address and signature of the voter.

7. Ballots, envelopes and related materials, including sign-in sheets if used, shall be retained in electronic or paper format and made available for member inspection for at least one year after completion of the election.

B. Votes cast by absentee ballot or other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery, are valid for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

C. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, an association for a timeshare plan as defined in section 32-2197 may permit votes by a proxy that is duly executed by a unit owner.

D. For the purposes of this section, "period of declarant control" means the time during which the declarant or persons designated by the declarant may elect or appoint the members of the board of directors pursuant to the community documents or by virtue of superior voting power.

§33-1813 • Removal of board member; special meeting

A. Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, all of the following apply to a meeting at which a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, is proposed to be removed from the board of directors:

1. The members of the association who are eligible to vote at the time of the meeting may remove any member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, by a majority vote of those voting on the matter at a meeting of the members.

2. The meeting of the members shall be called pursuant to this section and action may be taken only if a quorum is present.

3. The members of the association may remove any member of the board of directors with or without cause, other than a member appointed by the declarant.

4. For purposes of calling for removal of a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, the following apply:

(a) In an association with one thousand or fewer members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least twenty-five percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one hundred votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association as prescribed by section 33-1804, subsection B.

(b) Notwithstanding section 33-1804, subsection B, in an association with more than one thousand members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least ten percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one thousand votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association. The board shall provide written notice of a special meeting as prescribed by section 33-1804, subsection B.

(c) The special meeting shall be called, noticed and held within thirty days after receipt of the petition.

(d) For purposes of a special meeting called pursuant to this subsection, a quorum is present if the number of owners who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least twenty percent of the votes of the association or the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least one thousand votes, whichever is less, is present at the meeting in person or as otherwise permitted by law.

(e) If a civil action is filed regarding the removal of a board member, the prevailing party in the civil action shall be awarded its reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(f) The board of directors shall retain all documents and other records relating to the proposed removal of the member of the board of **directors and any election or other action taken for that director's replacement** for at least one year after the date of the special meeting and shall permit members to inspect those documents and records pursuant to section 33-1805.

(g) A petition that calls for the removal of the same member of the board of directors shall not be submitted more than once during each term of office for that member.

5. On removal of at least one but fewer than a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, the vacancies shall be filled as provided in the community documents.

6. On removal of a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, or if the community documents do not provide a method for filling board vacancies, the association shall hold an election for the replacement of the removed directors at a separate meeting of the members of the association that is held not later than thirty days after the meeting at which the members of the board of directors were removed.

7. A member of the board of directors who is removed pursuant to this subsection is not eligible to serve on the board of directors again until after **the expiration of the removed board member's term of office, unless the** community documents specifically provide for a longer period of ineligibility.

B. For an association in which board members are elected from separately designated voting districts, a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, may be removed only by a vote of the members from that voting district, and only the members from that voting district are eligible to vote on the matter or be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

§33-1814 - Slum property; professional management

For any residential rental units that have been declared a slum property by the city or town pursuant to section 33-1905 and that are in the planned community, the association is responsible for enforcing any requirement for a licensed property management firm that is imposed by a city or town pursuant to section 33-1906.

[33-1906.Licensed property management company; training program

A city or town may require a residential rental property owner whose property has been designated as a slum or exhibits the criteria prescribed in section 9-1303, relating to violations that materially affect the health and safety of the occupants of the property, to hire a property management firm that is regulated pursuant to title 32, chapter 20, article 3.1 to manage the property, participate in the city or town's crime free multihousing program, if applicable, and attend city or town approved landlord tenant training classes if available

from the city or town. The city or town may also require the property owner to participate in comparable training provided by a nonprofit corporation that is designated as a section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5) or 501(c)(6) corporation and that is certified by the city or town to provide that training. This shall not apply to mobile home parks which are in compliance with section 33-1437.]

§33-1815 • Association authority; commercial signage

Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, after an association has approved a commercial sign, including its registered trademark that is located on properties zoned for commercial use in the planned community, the association, including any subsequently elected board of directors, may not revoke or modify its approval of that sign if the owner or operator of the sign has received approval for the sign from the local or county governing body with jurisdiction over the sign.

§33-1816. Solar energy devices; reasonable restrictions; fees and costs

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, an association shall not prohibit the installation or use of a solar energy device as defined in section 44-1761.

*[44-1761. Definitions In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:****

8. "Solar energy device":

(a) Means a system or series of mechanisms that is designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means. Such systems may also have the capability of storing such energy for future utilization. Passive systems shall clearly be designed as a solar energy device such as a trombe wall and not merely a part of a normal structure such as a window.

(b) Includes a distributed energy generation system.]

B. An association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of a solar energy device if those rules do not prevent the installation, impair the functioning of the device or restrict its use or adversely affect the cost or efficiency of the device.

C. Notwithstanding any provision of the community documents, the court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to any party who substantially prevails in an action against the board of directors of the association for a violation of this section.

§33-1817• Declaration amendment: design, architectural committees; review

A. Except during the period of declarant control, or if during the period of declarant control with the written consent of the declarant in each instance, the following apply to an amendment to a declaration:

1. The declaration may be amended by the association, if any, or, if there is no association or board, the owners of the property that is subject to the declaration, by an affirmative vote or written consent of the number of owners or eligible voters specified in the declaration, including the assent of any individuals or entities that are specified in the declaration.

2. An amendment to a declaration may apply to fewer than all of the lots or less than all of the property that is bound by the declaration and an amendment is deemed to conform to the general design and plan of the community, if both of the following apply:

(a) The amendment receives the affirmative vote or written consent of the number of owners or eligible voters specified in the declaration, including the assent of any individuals or entities that are specified in the declaration.

(b) The amendment receives the affirmative vote or written consent of all of the owners of the lots or property to which the amendment applies.

3. Within thirty days after the adoption of any amendment pursuant to this section, the association, or if there is no association or board, an owner that is authorized by the affirmative vote on or the written consent to the amendment shall prepare, execute and record a written instrument setting forth the amendment.

4. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration that provides for periodic renewal of the declaration, an amendment to the declaration is effective immediately on recordation of the instrument in the county in which the property is located.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents:

1. Membership on a design review committee, an architectural committee or a committee that performs similar functions, however denominated, for the planned community shall include at least one member of the board of directors who shall serve as chairperson of the committee.

2. For new construction of the main residential structure on a lot or for rebuilds of the main residential structure on a lot and only in a planned community that has enacted design guidelines, architectural guidelines or other similar rules, however denominated, and if the association documents permit the association to charge the member a security deposit and the association requires the member to pay a security deposit to secure completion of the member's construction project or compliance with approved plans, all of the following apply:

(a) The deposit shall be placed in a trust account with the following instructions:

(i) The cost of the trust account shall be shared equally between the association and the member.

(ii) If the construction project is abandoned, the board of directors may determine the appropriate use of any deposit monies.

(iii) Any interest earned on the refundable security deposit shall become part of the security deposit.

(b) The association or the design review committee must hold a final design approval meeting for the purpose of issuing approval of the plans, and the member or member's agent must have the opportunity to attend the meeting. If the plans are approved, the association's design review representative shall provide written acknowledgement that the approved plans, including any approved amendments, are in compliance with all rules and guidelines in effect at the time of the approval and that the refund of the deposit requires that construction be completed in accordance with those approved plans.

(c) The association must provide for at least two on-site formal reviews during construction for the purpose of determining compliance with the approved plans. The member or member's agent shall be provided the opportunity to attend both formal reviews. Within five business days after the formal reviews, the association shall cause a written report to be provided to the member or member's agent specifying any deficiencies, violations or unapproved variations from the approved plans as amended that have come to the attention of the association.

(d) Within thirty business days after the second formal review, the association shall provide to the member a copy of the written report specifying any deficiencies, violations or unapproved variations from the approved plans as amended that have come to the attention of the association. If the written report does not specify any deficiencies, violations or unapproved variations from the approved plans, as amended, that have come to the attention of the association, the association shall promptly release the deposit monies to the member. If the report identifies any deficiencies, violations or unapproved

variations from the approved plans, as amended, the association may hold the deposit for one hundred eighty days or until receipt of a subsequent report of construction compliance, whichever is less. If a report of construction compliance is received before the one hundred eightieth day, the association shall promptly release the deposit monies to the member. If a compliance report is not received within one hundred eighty days, the association shall release the deposit monies promptly from the trust account to the association.

(e) Neither the approval of the plans nor the approval of the actual construction by the association or the design review committee shall constitute a representation or warranty that the plans or construction comply with applicable governmental requirements or applicable engineering, design or safety standards. The association in its discretion may release all or any part of the deposit to the member before receiving a compliance report. Release of the deposit to the member does not constitute a representation or warranty from the association that the construction complies with the approved plans.

3. **Approval of construction project's architectural designs, plans and amendments** shall not unreasonably be withheld.

§33-1818. Community authority over public roadways; applicability

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the community documents, after the period of declarant control, an association has no authority over and shall not regulate any roadway for which the ownership has been dedicated to or is otherwise held by a government entity.

B. This section applies only to those planned communities for which the declaration is recorded after December 31, 2014.



Condominiums

A.R.S. Sections 33-1201 to 33-1270

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CONDOMINIUMS

A.R.S. Sections 33-1201 to 33-1270

General Provisions

§33-1201 – Applicability

This chapter applies to all condominiums created within this state without regard to the date the condominium was created.

§33-1202 – Definitions

In the condominium documents, unless specifically provided otherwise or the context otherwise requires, and in this chapter:

1. "Affiliate of a declarant" means any person who controls, is controlled by or is under common control with a declarant.
2. "Allocated interests" means the undivided interests in the common elements, the common expense liability and votes in the association allocated to each unit.
3. "Articles of incorporation" means the instrument by which an incorporated association or unit owners' association is formed and organized under this state's corporate statutes.
4. "Association" or "unit owners' association" means the unit owners' association organized under section 33-1241.
5. "Board of directors" means the body, regardless of its name, designated in the declaration and given general management powers to act on behalf of the association.
6. "Bylaws" means the bylaws required by section 33-1246.
7. "Common elements" means all portions of a condominium other than the units.
8. "Common expense liability" means the liability for common expenses allocated to each unit pursuant to section 33-1217.
9. "Common expenses" means expenditures made by or financial liabilities of the association, together with any allocations to reserves.
10. "Condominium" means real estate, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of the separate portions. Real estate is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.

11. "Condominium documents" means the declaration, bylaws, articles of incorporation, if any, and rules, if any.

12. "Declarant" means any person or group of persons who reserves, is granted or succeeds to any special declarant right.

13. "Declaration" means any instruments, however denominated, that create a condominium and any amendments to those instruments.

14. "Development rights" means any right or combination of rights reserved by or granted to a declarant in the declaration to do any of the following:

(a) Add real estate to a condominium.

(b) Create easements, units, common elements or limited common elements within a condominium.

(c) Subdivide units, convert units into common elements or convert common elements into units.

(d) Withdraw real estate from a condominium.

(e) Make the condominium part of a larger condominium or planned community.

(f) Amend the declaration during any period of declarant control, pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection E, to comply with applicable law or to correct any error or inconsistency in the declaration, if the amendment does not adversely affect the rights of any unit owner.

(g) Amend the declaration during any period of declarant control, pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection E, to comply with the rules or guidelines, in effect from time to time, of any governmental or quasi-governmental entity or federal corporation guaranteeing or insuring mortgage loans or governing transactions involving mortgage instruments.

15. "Identifying number" means a symbol or address that identifies one unit in a condominium.

16. "Leasehold condominium" means a condominium in which all or a portion of the real estate is subject to a lease the expiration or termination of which will terminate the condominium or reduce its size.

17. "Limited common element" means a portion of the common elements specifically designated as a limited common element in the declaration and allocated by the declaration or by operation of section 33-1212, paragraph 2 or 4 for the exclusive use of one or more but fewer than all of the units.

18. "Person" means a natural person, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or other legal or commercial entity. In

the case of a subdivision trust, as defined in section 6-801, person means the beneficiary of the trust who holds the right to subdivide, develop or sell the real estate rather than the trust or trustee.

19. "Real estate" means any legal, equitable, leasehold or other estate or interest in, over or under land, including structures, fixtures and other improvements and interests which by custom, usage or law pass with a conveyance of land though not described in the contract of sale or instrument of conveyance. Real estate includes parcels with or without upper or lower boundaries and spaces that may be filled with air or water.

20. "Rules" means the provisions, if any, adopted pursuant to the declaration or bylaws governing maintenance and use of the units and common elements.

21. "Special declarant rights" means any right or combination of rights reserved by or granted to a declarant in the declaration to do any of the following:

(a) Construct improvements provided for in the declaration.

(b) Exercise any development right.

(c) Maintain sales offices, management offices, signs advertising the condominium, and models.

(d) Use easements through the common elements for the purpose of making improvements within the condominium or within real estate which may be added to the condominium.

(e) Appoint or remove any officer of the association or any board member during any period of declarant control.

22. "Unit" means a portion of the condominium designated for separate ownership or occupancy.

23. "Unit owner" means a declarant or other person who owns a unit or, unless otherwise provided in the lease, a lessee of a unit in a leasehold condominium whose lease expires simultaneously with any lease the expiration or termination of which will remove the unit from the condominium but does not include a person having an interest in a unit solely as security for an obligation. In the case of a contract for conveyance, as defined in section 33-741, of real property, unit owner means the purchaser of the unit.

§33-1203 – Variation

Except as expressly provided in this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall not be varied by agreement and rights conferred by this chapter shall not be waived. A person shall not use any device to evade the limitations or prohibitions of this chapter.

§33-1204 – Separate titles and taxation

- A. If there is a unit owner other than a declarant, each unit that has been created, together with its interest in the common elements, constitutes for all purposes a separate parcel of real estate.
- B. Except as provided in subsection C, if there is a unit owner other than a declarant, each unit shall be separately taxed and assessed, and no separate tax or assessment may be rendered against any common elements.
- C. Any portion of the common elements which the declarant reserves the right to withdraw from the condominium shall be separately taxed and assessed against the declarant and the declarant alone is liable for payment of those taxes, as long as the declarant retains this right to withdraw.
- D. If there is no unit owner other than a declarant, the real estate comprising the condominium shall be taxed and assessed as a single parcel.

§33-1205 – Applicability of local ordinances, rules and building codes

- A. A zoning, subdivision or building code or other real estate use law, ordinance or rule shall not prohibit a condominium form of ownership or impose any requirement on a condominium which it would not impose on a physically identical development under a different form of ownership.
- B. Except as provided in subsection A, this chapter does not invalidate or modify any provision of any zoning, subdivision or building code or other real estate use law, ordinance or rule.

§33-1206 – Eminent domain

- A. If a unit is acquired by eminent domain, or if part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain leaving the unit owner with a remnant which may not practically or lawfully be used for any purpose permitted by the declaration, the award must compensate the unit owner for his unit and its interest in the common elements, regardless of whether any common elements are acquired. On acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated to the remaining units in proportion to the respective allocated interests of those units before the taking, and the association shall promptly prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations. Any remnant of a unit remaining after part of a unit is taken under this subsection becomes a common element.
- B. Except as provided in subsection A of this section, if part of a unit is acquired by eminent domain the award must compensate the unit owner for the reduction in value of the unit and its interest in the common elements,

regardless of whether any common elements are acquired. On acquisition, unless the decree otherwise provides, all of the following apply:

1. The unit's allocated interests are reduced in proportion to the reduction in the size of the unit or on any other basis specified in the declaration.

2. The portion of the allocated interests divested from the partially acquired unit is automatically reallocated to that unit and the remaining units in proportion to the respective allocated interests of those units before the taking, with the partially acquired unit participating in the reallocation on the basis of its reduced allocated interests.

C. If part of the common elements is acquired by eminent domain, the portion of the award attributable to the common elements taken shall be paid to the association for the benefit of the unit owners. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, any portion of the award attributable to the acquisition of a limited common element shall be equally divided among the owners of the units to which that limited common element was allocated at the time of acquisition.

D. The court decree shall be recorded in every county in which any portion of the condominium is located.

E. If all of the units of the condominium are acquired by eminent domain, the condominium is terminated and the provisions of section 33-1228 apply.

F. This section does not restrict the rights of lessees, mortgagees, declarants or any other person holding an interest in a unit or its common elements from receiving separate compensation or a portion of the compensation payable, or both, pursuant to this section.

§33-1207 – Severability

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable

Creation, Alteration and Termination of Condominiums

§33-1211 – Creation of condominium

A condominium may only be created pursuant to this chapter by recording a declaration in the same manner as a deed in each county in which any portion of the condominium is located. The declaration shall be indexed in the name

of the condominium, the name of the association and otherwise as required by law.

§33-1212 – Unit boundaries

Except as provided by the declaration:

1. If walls, floors or ceilings are designated as boundaries of a unit, all lath, furring, wallboard, plasterboard, plaster, paneling, tiles, wallpaper, paint, finished flooring and any other materials constituting any part of the finished surfaces are a part of the unit, and all other portions of the walls, floors or ceilings are a part of the common elements.

2. If any chute, flue, duct, wire, conduit, bearing wall, bearing column or other fixture lies partially within and partially outside the designated boundaries of a unit, any portion serving only that unit is a limited common element allocated solely to that unit and any portion serving more than one unit or any portion of the common elements is a part of the common elements.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, all spaces, interior partitions and other fixtures and improvements within the boundaries of a unit are a part of the unit.

4. Any shutters, awnings, window boxes, doorsteps, stoops, porches, balconies, entryways or patios, and all exterior doors and windows or other fixtures designed to serve a single unit, but located outside the unit's boundaries, are limited common elements allocated exclusively to that unit.

§33-1213 – Construction and validity of declaration and bylaws

A. All provisions of the condominium documents are severable.

B. The rule against perpetuities shall not be applied to defeat any provision of the condominium documents.

C. Except to the extent inconsistent with this chapter:

1. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the declaration and the other condominium documents, the declaration prevails.

2. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the articles of incorporation and the bylaws or rules, the articles of incorporation prevail.

3. If a conflict exists between the provisions of the bylaws and the rules, the bylaws prevail.

D. Title to a unit and common elements is not rendered unmarketable or otherwise affected by reason of an insubstantial failure of any condominium documents to comply with this chapter

§33-1214 – Description of units

A description of a unit which sets forth the name of the condominium, the recording data for the declaration, the county or counties in which the condominium is located and the identifying number of the unit is a sufficient legal description of that unit and all common elements, rights, obligations and interests appurtenant to that unit

§33-1215 – Contents of declaration

A. The declaration shall contain:

1. The name of the condominium, which shall include the word "condominium" or be followed by the words "a condominium", and the name of the association.

2. The name of every county in which any portion of the condominium is located.

3. A legal description of the real estate included in the condominium.

4. A description of the boundaries of each unit created by the declaration, including each unit's identifying number.

5. A description of any limited common elements, other than those specified in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4, but the declaration shall contain a description of any porches, balconies, patios and entryways, if any, as provided in section 33-1219, subsection B, paragraph 11.

6. A description of any development rights and other special declarant rights, together with a legal description of the real estate to which each of those rights applies, any time limit within which each of those rights must be exercised and any other conditions or limitations under which the rights described in this paragraph may be exercised or will lapse.

7. An allocation to each unit of the allocated interests in the manner described in section 33-1217.

8. Any restrictions on use, occupancy and alienation of the units.

9. All matters required by sections 33-1216, 33-1217, 33-1218, 33-1219 and 33-1226 and section 33-1243, subsection E.

10. A statement that the assessment obligation of the unit owner under section 33-1255 is secured by a lien on the owner's unit in favor of the association pursuant to section 33-1256.

11. If the condominium is a conversion from multifamily rental to condominiums, a statement containing all of the following:

(a) A statement that the property is a conversion from multifamily rental to condominiums.

(b) The date original construction was completed.

(c) The name and address of the original owner, builder, developer and general contractor as shown on the applicable city, town or county building permit.

(d) The name and address of each subsequent owner as determined by a search of the county recorder's records in the county in which the property is located.

(e) The subdivider's agreement to provide the following information on request:

(i) The name and address of any builder, developer, general contractor, subcontractor, architect and engineer who designed or made improvements to the property immediately before the first condominium was sold.

(ii) A specific description of all improvements made.

B. If a city, town or county is unable to produce a building permit as required in subsection A, paragraph 11, subdivision (c) of this section, the subdivider shall submit a letter from the applicable city, town or county stating that the information required by subsection A, paragraph 11, subdivision (c) of this section is not available.

C. The declaration may contain any other matters the declarant deems appropriate.

§33-1216 – Leasehold condominiums

A. Any lease, the expiration or termination of which may terminate the condominium or reduce its size, shall be recorded. Unless the lease otherwise specifically provides for the creation of a leasehold condominium and the rights and benefits set forth in this section, each lessor of those leases shall sign or otherwise consent to the provisions of the declaration. The declaration shall state all of the following:

1. The recording data for the lease.

2. The date on which the lease is scheduled to expire.

3. A legal description of the real estate subject to the lease.

4. Any right of the unit owners to acquire title to their units free of the lease or a statement that they do not have this right.

5. Any right of the unit owners to remove any improvements within a reasonable time after the expiration or termination of the lease or that they do not have this right.

6. Any rights of the unit owners to renew the lease and the conditions of any renewal or that they do not have those rights.

B. After the declaration for a leasehold condominium is recorded, neither the lessor nor his successor in interest may terminate the leasehold interest of a unit owner who makes timely payment of his share of the rent and otherwise complies with all covenants which, if violated, would entitle the lessor to terminate the lease. A unit owner's leasehold interest is not affected by failure of any other person to pay rent or fulfill any other covenant.

C. Acquisition of the leasehold interest of any unit owner by the owner of the reversion or remainder does not merge the leasehold and fee simple interests unless the leasehold interests of all unit owners subject to that reversion or remainder are acquired.

D. If the expiration or termination of a lease decreases the number of units in a condominium, the allocated interests shall be reallocated in accordance with section 33-1206, subsection A as though those units had been taken by eminent domain.

§33-1217 – Allocation of common element interests, votes and common expense liabilities

A. The declaration shall allocate a fraction or percentage of undivided interests in the common elements and in the common expenses of the association, and a portion of the votes in the association, to each unit and state the formulas used to establish those allocations. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the allocations shall not discriminate in favor of units owned by the declarant.

B. If units may be added to or withdrawn from the condominium, the declaration must state the formulas to be used to reallocate the allocated interests among all units included in the condominium after the addition or withdrawal.

C. The declaration may provide:

1. That different allocations of votes shall be made to the units on particular matters specified in the declaration.

2. For cumulative voting only for the purpose of electing members of the board of directors.

3. For class voting on specified issues affecting the class if necessary to protect valid interests of the class.

D. Except for minor variations due to rounding, the sum of the undivided interests in the common elements and common expense liabilities allocated at any time to all the units must each equal one if stated as fractions or one hundred per cent if stated as percentages. If a discrepancy exists between an allocated interest and the result derived from application of the pertinent formula, the allocated interest prevails.

E. Except as otherwise permitted by the provisions of this chapter, the common elements are not subject to partition, and any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale or other voluntary or involuntary transfer of an undivided interest in the common elements made without the unit to which that interest is allocated is void.

§33-1218 – Limited common elements

A. Except for the limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4, other than porches, balconies, patios and entryways, the declaration shall specify to which unit or units each limited common element is allocated. The allocation shall not be altered without the consent of the unit owners whose units are affected.

B. Except as the declaration otherwise provides, a limited common element may be reallocated by an amendment to the declaration. The amendment shall be executed by the unit owners between or among whose units the reallocation is made, shall state the manner in which the limited common elements are to be reallocated and, before recording the amendment, shall be submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

C. A common element not previously allocated as a limited common element shall not be so allocated except pursuant to provisions in the declaration. The allocations shall be made by amendments to the declaration.

§33-1219 – Plat

A. The plat is a part of the declaration. The plat must be clear and legible.

B. The plat shall show:

1. The name of the condominium.
2. The boundaries of the condominium and a legal description of the real estate included in the condominium.
3. The extent of any encroachments on any portion of the condominium.
4. To the extent feasible, the location and dimensions of all easements serving or burdening any portion of the condominium.
5. The location and dimensions of the vertical boundaries of each unit, and each unit's identifying number.

6. Any horizontal unit boundaries, with reference to an established datum, and each unit's identifying number.

7. Any units with respect to which the declarant has reserved the right to create additional units or common elements, identified appropriately.

8. The location and dimensions of all real estate subject to the development right of withdrawal identified as such.

9. The location and dimensions of all real estate in which the unit owner will only own an estate for years labeled as a "leasehold condominium".

10. The distance between noncontiguous parcels of real estate comprising the condominium.

11. The location and dimensions of limited common elements, including porches, balconies, patios and entryways, other than the limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4.

12. Any other matters the declarant deems appropriate.

C. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, the horizontal boundaries of a part of a unit located outside of a building have the same elevation as the horizontal boundaries of the inside part and need not be depicted on the plat.

D. On exercising any development right, the declarant shall record a new plat conforming to the requirements of subsections A and B of this section. No new plat need be recorded if the development right exercised was clearly depicted on the original plat and a document is recorded which references the declaration and original plat and declares that the development right has been exercised.

§33-1220 – Exercise of development rights

A. To exercise a development right the declarant shall prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration which shall include a new plat conforming to the requirements of section 33-1219, subsections A and B, if the previously recorded plat does not show the boundaries of the parcel or parcels as to which the development right is exercised. The amendment to the declaration shall assign an identifying number to each new unit created and, except in the case of subdivision or conversion of units described in subsection C of this section, reallocate the allocated interests among all units. The amendment shall describe any common elements and any limited common elements created and, in the case of limited common elements, designate the unit to which each is allocated as required by section 33-1218.

B. Development rights may be reserved within any real estate added to the condominium if the amendment adding that real estate includes all matters required by section 33-1215 or 33-1216, whichever is applicable, and the plat includes all matters required by section 33-1219. This subsection does not

extend any time limit on the exercise of development rights imposed by the declaration pursuant to section 33-1215, subsection A, paragraph 6.

C. Whenever a declarant exercises a development right to subdivide or convert a unit previously created into additional units or common elements, or both:

1. If the declarant converts the unit entirely to common elements, the amendment to the declaration must reallocate all the allocated interests of that unit among the other units as if that unit had been taken by eminent domain.

2. If the declarant subdivides the unit into two or more units, whether any part of the unit is converted into common elements, the amendment to the declaration shall reallocate all the allocated interests of the unit among the units created by the subdivision in any reasonable manner prescribed by the declarant.

D. If the declaration provides that all or a portion of the real estate is subject to the development right of withdrawal:

1. If all the real estate is subject to withdrawal and the declaration does not describe separate portions of the real estate subject to that right, none of the real estate may be withdrawn after a unit has been conveyed to a purchaser without the written consent of all unit owners in the condominium and any mortgagees or beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under a contract, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units.

2. If a portion or portions are subject to withdrawal, a portion shall not be withdrawn after a unit in that portion has been conveyed to a purchaser without the written consent of all unit owners in the condominium and any mortgagees or beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under contract, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units.

E. No development right shall be exercised in any manner which would eliminate or materially reduce in size any tennis court, swimming pool, clubhouse or other recreational facility which is part of the common elements and which was specified in the public report issued on the condominium by the commissioner of the state real estate department, unless the exercise of the development right is approved by an affirmative vote of the unit owners to which at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association are allocated.

§33-1221 – Alterations of units

Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, a unit owner:

1. May make any improvements or alterations to his unit that do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the condominium.

2. Shall not change the appearance of the common elements, or the exterior appearance of a unit or any other portion of the condominium, without written permission of the association.

3. After acquiring an adjoining unit or, if the declaration expressly permits, an adjoining part of an adjoining unit, may remove or alter any intervening partition or create apertures in intervening partitions, even if the partition in whole or in part is a common element, if those acts do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the condominium. Removal of partitions or creation of apertures under this paragraph is not an alteration of boundaries.

§33-1222 – Relocation of boundaries between adjoining units

If the declaration expressly permits, the boundaries between or among adjoining units may be relocated by an amendment to the declaration. The owners of the units shall prepare an amendment to the declaration, including the plat, that identifies the units involved, specifies the altered boundaries of the units and their dimensions and includes the units' identifying numbers. If the owners of the adjoining units have specified a reallocation between their units of the allocated interests, the amendment shall state the proposed reallocation in a reasonable manner. The amendment shall be executed by the owners of those units, shall contain words of conveyance between or among them and, before recording the amendment, shall be submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

§33-1223 – Subdivision of units

If the declaration expressly permits, a unit may be subdivided into two or more units. A unit owner shall prepare an amendment to the declaration, including the plat, which identifies the unit involved, specifies the boundaries of each unit created and its dimensions, assigns an identifying number to each unit created and allocates the allocated interests formerly allocated to the subdivided unit to the new units in a reasonable manner. The amendment shall be executed by the owner of the unit to be subdivided and, before recording, submitted to the board of directors. Unless the board of directors determines within thirty days that the proposed amendment is unreasonable, which determination shall be in writing and specifically state

the reasons for disapproval, the association shall execute its approval and record the amendment.

§33-1224 – Easement for encroachments

To the extent that any unit or common element encroaches on any other unit or common element as a result of original construction, shifting or settling, or alteration or restoration authorized by the declaration, a valid easement for the encroachment exists.

§33-1225 – Use for sale purposes

A declarant may maintain sales offices, management offices and models in units or on common elements in the condominium unless:

1. The declaration provides otherwise.
2. Such use is prohibited by another provision of law or local ordinance

§33-1226 – Easement to facilitate exercise of special declarant rights

Subject to the provisions of the declaration, a declarant has an easement through the common elements as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging a declarant's obligations or exercising special declarant rights, whether arising under this chapter or reserved in the declaration.

§33-1227 – Amendment of declaration

A. Except in cases of amendments that may be executed by a declarant under section 33-1220, by the association under section 33-1206 or section 33-1216, subsection D, or by certain unit owners under section 33-1218, subsection B, section 33-1222, section 33-1223 or section 33-1228, subsection B, and except to the extent permitted or required by other provisions of this chapter, the declaration, including the plat, may be amended only by a vote of the unit owners to which at least sixty-seven per cent of the votes in the association are allocated, or any larger majority the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units are restricted exclusively to nonresidential use. The declaration may also provide that the consent of the declarant is required to an amendment during any period of declarant control pursuant to section 33-1243. Within thirty days after the adoption of any amendment pursuant to this subsection, the association shall prepare, execute and record a written instrument setting forth the amendment.

B. An action to challenge the validity of an amendment adopted by the

association pursuant to this section shall not be brought more than one year after the amendment is recorded.

C. An amendment to the declaration shall be recorded in each county in which any portion of the condominium is located and is effective only on recordation in the same manner as required for the declaration under section 33-1211.

D. Except to the extent expressly permitted or required by other provisions of this chapter, an amendment shall not create or increase special declarant rights, increase the number of units or change the boundaries of any unit, the allocated interests of a unit or the uses to which any unit is restricted, in the absence of unanimous consent of the unit owners.

E. An amendment shall not terminate or decrease any unexpired development right, special declarant right or period of declarant control unless the declarant approves.

F. Amendments to the declaration required by this chapter to be executed by the association shall be executed on behalf of the association by any officer of the association designated for that purpose or, in the absence of designation, by the president of the association.

§33-1228 – Termination of condominium

A. Except in the case of a taking of all the units by eminent domain, a condominium may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which at least eighty percent of the votes in the association are allocated, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the condominium are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses.

B. An agreement to terminate shall be evidenced by the execution or ratifications of a termination agreement, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The termination agreement shall specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless it is recorded before that date. A termination agreement and all ratifications of a termination agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and is effective only on recordation.

C. A termination agreement may provide that all the common elements and units of the condominium shall be sold following termination. If, pursuant to the agreement, any real estate in the condominium is to be sold following termination, the termination agreement shall set forth the minimum terms of the sale.

D. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract for the sale of real estate in the condominium, but the contract is not binding on the unit owners until approved pursuant to subsections A and B of this section. If any

real estate in the condominium is to be sold following termination, title to that real estate on termination vests in the association as trustee for the holders of all interest in the units. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the sale. Until the sale has been concluded and the proceeds of the sale distributed, the association continues in existence with all powers it had before termination. Proceeds of the sale shall be distributed to unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear, in proportion to the respective interests of unit owners as provided in subsection G of this section. Unless otherwise specified in the termination agreement, as long as the association holds title to the real estate, each unit owner and **the unit owner's** successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly constituted the unit owner's unit. During the period of that occupancy, each unit owner and the successors in interest remain liable for all assessments and other obligations imposed on unit owners by this chapter or the declaration.

E. If the real estate constituting the condominium is not to be sold following termination, title to all the real estate in the condominium vests in the unit owners on termination as tenants in common in proportion to their respective interests as provided in subsection G of this section, and liens on the units shift accordingly. While the tenancy in common exists, each unit owner and **the unit owner's** successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly constituted **the unit owner's** unit.

F. Following termination of the condominium, the proceeds of any sale of real estate, together with the assets of the association, are held by the association as trustee for unit owners and holders of liens on the units as their interests may appear. Following termination, creditors of the association holding liens on the units that were recorded before termination may enforce those liens in the same manner as any lienholder.

G. The respective interests of unit owners referred to in subsections D, E and F of this section are as follows:

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2 of this subsection, the respective interests of unit owners are the fair market values of their units, limited common elements and common element interests immediately before the termination, and an additional five percent of that total amount for relocation costs for owner-occupied units. An independent appraiser selected by the association shall determine the total fair market values. The determination of the independent appraiser shall be distributed to the unit owners and becomes final unless disapproved within sixty days after distribution by to the unit owner. Any unit owner may obtain a second independent appraisal at the **unit owner's expense and, if the unit owner's independent appraisal amount differs from the association's independent appraisal** amount by five percent or less, the higher appraisal is final. If the total amount of compensation owed

as determined by the second appraiser is more than five percent higher than **the amount determined by the association's appraiser, the unit owner shall submit to arbitration at the association's expense and the arbitration** amount is the final sale amount. An additional five percent of the sale amount shall be added for relocation costs for owner-occupied units.

2. If any unit or any limited common element is destroyed to the extent that an appraisal of the fair market value of the unit or element before destruction cannot be made, the interests of all unit owners are their respective common element interests immediately before the termination.

H. Except as provided in subsection I of this section, foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against the entire condominium does not of itself terminate the condominium, and foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the condominium does not withdraw that portion from the condominium. Foreclosure or enforcement of a lien or encumbrance against withdrawable real estate does not of itself withdraw that real estate from the condominium, but the person taking title may require from the association, on request, an amendment excluding the real estate from the condominium.

I. If a lien or encumbrance against a portion of the real estate comprising the condominium has priority over the declaration, and the lien or encumbrance has not been partially released, the parties foreclosing the lien or encumbrance, on foreclosure, may record an instrument excluding the real estate subject to that lien or encumbrance from the condominium.

J. The provisions of subsections C, D, E, F, H and I of this section do not apply if the original declaration, an amendment to the original declaration recorded before the conveyance of any unit to an owner other than the declarant or an agreement by all of the unit owners contains provisions inconsistent with these subsections.

K. Beginning on the effective date of this amendment to this section, any provisions in the declaration that conflict with subsection G, paragraph 1 of this section are void as a matter of public policy.

Sec. 2. Applicability

This act applies to all condominiums created in this state without regard to when the condominium was created.

§33-1229 – Rights of secured lenders

The declaration may require that all or a specified number or percentage of the mortgagees, beneficiaries of deeds of trust or sellers under contracts, as defined in section 33-741, for conveyance of real property encumbering the units approve specified actions of the unit owners or the association as a

condition to the effectiveness of those actions, but requirement for approval shall not operate to either:

1. Deny or delegate control over the general administrative affairs of the association by the unit owners or the board of directors.
2. Prevent the association or the board of directors from commencing, intervening in or settling any litigation or proceeding, or receiving and distributing any insurance proceeds pursuant to section 33-1253.

§33-1230 – Merger or consolidation of condominiums

A. Any two or more condominiums, by agreement of the unit owners as provided in subsection B, may be merged or consolidated into a single condominium. In the event of a merger or consolidation, unless the agreement otherwise provides, the resultant condominium is, for all purposes, the legal successor of all of the preexisting condominiums and the operations and activities of all associations of the preexisting condominiums shall be merged or consolidated into a single association which shall hold all powers, rights, obligations, assets and liabilities of all preexisting associations.

B. An agreement of two or more condominiums to merge or consolidate pursuant to subsection A shall be evidenced by an agreement prepared, executed, recorded and certified by the president of the association of each of the preexisting condominiums following approval by owners of units to which are allocated the percentage of votes in each condominium required to terminate that condominium. Any such agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is located and is not effective until recorded. A merger or consolidation of two or more condominiums shall be considered an amendment to the declaration of each of the condominiums merged or consolidated.

C. Every merger or consolidation agreement shall provide for the reallocation of the allocated interests in the new association among the units of the resultant condominium either by stating:

1. The reallocations or the formulas on which they are based.
2. The percentage of overall allocated interests of the new condominium which are allocated to all of the units comprising each of the preexisting condominiums, and providing that the portion of the percentages allocated to each unit formerly comprising a part of the preexisting condominium must be equal to the percentages of allocated interests allocated to that unit by the declaration of the preexisting condominiums.

Management of the Condominium

§33-1241 – Organization of unit owners' association

A unit owners' association shall be organized no later than the date the first unit in the condominium is conveyed. The membership of the association at all times shall consist exclusively of all the unit owners or, following termination of the condominium, of all former unit owners entitled to distributions of proceeds under section 33-1228, or their heirs, successors or assigns. The association shall be organized as a profit or nonprofit corporation or as an unincorporated association.

§33-1242 – Powers of unit owners' association; notice to unit owner of violation

A. Subject to the provisions of the declaration, the association may:

1. Adopt and amend bylaws and rules.
2. Adopt and amend budgets for revenues, expenditures and reserves and collect assessments for common expenses from unit owners.
3. Hire and discharge managing agents and other employees, agents and independent contractors.
4. Institute, defend or intervene in litigation or administrative proceedings in its own name on behalf of itself or two or more unit owners on matters affecting the condominium.
5. Make contracts and incur liabilities.
6. Regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement and modification of common elements.
7. Cause additional improvements to be made as a part of the common elements.
8. Acquire, hold, encumber and convey in its own name any right, title or interest to real or personal property, except that common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest only pursuant to section 33-1252.
9. Grant easements, leases, licenses and concessions through or over the common elements.
10. Impose and receive any payments, fees or charges for the use, rental or operation of the common elements other than limited common elements described in section 33-1212, paragraphs 2 and 4 and for services provided to unit owners.
11. Impose charges for late payment of assessments after the association has provided notice that the assessment is overdue or provided

notice that the assessment is considered overdue after a certain date and, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose reasonable monetary penalties on unit owners for violations of the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association.

12. Impose reasonable charges for the preparation and recordation of amendments to the declaration or statements of unpaid assessments.

13. Provide for the indemnification of its officers and executive board of directors and maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance.

14. Assign its right to future income, including the right to receive common expense assessments, but only to the extent the declaration expressly provides.

15. Be a member of a master association or other entity owning, maintaining or governing in any respect any portion of the common elements or other property benefitting or related to the condominium or the unit owners in any respect.

16. Exercise any other powers conferred by the declaration or bylaws.

17. Exercise all other powers that may be exercised in this state by legal entities of the same type as the association.

18. Exercise any other powers necessary and proper for the governance and operation of the association.

B. A unit owner who receives a written notice that the condition of the property owned by the unit owner is in violation of a requirement of the condominium documents without regard to whether a monetary penalty is imposed by the notice may provide the association with a written response by sending the response by certified mail within twenty-one calendar days after the date of the notice. The response shall be sent to the address identified in the notice.

C. Within ten business days after receipt of the certified mail containing the response from the unit owner, the association shall respond to the unit owner with a written explanation regarding the notice that shall provide at least the following information unless previously provided in the notice of violation:

1. The provision of the condominium documents that has allegedly been violated.

2. The date of the violation or the date the violation was observed.

3. The first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation.

4. The process the unit owner must follow to contest the notice.

D. Unless the information required in subsection C, paragraph 4 of this section is provided in the notice of violation, the association shall not proceed

with any action to enforce the condominium documents, including the collection of attorney fees, before or during the time prescribed by subsection C of this section regarding the exchange of information between the association and the unit owner and shall give the unit owner written notice of **the unit owner's option to petition for an administrative hearing on the matter** in the State Real Estate department pursuant to section 32-2199.01. *[Note: Although the updated version of this statute currently posted on the official website of the Arizona State Legislature contains a reference to the "Department of Fire, Building and Life Safety", this agency's functions regarding condominium and planned community associations are now being managed by the Arizona Department of Real Estate pursuant to § 32-2199.01.]* At any time before or after completion of the exchange of information pursuant to this section, the unit owner may petition for a hearing pursuant to section 32-2199.01 if the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the state real estate department as prescribed in section 32-2199.01.

§33-1243 – Board of directors and officers; conflict; powers; limitations; removal; annual audit; applicability

A. Except as provided in the declaration, the bylaws, subsection B of this section or other provisions of this chapter, the board of directors may act in all instances on behalf of the association.

B. The board of directors shall not act on behalf of the association to amend the declaration, terminate the condominium, elect members of the board of directors or determine the qualifications, powers and duties or terms of office **of board of directors' members. Except as provided in subsection H of this** section, the board of directors may fill vacancies in its membership for the unexpired portion of any term.

C. If any contract, decision or other action for compensation taken by or on behalf of the board of directors would benefit any member of the board of directors or any person who is a parent, grandparent, spouse, child or sibling of a member of the board of directors or a parent or spouse of any of those persons, that member of the board of directors shall declare a conflict of interest for that issue. The member shall declare the conflict in an open meeting of the board before the board discusses or takes action on that issue and that member may then vote on that issue. Any contract entered into in violation of this subsection is void and unenforceable.

D. Except as provided in the declaration, within thirty days after adoption of any proposed budget for the condominium, the board of directors shall provide a summary of the budget to all the unit owners. Unless the board of directors is expressly authorized in the declaration to adopt and amend budgets from time to time, any budget or amendment shall be ratified by the unit owners in accordance with the procedures set forth in this subsection. If ratification is

required, the board of directors shall set a date for a meeting of the unit owners to consider ratification of the budget not fewer than fourteen nor more than thirty days after mailing of the summary. Unless at that meeting a majority of all the unit owners or any larger vote specified in the declaration rejects the budget, the budget is ratified, whether or not a quorum is present. If the proposed budget is rejected, the periodic budget last ratified by the unit owners shall be continued until such time as the unit owners ratify a subsequent budget proposed by the board of directors.

E. The declaration may provide for a period of declarant control of the association, during which period a declarant or persons designated by the declarant may appoint and remove the officers and members of the board of directors. Regardless of the period provided in the declaration, a period of declarant control terminates no later than the earlier of:

1. Ninety days after conveyance of seventy-five percent of the units that may be created to unit owners other than a declarant.

2. Four years after all declarants have ceased to offer units for sale in the ordinary course of business.

F. A declarant may voluntarily surrender the right to appoint and remove officers and members of the board of directors before termination of the period prescribed in subsection E of this section, but in that event the declarant may require, for the duration of the period of declarant control, that specified actions of the association or board of directors, as described in a recorded instrument executed by the declarant, be approved by the declarant before they become effective.

G. Not later than the termination of any period of declarant control the unit owners shall elect a board of directors of at least three members, at least a majority of whom must be unit owners. The board of directors shall elect the officers. The board members and officers shall take office on election.

H. Notwithstanding any provision of the declaration or bylaws to the contrary, all of the following apply to a meeting at which a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, is proposed to be removed from the board of directors:

1. The unit owners who are eligible to vote at the time of the meeting may remove any member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, by a majority vote of those voting on the matter at a meeting of the unit owners.

2. The meeting of the unit owners shall be called pursuant to this section and action may be taken only if a quorum is present.

3. The unit owners may remove any member of the board of directors with or without cause, other than a member appointed by the declarant.

4. For purposes of calling for removal of a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, the following apply:

(a) In an association with one thousand or fewer members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least twenty-five percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one hundred votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association as prescribed by section 33-1248, subsection B.

(b) Notwithstanding section 33-1248, subsection B, in an association with more than one thousand members, on receipt of a petition that calls for removal of a member of the board of directors and that is signed by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least ten percent of the votes in the association or by the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person signs the petition equal to at least one thousand votes in the association, whichever is less, the board shall call and provide written notice of a special meeting of the association. The board shall provide written notice of a special meeting as prescribed by section 33-1248, subsection B.

(c) The special meeting shall be called, noticed and held within thirty days after receipt of the petition.

(d) For purposes of a special meeting called pursuant to this subsection, a quorum is present if the number of owners who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least twenty percent of the votes of the association or the number of persons who are eligible to vote in the association at the time the person attends the meeting equal to at least one thousand votes, whichever is less, is present at the meeting in person or as otherwise permitted by law.

(e) If a civil action is filed regarding the removal of a board member, the prevailing party in the civil action shall be awarded its reasonable attorney fees and costs.

(f) The board of directors shall retain all documents and other records relating to the proposed removal of the member of the board of **directors and any election or other action taken for that director's replacement** for at least one year after the date of the special meeting and shall permit members to inspect those documents and records pursuant to section 33-1258.

(g) A petition that calls for the removal of the same member of the board of directors shall not be submitted more than once during each term of office for that member.

5. On removal of at least one but fewer than a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, the vacancies shall be filled as provided in the condominium documents.

6. On removal of a majority of the members of the board of directors at a special meeting of the membership called pursuant to this subsection, or if the condominium documents do not provide a method for filling board vacancies, the association shall hold an election for the replacement of the removed directors at a separate meeting of the members of the association that is held not later than thirty days after the meeting at which the members of the board of directors were removed.

7. A member of the board of directors who is removed pursuant to this subsection is not eligible to serve on the board of directors again until after **the expiration of the removed board member's term of office, unless the** condominium documents specifically provide for a longer period of ineligibility.

I. For an association in which board members are elected from separately designated voting districts, a member of the board of directors, other than a member appointed by the declarant, may be removed only by a vote of the members from that voting district, and only the members from that voting district are eligible to vote on the matter or be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

J. Unless any provision in the condominium documents requires an annual audit by a certified public accountant, the board of directors shall provide for an annual financial audit, review or compilation of the association. The audit, review or compilation shall be completed no later than one hundred eighty days after the end of the association's fiscal year and shall be made available on request to the unit owners within thirty days after its completion.

K. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations, or the period of declarant control under timeshare instruments, that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1244 – Transfer of special declarant rights

A. A special declarant right created or reserved under this chapter shall not be transferred except by an instrument evidencing the transfer recorded in every county in which any portion of the condominium is located. The instrument is not effective unless executed by the transferee.

B. On transfer of any special declarant right, the liability of a transferor declarant is as follows:

1. A transferor is not relieved of any obligation or liability arising before the transfer.

2. If a transferor retains any special declarant right, the transferor is liable for any obligations or liabilities imposed on a declarant by this chapter or by the declaration relating to the retained special declarant rights and arising after the transfer.

3. A transferor has no liability for any act or omission or any breach of a contractual or warranty obligation arising from the exercise of a special declarant right by a successor declarant.

C. Unless otherwise provided in a mortgage or deed of trust, in case of foreclosure of a mortgage, tax sale, judicial sale, sale by a trustee under a deed of trust, forfeiture of interest of a purchaser under a contract for conveyance of real property or sale under bankruptcy code or receivership proceedings, of any units owned by a declarant or real estate in a condominium subject to development rights, a person acquiring title to all the real estate being foreclosed or sold succeeds to all special declarant rights related to that real estate held by that declarant whether or not the judgment or instrument conveying title provides for transfer of the special declarant rights.

D. The liabilities and obligations of a person who succeeds to special declarant rights are as follows:

1. A successor to any special declarant right, other than a successor described in paragraph 2 of this subsection, is subject to all liabilities and obligations imposed by this chapter or the declaration:

(a) On a declarant which relate to his exercise or nonexercise of special declarant rights.

(b) On his transferor, other than:

(i) Misrepresentations by any previous declarant.

(ii) Warranty obligations on improvements made by any previous declarant or made before the condominium was created.

(iii) Breach of any fiduciary obligation by any previous declarant or his appointees to the board of directors.

(iii) Any liability or obligation imposed on the transferor as a result of the transferor's acts or omissions after the transfer.

2. A successor to special declarant rights under subsection C is subject to liability only for his own acts in the exercise of those special declarant rights.

§33-1245 – Termination of contracts and leases of declarant; applicability

A. A contract for any of the following, if entered into before the board of directors elected by the unit owners pursuant to section 33-1243, subsection G takes office, shall contain a provision in the contract that the contract may be terminated without penalty by the association at any time after the board of directors elected by the unit owners takes office:

1. Any management contract or employment contract.
2. Any other contract or lease between the association and a declarant or an affiliate of a declarant.
3. Any contract or lease that is not bona fide or was unconscionable to the unit owners at the time entered into under the circumstances then prevailing.

B. The board of directors shall notify the appropriate contractual party of the termination at least thirty days before termination.

C. This section does not apply to any lease if the termination of the lease would terminate the condominium or reduce its size.

D. If a contract covered by this section fails to contain the provisions required by subsection A of this section, the contract is voidable at the option of the association.

E. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1246 – Bylaws

A. At the time the unit owners' association is organized, the association shall adopt bylaws which provide for each of the following:

1. The number of members of the board of directors and the titles of the officers of the association.
2. Election by the board of directors of a president, treasurer, secretary and any other officers of the association which the bylaws specify.
3. The qualifications, powers and duties, terms of office and manner of electing and removing board members and officers and filling vacancies.
4. Which, if any, of its powers the board of directors or officers may delegate to other persons or to a managing agent.
5. Which of its officers may execute, certify and record amendments to the declaration on behalf of the association.
6. The method of amending the bylaws.

B. Subject to the provisions of the declaration, the bylaws may provide for any other matters the association deems necessary and appropriate.

§33-1247– Upkeep of the condominium

A. Except to the extent provided by the declaration, subsection C of this section or section 33-1253, subsection B, the association is responsible for maintenance, repair and replacement of the common elements and each unit owner is responsible for maintenance, repair and replacement of the unit. On reasonable notice, each unit owner shall afford to the association and the other unit owners, and to their agents or employees, access through the unit reasonably necessary for those purposes. If damage is inflicted on the common elements or any unit through which access is taken, the unit owner responsible for the damage, or the association if it is responsible, is liable for the prompt repair of the damage.

B. For any residential rental units that have been declared a slum property by the city or town pursuant to section 33-1905 and that are in the condominium complex, the association is responsible for enforcing any requirement for a licensed property management firm that is imposed by a city or town pursuant to section 33-1906.

C. In addition to the liability borne by the declarant as a unit owner under this chapter, the declarant alone is liable for the maintenance, repair and replacement of any portion of the common elements which the declarant reserves the right to withdraw from the condominium, as long as the unit owner maintains that right.

§33-1248 – Open meetings; exceptions

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other documents to the contrary, all meetings of the unit owners' association and the board of directors, and any regularly scheduled committee meetings, are open to all members of the association or any person designated by a member in writing as the member's representative and all members or designated representatives so desiring shall be permitted to attend and speak at an appropriate time during the deliberations and proceedings. The board may place reasonable time restrictions on those persons speaking during the meeting but shall permit a member or a member's designated representative to speak once after the board has discussed a specific agenda item but before the board takes formal action on that item in addition to any other opportunities to speak. The board shall provide for a reasonable number of persons to speak on each side of an issue. Persons attending may audiotape or videotape those portions of the meetings of the board of directors and meetings of the members that are open. The board of directors of the

association shall not require advance notice of the audiotaping or videotaping and may adopt reasonable rules governing the audiotaping or videotaping of open portions of the meetings of the board and the membership, but such rules shall not preclude such audiotaping or videotaping by those attending, unless the board audiotapes or videotapes the meeting and makes the unedited audiotapes or videotapes available to members on request without restrictions on its use as evidence in any dispute resolution process. Any portion of a meeting may be closed only if that portion of the meeting is limited to consideration of one or more of the following:

1. Legal advice from an attorney for the board or the association. On final resolution of any matter for which the board received legal advice or that concerned pending or contemplated litigation, the board may disclose information about that matter in an open meeting except for matters that are required to remain confidential by the terms of a settlement agreement or judgment.

2. Pending or contemplated litigation.

3. Personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.

4. Matters relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.

5. Discussion of a unit owner's appeal of any violation cited or penalty imposed by the association except on request of the affected unit owner that the meeting be held in an open session.

B. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, all meetings of the unit owners' association and the board shall be held in this state. A meeting of the unit owners' association shall be held at least once each year. Special meetings of the unit owners' association may be called by the president, by a majority of the board of directors or by unit owners having at least twenty-five percent, or any lower percentage specified in the bylaws, of the votes in the association. Not fewer than ten nor more than fifty days in advance of any meeting of the unit owners, the secretary shall cause notice to be hand delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to the mailing address of each unit or to any other mailing address designated in writing by the unit owner. The notice of any meeting of the unit owners shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. The notice of any annual, regular or special meeting of the unit owners shall also state the purpose for which the

meeting is called, including the general nature of any proposed amendment to the declaration or bylaws, any changes in assessments that require approval of the unit owners and any proposal to remove a director or officer. The failure of any unit owner to receive actual notice of a meeting of the unit owners does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

C. Before entering into any closed portion of a meeting of the board of directors, or on notice of a meeting under subsection D of this section that will be closed, the board shall identify the paragraph under subsection A of this section that authorizes the board to close the meeting.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other condominium documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, notice to unit owners of meetings of the board of directors shall be given at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting by newsletter, conspicuous posting or any other reasonable means as determined by the board of directors. An affidavit of notice by an officer of the association is prima facie evidence that notice was given as prescribed by this section. Notice to unit owners of meetings of the board of directors is not required if emergency circumstances require action by the board before notice can be given. Any notice of a board meeting shall state the date, time and place of the meeting. The failure of any unit owner to receive actual notice of a meeting of the board of directors does not affect the validity of any action taken at that meeting.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration, bylaws or other condominium documents, for meetings of the board of directors that are held after the termination of declarant control of the association, all of the following apply:

1. The agenda shall be available to all unit owners attending.
2. An emergency meeting of the board of directors may be called to discuss business or take action that cannot be delayed for the forty-eight hours required for notice. At any emergency meeting called by the board of directors, the board of directors may act only on emergency matters. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall state the reason necessitating the emergency meeting. The minutes of the emergency meeting shall be read and approved at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board of directors.
3. A quorum of the board of directors may meet by means of a telephone conference if a speakerphone is available in the meeting room that allows board members and unit owners to hear all parties who are speaking during the meeting.
4. Any quorum of the board of directors that meets informally to discuss association business, including workshops, shall comply with the open

meeting and notice provisions of this section without regard to whether the board votes or takes any action on any matter at that informal meeting.

F. It is the policy of this state as reflected in this section that all meetings of a condominium, whether meetings of the unit owners' association or meetings of the board of directors of the association, be conducted openly and that notices and agendas be provided for those meetings that contain the information that is reasonably necessary to inform the unit owners of the matters to be discussed or decided and to ensure that unit owners have the ability to speak after discussion of agenda items, but before a vote of the board of directors or members is taken. Toward this end, any person or entity that is charged with the interpretation of these provisions, including members of the board of directors and any community manager, shall take into account this declaration of policy and shall construe any provision of this section in favor of open meetings.

G. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1249. Quorums; applicability

A. Unless the bylaws provide otherwise, a quorum is present throughout any meeting of the association if persons entitled to cast at least twenty-five per cent of the votes in the association are present in person or by proxy at the beginning of the meeting.

B. Unless the bylaws specify a larger percentage, a quorum is deemed present throughout any meeting of the board of directors if persons entitled to cast at least fifty percent of the votes on that board are present at the beginning of the meeting.

C. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1250. Voting; proxies; absentee ballots; applicability; definition

A. If only one of the multiple owners of a unit is present at a meeting of the association, the owner is entitled to cast all the votes allocated to that unit. If more than one of the multiple owners are present, the votes allocated to that unit may be cast only in accordance with the agreement of a majority in interest of the multiple owners unless the declaration expressly provides otherwise. There is majority agreement if any one of the multiple owners casts the votes allocated to that unit without protest being made promptly to the person presiding over the meeting by any of the other owners of the unit.

B. During the period of declarant control, votes allocated to a unit may be cast pursuant to a proxy duly executed by a unit owner. If a unit is owned by

more than one person, each owner of the unit may vote or register protest to the casting of votes by the other owners of the unit through a duly executed proxy. A unit owner may not revoke a proxy given pursuant to this section except by actual notice of revocation to the person presiding over a meeting of the association. A proxy is void if it is not dated or purports to be revocable without notice. The proxy is revoked on presentation of a later dated proxy executed by the same unit owner. A proxy terminates one year after its date, unless it specifies a shorter term or unless it states that it is coupled with an interest and is irrevocable.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, after termination of the period of declarant control, votes allocated to a unit may not be cast pursuant to a proxy. The association shall provide for votes to be cast in person and by absentee ballot and, in addition, the association may provide for voting by some other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery. Notwithstanding section 10-3708 or the provisions of the condominium documents, any action taken at an annual, regular or special meeting of the members shall comply with all of the following if absentee ballots or ballots provided by some other form of delivery are used:

1. The ballot shall set forth each proposed action.
2. The ballot shall provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action.
3. The ballot is valid for only one specified election or meeting of the members and expires automatically after the completion of the election or meeting.
4. The ballot specifies the time and date by which the ballot must be delivered to the board of directors in order to be counted, which shall be at least seven days after the date that the board delivers the unvoted ballot to the member.
5. The ballot does not authorize another person to cast votes on behalf of the member.
6. The completed ballot shall contain the name, the address and either the actual or electronic signature of the person voting, except that if the condominium documents permit secret ballots, only the envelope shall contain the name, the address and either the actual or electronic signature of the voter.
7. Ballots, envelopes and related materials, including sign-in sheets if used, shall be retained in electronic or paper format and made available for unit owner inspection for at least one year after completion of the election.

D. Votes cast by absentee ballot or other form of delivery, including the use of e-mail and fax delivery, are valid for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

E. Notwithstanding subsection C of this section, an association for a

timeshare plan as defined in section 32-2197 may permit votes by a proxy that is duly executed by a unit owner.

F. If the declaration requires that votes on specified matters affecting the condominium be cast by lessees rather than unit owners of leased units all of the following apply:

1. The provisions of subsections A and B of this section apply to lessees as if they were unit owners.

2. Unit owners who have leased their units to other persons shall not cast votes on those specified matters.

3. Lessees are entitled to notice of meetings, access to records and other rights respecting those matters as if they were unit owners. Unit owners shall also be given notice, in the manner prescribed in section 33-1248, of all meetings at which lessees may be entitled to vote.

G. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, votes allocated to a unit owned by the association shall not be cast.

H. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

I. For the purposes of this section, "period of declarant control" means the time during which the declarant or persons designated by the declarant may elect or appoint the members of the board of directors pursuant to the condominium documents or by virtue of superior voting power.

§33-1251. Tort and contract liability

A. An action alleging a wrong done by the association shall be brought against the association and not against any unit owner.

B. A statute of limitation affecting any right of action of the association against the declarant is tolled until the period of declarant control terminates.

C. A unit owner is not precluded from bringing an action against the association because he is a unit owner or a member or officer of the association.

D. Liens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by section 33-1256.

§33-1252. Conveyance or encumbrance of common elements

A. Portions of the common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest by the association if persons entitled to cast at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to that action in the manner

prescribed in subsection B, except that all the owners of units to which any limited common element is allocated must agree in order to convey that limited common element or subject it to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest. The declaration may specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the condominium are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses. Proceeds of the sale or encumbrance of the common elements are an asset of the association.

B. An agreement to convey common elements or subject them to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest shall be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, or ratifications of the agreement, in the same manner as a deed, by the requisite number of unit owners. The agreement shall specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless previously recorded. The agreement and all ratifications of the agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and are effective only on recordation.

C. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey common elements or subject them to a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest, but the contract is not enforceable against the association until approved pursuant to subsections A and B. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance or encumbrance, including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

D. Except as permitted in this chapter, any purported conveyance, encumbrance, judicial sale or other voluntary transfer of common elements is void.

E. A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section does not deprive any unit of its rights of access and support.

F. A conveyance or encumbrance of common elements pursuant to this section does not affect the priority or validity of preexisting encumbrances.

§33-1252.01. Conveyance of certain real property

A. Real property that is held as an asset of the association and that is not held as a common element of the condominium may be conveyed by the association if persons entitled to cast at least eighty per cent of the votes in the association, or any larger percentage the declaration specifies, agree to the conveyance in the manner prescribed in subsection B.

B. An agreement to convey real property that is held as an asset of the association and that is not held as a common element of the condominium shall be evidenced by the execution of an agreement, or ratifications of the agreement, in the same manner as a deed and by the requisite number of unit owners. The agreement shall specify a date after which the agreement will be void unless previously recorded. The agreement and all ratifications of the

agreement shall be recorded in each county in which a portion of the condominium is situated and are effective only on recordation.

C. The association, on behalf of the unit owners, may contract to convey the real property but the contract is not enforceable against the association until approved pursuant to subsections A and B. Thereafter, the association has all powers necessary and appropriate to effect the conveyance, including the power to execute deeds or other instruments.

D. Except as permitted in this chapter, any purported conveyance or other voluntary transfer of real property is void.

E. A conveyance of real property pursuant to this section does not affect the priority or validity of preexisting encumbrances.

F. Property an association acquires in an assessment lien foreclosure action shall not be considered real property held as an asset of the association for the purpose of this section.

§33-1253. Insurance

A. Commencing not later than the time of the first conveyance of a unit to a person other than a declarant, the association shall maintain, to the extent reasonably available, both:

1. Property insurance on the common elements insuring against all risks of direct physical loss commonly insured against or, as determined by the board of directors against fire and extended coverage perils. The total amount of insurance after application of any deductibles shall be not less than eighty per cent of the actual cash value of the insured property at the time the insurance is purchased and at each renewal date, exclusive of land, excavations, foundations and other items normally excluded from property policies.

2. Liability insurance in an amount determined by the board of directors but not less than any amount specified in the declaration, covering all occurrences commonly insured against for death, bodily injury and property damage arising out of or in connection with the use, ownership or maintenance of the common elements.

B. To the extent available, the insurance maintained under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section, if determined by the board, includes the units or any portion of those units but need not include improvements and betterments installed by unit owners or the personal property of unit owners.

C. If the insurance described in subsection A of this section is not reasonably available, the association promptly shall cause notice of that fact to be hand-delivered or sent prepaid by United States mail to all unit owners. The declaration may require the association to carry any other insurance, and the

association in any event may carry any other insurance it deems appropriate to protect the association or the unit owners.

D. Insurance policies carried pursuant to subsection A of this section shall provide the following:

1. Each unit owner is an insured person under the policy with respect to liability arising out of his interest in the common elements or membership in the association.

2. The insurer waives its right to subrogation under the policy against any unit owner or members of his household.

3. No act or omission by any unit owner, unless acting within the scope of his authority on behalf of the association, will void the policy or be a condition to recovery under the policy.

4. If, at the time of a loss under the policy, there is other insurance in the name of a unit owner covering the same property covered by the policy, the association's policy provides primary insurance.

E. Any loss covered by the property policy under subsection A, paragraph 1 and subsection B of this section shall be adjusted with the association, but the insurance proceeds for that loss are payable to any insurance trustee designated for that purpose, or otherwise to the association, and not to any mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust. The insurance trustee or the association shall hold any insurance proceeds in trust for unit owners and lienholders as their interests may appear. Subject to the provisions of subsection H of this section, the proceeds shall be disbursed first for the repair or restoration of the damaged property, and unit owners and lienholders are not entitled to receive payment of any portion of the proceeds unless there is a surplus of proceeds after the property has been completely repaired or restored, or the condominium is terminated.

F. An insurance policy issued to the association does not prevent a unit owner from obtaining insurance for his own benefit.

G. An insurer that has issued an insurance policy under this section shall issue certificates or memoranda of insurance to the association and, on written request, to any unit owner, mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust. The insurer issuing the policy shall not cancel or refuse to renew it until thirty days after notice of the proposed cancellation or nonrenewal has been mailed to the association, each unit owner and each mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust to whom a certificate or memorandum of insurance has been issued at their respective last known addresses.

H. Any portion of the condominium for which insurance is required under this section which is damaged or destroyed shall be repaired or replaced promptly by the association unless any of the following apply:

1. The condominium is terminated.

2. Repair or replacement would be illegal under any state or local health or safety statute or ordinance.

3. Eighty per cent of the unit owners, including every owner of a unit or allocated limited common element which will not be rebuilt, vote not to rebuild.

I. The cost of repair or replacement in excess of insurance proceeds and reserves is a common expense. If the entire condominium is not repaired or replaced:

1. The insurance proceeds attributable to the damaged common elements in proportion to their common element interests or as otherwise provided in the declaration shall be used to restore the damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the condominium.

2. The insurance proceeds attributable to units and allocated limited common elements which are not rebuilt shall be distributed in proportion to their common element interests or as otherwise provided in the declaration to the owners of those units and the owners of the units to which those limited common elements were allocated, or to lienholders as their interests may appear.

3. The remainder of the proceeds shall be distributed to all the unit owners or lienholders as their interests may appear in proportion to the common element interests of all the units.

J. If the unit owners vote not to rebuild any unit, that unit's allocated interests are automatically reallocated on the vote as if the unit had been condemned under section 33-1206, subsection A, and the association promptly shall prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations.

K. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections H, I and J of this section, section 33-1228 governs the distribution of insurance proceeds if the condominium is terminated.

L. If all units are restricted to nonresidential use, the provisions of a subsection or paragraph of this section do not apply if the declaration, articles of incorporation or amended bylaws contain provisions inconsistent with such subsection or paragraph.

M. This section does not prohibit the declaration from requiring additional or greater amounts of insurance coverage or does not prohibit the board of directors from acquiring additional or greater amounts of coverage as it reasonably deems appropriate.

§33-1254. Surplus monies

Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, any surplus monies of the association remaining after payment of or provision for common expenses

and any prepayment of reserves shall be paid to the unit owners in proportion to their common expense liabilities or credited to them to reduce their future common expense assessments.

§33-1255. Assessments for common expenses; applicability

A. Until the association makes a common expense assessment, the declarant shall pay all common expenses. After any assessment has been made by the association, assessments shall be made at least annually, based on a budget adopted at least annually by the association.

B. Except for assessments under subsections C, D, E and F of this section, all common expenses shall be assessed against all the units in accordance with the allocations set forth in the declaration pursuant to section 33-1217, subsection A. Any past due common expense assessment or installment bears interest at the rate established by the board subject to the condominium documents.

C. Unless otherwise provided for in the declaration all of the following apply:

1. Any common expense associated with the maintenance, repair or replacement of a limited common element shall be equally assessed against the units to which the limited common element is assigned.

2. Any common expense or portion of a common expense benefitting fewer than all of the units shall be assessed exclusively against the units benefitted.

D. Assessments to pay a judgment against the association may be made only against the units in the condominium at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to their common expense liabilities.

E. If any common expense is caused by the misconduct of any unit owner, the association may assess that expense exclusively against that unit.

F. If the declaration so provides, the common expense assessment for any unit on which construction has not been substantially completed may be an amount which is not less than twenty-five per cent of the common expense assessment for units which have been substantially completed. However, this reduced common expense assessment shall not be permitted, unless the declarant is obligated under the declaration to pay to the association any deficiency in monies due to the declarant having paid a reduced common assessment and necessary for the association to be able to timely pay all common expenses.

G. If common expense liabilities are reallocated, common expense assessments and any installment on the assessments not yet due shall be recalculated in accordance with the reallocated common expense liabilities.

H. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1256. Lien for assessments; priority; mechanics' and materialmen's liens; applicability

A. The association has a lien on a unit for any assessment levied against that unit from the time the assessment becomes due. The association's lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments may be foreclosed in the same manner as a mortgage on real estate but may be foreclosed only if the owner has been delinquent in the payment of monies secured by the lien, excluding reasonable collection fees, reasonable attorney fees and charges for late payment of and costs incurred with respect to those assessments, for a period of one year or in the amount of one thousand two hundred dollars or more, whichever occurs first. Fees, charges, late charges, monetary penalties and interest charged pursuant to section 33-1242, subsection A, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12, other than charges for late payment of assessments, are not enforceable as assessments under this section. If an assessment is payable in installments, the full amount of the assessment is a lien from the time the first installment of the assessment becomes due. The association has a lien for fees, charges, late charges, other than charges for late payment of assessments, monetary penalties or interest charged pursuant to section 33-1242, subsection A, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 after the entry of a judgment in a civil suit for those fees, charges, late charges, monetary penalties or interest from a court of competent jurisdiction and the recording of that judgment in the office of the county recorder as otherwise provided by law. The association's lien for monies other than for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments may not be foreclosed and is effective only on conveyance of any interest in the real property.

B. A lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments under this section is prior to all other liens, interests and encumbrances on a unit except:

1. Liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration.

2. A recorded first mortgage on the unit, a seller's interest in a first contract for sale pursuant to chapter 6, article 3 of this title on the unit recorded prior to the lien arising pursuant to subsection A of this section or a recorded first deed of trust on the unit.

3. Liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit.
- C. Subsection B of this section does not affect the priority of mechanics' or materialmen's liens or the priority of liens for other assessments made by the association. The lien under this section is not subject to chapter 8 of this title.
- D. Unless the declaration otherwise provides, if two or more associations have liens for assessments created at any time on the same real estate, those liens have equal priority.
- E. Recording of the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the lien for assessments, for charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments. Further recordation of any claim of lien for assessments under this section is not required.
- F. A lien for unpaid assessments is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within three years after the full amount of the assessments becomes due.
- G. This section does not prohibit actions to recover sums for which subsection A of this section creates a lien or does not prohibit an association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- H. A judgment or decree in any action brought under this section shall include costs and reasonable attorney fees for the prevailing party.
- I. The association on written request shall furnish to a lienholder, escrow agent, unit owner or person designated by a unit owner a statement setting forth the amount of unpaid assessments against the unit. The statement shall be furnished within ten days after receipt of the request and the statement is binding on the association, the board of directors and every unit owner if the statement is requested by an escrow agency that is licensed pursuant to title 6, chapter 7. Failure to provide the statement to the escrow agent within the time provided for in this subsection shall extinguish any lien for any unpaid assessment then due.
- J. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents or in any contract between the association and a management company, unless the member directs otherwise, all payments received on a member's account shall be applied first to any unpaid assessments, for unpaid charges for late payment of those assessments, for reasonable collection fees and for unpaid attorney fees and costs incurred with respect to those assessments, in that order, with any remaining amounts applied next to other unpaid fees, charges and monetary penalties or interest and late charges on any of those amounts.
- K. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1257. Other liens affecting the condominium

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, a legally recorded judgment for money against the association is not a lien on the common elements but is a lien in favor of the judgment lienholder against all of the units in the condominium at the time the judgment was entered. Other property of a unit owner is not subject to the claims of creditors of the association.

B. If the association has granted a mortgage, deed of trust or security interest in the common elements to a creditor of the association pursuant to section 33-1252, the holder of that security interest must exercise its right against the common elements before its judgment lien on any unit may be enforced.

C. Whether perfected before or after the creation of the condominium, if a lien other than a deed of trust or mortgage becomes effective against two or more units, the unit owner of an affected unit may pay to the lienholder the amount of the lien attributable to his unit, and the lienholder, on receipt of payment, shall promptly deliver a release of the lien covering that unit. The amount of the payment shall be proportionate to the ratio which that unit owner's common expense liability bears to the common expense liabilities of all unit owners whose units are subject to the lien. After payment, the association shall not assess or have a lien against that unit owner's unit for any portion of the common expenses incurred in connection with that lien.

D. A judgment against the association shall be indexed in the name of the condominium and the association and shall include the legal description of the unit subject to the lien. When so indexed, the judgment is notice of the lien against the units.

§33-1258. Association financial and other records; applicability

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, all financial and other records of the association shall be made reasonably available for examination by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative. The association shall not charge a member or any person designated by the member in writing for making material available for review. The association shall have ten business days to fulfill a request for examination. On request for purchase of copies of records by any member or any person designated by the member in writing as the member's representative, the association shall have ten business days to provide copies of the requested records. An association may charge a fee for making copies of not more than fifteen cents per page.

B. Books and records kept by or on behalf of the association and the board may be withheld from disclosure to the extent that the portion withheld relates to any of the following:

1. Privileged communication between an attorney for the association and the association.
 2. Pending litigation.
 3. Meeting minutes or other records of a session of a board meeting that is not required to be open to all members pursuant to section 33-1248.
 4. Personal, health or financial records of an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association, including records of the association directly related to the personal, health or financial information about an individual member of the association, an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor for the association.
 5. Records relating to the job performance of, compensation of, health records of or specific complaints against an individual employee of the association or an individual employee of a contractor of the association who works under the direction of the association.
- C. The association shall not be required to disclose financial and other records of the association if disclosure would violate any state or federal law.
- D. This section does not apply to an association for a timeshare plan that is subject to chapter 20 of this title.

§33-1259. Association as trustee

With respect to a third person dealing with the association in the association's capacity as a trustee, the existence of trust powers and their proper exercise by the association may be assumed without inquiry. A third person is not bound to inquire whether the association has power to act as trustee or is properly exercising trust powers. A third person, without actual knowledge that the association is exceeding or improperly exercising its powers, is fully protected in dealing with the association as if it possessed and properly exercised the powers it purports to exercise. A third person is not bound to assure the proper application of trust assets paid or delivered to the association in its capacity as trustee.

§33-1260. Resale of units; information required; fees; civil penalty; applicability; definition

A. For condominiums with fewer than fifty units, a unit owner shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale of the unit, and for condominiums with fifty or more units, the association shall mail or deliver to a purchaser or a purchaser's authorized agent within ten days after receipt of a written notice

of a pending sale that contains the name and address of the purchaser all of the following in either paper or electronic format:

1. A copy of the bylaws and the rules of the association.
2. A copy of the declaration.
3. A dated statement containing:

(a) The telephone number and address of a principal contact for the association, which may be an association manager, an association management company, an officer of the association or any other person designated by the board of directors.

(b) The amount of the common expense assessment for the unit and any unpaid common expense assessment, special assessment or other assessment, fee or charge currently due and payable from the selling unit owner. If the request is made by a lienholder, escrow agent, unit owner or person designated by a unit owner pursuant to section 33-1256, failure to provide the information pursuant to this subdivision within the time provided for in this subsection shall extinguish any lien for any unpaid assessment then due against that unit.

(c) A statement as to whether a portion of the unit is covered by insurance maintained by the association.

(d) The total amount of money held by the association as reserves.

(e) If the statement is being furnished by the association, a statement as to whether the records of the association reflect any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration. The association is not obligated to provide information regarding alterations or improvements that occurred more than six years before the proposed sale. Nothing in this subdivision relieves the seller of a unit from the obligation to disclose alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration, nor precludes the association from taking action against the purchaser of a unit for violations that are apparent at the time of purchase and that are not reflected in the association's records.

(f) If the statement is being furnished by the unit owner, a statement as to whether the unit owner has any knowledge of any alterations or improvements to the unit that violate the declaration.

(g) A statement of case names and case numbers for pending litigation with respect to the unit filed by the association against the unit owner or filed by the unit owner against the association. The unit owner or the association shall not be required to disclose information concerning the pending litigation that would violate any applicable rule of attorney-client privilege under Arizona law.

(h) A statement that provides "I hereby acknowledge that the declaration, bylaws and rules of the association constitute a contract between the association and me (the purchaser). By signing this statement, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the association's contract with me (the purchaser). I also understand that as a matter of Arizona law, if I fail to pay my association assessments, the association may foreclose on my property." The statement shall also include a signature line for the purchaser and shall be returned to the association within fourteen calendar days.

4. A copy of the current operating budget of the association.

5. A copy of the most recent annual financial report of the association. If the report is more than ten pages, the association may provide a summary of the report in lieu of the entire report.

6. A copy of the most recent reserve study of the association, if any.

7. A statement summarizing any pending lawsuits, except those relating to the collection of assessments owed by unit owners other than the selling unit owner, in which the association is a named party, including the amount of any money claimed.

B. A purchaser or seller who is damaged by the failure of the unit owner or the association to disclose the information required by subsection A of this section may pursue all remedies at law or in equity against the unit owner or the association, whichever failed to comply with subsection A of this section, including the recovery of reasonable attorney fees.

C. The association may charge the unit owner a fee of not more than an aggregate of four hundred dollars to compensate the association for the costs incurred in the preparation and delivery of a statement or other documents furnished by the association pursuant to this section for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of the property. In addition, the association may charge a rush fee of not more than one hundred dollars if the rush services are required to be performed within seventy-two hours after the request for rush services, and may charge a statement or other documents update fee of not more than fifty dollars if thirty days or more have passed since the date of the original disclosure statement or the date the documents were delivered. The association shall make available to any interested party the amount of any fee established from time to time by the association. If the aggregate fee for purposes of resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property is less than four hundred dollars on January 1, 2010, the fee may increase at a rate of not more than twenty percent per year based on the immediately preceding fiscal year's amount not to exceed the four hundred dollar aggregate fee. The association may charge the same fee without regard to whether the association is furnishing the statement or other documents in paper or electronic format.

D. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected no earlier than at the close of escrow and may only be charged once to a unit owner for that transaction between the parties specified in the notice required pursuant to subsection A of this section. An association shall not charge or collect a fee relating to services for resale disclosure, lien estoppel and any other services related to the transfer or use of a property except as specifically authorized in this section. An association that charges or collects a fee in violation of this section is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand two hundred dollars.

E. This section applies to a managing agent for an association that is acting on behalf of the association.

F. The following are exempt from this section:

1. A sale in which a public report is issued pursuant to section 32-2183 or 32-2197.02.

2. A sale pursuant to section 32-2181.02.

3. A conveyance by recorded deed that bears an exemption listed in section 11-1134, subsection B, paragraph 3 or 7. On recordation of the deed and for no additional charge, the unit owner shall provide the association with the changes in ownership including the unit owner's name, billing address and phone number. Failure to provide the information shall not prevent the unit owner from qualifying for the exemption pursuant to this section.

G. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

H. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "unit owner" means the seller of the condominium unit title and excludes any real estate salesperson or real estate broker who is licensed under title 32, chapter 20 and who is acting as a salesperson or broker, any escrow agent who is licensed under title 6, chapter 7 and who is acting as an escrow agent and also excludes a trustee of a deed of trust who is selling the property in a trustee's sale pursuant to chapter 6.1 of this title.

§33-1260.01. Rental property; unit owner and agent information; fee; disclosure

A. A unit owner may use the unit owner's unit as a rental property unless prohibited in the declaration and shall use it in accordance with the declaration's rental time period restrictions.

B. A unit owner may designate in writing a third party to act as the unit owner's agent with respect to all association matters relating to the rental unit, except for voting in association elections and serving on the board of directors. The unit owner shall sign the written designation and shall provide a copy of

the written designation to the association. On delivery of the written designation, the association is authorized to conduct all association business relating to the unit owner's rental unit through the designated agent. Any notice given by the association to a unit owner's designated agent on any matter relating to the unit owner's rental unit constitutes notice to the unit owner.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, on rental of a unit an association shall not require a unit owner or a unit owner's agent to disclose any information regarding a tenant other than the name and contact information for any adults occupying the unit, the time period of the lease, including the beginning and ending dates of the tenancy, and a description and the license plate numbers of the tenants' vehicles. If the condominium is an age restricted condominium, the unit owner, the unit owner's agent or the tenant shall show a government issued identification that bears a photograph and that confirms that the tenant meets the condominium's age restrictions or requirements.

D. On request of an association or its managing agent for the disclosures prescribed in subsection C of this section, the managing agent or, if there is no managing agent, the association may charge a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars, which shall be paid within fifteen days after the postmarked request. The fee may be charged for each new tenancy for that unit but may not be charged for a renewal of a lease. Except for the fee permitted by this subsection and fees related to the use of recreational facilities, the association or its managing agent shall not assess, levy or charge a fee or fine or otherwise impose a requirement on a unit owner's rental unit any differently than on an owner-occupied unit in the association.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, the association is prohibited from doing any of the following:

1. Requiring a unit owner to provide the association with a copy of the tenant's rental application, credit report, lease agreement or rental contract or other personal information except as prescribed by this section. This paragraph does not prohibit the association from acquiring a credit report on a person in an attempt to collect a debt.

2. Requiring the tenant to sign a waiver or other document limiting the tenant's due process rights as a condition of the tenant's occupancy of the rental unit.

3. Prohibiting or otherwise restricting a unit owner from serving on the board of directors based on the owner's not being an occupant of the unit.

4. Imposing on a unit owner or managing agent any fee, assessment, penalty or other charge in an amount greater than fifteen dollars for

incomplete or late information regarding the information requested pursuant to subsection C of this section

F. Any attempt by an association to exceed the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section voids the fee, assessment, penalty or other charge authorized by subsection D or E of this section. This section does not prevent an association from complying with the housing for older persons act of 1995 (P.L. 104-76; 109 Stat. 787).

G. An owner may use a crime free addendum as part of a lease agreement. This section does not prohibit the owner's use of a crime free addendum.

H. This section does not prohibit and an association may lawfully enforce a provision in the condominium documents that restricts the residency of persons who are required to be registered pursuant to section 13-3821 and who are classified as level two or level three offenders.

I. An owner of rental property shall abate criminal activity as authorized in section 12-991.

§33-1261. Flag display; for sale, rent or lease signs; political signs and activities; applicability

A. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit the outdoor display of any of the following:

1. The American flag or an official or replica of a flag of the United States army, navy, air force, marine corps or coast guard by a unit owner on that unit owner's property if the American flag or military flag is displayed in a manner consistent with the federal flag code (P.L. 94-344; 90 Stat. 810; 4 United States Code sections 4 through 10).

2. The POW/MIA flag.

3. The Arizona state flag.

4. An Arizona Indian nations flag.

5. The Gadsden flag.

B. The association shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations regarding the placement and manner of display of the American flag, the military flag, the POW/MIA flag, the Arizona state flag or an Arizona Indian nations flag. The association rules may regulate the location and size of flagpoles but shall not prohibit the installation of a flagpole.

C. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit or charge a fee for the use of, the placement of or the indoor or outdoor display of a for sale, for rent or for lease sign and a sign rider by a unit owner on that owner's property in any combination, including a sign that indicates the unit owner is offering the property for sale

by owner. The size of a sign offering a property for sale, for rent or for lease shall be in conformance with the industry standard size sign, which shall not exceed eighteen by twenty-four inches, and the industry standard size sign rider, which shall not exceed six by twenty-four inches. This subsection applies only to a commercially produced sign and an association may prohibit the use of signs that are not commercially produced. With respect to real estate for sale, for rent or for lease in the condominium, an association shall not prohibit in any way other than as is specifically authorized by this section or otherwise regulate any of the following:

1. Temporary open house signs or a unit owner's for sale sign. The association shall not require the use of particular signs indicating an open house or real property for sale and may not further regulate the use of temporary open house or for sale signs that are industry standard size and that are owned or used by the seller or the seller's agent.

2. Open house hours. The association may not limit the hours for an open house for real estate that is for sale in the condominium, except that the association may prohibit an open house being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. and may prohibit open house signs on the common elements of the condominium.

3. An owner's or an owner's agent's for rent or for lease sign unless an association's documents prohibit or restrict leasing of a unit or units. An association shall not further regulate a for rent or for lease sign or require the use of a particular for rent or for lease sign other than the for rent or for lease sign shall not be any larger than the industry standard size sign of eighteen by twenty-four inches and on or in the unit owner's property. If rental or leasing of a unit is allowed, the association may prohibit an open house for rental or leasing being held before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit door to door political activity, including solicitations of support or opposition regarding candidates or ballot issues, and shall not prohibit the circulation of political petitions, including candidate nomination petitions or petitions in support of or opposition to an initiative, referendum or recall or other political issue on property normally open to visitors within the association, except that an association may do the following:

1. Restrict or prohibit door to door political activity regarding candidates or ballot issues from sunset to sunrise.

2. Require the prominent display of an identification tag for each person engaged in the activity, along with the prominent identification of the candidate or ballot issue that is the subject of the support or opposition.

E. Notwithstanding any provision in the condominium documents, an association shall not prohibit the indoor or outdoor display of a political sign by a unit owner by placement of a sign on that unit owner's property, including any limited common elements for that unit that are doors, walls, patios or other limited common elements that touch the unit, other than the roof. An association may prohibit the display of political signs earlier than seventy-one days before the day of an election and later than three days after an election day. An association may regulate the size and number of political signs that may be placed in the common element ground, on a unit owner's property or on a limited common element for that unit if the association's regulation is no more restrictive than any applicable city, town or county ordinance that regulates the size and number of political signs on residential property. If the city, town or county in which the property is located does not regulate the size and number of political signs on residential property, the association shall not limit the number of political signs, except that the maximum aggregate total dimensions of all political signs on a unit owner's property shall not exceed nine square feet. An association shall not make any regulations regarding the number of candidates supported, the number of public officers supported or opposed in a recall or the number of propositions supported or opposed on a political sign. For the purposes of this subsection, "political sign" means a sign that attempts to influence the outcome of an election, including supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer or supporting or opposing the circulation of a petition for a ballot measure, question or proposition or the recall of a public officer.

F. An association shall not require political signs to be commercially produced or professionally manufactured or prohibit the utilization of both sides of a political sign.

G. A condominium is not required to comply with subsection D of this section if the condominium restricts vehicular or pedestrian access to the condominium. Nothing in this section requires a condominium to make its common elements other than roadways and sidewalks that are normally open to visitors available for the circulation of political petitions to anyone who is not an owner or resident of the community.

H. An association or managing agent that violates subsection C of this section forfeits and extinguishes the lien rights authorized under section 33-1256 against that unit for a period of six consecutive months from the date of the violation.

I. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to chapter 20 of this title.

Administration of the Condominium Act

§33-1270. Department of real estate; enforcement

A. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to increase or decrease or otherwise affect any rights or powers granted to the commissioner of the department of real estate under title 32, chapter 20 with respect to the issuance of public reports.

B. The commissioner of the department of real estate shall require compliance with section 33-1215 and section 33-1219 in connection with the administration of the subdivision laws of this state under title 32, chapter 20, article 4. The commissioner shall not be required to administer or enforce any other provisions of this chapter.



Arizona Nonprofit Corporation Act
A.R.S. Sections 10-3101 to 10-11702

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ARIZONA NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT

GENERAL PROVISIONS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Short Title

§10-3101. Short title

Chapters 24 through 40 of this title shall be known and may be cited as the Arizona nonprofit corporation act.

§10-3102. Reservation of power to amend or repeal

The legislature has the power to amend or repeal all or part of this act at any time and all domestic and foreign corporations subject to this act are governed by the amendment or repeal.

Filing Documents and Fees – Nonprofit Corporations

§10-3120. Filing requirements

A. In order to qualify for filing by the commission, a document shall satisfy the requirements of this section and any other section of chapters 24 through 40 of this title that adds to or varies these requirements.

B. Chapters 24 through 40 of this title require or permit filing of the document in the office of the commission.

C. The document shall contain the information required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title. It may contain other information.

D. The document shall be typewritten or printed and shall be legible and capable of microfilm or other process reduction and subsequent reproduction as determined by the commission.

E. The document and any exhibits to the document shall be in the English language or accompanied by an English translation certified as accurate by or on behalf of the person causing the document to be delivered for filing.

F. The document shall be executed:

1. By the presiding officer or its board of directors of a domestic or foreign corporation, its president or by another of its officers.

2. If directors have not been selected or the corporation has not been formed, by an incorporator.

3. If the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee or other court appointed fiduciary, by that fiduciary.

G. The document shall state the name of each person who signs it and the capacity in which each person signs. The document may but need not contain:

1. The corporate seal.
2. An attestation by the secretary or an assistant secretary.
3. An acknowledgment, verification or proof.

H. If the commission has prescribed a mandatory form for the document under section 10-3121, the document shall be in or on the prescribed form.

I. Except as provided in subsection J of this section and sections 10-3503 and 10-11509, the document shall be delivered to the office of the commission for filing and shall be accompanied by the correct fee and any other payment or penalty required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title or other law.

J. Notwithstanding subsection I of this section:

1. A person may deliver by means of a fax or electronic transmission a document that is required or permitted by chapters 24 through 40 of this title to be delivered to the commission for filing. The person shall retain the original document for at least twelve months in the books and records of the corporation or of the person making the delivery for filing, if the delivery is not made on behalf of the corporation, and the person shall make the original documents available for inspection and copying by the commission on reasonable notice.

2. A document that is reproduced at a fax machine or through an electronic transmission at the commission is deemed delivered to the commission:

(a) On the date of the reproduction if reproduced on or before 5:00 p.m. mountain standard time and if the day is a business day of the commission.

(b) On the next succeeding business day if reproduced after 5:00 p.m. mountain standard time and if the day is a business day of the commission.

3. On the request of the person transmitting the document, the commission shall confirm by fax or electronic transmission or other writing the receipt of the document.

4. A person shall pay and deliver to the commission any fee or penalty imposed by this title with respect to delivery of a document to the commission for filing in the manner as the commission determines.

5. If the commission determines that the legality of the document reproduced by means of a fax or electronic transmission is not sufficient, the commission may require that either:

(a) The document be delivered to the commission by means of an additional fax or electronic transmission.

(b) An original document be delivered to the commission by means other than a fax or electronic transmission.

6. The commission shall not file a document if any required amount is not paid as provided in paragraph 4 of this subsection or if any required additional counterpart is not delivered as provided in paragraph 5 of this subsection.

7. A reproduced document delivered under this subsection is deemed to satisfy any requirement in chapters 24 through 40 of this title for delivery of an original and one or more copies of the document. A document subject to this paragraph is deemed to have been delivered on the date on which it was delivered as provided in paragraph 2 of this subsection only if the first reproduction at a minimum permits identification of the corporation to which the document pertains and of the general nature of the document and the commission subsequently determines that paragraphs 4 and 5 of this subsection and any other requirements of chapters 24 through 42 of this title regarding the document have been satisfied.

8. The commission may prescribe the format of an electronic document delivered to the commission pursuant to this subsection.

§10-3121. Forms

A. Certificates, reports and statements required by section 10-3202, subsection D and sections 10-11622 and 10-11623 to be delivered to and filed by the commission shall be made on the forms that are prescribed and furnished by the commission.

B. The commission may prescribe and furnish on request forms for other documents required or permitted to be filed by chapters 24 through 40 of this title, but their use is not mandatory.

§10-3122. Filing, service and copying fees; public access fund; expedited report filing and access; same day and next day services

A. The commission shall collect and deposit, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund the following nonrefundable fees when the documents described in this subsection are delivered to the commission for filing or issuance:

<u>Document</u>	<u>Fee</u>
1. Articles of incorporation	\$ 30
2. Application for use of indistinguishable name	\$ 10
3. Application for reserved name	\$ 10
4. Notice of transfer of reserved name	\$ 10
5. Application for registered name	\$ 10
6. Application for renewal of registered name	\$ 10
7. Agent's statement of resignation	\$ 10
8. Amendment of articles of incorporation	\$ 25
9. Restatement of articles of incorporation with Amendment of articles	\$ 25
10. Statement of merger, interest exchange conversion, domestication or division if the entity responsible for filing the statement is a nonprofit corporation	\$100
11. Articles of dissolution	\$ 25
12. Articles of revocation of dissolution	\$ 25
13. Application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution or revocation, in addition to other fees and penalties due	\$ 25
14. Application for authority	\$150
15. Application for withdraw	\$ 25
16. Annual report	\$ 10
17. Articles of correction	\$ 25
18. Application for certificate of good standing	\$ 10

B. The commission shall collect a nonrefundable fee of twenty-five dollars each time process is served on it under chapters 24 through 40 of this title. The party to a proceeding causing service of process is entitled to recover this fee as costs if the party prevails in the proceeding. The fee collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund.

C. The commission shall charge and collect fifty cents per page for copying documents on request. The commission shall also charge five dollars plus fifty cents per page for certifying the copy of a filed document. The fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund.

D. A penalty of one hundred dollars payable in addition to other fees accrues and is payable if a foreign corporation fails to file an amendment, restated articles that include an amendment, or articles of merger within sixty days of the time of filing in the jurisdiction in which the corporation is domiciled. The penalty collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the state general fund.

E. Pursuant to section 10-122, subsection F, the commission shall provide for and establish an expedited service for the filing of all documents and services provided pursuant to chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

F. Pursuant to section 10-122, subsection F, the commission may provide for and establish same day and next day services for the filing of any documents and services provided pursuant to chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

G. The commission may charge persons who access the commission's data processing system that is maintained pursuant to section 10-122.01 from remote locations and persons requesting special computer generated printouts, reports and tapes a reasonable fee that does not exceed the cost of the time, equipment and personnel necessary to provide this service or product as determined by the commission.

H. Except as provided in section 10-122.01, subsection B, paragraph 3, in addition to any fee charged pursuant to this section, the commission may charge and collect the following nonrefundable fees to help defray the cost of the improved data processing system that is maintained pursuant to section 10-122.01:

1. Filing articles of incorporation of a domestic corporation, ten dollars.

2. Filing an application of a foreign corporation for authority to transact business in this state, twenty-five dollars.

I. All monies received pursuant to subsections E through H of this section shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the public access fund established by section 10-122.01.

J. Fees charged pursuant to this section are exempt from section 39-121.03, subsection A, paragraph 3.

K. Any person may advance monies to the commission to pay fees required pursuant to this section for future filings and services. All monies received pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the money on deposit account in the public access fund established by section 10-122.01.

§10-3123. Effective time and date of document

A. Except as provided in subsections B and C of this section, a document

delivered to the commission for filing is effective when the document is delivered to the commission for filing.

B. A document may specify a delayed effective time or date, or both, and if so, the document is effective at the time and date specified. If a delayed effective date but no time is specified, the document is effective at 12:01 a.m. mountain standard time on that date. A delayed effective date for a document may not be later than the ninetieth day after the date it is delivered.

C. Subject to section 10-3124, if the commission determines that the requirements of chapters 24 through 40 of this title for filing have not been met, the document shall not be filed and, except as provided in section 10-3203, the delivery of the document is ineffective. If the commission determines that the requirements for filing have been met, the commission shall file the document as provided in section 10-3125 and the filing is effective as of the date and time determined pursuant to subsection A or B of this section.

§10-3124. Correcting filed document; articles of incorporation; application for authority to conduct affairs

A. A domestic or foreign corporation may correct a document that has been filed by the commission if the document either:

1. Contains an incorrect statement and the correction does not materially alter a substantive provision.

2. Was defectively executed, attested, sealed, verified or acknowledged.

B. A document is corrected by both:

1. Preparing articles of correction that:

(a) Describe the document or attach a copy of it to the articles.

(b) Specify the date the document was delivered to the commission.

(c) Specify the incorrect statement and the reason it is incorrect or the manner in which the execution was defective.

(d) Correct the incorrect statement or other defect.

2. Delivering the articles to the commission for filing.

C. Articles of correction are effective on the effective date of the document they correct except as to persons who rely on the incorrect statement or other defect and who are adversely affected by the correction. As to those persons, articles of correction are effective as provided in section 10-123.

D. If articles of incorporation, articles of domestication or an application for authority to conduct affairs is rejected for filing by the commission, the articles or application may be resubmitted within thirty days of the date of rejection

together with a copy of the rejected document. If the resubmitted articles or application cures the defect that caused the rejection, the resubmitted articles or application shall be filed by the commission and is effective on the date that would have been the effective date of filing the articles or application if the articles or application had not been rejected.

§10-3125. Filing duty of commission

A. At the time of delivery of a document to the commission, the commission shall stamp, endorse or attach the date and time of delivery of the document.

B. The commission shall file a document delivered to the commission for filing if both of the following apply:

1. The commission determines that the document satisfies the requirements of chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

2. The corporation filing the document or on whose behalf the document is being filed is in good standing pursuant to section 10-3128.

C. The commission may file a document delivered to the commission in which either the corporation has filed articles of dissolution or the corporation has filed a document that is required to bring the corporation into good standing. The commission shall deliver the document copy to the domestic or foreign corporation or its representative.

D. If the commission refuses to file a document, it shall return it or a copy of the original to the domestic or foreign corporation or its representative within five days after the determination of the refusal to file, together with a brief written explanation of the reason for the refusal.

E. The filing or refusing to file a document by the commission does not:

1. Affect the validity or invalidity of the document in whole or in part, except to the extent that filing is required to make the document valid.

2. Relate to the correctness or incorrectness of information contained in the document.

3. Create a presumption that the document is valid or invalid or that information contained in the document is correct or incorrect.

§10-3127. Evidentiary effect of copy of filed document

A stamp affixed to a copy of a document filed by the commission, bearing the signature of the executive director of the commission, which may be in facsimile, and the seal of the commission, is conclusive evidence that the original document is on file with the commission.

§10-3128. Certificate of good standing

A. A person may apply to the commission to furnish a certificate of good standing for a domestic or foreign corporation.

B. The certificate of good standing sets forth all of the following:

1. The domestic corporation's corporate name or the foreign corporation's corporate name used in this state.

2. That either:

(a) The domestic corporation is incorporated under the law of this state and the date of its incorporation.

(b) The foreign corporation is authorized to transact business in this state.

3. That all affidavits and annual reports required before the date of the certificate have been filed with the commission.

4. That all annual filing fees due before the date of the certificate have been paid.

5. That according to the records of the commission, the corporation is in good standing in this state.

C. Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of good standing issued by the commission may be relied on as conclusive evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.

Arizona Corporation Commission

§10-3130. Powers

The commission has the power and authority reasonably necessary to enable it to administer this title efficiently and to perform the duties imposed on it by this title, including the power and authority to make rules and regulations for those purposes.

Definitions, Notice, Private Foundations,
Judicial Relief and Religious Organizations

§10-3140. Definitions

In chapters 24 through 40 of this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Acknowledged" or "acknowledgment" means either an acknowledgment pursuant to title 33, chapter 4, article 5 or the signature, without more, of the person or persons signing the instrument, in which case the signature or signatures constitute the affirmation or acknowledgment of the signatory, under penalties of perjury, that the instrument is the act and deed of the signatory and that the facts stated in the instrument are true.

2. "Act of the board of directors" means either:

(a) An act of the majority of the directors present at a duly called meeting at which a quorum is present, unless the act of a greater number is required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

(b) Action taken by written consent of the directors in accordance with chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

3. "Act of the members" means either:

(a) An act adopted or rejected by a majority of the votes represented and voting at a duly held meeting at which a quorum is present where affirmative votes also constitute a majority of the required quorum unless a greater number of votes is required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

(b) An action taken by written consent of the members in accordance with chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

(c) An action taken by written ballot of the members in accordance with this chapter.

4. "Address" means a mailing address.

5. "Affiliate" means a person that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the person specified.

6. "Articles of incorporation" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of merger and all amendments to the articles of incorporation or merger and includes amended and restated articles of incorporation and articles of amendment and merger.

7. "Board", "board of directors" or "board of trustees" means the group of persons vested with the direction of the affairs of the corporation

irrespective of the name by which the group is designated, except that no person or group of persons shall be deemed to be the board of directors solely because of powers delegated to that person or group pursuant to section 10-3801, subsection C.

8. "Business day" means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or any other legal holiday in this state.

9. "Bylaws" means the code of rules adopted for the regulation or management of the affairs of the corporation irrespective of the name by which those rules are designated.

10. "Certificate of disclosure" means the certificate of disclosure described in section 10-3202.

11. "Class" refers to a group of memberships that have the same rights with respect to voting, dissolution, redemption and transfer. Rights are the same if they are determined by a formula applied uniformly.

12. "Commission" means the Arizona corporation commission.

13. "Conspicuous" means so written that a reasonable person against whom the writing is to operate should have noticed it. For example, printing in italics, boldface or contrasting color or typing in capitals or underlined is conspicuous.

14. "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation that is not a foreign corporation and that is incorporated under or subject to chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

15. "Corporation sole" means a corporation formed pursuant and subject to chapter 42, article 1 of this title.

16. "Court" means the superior court of this state.

17. "Delegates" means those persons elected or appointed to vote in a representative assembly for the election of a director or directors or on other matters.

18. "Deliver" includes mail, private courier, fax or electronic mail.

19. "Delivery" means actual receipt by the person or entity to which directed.

20. "Directors" or "trustees" means individuals, designated in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or elected by the incorporators, and their successors and individuals elected or appointed by any other name or title to act as members of the board.

21. "Dissolved" means the status of a corporation on either:

(a) Effectiveness of articles of dissolution pursuant to section 10-11403, subsection B or section 10-11421, subsection B.

(b) A decree pursuant to section 10-11433, subsection B becoming final.

22. "Distribution" means a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property or incurrance of indebtedness by a corporation to or for the benefit of its members in respect of any of its membership interests. A distribution may be in the form of any of the following:

(a) A declaration of payment of a dividend.

(b) Any purchase, redemption or other acquisition of membership interests.

(c) A distribution of indebtedness.

(d) Otherwise.

23. "Effective date of notice" is prescribed in section 10-3141.

24. "Electronic mail" means an electronic record as defined in section 44-7002 and that is sent pursuant to section 44-7015, subsection A.

25. "Employee" means an officer, director or other person who is employed by the corporation.

26. "Entity" includes a corporation, foreign corporation, not for profit corporation, business corporation, foreign business corporation, profit and not for profit unincorporated association, close corporation, corporation sole, limited liability company or registered limited liability partnership, a professional corporation, association or limited liability company or registered limited liability partnership, a business trust, estate, partnership, trust or joint venture, two or more persons having a joint or common economic interest, any person other than an individual and a state, the United States and a foreign government.

27. "Executed by the corporation" means executed by manual or facsimile signature on behalf of the corporation by a duly authorized officer or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, by the receiver or trustee.

28. "Filing" means the commission completing the following procedure with respect to any document delivered for that purpose:

(a) Determining that the filing fee requirements of this title have been satisfied.

(b) Determining that the document appears in all respects to conform to the requirements of chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

(c) On making the determinations, endorsement of the word "filed" with the applicable date on or attached to the document and the return of copies to the person who delivered the document or the person's representative.

29. "Foreign corporation" means a corporation that is organized under a law other than the law of this state and that would be a nonprofit corporation if formed under the laws of this state.

30. "Governmental subdivision" includes an authority, county, district, municipality and political subdivision.

31. "Includes" and "including" denotes a partial definition.

32. "Individual" includes the estate of an incompetent individual.

33. "Insolvent" means inability of a corporation to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business.

34. "Known place of business" means the known place of business required to be maintained pursuant to section 10-3501.

35. "Mail", "to mail" or "have mailed" means to deposit or have deposited a communication in the United States mail with first class postage prepaid.

36. "Means" denotes an exhaustive definition.

37. "Member" means, without regard to what a person is called in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, any person or persons who, pursuant to a provision of a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, have the right to vote for the election of a director or directors. A person is not a member by virtue of any of the following:

(a) Any rights that person has as a delegate.

(b) Any rights that person has to designate a director or directors.

(c) Any rights that person has as a director.

(d) Being referred to as a member in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or any other document, if the person does not have the right to vote for the election of a director or directors.

38. "Membership" refers to the rights and obligations a member or members have pursuant to a corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws and chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

39. "Newspaper" has the same meaning prescribed in section 39-201.

40. "Notice" and "notify" are prescribed in section 10-3141.

41. "Person" includes individual and entity.

42. "President" means that officer designated as the president in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or, if not so designated, that officer authorized in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or otherwise to perform the functions of the chief executive officer, irrespective of the name by which designated.

43. "Principal office" means the office, in or out of this state, so designated in the annual report where the principal executive offices of a

domestic or foreign corporation are located or in any other document executed by the corporation by an officer and delivered to the commission for filing. If an office has not been so designated, principal office means the known place of business of the corporation.

44. "Proceeding" includes a civil suit and a criminal, administrative and investigatory action.

45. "Publish" means to publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the known place of business for three consecutive publications.

46. "Record date" means the date, if any, established under chapter 29 or 30 of this title on which a corporation determines the identity of its members and their membership interests for purposes of chapters 24 through 40 of this title. The determinations shall be made as of the close of business on the record date unless another time for doing so is specified when the record date is fixed.

47. "Secretary" means that officer designated as the secretary in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or that officer authorized in the articles of incorporation, the bylaws or otherwise to perform the functions of secretary, irrespective of the name by which designated.

48. "State" if referring to a part of the United States, includes a state and commonwealth and their agencies and governmental subdivisions and a territory and insular possession of the United States and their agencies and governmental subdivisions.

49. "Treasurer" means that officer designated as the treasurer in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or that officer authorized in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or otherwise to perform the functions of treasurer, irrespective of the name by which designated.

50. "United States" includes a district, authority, bureau, commission and department and any other agency of the United States.

51. "Vice-president" means an officer designated as a vice-president in the articles of incorporation or bylaws or an officer authorized in the articles of incorporation, the bylaws or otherwise to perform the functions of a vice-president, irrespective of the name by which designated.

52. "Vote" includes authorization by written ballot and written consent.

53. "Voting power" means the total number of votes entitled to be cast for the election of directors at the time the determination of voting power is made, excluding a vote that is contingent on the happening of a condition or event that has not occurred at the time. If a class is entitled to vote as a class for directors, the determination of voting power of the class shall be based on the percentage of the number of directors the class is entitled to elect out of the total number of authorized directors.

§10-3141. Notice

A. Notice under chapters 24 through 40 of this title must be in writing unless oral notice is reasonable under the circumstances. Oral notice is not permitted if written notice is required under chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

B. Notice may be communicated in person, by telephone, telegraph, teletype, fax, electronic mail or other form of wire or wireless communication, or by mail or private carrier. If these forms of personal notice are impracticable, notice may be communicated by a newspaper of general circulation in the area where published or by radio, television or other form of public broadcast communication.

C. Written notice by a domestic or foreign corporation to its members or directors, if in comprehensible form, is effective when mailed, if correctly addressed to the member's address shown on the corporation's current list of members or directors. Notice given by electronic mail, if in comprehensible form, is effective when directed to an electronic mail address shown on the corporation's current list of members or directors.

D. A written notice or report by a domestic or foreign corporation to its members delivered as part of a newsletter, magazine or other publication regularly sent to members shall constitute a written notice or report if addressed or delivered to the member's address shown in the corporation's current list of members, or in the case of members who are residents of the same household and who have the same address in the corporation's current list of members, if addressed or delivered to one of such members, at the address appearing on the current list of members.

E. Written notice to a domestic or foreign corporation that is authorized to transact business in this state, other than in its capacity as a member, may be addressed to its statutory agent at its known place of business or to the corporation or its secretary at its principal office shown in its most recent annual report on file with the commission, or in the case of a foreign corporation that has not yet delivered an annual report in its application for a certificate of authority.

F. Except as provided in subsection C, written notice, if in a comprehensible form, is effective at the earliest of the following:

1. When received.
2. Five days after its deposit in the United States mail as evidenced by the postmark, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.
3. On the date shown on the return receipt, if sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and if the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee.

G. Oral notice is effective when communicated if communicated in a comprehensible manner.

H. If chapters 24 through 40 of this title prescribe notice requirements for particular circumstances, those requirements govern. If articles of incorporation or bylaws prescribe notice requirements that are not inconsistent with this section or other provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title those requirements govern.

§10-3160. Judicial relief

A. If for any reason it is impractical or impossible for any corporation to call or conduct a meeting of its members, delegates or directors, or otherwise obtain their consent, in the manner prescribed by its articles of incorporation, bylaws, or chapters 24 through 40 of this title, on petition of a director, officer, delegate or member, the court may order that such a meeting be called or that a written ballot or other form of obtaining the vote of members, delegates or directors be authorized, in such a manner as the court finds fair and equitable under the circumstances.

B. The court, in an order issued pursuant to this section, shall provide for a method of notice reasonably designed to give actual notice to all persons who would be entitled to notice of a meeting held pursuant to the articles of incorporation, bylaws and chapters 24 through 40 of this title, whether or not the method results in actual notice to all such persons or conforms to the notice requirements that would otherwise apply. In a proceeding under this section the court may determine who the members or directors are.

C. The order issued pursuant to this section may dispense with any requirement relating to the holding of or voting at meetings or obtaining votes, including any requirement as to quorums or as to the number or percentage of votes needed for approval, than would otherwise be imposed by the articles of incorporation, bylaws, or chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

D. If practical, any order issued pursuant to this section shall limit the subject matter of meetings or other forms of consent authorized to items, including amendments to the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the resolution of which will or may enable the corporation to continue managing its affairs without being subject to this section.

E. Notwithstanding subsection D, an order under this section may also authorize the obtaining of the votes and approvals that are necessary for the dissolution, merger or sale of assets.

F. Any meeting or other method of obtaining the vote of members, delegates or directors conducted pursuant to an order issued under this section, and that complies with all the provisions of that order, is a valid meeting or vote and shall have the same force and effect as if it complied with every requirement imposed by the articles of incorporation, bylaws and chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

INCORPORATION – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Incorporation

§10-3201. Incorporators

One or more persons may act as the incorporator or incorporators of a corporation by delivering articles of incorporation and a certificate of disclosure to the commission for filing.

§10-3202. Articles of incorporation

A. The articles of incorporation shall set forth:

1. A corporate name for the corporation that satisfies the requirements of section 10-3401.

2. A brief statement of the character of affairs that the corporation initially intends to conduct. This statement does not limit the affairs that the corporation may conduct.

3. The name and address of each person who is to serve as a director until a successor is elected and qualifies.

4. The name, street address and signature of the corporation's statutory agent.

5. The street address of the known place of business for the corporation, if different from that of its statutory agent.

6. The name and address of each incorporator.

7. Whether or not the corporation will have members.

8. Any provision elected by the incorporators that under chapters 24 through 40 of this title or any other law of this state may be elected only by specific inclusion in the articles of incorporation.

9. The signatures of all incorporators.

B. The articles of incorporation may set forth:

1. A provision eliminating or limiting the liability of a director to the corporation or its members for money damages for any action taken or any failure to take any action as a director, except liability for any of the following:

(a) The amount of a financial benefit received by a director to which the director is not entitled.

(b) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the members.

(c) A violation of section 10-3833.

(d) An intentional violation of criminal law.

2. A provision permitting or making obligatory indemnification of a director for liability, as defined in section 10-3850, to any person for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, as a director, except liability for any of the exceptions described in paragraph 1 of this subsection.

3. Any other provision, not inconsistent with law.

C. The articles of incorporation need not set forth any of the corporate powers enumerated in chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

D. The certificate of disclosure shall set forth all of the following:

1. The following information regarding all persons who at the time of its delivery are officers, directors, trustees and incorporators:

(a) Whether any of the persons have been convicted of a felony involving a transaction in securities, consumer fraud or antitrust in any state or federal jurisdiction within the five-year period immediately preceding the execution of the certificate.

(b) Whether any of the persons have been convicted of a felony, the essential elements of which consisted of fraud, misrepresentation, theft by false pretenses or restraint of trade or monopoly in any state or federal jurisdiction within the five-year period immediately preceding the execution of the certificate.

(c) Whether any of the persons are or have been subject to an injunction, judgment, decree or permanent order of any state or federal court entered within the five-year period immediately preceding the execution of the certificate, if the injunction, judgment, decree or permanent order involved any of the following:

(i) The violation of fraud or registration provisions of the securities laws of that jurisdiction.

(ii) The violation of consumer fraud laws of that jurisdiction.

(iii) The violation of the antitrust or restraint of trade laws of that jurisdiction.

(d) With regard to any of the persons who have been convicted of the crimes or who are the subject of the judicial action described in subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph, information regarding:

(i) Identification of the persons, including present full name, all prior names or aliases, including full birth name, present home address, all prior addresses for the immediately preceding five-year period and date and

location of birth.

(ii) The nature and description of each conviction or judicial action, the date and location, the court and public agency involved, and the file or case number of the case.

2. A brief statement disclosing whether any persons who at the time of its delivery are officers, directors, trustees and incorporators and who have served in any such capacity in any other corporation on the bankruptcy or receivership of the other corporation. If so, for each corporation, the certificate shall include:

(a) The names and addresses of each corporation and the person or persons involved.

(b) The state in which each corporation:

(i) Was incorporated.

(ii) Transacted business.

(c) The dates of corporate operation.

3. The signatures of all the incorporators.

4. The date of its execution, which shall be not more than thirty days before its delivery to the commission.

5. A declaration by each signer that the signer swears to its contents under penalty of law.

E. The certificate of disclosure may set forth the name and address of any other person whom the incorporator or incorporators choose to be the subject of those disclosures required under subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section.

F. If within sixty days after delivering the articles of incorporation and certificate of disclosure to the commission any person becomes an officer, director or trustee and the person was not the subject of the disclosures set forth in the certificate of disclosure, the incorporator or incorporators or, if the organization of the corporation has been completed as provided in section 10-3205, the corporation shall execute and deliver to the commission within the sixty day period a declaration, sworn to under penalty of law, setting forth all information required by subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section, regarding the person. If the incorporator or incorporators or, as applicable, the corporation fails to comply with this subsection, the commission may administratively dissolve the corporation pursuant to section 10-11421.

G. If any of the persons described in subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section have been convicted of the crimes or are the subject of the judicial action described in subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section, the commission may direct detailed interrogatories to the persons requiring any additional relevant information deemed necessary by the commission. The interrogatories shall be completely answered within thirty days after mailing of

the interrogatories. With respect to corporations incorporating or seeking authority to conduct affairs, articles of incorporation or an application for authority shall not be filed until all outstanding interrogatories have been answered to the satisfaction of the commission. With respect to existing domestic and foreign corporations, if the interrogatories are not answered as provided in this subsection or the answers to the interrogatories otherwise indicate proper grounds for an administrative dissolution, the commission shall initiate an administrative dissolution in accordance with chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

H. On a quarterly updated basis, the commission shall provide to the attorney general a list of all persons who are convicted of the crimes or who are the subject of the judicial action described in subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section as indicated by the certificate of disclosure filed during the preceding three months.

I. Any person who executed or contributed information for a certificate of disclosure and who intentionally makes any untrue statement of material fact or withholds any material fact with regard to the information required in subsection D, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 6 felony.

§10-3203. Incorporation

A. Unless a delayed effective date is specified in the articles of incorporation, incorporation occurs and the corporate existence begins when the articles of incorporation and certificate of disclosure are delivered to the commission for filing.

B. The commission's filing of the articles of incorporation and certificate of disclosure is conclusive proof that the incorporators satisfied all conditions precedent to incorporation except in a proceeding by the state to cancel or revoke the incorporation or involuntarily dissolve the corporation pursuant to chapter 37 of this title.

C. Subject to section 10-3124, if the commission determines that the requirements of chapters 24 through 40 of this title for filing have not been met, the articles of incorporation and certificate of disclosure shall not be filed and the corporate existence terminates at the time the commission completes the determination. If the corporate existence is terminated pursuant to this subsection, sections 10-11404, 10-11405 and 10-11406 apply.

D. Within sixty days after the commission approves the filing, either of the following must occur:

1. A copy of the articles of incorporation shall be published. An affidavit evidencing the publication may be filed with the commission.

2. The commission shall input the information regarding the approval into the database as prescribed by section 10.130.

§10-3204. Liability for noncorporate transactions

All persons purporting to act as or on behalf of a corporation with actual knowledge that no corporation exists under chapters 24 through 40 of this title are jointly and severally liable to the extent not precluded by section 12-2506 for all liabilities created while so acting.

§10-3205. Organization of corporation

After incorporation the board of directors shall hold an organizational meeting at the call of a majority of the directors to complete the organization of the corporation by appointing officers, adopting bylaws, and carrying on any other business brought before the meeting.

§10-3206. Bylaws

- A. The board of directors of a corporation shall adopt initial bylaws for the corporation.
- B. The bylaws of a corporation may contain any provision for regulating and managing the affairs of the corporation that is not inconsistent with law or the articles of incorporation.

§10-3207. Emergency bylaws

A. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, the board of directors of a corporation may adopt bylaws to be effective only in an emergency defined in subsection D of this section. The emergency bylaws are subject to amendment or repeal by the members and may make all provisions necessary for managing the corporation during the emergency, including all of the following:

- 1. Procedures for calling a meeting of the board of directors.
- 2. Quorum requirements for the meeting.
- 3. Designation of additional or substitute directors.

B. All provisions of the regular bylaws consistent with the emergency bylaws remain effective during the emergency. The emergency bylaws are not effective after the emergency ends.

C. Corporate action taken in good faith in accordance with the emergency bylaws both:

- 1. Binds the corporation.
- 2. May not be used to impose liability on a corporate director, officer, employee or agent.

D. An emergency exists for purposes of this section if a quorum of the corporation's directors cannot readily be assembled because of a local emergency, a state of emergency or a state of war emergency, all as defined in section 26-301.

PURPOSES AND POWERS NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

General Provisions

§10-3301. Purposes

Subject to any limitations or requirements contained in its articles of incorporation or in any other applicable law, a corporation shall have the purpose of engaging in and may engage in any lawful activity including the practice of medicine as defined in section 32-1401 or the practice of dentistry as described in section 32-1202, or both, provided that the corporation engages in the practice of medicine or dentistry only through individuals licensed to practice in this state. This section does not alter any law or change any liability that might otherwise be applicable to the relationship between persons furnishing a professional service and persons receiving a professional service, including liability arising from that relationship.

§10-3302. General powers

Unless its articles of incorporation provide otherwise, every corporation has perpetual duration and succession in its corporate name and has the same powers as an individual to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out its affairs including power to:

1. Sue and be sued, complain and defend in its corporate name.
2. Have a corporate seal, which may be altered at will, and to use it, or a facsimile of it, by impressing or affixing or in any other manner reproducing it.
3. Make and amend bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for regulating and managing the affairs of the corporation.
4. Purchase, receive, lease or otherwise acquire and own, hold, improve, use and otherwise deal with real or personal property or any interest in property wherever located.
5. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property.

6. Purchase, receive, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge or otherwise dispose of and deal with shares or other interests in or obligations of any entity.

7. Make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, borrow monies, issue its notes, bonds and other obligations, which may be convertible into or include the option to purchase other securities of the corporation, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage, deed of trust, security agreement, pledge or other encumbrance of any of its property, franchises or income.

8. Issue any bond, debenture or debt security of the corporation by causing one or more officers designated in the bylaws or by the board of directors to sign the bond, debenture or debt security either manually or in facsimile and, if deemed necessary or appropriate by the officers, by causing its authentication, countersignature or registration, either manually or in facsimile, by a trustee, transfer agent or registrar other than the corporation itself or an employee of the corporation. If an officer who has signed, either manually or in facsimile, a bond, debenture or debt security as provided in this paragraph ceases for any reason to be an officer before the security is issued, the corporation may issue the security with the same effect as if the officer were still in office at the date of issue.

9. Lend monies, invest and reinvest its monies and receive and hold real and personal property as security for repayment, except as limited by section 10-3833.

10. Be a promoter, incorporator, partner, member, associate or manager of any entity.

11. Conduct its activities, locate offices and exercise the powers granted by chapters 24 through 40 of this title within or without this state.

12. Elect or appoint directors, officers, employees and agents of the corporation, define their duties, fix their compensation and lend them monies and credit.

13. Pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts and other benefit or incentive plans for any of its or its affiliates' current or former directors, officers, employees and agents.

14. Eliminate or limit the liability of its directors in the manner and to the extent provided by section 10-3202 and chapter 31, article 5 of this title.

15. Make payments or donations not inconsistent with law for the public welfare or for charitable, religious, scientific or educational purposes and for other purposes that further the corporate interest.

16. Impose dues, assessments, admission and transfer fees on its members.

17. Establish conditions for admission of members, admit members and issue memberships.
18. Carry on a business.
19. Transact any lawful activity that will aid governmental policy.
20. Do any other act not inconsistent with law that furthers the activities and affairs of the corporation.

§10-3303. Emergency powers

A. In anticipation of or during an emergency as prescribed in subsection D of this section, the board of directors of a corporation may:

1. Modify lines of succession to accommodate the incapacity of any director, officer, employee or agent.

2. Relocate the principal office, designate alternative principal offices or regional offices or authorize the officers to do so.

B. During an emergency as prescribed in subsection D of this section, unless emergency bylaws provide otherwise:

1. Notice of a meeting of the board of directors need be given only to those directors whom it is practicable to reach and may be given in any practicable manner, including by publication and radio.

2. One or more officers of the corporation present at a meeting of the board of directors may be deemed to be directors for the meeting, in order of rank and within the same rank in order of seniority, as necessary to achieve a quorum.

C. Corporate action taken in good faith during an emergency under this section to further the ordinary affairs of the corporation:

1. Binds the corporation.

2. May not be used to impose liability on a corporate director, officer, employee or agent.

D. An emergency exists for purposes of this section if a quorum of the corporation's directors cannot readily be assembled because of a local emergency, a state of emergency or a state of war emergency all as defined in section 26-301.

§10-3304. Validity of actions

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, the validity of corporate action shall not be challenged on the ground that the corporation lacks or lacked power to act.

B. A corporation's power to act may be challenged by any of the following:

1. In a proceeding by members of a corporation that is not a condominium association as defined in section 33-1202, or a planned community association as defined in section 33-1802, having at least ten per cent or more of the voting power or by at least fifty members, unless a lesser percentage or number is provided in the articles of incorporation, against the corporation to enjoin the act.

2. In a proceeding by any member of a condominium or a planned community association against the corporation to enjoin the act pursuant to title 12, chapter 10, article 1.

3. In a proceeding by the corporation, directly, derivatively or through any receiver, trustee or other legal representative, against an incumbent or former director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation.

C. In a member's proceeding under subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section to enjoin an unauthorized corporate act, the court may enjoin or set aside the act, if equitable and if all affected persons are parties to the proceeding, and may award damages for loss, other than anticipated profits, suffered by the corporation or another party because of enjoining the unauthorized act.

NAME – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

General Provisions

§10-3401. Corporate name

A. A corporate name shall not contain language that states or implies that the corporation is organized for a purpose other than the purpose permitted by section 10-3301 and in its articles of incorporation.

B. Except as authorized by subsection C of this section, a corporate name must be distinguishable from all of the following:

1. The corporate name of a corporation incorporated in this state or a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state.

2. A corporate name reserved under section 10-402 or 10-3402 or registered under section 10-403 or 10-3403.

3. A fictitious name of a foreign corporation under section 10-1506 or 10-11506.

4. The corporate name of a business corporation incorporated under this title or a foreign business corporation authorized to transact business in this state.

5. The partnership name of a limited partnership organized and registered under the laws of this state or of a foreign limited partnership authorized to transact business in this state.

6. The name of a limited liability company organized under title 29, chapter 4 or a foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state.

7. A trade name registered pursuant to title 44, chapter 10, article 3.1.

8. The name of a registered limited liability partnership registered under title 29, chapter 5, article 10 or a foreign registered limited liability partnership authorized to transact business in this state.

C. A corporation may apply to the commission for authorization to use a name that is not distinguishable from one or more of the names described in subsection B of this section. The commission shall authorize use of the name applied for if either:

1. The other corporation consents to the use in writing and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the commission to change its name to a name that is distinguishable from the name of the applying corporation.

2. The applicant delivers to the commission a certified copy of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

D. A corporation may use the name, including a fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation that is used in this state if the other corporation is incorporated or authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state and the proposed user corporation either has:

1. Merged with the other corporation.

2. Been formed by reorganization of the other corporation.

3. Acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the corporate name, of the other corporation.

E. Chapters 24 through 40 of this title do not control the use of fictitious names.

§10-3402. Reserved name

A. A person may reserve the exclusive use of a corporate name, including a fictitious name to be adopted by a foreign corporation under section 10-11506, by delivering an application to the commission for filing. The application shall be executed by the applicant or an authorized agent of the applicant and shall set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved. If the commission finds that the corporate

name applied for is available, it shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for a nonrenewable one hundred twenty day period.

B. The owner of a reserved corporate name may transfer the reservation to another person by delivering to the commission a notice of the transfer that shall be executed by the applicant or an authorized agent of the applicant and that states the name and address of the transferee. The transfer shall not extend the period for which the name is reserved.

§10-3403. Registered name

A. A foreign corporation may register its corporate name, or its corporate name with any change required by section 10-11506, if the name is distinguishable from the corporate names that are not available under section 10-3401, subsection B.

B. A foreign corporation registers its corporate name or its corporate name with any change required by section 10-11506, by delivering to the commission an application both:

1. Setting forth its corporate name or its corporate name with any change required by section 10-11506, the state or country and date of its incorporation and a brief description of the nature of the activities in which it is engaged.

2. Accompanied by a certificate of existence or a similar document from the state or country of incorporation that has been issued within sixty days of delivering the application for filing with the commission.

C. The name is registered for the applicant's exclusive use on the effective date of the application. The registration expires one year after the effective date of the application unless it is renewed pursuant to subsection D of this section.

D. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may renew it for successive years by delivering to the commission for filing a renewal application that complies with the requirements of subsection B of this section. The renewal application renews the registration for one year after the effective date of the renewal application.

E. A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may qualify as a foreign corporation under the registered name or consent in writing to the use of that name by a corporation thereafter incorporated under chapters 24 through 40 of this title or by another foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state. The registration terminates when the domestic corporation is incorporated or the foreign corporation qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign corporation under the registered name.

OFFICE AND AGENT - NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Place of Business

§10-3501. Known place of business and statutory agent

Each corporation shall continuously maintain in this state both:

1. A known place of business that may be the address of its statutory agent.
2. A statutory agent who may be either:
 - (a) An individual who resides in this state.
 - (b) A domestic business or nonprofit corporation formed under this title.
 - (c) A foreign business or nonprofit corporation authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state.
 - (d) A limited liability company formed under title 29.
 - (e) A limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state.

§10-3502. Change of known place of business and statutory agent

A. A corporation may change its known place of business or statutory agent by delivering to the commission for filing a statement of change that may be the annual report and that sets forth:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The street address of its current known place of business.
3. If the current known place of business is to be changed, the street address of the new known place of business.
4. The name and street address of its current statutory agent.
5. If the current statutory agent is to be changed, the name and street address of the new statutory agent and the new agent's written consent to the appointment.

B. The statement of change shall be executed by the corporation by an officer and delivered to the commission. The change or changes set forth in the statement of change are effective on delivery to the commission for filing.

C. If the statutory agent changes its street address, it shall give written notice to the corporation of the change and sign, either manually or in facsimile, and deliver to the commission for filing a statement that complies with the

requirements of subsection A and that recites that the corporation has been given written notice of the change. The change or changes set forth in the statement are effective on delivery to the commission for filing.

§10-3503. Resignation of statutory agent

A. A statutory agent may resign its agency appointment by signing and delivering to the commission for filing the signed original statement of resignation. The statement may include a statement that the known place of business is also discontinued. The statutory agent shall give written notice of its resignation to the corporation at an address other than the statutory agent's address.

B. After filing the statement, the commission shall mail one copy to the corporation at its known place of business, if not discontinued, and another copy to the corporation at its principal office.

C. The agency appointment is terminated and, if so provided in the statement, the known place of business is discontinued on the thirty-first day after the date on which the statement was delivered to the commission for filing.

§10-3504. Service on corporation

A. The statutory agent appointed by a corporation is an agent of the corporation on whom process, notice or demand that is required or permitted by law to be served on the corporation may be served and that, when so served, is lawful personal service on the corporation.

B. If a corporation fails to appoint or maintain a statutory agent at the address shown on the records of the commission, the commission is an agent of the corporation on whom any process, notice or demand may be served. Pursuant to the Arizona rules of civil procedure, service on the commission of any process, notice or demand for an entity that is registered pursuant to this title shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the commission duplicate copies of the process, notice or demand, and the commission shall immediately cause one of the copies of the process, notice or demand to be forwarded by mail, addressed to the corporation at its known place of business. Service made on the commission is returnable pursuant to applicable law relative to personal service on the corporation. If service is made on the commission, whether under this chapter or a rule of court, the corporation has thirty days to respond in addition to the time otherwise provided by law.

C. The commission shall keep a permanent record of all processes, notices and demands served on it under this section and shall record in the record the time of the service and its action with reference to the service.

D. Notice required to be served on a corporation pursuant to section 10-11421 or 10-11422 may be served:

1. By mail addressed to the statutory agent of the corporation or, if the corporation fails to appoint and maintain a statutory agent, addressed to the known place of business required to be maintained pursuant to section 10-3501.

2. Pursuant to the rules for service of process authorized by the Arizona rules of civil procedure.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Admission of Members

§10-3601. Admission

A. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may establish criteria or procedures for admission of members and continuation of membership.

B. No person shall be admitted as a member without that person's consent. Consent may be express or implied.

§10-3602. Consideration

Except as provided in its articles of incorporation or bylaws, a corporation may admit members for no consideration or for such consideration as is determined by the board.

§10-3603. No requirement of members

A corporation is not required to have members.

Types of Memberships – Members' Rights and Obligations

§10-3610. Difference in rights and obligations of members

All members have the same rights and obligations with respect to voting, dissolution, redemption and transfer, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws establish classes of membership with different rights or obligations or otherwise provide. All members have the same rights and obligations with

respect to any other matters, except as set forth in or authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

§10-3611. Transfers

A. Except as set forth in or authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, no member of a corporation may transfer a membership or any right arising from that membership.

B. If transfer rights are provided, no restriction on them is binding with respect to a member holding a membership issued prior to the adoption of the restriction unless the restriction is approved by the members and the affected member.

§10-3612. Member's liability to third parties

A member of a corporation is not personally liable for the acts, debts, liabilities or obligations of the corporation.

§10-3613. Member's liability for dues, assessments and fees

A. A member may become liable to the corporation for dues, assessments and fees. A provision of the articles of incorporation, a provision of the bylaws or a resolution adopted by the board authorizing or imposing dues, assessments or fees does not, of itself, create liability for dues, assessments or fees. An express or implied agreement, consent or acquiescence by the member is necessary to create liability for dues, assessments or fees. A member is deemed to have agreed to the liability if there exists at the time the member becomes a member a provision of the articles of incorporation, a provision of the bylaws, a provision of the declaration of a condominium or a planned community or a resolution adopted by the board authorizing or imposing dues, assessments or fees.

B. A home buyer may implicitly consent to liability for dues, assessments and fees.

C. Unless the provision authorizing dues expressly limits the amount of the dues, the amount and the member's liability are subject to increase or decrease.

§10-3614. Creditor's action against member

A. No creditor of the corporation may bring a proceeding to reach the liability of a member to the corporation unless final judgment has been rendered in favor of the creditor against the corporation, and execution has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

B. All creditors of the corporation, with or without reducing their claims to judgment, may intervene in any creditor's proceeding brought under subsection A to reach and apply unpaid amounts due the corporation. Any or all members who owe amounts to the corporation may be joined in that proceeding.

C. In any proceeding by a creditor under this section, the member shall pay any amount that is determined to be owed by the member to the corporation directly to the corporation and not to any creditor. The member is not liable directly or indirectly for any costs incurred by the creditor in the proceeding. If the member has paid the amount to the corporation, the liability of the member to the corporation for that amount is fully satisfied, the member is no longer a party to the proceeding and is immune from further proceedings under this section for the amount.

Resignation and Terminations

§10-3620. Resignation

A. A member may resign at any time, except as set forth in or authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

B. The resignation of a member does not relieve the member from any obligations the member may have to the corporation as a result of obligations incurred or commitments made prior to resignation.

C. This section does not apply to corporations that are condominium associations or planned community associations.

§10-3621. Termination, expulsion and suspension

A. No member of a corporation may be expelled or suspended, and no membership or memberships in such a corporation may be terminated or suspended, except pursuant to a procedure that is set forth in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or an agreement between the member and the corporation or a procedure that is otherwise appropriate.

B. For purposes of subsection A, a procedure is otherwise appropriate if either:

1. The following are provided:

(a) A written notice at least fifteen days before the expulsion, suspension or termination and the reasons therefor.

(b) An opportunity for the member to be heard, orally or in writing, at least five days before the effective date of the expulsion, suspension or

termination by a person or persons authorized to decide that the proposed expulsion, termination or suspension should not take place.

2. It is fair and reasonable taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances.

C. Any written notice that is mailed shall be sent to the last address of the member shown on the corporation's records.

D. Any proceeding challenging an expulsion, suspension or termination, including a proceeding in which defective notice is alleged, shall begin within six months after the effective date of the expulsion, suspension or termination.

E. A member who has been expelled or suspended may be liable to the corporation for dues, assessments or fees as a result of obligations incurred or commitments made prior to expulsion or suspension.

F. This section does not apply to corporations organized primarily for religious purposes.

§10-3622. Purchase of memberships

Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a corporation may purchase the membership of a member who resigns or whose membership is terminated for the amount and pursuant to the conditions set forth in or authorized by its articles of incorporation or bylaws. A corporation shall not make a payment that violates section 10-11301 or 10-11302.

Derivative Suits

§10-3630. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Derivative proceeding" means a civil suit in the right of a domestic corporation or, to the extent provided in section 10-3637, in the right of a foreign corporation.

2. "Independent person" means a person with no personal interest in the transaction and no personal or other relationship which influences the person.

§10-3631. Standing

A. A proceeding may be brought in the right of a domestic corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by either:

1. In the case of a corporation that has members, any member or members having twenty-five per cent or more of the voting power or by fifty members, whichever is less.

2. In the case of a corporation that does not have members, any director or twenty-five per cent of the directors, whichever is greater.

B. In any such proceeding, each complainant shall both:

1. Have been a member or director, as applicable, of the corporation at the time of the act or omission complained of.

2. Fairly and adequately represent the interests of the corporation in enforcing the right of the corporation.

§10-3632. Demand

No complainant may commence a derivative proceeding until both:

1. A written demand has been made on the corporation to take suitable action.

2. Ninety days have expired from the date the demand was made unless the complainant has earlier been notified that the demand has been rejected by the corporation or unless the statute of limitations will expire within the ninety days or unless irreparable injury to the corporation would result by waiting for the expiration of the ninety day period.

§10-3633. Stay of proceedings

If the corporation commences an inquiry into the allegations made in the demand or complaint, the court may stay any derivative proceeding for such period as the court deems appropriate.

§10-3634. Dismissal

A. A derivative proceeding shall be dismissed by the court on motion by the corporation on any legal grounds, including if one of the groups specified in subsections B or F has determined in good faith after conducting a reasonable inquiry on which its conclusions are based that the maintenance of the derivative proceeding is not in the best interests of the corporation.

B. Unless a panel is appointed pursuant to subsection F, the determination in subsection A shall be made by either:

1. A majority vote of independent directors present at a meeting of the board of directors if the independent directors constitute a quorum.

2. A majority vote of a committee consisting of two or more independent directors appointed by majority vote of independent directors present at a

meeting of the board of directors, whether or not such independent directors constitute a quorum.

C. None of the following shall by itself or collectively cause a director to be considered not independent for purposes of this section:

1. The nomination or election of the director by persons who are defendants in the derivative proceeding or against whom action is demanded.

2. The naming of the director as a defendant in the derivative proceeding or as a person against whom action is demanded.

3. The approval by the director of the act being challenged in the derivative proceeding or demand if the act resulted in no personal benefit to the director.

D. If a derivative proceeding is commenced after a determination has been made that rejects a demand by the complainants, the complaint shall allege with particularity facts that establish either:

1. That a majority of the board of directors did not consist of independent directors at the time the determination was made.

2. That the requirements of subsection A have not been met.

E. If a majority of the board of directors does not consist of independent directors at the time the determination is made, the corporation has the burden of proving that the requirements of subsection A have been met. If a majority of the board of directors consists of independent directors at the time the determination is made, the plaintiff has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements of subsection A have not been met.

F. The court may appoint a panel of one or more independent persons on motion by the corporation to determine whether the maintenance of the derivative proceeding is in the best interests of the corporation. In that case, the plaintiff has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements of subsection A have not been met. A person appointed by the court is not liable for a determination made pursuant to this section.

§10-3635. Discontinuance or settlement

No derivative proceeding may be discontinued or settled without the court's approval. If the court determines that a proposed discontinuance or settlement will substantially affect the interests of the corporation's members or a class of members, the court shall direct that notice be given to the affected members.

§10-3636. Payment of expenses

On termination of the derivative proceeding the court may either:

1. Order the corporation to pay the plaintiff's reasonable expenses, including attorney fees, incurred in the proceeding if it finds that the proceeding has resulted in a substantial benefit to the corporation.

2. Order the plaintiff to pay any defendant's reasonable expenses, including attorney fees, incurred in defending the proceeding if it finds that the proceeding was commenced or maintained without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose.

3. Order a party to pay an opposing party's reasonable expenses, including attorney fees, incurred because of the filing of any pleading, motion or other paper, if it finds that the pleading, motion or other paper was not well grounded in fact, after reasonable inquiry, or warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification or reversal of existing law and was interposed for an improper purpose, including to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation.

§10-3637. Applicability to foreign corporations

In any derivative proceeding in the right of a foreign corporation, the matters covered by this article are governed by the laws of the jurisdiction of incorporation of the foreign corporation except for sections 10-3633, 10-3635 and 10-3636.

Delegates

§10-3640. Delegates

A. A corporation may provide in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for delegates that have some or all of the authority of members.

B. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may set forth provisions relating to:

1. The characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations and obligations of delegates including the delegates' selection and removal.

2. Calling, noticing, holding and conducting meetings of delegates.

3. Carrying on corporate activities during and between meetings of delegates.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS AND VOTING – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Meetings and Action Without Meetings

§10-3701. Annual and regular meetings; exceptions

A. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a corporation with members shall hold a membership meeting annually at a time stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws.

B. A corporation with members may hold regular membership meetings at the times stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws.

C. A corporation may hold annual and regular membership meetings in or out of this state at the place stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws. If no place is stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws, the corporation shall hold annual and regular meetings at the corporation's principal office.

D. At regular meetings the members shall consider and act on any matter raised and that is consistent with the notice requirements of section 10-3705.

E. The failure to hold an annual or regular meeting at a time stated in or fixed in accordance with a corporation's bylaws does not affect the validity of any corporate action.

F. Notwithstanding this chapter, a condominium association shall comply with title 33, chapter 9 and a planned community association shall comply with title 33, chapter 16 to the extent that this chapter is inconsistent with title 33, chapters 9 and 16.

§10-3702. Special meeting

A. A corporation with members shall hold a special meeting of members either:

1. On the call of its board or of the person or persons authorized to do so by the articles or bylaws.

2. Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized primarily for religious purposes, if the holders of at least ten per cent of the voting power of any corporation sign, date and deliver to any corporate officer one or more written demands for the meeting describing the purpose or purposes for which it is to be held.

B. The close of business on the thirtieth day before delivery of the demand or demands for a special meeting to any corporate officer is the record date

for the purpose of determining whether the ten per cent requirement of subsection A of this section has been met.

C. A corporation may hold a special meeting of members in or out of this state at the place stated in or fixed in accordance with the bylaws. If no place is stated or fixed in accordance with the bylaws, the corporation shall hold special meetings at the corporation's principal office.

D. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the corporation may conduct only those matters at a special meeting of members that are within the purpose or purposes described in the meeting notice required by section 10-3705.

§10-3703. Court ordered meeting; costs; attorney fees

A. The court in the county where a corporation's principal office is located, or if the corporation has no principal office in this state, the court in the county where the corporation's known place of business is located, may summarily order a meeting to be held on application by any of the following:

1. Any member, if an annual meeting was not held within fifteen months after its last annual meeting.

2. Any member, if a regular meeting is not held within forty days after the date it was required to be held.

3. A member who signed a demand for a special meeting that is valid under section 10-3702 or a person or persons entitled to call a special meeting, if either:

(a) Notice of the special meeting was not given within thirty days after the date that the demand was delivered to a corporate officer.

(b) The special meeting was not held in accordance with the notice.

B. The court may:

1. Fix the time and place of the meeting.

2. Specify a record date for determining members entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting.

3. Prescribe the form and content of the meeting notice.

C. If the court orders a meeting, it may also order the corporation to pay the member's costs, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred to obtain the order.

§10-3704. Action by written consent; definition

A. The members may approve any action that is required or permitted by chapters 24 through 40 of this title and that requires the members' approval

without a meeting of members if the action is approved by members holding at least a majority of the voting power, unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws or chapters 24 through 40 of this title require a different amount of voting power. The action shall be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, signed by those members representing at least the requisite amount of the voting power, and delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the corporate records.

B. If not otherwise fixed under section 10-3703 or 10-3707, the record date for determining members entitled to take action without a meeting is the date the first member signs the consent under subsection A of this section.

C. The consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document.

D. Written notice of member approval pursuant to this section shall be given to all members who have not signed the written consent.

E. Unless otherwise specified in the consent or consents, the action is effective on the date that the consent or consents are signed by the last member whose signature results in the requisite amount of the voting power, except that if chapters 24 through 40 of this title require notice of proposed actions to members who are not entitled to vote in the action and the action is to be taken by unanimous consent of the members entitled to vote, the effective date is not before ten days after the corporation gives its members not entitled to vote written notice of the proposed action.

The notice shall contain or be accompanied by the same material that under chapters 24 through 40 of this title would have been sent to members not entitled to vote in a notice of meeting at which the proposed action would have been submitted to the members for action.

F. Any member may revoke the member's consent by delivering a signed revocation of the consent to the president or secretary before the date that the consent or consents are signed by the last member whose signature results in the requisite amount of the voting power.

G. For the purposes of this section, "signature" includes an electronic signature as defined in section 44-7002.

§10-3705. Notice of meeting

A. Except as provided in section 33-2208, a corporation shall notify members of the date, time and place of each annual, regular and special members' meeting at least ten days but not more than sixty days before the meeting date. Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title or the articles of incorporation or bylaws require otherwise, the corporation shall give notice only to members entitled to vote at the meeting.

B. Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title or the articles of incorporation or bylaws require otherwise, the notice of an annual or regular meeting does not require a description of the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

C. Notice of a special meeting shall include a description of the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

D. If not otherwise fixed under section 10-3703 or 10-3707, the record date for determining members entitled to notice of and to vote at an annual, regular or special members' meeting is the day before the effective date of the first notice to the members.

E. Unless the bylaws require otherwise, if an annual, regular or special members' meeting is adjourned to a different date, time or place, a notice of the new date, time or place is not required if the new date, time or place is announced at the meeting before adjournment. If a new record date for the adjourned meeting is or must be fixed under section 10-3707, the corporation shall give notice of the adjourned meeting pursuant to this section to persons who are members as of the new record date.

§10-3706. Waiver of notice

A. A member may waive any notice required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or bylaws before or after the date and time stated in the notice. The waiver shall be in writing, be signed by the member entitled to the notice, and be delivered to the corporation for inclusion in the minutes or filing with the corporate records.

B. A member's attendance at a meeting:

1. Waives objection to lack of notice or defective notice of the meeting, unless the member at the beginning of the meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting.

2. Waives objection to consideration of a particular matter at the meeting that is not within the purpose or purposes described in the meeting notice, unless the member objects to considering the matter at the time it is presented.

§10-3707. Record date; determining members entitled to notice and vote

A. The bylaws of a corporation may fix or provide the manner of fixing a date as the record date for determining the members entitled to notice of a members' meeting. If the bylaws do not fix or provide for fixing that record date, the board may fix a future date as that record date. If that record date is not fixed, members at the close of business on the business day before the day on which notice is given, or if notice is waived, at the close of business

on the business day before the day on which the meeting is held, are entitled to notice of the meeting.

B. The bylaws of a corporation may fix or provide the manner of fixing a date as the record date for determining the members entitled to vote at a members' meeting. If the bylaws do not fix or provide for fixing that record date, the board may fix a future date as that record date. If that record date is not fixed, members on the date of the meeting who are otherwise eligible to vote are entitled to vote at the meeting.

C. The bylaws may fix or provide the manner for determining a date as the record date for the purpose of determining the members entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any other lawful action. If the bylaws do not fix or provide for fixing that record date, the board may fix in advance that record date. If that record date is not fixed, members at the close of business on the day on which the board adopts the resolution relating to that record date, or the sixtieth day before the date of other action, whichever is later, are entitled to exercise those rights.

D. The record date fixed under this section shall not be more than seventy days before the meeting or action requiring a determination of members.

E. A determination of members entitled to notice of or to vote at a membership meeting is effective for any adjournment of the meeting, unless the board fixed a new date for determining the right to notice or the right to vote. The board shall fix a new date for determining the right to notice or the right to vote if the meeting is adjourned to a date that is more than seventy days after the record date for determining members entitled to notice of the original meeting.

F. If a court orders a meeting adjourned to another date, the original record date for notice of voting continues in

§10-3708. Action by written ballot: online voting

A. Unless prohibited or limited by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, any action that the corporation may take at any annual, regular or special meeting of members may be taken without a meeting if the corporation delivers a written ballot to every member entitled to vote on the matter.

B. A written ballot shall:

1. Set forth each proposed action.
2. Provide an opportunity to vote for or against each proposed action.

C. Approval by written ballot pursuant to this section is valid only if both:

1. The number of votes cast by ballot equals or exceeds the quorum required to be present at a meeting authorizing the action.

2. The number of approvals equals or exceeds the number of votes that would be required to approve the matter at a meeting at which the total number of votes cast was the same as the number of votes cast by ballot.

D. All solicitations for votes by written ballot shall:

1. Indicate the number of responses needed to meet the quorum requirements.

2. State the percentage of approvals necessary to approve each matter other than election of directors.

3. Specify the time by which a ballot must be delivered to the corporation in order to be counted, which time shall not be less than three days after the date that the corporation delivers the ballot.

E. Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a written ballot shall not be revoked.

F. After providing notice that complies with subsection G of this section to members that a vote shall be conducted by electronic means, a written ballot may be delivered through an online voting system that does all of the following:

1. Authenticates **the member's identity**.

2. Authenticates the validity of each electronic vote to ensure that the vote is not altered in transit.

3. Transmits a receipt to each member who casts an electronic vote.

4. Stores electronic votes for recount, inspection and review purposes.

G. The notice prescribed by subsection F of this section shall include a reasonable procedure by which a member may obtain and cast a ballot through some other form of delivery, including United States mail delivery and fax transmission.

Voting

§10-3720. Members' list for meeting

A. After fixing a record date for a meeting, a corporation shall prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all of its members who are entitled to notice of the meeting. The list shall show the address and number of votes each member is entitled to vote at the meeting. The corporation shall prepare on a current basis through the time of the membership meeting another list of members, if any, who are entitled to vote at the meeting, but not entitled to notice of the meeting and the corporation shall prepare that list on the same basis and make it a part of the list of members.

B. For the purpose of communication with other members concerning the meeting the corporation shall make the list of members available for inspection by any member at the corporation's principal office or at another place identified in the meeting notice in the city where the meeting will be held. On written demand a member, a member's agent or a member's attorney may inspect and, subject to the limitations of section 10-11602, subsection C, and section 10-11605, may copy the list, during regular business hours and at the member's expense, during the period it is available for inspection.

C. The corporation shall make the list of members available at the meeting, and any member, a member's agent or a member's attorney may inspect the list at any time during the meeting or during any adjournment.

D. If the corporation refuses to allow a member, a member's agent or a member's attorney to inspect the list of members before or at the meeting or copy the list as permitted by subsection B of this section, the court in the county where a corporation's principal office is located, or if no principal office is located in this state, the court in the county where a corporation's known place of business is located, on application of the member, may summarily order the inspection or copying at the corporation's expense and may postpone the meeting for which the list was prepared until the inspection or copying is complete.

E. Refusal or failure to comply with this section does not affect the validity of any action taken at the meeting.

F. The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized primarily for religious purposes may limit or abolish the rights of a member under this section to inspect and copy any corporate record.

§10-3721. Voting entitlement generally

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, each member is entitled to one vote on each matter voted on by the members. A member is entitled to vote only on those matters expressly provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

B. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws or written agreement signed by the subject members and delivered to the corporation provide otherwise, if a membership stands of record in the names of two or more persons, those persons' acts with respect to voting shall have the following effect:

1. If only one votes, the act binds all.
2. If more than one votes, the vote shall be divided on a pro rata basis.

§10-3722. Quorum requirements

Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title or the articles of incorporation provide for a higher or lower quorum the bylaws may provide the number or percentage of members entitled to vote, present or represented by proxy, or the number or percentage of votes entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy, that shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of members. In the absence of that provision, members, present or represented by proxy, holding one-tenth of the votes entitled to be cast, shall constitute a quorum.

§10-3723. Voting requirements

Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title provide otherwise, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws require a greater vote or voting by class, if a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the votes represented and voting, for which affirmative votes also constitute a majority of the required quorum, is the act of the members.

§10-3724. Proxies

- A. A member may vote the member's votes in person or by proxy.
- B. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws prohibit or limit proxy voting, a member may appoint a proxy to vote or otherwise act for the member by signing an appointment form, either personally or by the member's attorney-in-fact.
- C. An appointment of a proxy is effective on receipt by the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes. An appointment is valid for eleven months unless a different period is expressly provided in the appointment form.
- D. An appointment of a proxy is revocable by the member unless the appointment form conspicuously states that it is irrevocable and the appointment is coupled with an interest. Appointments coupled with an interest include the appointment of any of the following:
 - 1. A pledgee.
 - 2. A person who purchased, agreed to purchase, holds an option to purchase or holds any other right to acquire the membership interest.
 - 3. A creditor of the corporation who extended or continued credit to the corporation under terms requiring the appointment.
 - 4. An employee of the corporation whose employment contract requires the appointment.
 - 5. A party to a voting agreement created pursuant to section 10-3731.

E. The death or incapacity of the member who appoints a proxy does not affect the right of the corporation to accept the proxy's authority unless the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes receives written notice of the death or incapacity before the proxy exercises authority under the appointment.

F. Appointment of a proxy is revoked by the person who appoints the proxy by either:

1. Attending any meeting and voting in person.

2. Signing and delivering to the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate proxy votes either a writing stating that the appointment of the proxy is revoked or a subsequent appointment form.

G. An appointment made irrevocable under subsection D of this section is revoked if the interest with which it is coupled is extinguished.

H. A transferee for value of a membership interest subject to an irrevocable appointment may revoke the appointment if the transferee did not know of its existence at the time that the transferee acquired the membership interest and the existence of the irrevocable appointment was not noted conspicuously on the transfer documents.

I. Subject to section 10-3727 and to any express limitation on the proxy's authority that appears on the face of the appointment form, a corporation may accept the proxy's vote or other action as that of the member making the appointment.

§10-3725. Cumulative voting for directors

A. If the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide for cumulative voting by members, members may cumulate their votes for directors, by multiplying the number of votes the members are entitled to cast by the number of directors for whom they are entitled to vote and casting the product for a single candidate or by distributing the product among two or more candidates.

B. Cumulative voting is not authorized at a particular meeting unless either:

1. The meeting notice or statement accompanying the notice states conspicuously that cumulative voting is authorized.

2. A member who has the right to cumulate votes gives notice during the meeting and before the vote is taken of the member's intent to cumulate votes during the meeting, and if one member gives this notice all other members in the same voting group participating in the election are entitled to cumulate their votes without giving further notice.

C. A director elected by cumulative voting may be removed by the members without cause if the requirements of section 10-3808 are met unless the votes cast against removal, or those members not consenting in writing or by ballot

to the removal, would be sufficient to elect that director if voted cumulatively at an election at which the same total number of votes were cast or, if the action is taken by written consent or ballot, all memberships entitled to vote were voted and the entire number of directors authorized at the time of the director's most recent election were then being elected.

§10-3726. Other methods of electing directors

A. corporation may provide in its articles of incorporation or bylaws the process for election of directors by members or delegates by any of the following means:

1. On the basis of chapter or other organizational unit.
2. By region or other geographic unit.
3. By preferential voting.
4. By any other reasonable method.

§10-3727. Corporation's acceptance of votes

A. If the name signed on a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment corresponds to the name of a member, the corporation if acting in good faith is entitled to accept the vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the member.

B. If the name signed on a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment does not correspond to the record name of a member, the corporation if acting in good faith is entitled to accept the vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the member if:

1. The member is an entity and the name signed purports to be that of an officer or agent of the entity.

2. The name signed purports to be that of an administrator, executor, guardian or conservator representing the member and, if the corporation requests, evidence of fiduciary status acceptable to the corporation has been presented with respect to the vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment.

3. The name signed purports to be that of a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of the member, and, if the corporation requests, evidence of this status acceptable to the corporation has been presented with respect to the vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment.

4. The name signed purports to be that of a pledgee, beneficial owner or attorney-in-fact of the member and, if the corporation requests, evidence acceptable to the corporation of the signatory's authority to sign for the member has been presented with respect to the vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment.

5. Two or more persons hold the membership as cotenants or fiduciaries and the name signed purports to be the name of at least one of the coholders and the person signing appears to be acting on behalf of all the coholders.

C. The corporation is entitled to reject a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment if the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes, acting in good faith, has reasonable basis for doubt about the validity of the signature on it or about the signatory's authority to sign for the member.

D. The corporation and its officer or agent who accepts or rejects a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment in good faith and in accordance with the standards of this section are not liable in damages to the member for the consequences of the acceptance or rejection.

E. Corporate action based on the acceptance or rejection of a vote, consent, waiver or proxy appointment under this section is valid unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines otherwise.

Voting Agreements and Trusts

§10-3730. Voting trusts

If and to the extent a membership is transferable as provided in section 10-3611, and unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, one or more members may create a voting trust, conferring on one or more trustees the right to vote or otherwise act for them, by signing an agreement setting out the provisions of the trust and transferring their memberships to the trustee or trustees. The agreement may contain any lawful provision not inconsistent with the purposes of the trust.

§10-3731. Voting agreements

A. Two or more members may provide for the manner in which they will vote by signing an agreement for that purpose.

B. Unless otherwise provided in the voting agreement, a voting agreement created under this section is specifically enforceable.

§10-3732. Member agreements

A. An agreement among the members of a corporation that complies with this section is effective among the members and the corporation even though it is inconsistent with one or more other provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title if it meets any of the following conditions:

1. Restricts the discretion or powers of the board of directors.
2. Governs the authorization or making of distributions whether or not in proportion to ownership of memberships, subject to the limitations in sections 10-11301 and 10-11302.
3. Establishes who shall be directors or officers of the corporation, their terms and conditions of office or employment or their manner of selection or removal.
4. Governs, in general or in regard to specific matters, the exercise or division of voting power by or between the members and directors or by or among any of them, including use of weighted voting rights or director proxies.
5. Establishes the terms and conditions of any agreement for the transfer or use of property or the provision of services between the corporation and any member, director, officer or employee of the corporation or among any of them.
6. Transfers to one or more members or other persons all or part of the authority to exercise the corporate powers or to manage the affairs of the corporation, including the resolution of any issue about which there exists a deadlock among directors or members.
7. Requires dissolution of the corporation at the request of one or more of the members or on the occurrence of a specified event or contingency.
8. Establishes the terms and conditions of employment of members.
9. Addresses the use of arbitration or other forms of dispute resolution to resolve disputes among members.
10. Restricts the transfer of memberships.
11. Otherwise governs the exercise of the corporate powers or the management of the affairs of the corporation, its liquidation and dissolution or the relationship among the members, the directors and the corporation, or among any of them.

B. An agreement authorized by this section shall be:

1. Set forth either:
 - (a) In the articles of incorporation or bylaws and approved by all persons who are members at the time of the agreement.
 - (b) In a written agreement that is signed by all persons who are members at the time of the agreement and that is filed with the corporation.
2. Subject to amendment or termination only by all persons who are members at the time of the amendment, unless the agreement provides otherwise.
3. Valid for the duration of the corporation's existence, unless the agreement provides otherwise.

C. An agreement authorized by this section is enforceable by any party to the agreement against any other party to the agreement. The existence of an agreement authorized by this section shall be noted conspicuously in an information statement provided to any person who becomes a member and who was not a signatory of the agreement. The failure to note the existence of the agreement in the information statement does not affect the validity of the agreement or any action taken pursuant to it. Any transferee of a membership who at the time of transfer did not have knowledge of the existence of the agreement is entitled to rescission of the membership. A transferee shall be deemed to have knowledge of the existence of the agreement if its existence is noted in the information statement in compliance with this subsection and the information is delivered to the transferee at or before the time of transfer of the membership or the transferee has actual notice of the existence of the agreement at the time of transfer. An action to enforce the right of rescission authorized by this subsection must be commenced within the earlier of ninety days after discovery of the existence of the agreement or two years after the time of the transfer of the membership.

D. If the agreement ceases to be effective for any reason, the board of directors, if the agreement is contained or referred to in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, may adopt an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws, without shareholder action, to delete the agreement and any references to it.

E. An agreement that is authorized by this section and that limits the discretion or powers of the board of directors relieves the directors of and imposes on the person or persons in whom such discretion or powers are vested liability for acts or omissions imposed by law on directors to the extent that the discretion or powers of the directors are limited by the agreement.

F. The existence or performance of an agreement authorized by this section is not a ground for imposing personal liability on any member for the acts or debts of the corporation even if the agreement or its performance treats the corporation as if it were an unincorporated association or results in failure to observe the corporate formalities otherwise applicable to the matters governed by the agreement.

G. Incorporators may act as members with respect to an agreement authorized by this section if no members have been admitted when the agreement is made.

H. This section does not apply to, limit or invalidate agreements that are otherwise valid or authorized without regard to this section, including without limitation member agreements between or among some or all of the members or agreements between or among the corporation and one or more members. The procedure set forth in this section is not the exclusive method of

agreement among members or among members and the corporation with respect to any of the matters described in this section.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Board of Directors

§10-3801. Requirement for and duties of board

- A. Each corporation shall have a board of directors.
- B. All corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the authority of and the affairs of the corporation shall be managed under the direction of its board of directors, subject to any limitation set forth in the articles of incorporation.
- C. The articles of incorporation may authorize one or more members, delegates or other persons to exercise some or all of the powers which would otherwise be exercised by a board. To the extent so authorized the authorized person or persons shall have the duties and responsibilities of the directors, and the directors shall be relieved to that extent from those duties and responsibilities.

§10-3802. Qualifications of directors

The articles of incorporation or bylaws may prescribe qualifications for directors. A director need not be a resident of this state or a member of the corporation unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws so prescribe.

§10-3803. Number of directors

- A. A board of directors shall consist of one or more individuals, with the number specified in or fixed in accordance with the articles of incorporation or bylaws.
- B. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may establish a variable range for the size of the board of directors by fixing a minimum and maximum number of directors. If a variable range is established, the number of directors may be fixed or changed, from time to time, within the minimum and maximum, by the members or the board of directors.

§10-3804. Election, designation and appointment of directors

A. If the corporation has members, the members shall elect all the directors except the initial directors at the first annual meeting of members, and at each annual meeting after the first annual meeting, unless either:

1. The terms of the directors are staggered pursuant to section 10-3806.

2. The articles of incorporation or bylaws provide some other time or method of election.

3. The articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that some of the directors are appointed by some other person or some of the directors are designated.

B. If the corporation does not have members, all the directors except the initial directors shall be elected, appointed or designated as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws. If no method of designation or appointment is set forth in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the board of directors shall elect the directors other than the initial directors.

§10-3805. Terms of directors generally

A. The terms of the initial directors of a corporation expire at the first election, appointment or designation of directors as provided in section 10-3804.

B. The articles of incorporation or bylaws shall specify the terms of directors. In the absence of any term specified in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, the term of each director is one year. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, directors may be elected for successive terms.

C. A decrease in the number of directors or term of office does not shorten the term of any incumbent director.

D. Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws:

1. The term of a director elected to fill a vacancy in the office of a director elected by members expires at the next election of directors by members.

2. The term of a director elected to fill any other vacancy expires at the end of the unexpired term that the director is filling.

E. Despite the expiration of a director's term, a director shall continue to hold office until the director's successor is elected, designated or appointed and qualifies, until the director's resignation or removal or until there is a decrease in the number of directors.

§10-3806. Staggered terms for directors

The articles of incorporation or bylaws may provide for staggering the directors' terms of office by dividing the total number of directors into two or more groups. The terms of office of the several groups need not be uniform.

§10-3807. Resignation of directors

A. A director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the board of directors, its presiding officer or the corporation.

B. A resignation is effective when the notice is delivered unless the notice specifies a later effective date or event. If a resignation is made effective at a later date, the board may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date if the board provides that the successor does not take office until the effective date.

§10-3808. Removal of directors elected by members or directors

A. A director may be removed from office pursuant to any procedure provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

B. If the articles of incorporation or bylaws do not provide a procedure for removal of a director from office:

1. The members may remove one or more directors elected by them with or without cause unless the articles of incorporation provide that directors may be removed only for cause.

2. If a director is elected by a class, chapter, region or other organizational or geographic unit or grouping only the members of that class, chapter, region, unit or grouping may participate in the vote to remove the director.

3. Except as provided in paragraph 9, a director may be removed under paragraph 1 or 2 only if the number of votes cast to remove the director would be sufficient to elect the director at a meeting to elect directors.

4. If cumulative voting is authorized, a director may not be removed if the number of votes, or if the director was elected by a class, chapter, region, unit or grouping of members, the number of votes of that class, chapter, region, unit or grouping, sufficient to elect the director under cumulative voting is voted against the director's removal.

5. A director elected by members may be removed by the members at a meeting by written consent or by written ballot of the members authorized to vote on such removal. If the removal is to occur at a meeting, the meeting notice shall state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is removal of the director.

6. In computing whether a director is protected from removal under paragraphs 2 through 4, it is assumed that the votes against removal are cast in an election for the number of directors of the class to which the director to be removed belonged on the date of that director's election.

7. An entire board of directors may be removed under paragraphs 1 through 5.

8. Except as provided in subsection C, a director elected by the board may be removed with or without cause by the vote of two-thirds of the directors then in office or any greater number as is set forth in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

9. If, at the beginning of a director's term on the board of directors, the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that the director may be removed for missing a specified number of meetings of the board of directors, the board of directors may remove the director for failing to attend the specified number of meetings. The director may be removed only if a majority of the directors then in office vote for the removal.

C. Notwithstanding subsection B, paragraph 8, a director elected by the board to fill the vacancy of a director elected by the members may be removed with or without cause by the members, but not by the board of directors.

§10-3809. Removal of designated or appointed directors

A. A designated director may be removed by an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws deleting or changing the designation.

B. Except as otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, an appointed director may be removed with or without cause by the person appointing the director. The person removing the director shall give written notice of the removal to the director and either the board of directors, its presiding officer or the corporation. A removal is effective when the notice is delivered unless the notice specifies a later effective date or event.

§10-3810. Removal of directors by judicial proceeding

A. The court in the county where a corporation's known place of business or, if none in this state, its statutory agent is located may remove a director of the corporation from office in a proceeding commenced either by the corporation or by its members holding at least twenty-five per cent of the voting power of any class, if the court finds that both:

1. The director engaged in fraudulent conduct or intentional criminal conduct with respect to the corporation.

2. Removal is in the best interests of the corporation.

B. The court that removes a director may bar the director from serving on the board for a period prescribed by the court, but in no event may the period exceed five years.

C. If members commence a proceeding under subsection A, they shall make the corporation a party defendant, unless the corporation elects to become a party plaintiff.

D. The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized for religious purposes may limit or prohibit the application of this section.

§10-3811. Vacancy on board

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, and except as provided in subsections B and C of this section, if a vacancy occurs on a board of directors, including a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors, either:

1. The members, if any, may fill the vacancy.

2. The board of directors may fill the vacancy.

3. If the directors remaining in office constitute fewer than a quorum of the board of directors, they may fill the vacancy by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the directors remaining in office.

B. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, if the vacant office was held by a director elected by a class, chapter, region or other organizational or geographic unit or grouping, only members of the class, chapter, region, unit or grouping are entitled to vote to fill the vacancy if it is filled by the members.

C. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, if a vacant office was held by an appointed director, only the person who appointed the director may fill the vacancy.

D. If a vacant office was held by a designated director, the vacancy shall be filled as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws. In the absence of an applicable article or bylaw provision, the vacancy may not be filled by the board.

E. A vacancy that will occur at a specific later date by reason of a resignation effective at a later date under section 10-3807, subsection B or otherwise may be filled before the vacancy occurs, but the new director may not take office until the vacancy occurs.

F. If at any time by reason of death or resignation or other cause a corporation has no directors in office, any officer or any member may call a special meeting of members.

§10-3812. Compensation of directors

Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors may fix the compensation of directors.

Meetings and Action of the Board

§10-3820. Regular and special meetings

- A. If the time and place of a directors' meeting is fixed by the bylaws or the board of directors, the meeting is a regular meeting. All other meetings are special meetings.
- B. A board of directors may hold regular or special meetings in or out of this state.
- C. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors may permit any or all directors to participate in a regular or special meeting by or conduct the meeting through the use of any means of communication by which all directors participating may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting. A director participating in a meeting by this means is deemed to be present in person at the meeting.

§10-3821. Action without meeting

- A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, action required or permitted by chapters 24 through 40 of this title to be taken at a directors' meeting may be taken without a meeting if the action is taken by all of the directors. The action must be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, signed by each director and included in the minutes filed with the corporate records reflecting the action taken.
- B. Action taken under this section is effective when the last director signs the consent, unless the consent specifies a different effective date.
- C. The consent signed under this section has the effect of a meeting vote and may be described as such in any document.
- D. Any director may revoke a consent by delivering a signed revocation of the consent to the president or secretary before the date the last director signs the consent.
- E. For the purposes of this section, a consent may be signed using an electronic signature as defined in section 44-7002.

§10-3822. Call and notice of meetings

- A. Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws or subsection C of this section

provide otherwise, regular meetings of the board of directors may be held without notice of the date, time, place or purpose of the meeting.

B. Unless the articles of incorporation, bylaws or subsection C of this section provide otherwise, special meetings of the board of directors shall be preceded by at least two days' notice of the date, time and place of the meeting. The notice need not describe the purpose of the special meeting unless required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

C. In corporations without members any board action to remove a director or to approve a matter that would require approval by the members if the corporation had members is not valid unless each director is given at least two days' written notice that the matter will be voted on at a directors' meeting or unless notice is waived pursuant to section 10-3823.

D. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the presiding officer of the board of directors, the president or twenty per cent of the directors then in office may call and give notice of a meeting of the board.

§10-3823. Waiver of notice

A. A director may waive any notice required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or bylaws before or after the date and time stated in the notice. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, the waiver shall be in writing and signed by the director entitled to the notice, or by electronic mail and filed with the minutes or corporate records.

B. A director's attendance at or participation in a meeting waives any required notice to the director of the meeting unless the director at the beginning of the meeting or promptly on the director's arrival at the meeting objects to holding the meeting or transacting business at the meeting and does not thereafter vote for or assent to action taken at the meeting.

C. For the purposes of this section, a waiver may be signed using an electronic signature as defined in section 44-7002.

§10-3824. Quorum and voting

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws require a different number, a quorum of a board of directors consists of either:

1. A majority of the fixed number of directors if the corporation has a fixed board size.

2. A majority of the number of directors prescribed, or if no number is prescribed, the number in office immediately before the meeting begins, if the corporation has a variable range size board.

B. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may authorize a quorum of a board

of directors to consist of at least one-third of the fixed or prescribed number of directors determined under subsection A.

C. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may specify that, if a quorum is present when a meeting is convened, the quorum shall be deemed to exist until the meeting is adjourned, notwithstanding the departure of one or more directors.

D. If a quorum is present when a vote is taken, the affirmative vote of a majority of directors present is the act of the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws require the vote of a greater number of directors.

E. A director who is present at a meeting of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors when corporate action is taken is deemed to have assented to the action taken unless either:

1. The director objects at the beginning of the meeting or promptly on the director's arrival to holding it or transacting business at the meeting.

2. The director's dissent or abstention from the action taken is entered in the minutes of the meeting.

3. The director delivers written notice of the director's dissent or abstention to the presiding officer of the meeting before its adjournment or to the corporation before 5:00 p.m. on the next business day after the meeting.

F. The right of dissent or abstention is not available to a director who votes in favor of the action taken.

G. The articles of incorporation or bylaws may authorize a director to vote in person or by proxy. The following provisions apply to voting by proxy:

1. A director may appoint a proxy to vote or otherwise act for the director by signing an appointment form, either personally or by the director's attorney-in-fact. The appointment does not relieve the director of liability for acts or omissions imposed by law on directors.

2. An appointment of a proxy is effective when received by the secretary. An appointment is valid for one month unless a different period is expressly provided in the appointment form.

3. An appointment of a proxy is revocable by the director.

4. The death or incapacity of the director appointing a proxy does not affect the right of the corporation to accept the proxy's authority unless written notice of the death or incapacity is received by the secretary before the proxy exercises its authority under the appointment.

5. Subject to any express limitation on the proxy's authority appearing on the face of the appointment form, a corporation is entitled to accept the proxy's vote or other action as of the shareholder making the appointment.

§10-3825. Committees of the board

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws provide otherwise, the board of directors may create one or more committees and appoint members of the board of directors to serve on them. Each committee shall have one or more members, and each member of a committee shall serve at the pleasure of the board of directors.

B. The creation of a committee and appointment of members of the board of directors to it must be approved by the greater of:

1. A majority of all the directors in office when the action is taken.

2. The number of directors required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws to take action under section 10-3824.

C. Sections 10-3820 through 10-3824 governing meetings, action without meetings and notice, waiver of notice, quorum and voting requirements of the board of directors also apply to committees and their members.

D. Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection E of this section, each committee of the board may exercise the authority of the board of directors under section 10-3801 to the extent specified by the board of directors or in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

E. A committee shall not take any of the following actions:

1. Authorize distributions.

2. Approve or recommend to members any action that requires the members' approval under this chapter.

3. Fill vacancies on the board of directors or on any of its committees.

4. Adopt, amend or repeal bylaws.

5. Fix the compensation of directors for serving on the board of directors or any committee of the board of directors.

F. The creation of, delegation of authority to or action by a committee does not alone constitute compliance by a director with the standards of conduct described in section 10-3830.

G. The board of directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee who may replace any absent member at any meeting of the committee.

Standards of Conduct

§10-3830. General standards for directors

A. A director's duties, including duties as a member of a committee, shall be

discharged:

1. In good faith.

2. With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances.

3. In a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

B. In discharging duties, a director is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by any of the following:

1. One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the director reasonably believes are reliable and competent in the matters presented.

2. Legal counsel, public accountants or other person as to matters the director reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence.

3. A committee of or appointed by the board of directors of which the director is not a member if the director reasonably believes the committee merits confidence.

4. In the case of corporations organized for religious purposes, religious authorities and ministers, priests, rabbis or other persons whose position or duties in the religious organization the director believes justify reliance and confidence and whom the director believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.

C. A director is not acting in good faith if the director has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection B unwarranted.

D. A director is not liable for any action taken as a director or any failure to take any action if the director's duties were performed in compliance with this section. In any proceeding commenced under this section or any other provision of this chapter, a director has all of the defenses and presumptions ordinarily available to a director. A director is presumed in all cases to have acted, failed to act or otherwise discharged such director's duties in accordance with subsection A. The burden is on the party challenging a director's action, failure to act or other discharge of duties to establish by clear and convincing evidence facts rebutting the presumption.

E. A director shall not be deemed to be a trustee with respect to the corporation or with respect to any property held or administered by the corporation, including property that may be subject to restrictions imposed by the donor or transferor of that property.

§10-3833. Liability for unlawful distributions

A. A director who votes for or assents to a distribution made in violation of sections 10-11301 and 10-11302 or the articles of incorporation is personally liable to the corporation for the amount of the distribution that exceeds what could have been distributed without violating sections 10-11301 and 10-11302 or the articles of incorporation if it is established that the director's duties were not performed in compliance with section 10-3830.

B. A director of a corporation who is present at a meeting of its board of directors at which action on any distribution in violation of section 10-11301 is taken is presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his dissent is entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he files his written dissent to the action with the secretary of the meeting before the adjournment of the meeting or forwards the dissent by registered or certified mail to the secretary of the corporation before 5:00 p.m. of the next business day after the adjournment of the meeting. The right to dissent does not apply to a director who voted in favor of the action.

C. A director who is held liable under subsection A of this section for an unlawful distribution is entitled to contribution from:

1. Every other director who could be held liable under subsection A of this section for the unlawful distribution.

2. Each person who received an unlawful distribution for the amount of the distribution whether or not the person receiving the distribution knew it was made in violation of sections 10-11301 and 10-11302 or the articles of incorporation.

D. A proceeding under this section is barred unless it is commenced within two years after the date on which the distribution is made.

Officers

§10-3840. Officers

A. A corporation shall have the officers described in its articles of incorporation or bylaws or appointed by the board of directors in accordance with the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

B. A duly appointed officer may appoint one or more officers or assistant officers if authorized by the bylaws or the board of directors.

C. The bylaws or the board of directors shall delegate to one of the officers responsibility for preparing minutes of the directors' and members' meetings and for authenticating records of the corporation.

D. The same individual may simultaneously hold more than one office in a corporation.

§10-3841. Duties and authority of officers

Each officer has the authority and shall perform the duties set forth in the bylaws or, to the extent consistent with the bylaws, the duties and authority prescribed by the board of directors or by direction of an officer authorized by the board of directors to prescribe the duties and authority of other officers.

§10-3842. Standards of conduct for officers

A. If an officer has discretionary authority with respect to any duties, an officer's duties shall be discharged under that authority:

1. In good faith.
2. With the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances.
3. In a manner the officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation.

B. In discharging duties, an officer is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by either:

1. One or more officers or employees of the corporation whom the officer reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.
2. Legal counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters the officer reasonably believes are within the person's professional or expert competence.
3. In the case of corporations organized for religious purposes, religious authorities and ministers, priests, rabbis or other persons whose position or duties in the religious organization the officer believes justify reliance and confidence and who the officer believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.

C. An officer is not acting in good faith if the officer has knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance otherwise permitted by subsection B unwarranted.

D. An officer is not liable for any action taken as an officer or any failure to take any action if the officer's duties were performed in compliance with this section. In any proceeding commenced under this section or any other provision of this chapter, an officer has all of the defenses and presumptions ordinarily available to an officer. An officer is presumed in all cases to have

acted, failed to act or otherwise discharged such officer's duties in accordance with subsection A. The burden is on the party challenging an officer's action, failure to act or other discharge of duties to establish by clear and convincing evidence facts rebutting the presumption.

§10-3843. Resignation and removal of officers

A. An officer may resign at any time by delivering notice to the corporation. A resignation is effective when the notice is delivered unless the notice specifies a later effective date or event. If a resignation is made effective at a later date or event and the corporation accepts the later effective date, its board of directors may fill the pending vacancy before the effective date if the board of directors provides that the successor does not take office until the effective date.

B. A board of directors may remove any officer at any time with or without cause.

§10-3844. Contract rights of officers

A. The appointment of an officer does not itself create contract rights.

B. An officer's removal does not affect the officer's contract rights, if any, with the corporation. An officer's resignation does not affect the corporation's contract rights, if any, with the officer.

§10-3845. Officers' authority to execute documents

Any contract or other instrument in writing executed or entered into between a corporation and any other person is not invalidated as to the corporation by any lack of authority of the signing officers in the absence of actual knowledge on the part of the other person that the signing officers had no authority to execute the contract or other instrument if it is signed by two individuals who are either:

1. Both the presiding officer of the board of directors and the president.
2. Either the presiding officer of the board of directors or the president, and one of the following:
 - (a) A vice-president.
 - (b) The secretary.
 - (c) The treasurer.
 - (d) The executive director.

Indemnification

§10-3850. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Corporation" includes any domestic or foreign predecessor entity of a corporation in a merger or other transaction in which the predecessor's existence ceased upon consummation of the transaction.

2. "Director" means an individual who is or was a director of a corporation or an individual who, while a director of a corporation, is or was serving at the corporation's request as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee or agent of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other entity. A director is considered to be serving an employee benefit plan at the corporation's request if the director's duties to the corporation also impose duties on or otherwise involve services by the director to the plan or to participants in or beneficiaries of the plan. Director includes the estate or personal representative of a director and includes ex officio members of the board.

3. "Expenses" include attorney fees and other costs and expenses reasonably related to a proceeding.

4. "Liability" means the obligation to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty or fine, including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan, or reasonable expenses actually incurred with respect to a proceeding and includes obligations and expenses that have not yet been paid by the indemnified persons but that have been or may be incurred.

5. "Officer" means an individual who is or was an officer of a corporation or an individual who, while an officer of a corporation, is or was serving at the corporation's request as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee or agent of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other entity. An officer is considered to be serving an employee benefit plan at the corporation's request if the officer's duties to the corporation also impose duties on or otherwise involve services by the officer to the plan or to participants in or beneficiaries of the plan. Officer includes the estate or personal representative of an officer.

6. "Official capacity" means if used with respect to a director, the office of director in a corporation and, if used with respect to an officer as contemplated in section 10-3856, the office in a corporation held by the officer. Official capacity does not include service for any other foreign or domestic corporation or any partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan, or other entity.

7. "Outside director" means a director who, when serving as a director, is not or was not a compensated officer, employee or member holding more than ten per cent of the voting power of the corporation or any affiliate of the corporation or an officer, employee or holder of more than ten per cent of the voting power of such a member or any affiliate of that member.

8. "Party" includes an individual who was, is or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding.

9. "Proceeding" means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative and whether formal or informal.

§10-3851. Authority to indemnify

A. Except as provided in subsection D of this section, a corporation may indemnify an individual made a party to a proceeding because either:

1. The individual is or was a director against liability incurred in the proceeding if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The individual's conduct was in good faith.

(b) The individual reasonably believed:

(i) In the case of conduct in an official capacity with the corporation, that the conduct was in its best interests.

(ii) In all other cases, that the conduct was at least not opposed to its best interests.

(c) In the case of any criminal proceedings, the individual had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful.

2. The director engaged in conduct for which broader indemnification has been made permissible or obligatory under a provision of the articles of incorporation pursuant to section 10-3202, subsection B, paragraph 2.

B. A director's conduct with respect to an employee benefit plan for a purpose the director reasonably believed to be in the interests of the participants in and beneficiaries of the plan is conduct that satisfies the requirement of subsection A, paragraph 1, subdivision (a) of this section.

C. The termination of a proceeding by judgment, order, settlement or conviction or on a plea of no contest or its equivalent is not of itself determinative that the director did not meet the standard of conduct described in this section.

D. A corporation may not indemnify a director under this section either:

1. In connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation in which the director was adjudged liable to the corporation.

2. In connection with any other proceeding charging improper personal benefit to the director, whether or not involving action in the director's official capacity, in which the director was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by the director.

E. Indemnification permitted under this section in connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation is limited to reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding.

§10-3852. Mandatory indemnification

A. Unless limited by its articles of incorporation, a corporation shall indemnify a director who was the prevailing party, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which the director was a party because the director is or was a director of the corporation against reasonable expenses incurred by the director in connection with the proceeding.

B. Unless limited by its articles of incorporation, section 10-851, subsection D or subsection C of this section, a corporation shall indemnify an outside director against liability. Unless limited by its articles of incorporation or subsection C of this section, a corporation shall pay an outside director's expenses in advance of a final disposition of a proceeding, if the director furnishes the corporation with a written affirmation of the director's good faith belief that the director has met the standard of conduct described in section 10-851, subsection A and the director furnishes the corporation with a written undertaking executed personally, or on the director's behalf, to repay the advance if it is ultimately determined that the director did not meet the standard of conduct. The undertaking required by this subsection is an unlimited general obligation of the director but need not be secured and shall be accepted without reference to the director's financial ability to make repayment.

C. A corporation shall not provide the indemnification or advancement of expenses described in subsection B of this section if a court of competent jurisdiction has determined before payment that the outside director failed to meet the standards described in section 10-851, subsection A, and a court of competent jurisdiction does not otherwise authorize payment under section 10-854. A corporation shall not delay payment of indemnification or expenses under subsection B of this section for more than sixty days after a request is made unless ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

§10-3853. Advance for expenses

A. A corporation may pay for or reimburse the reasonable expenses incurred by a director who is a party to a proceeding in advance of final disposition of the proceeding if both of the following conditions exist:

1. The director furnishes to the corporation a written affirmation of the director's good faith belief that the director has met the standard of conduct described in section 10-3851 or that the proceeding involves conduct for which liability has been eliminated under a provision of the articles of incorporation pursuant to section 10-3202, subsection B, paragraph 1.

2. The director furnishes the corporation with a written undertaking, executed personally or on the director's behalf, to repay the advance if the director is not entitled to mandatory indemnification under section 10-3852 and it is ultimately determined that the director did not meet the standard of conduct.

B. The undertaking required by subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is an unlimited general obligation of the director but need not be secured and may be accepted without reference to financial ability to make repayment.

C. Authorizations of payments under this section shall be made in a manner consistent with section 10-3830 or 10-3842.

D. This section does not apply to advancement of expenses to or for the benefit of an outside director. Advances to outside directors shall be made pursuant to section 10-3852.

§10-3854. Court ordered indemnification

Unless a corporation's articles of incorporation provide otherwise, a director of the corporation who is a party to a proceeding may apply for indemnification or an advance for expenses to the court conducting the proceeding or to another court of competent jurisdiction. On receipt of an application, the court after giving any notice the court considers necessary may order indemnification advances for expenses if it determines either:

1. The director is entitled to mandatory indemnification under section 10-3852, in which case the court shall also order the corporation to pay the director's reasonable expenses incurred to obtain court ordered indemnification.

2. The director is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, whether or not the director met the standard of conduct set forth in section 10-3851 or was adjudged liable as described in section 10-3851, subsection D, but if the director was adjudged liable under section 10-3851, subsection D, indemnification is limited to reasonable expenses incurred.

§10-3855 - Determination and authorization of indemnification

A. A corporation may not indemnify a director under section 10-3851 unless authorized in the specific case after a determination has been made that

indemnification of the director is permissible in the circumstances because the director has met the standard of conduct set forth in section 10-3851.

B. The determination shall be made either:

1. By the board of directors by a majority vote of the directors not at the time parties to the proceeding.

2. By special legal counsel:

(a) Selected by majority vote of the disinterested directors.

(b) If there are no disinterested directors, selected by majority vote of the board of directors.

3. By the members, but directors who are at the time parties to the proceeding may not vote on the determination.

C. Neither special legal counsel nor any member has any liability whatsoever for a determination made pursuant to this section. In voting pursuant to subsection B of this section, directors shall discharge their duty in accordance with section 10-3830.

D. Authorization of indemnification and evaluation as to reasonableness of expenses shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible, except that if the determination is made by special legal counsel, authorization of indemnification and evaluation as to reasonableness of expenses shall be made by those entitled under subsection B, paragraph 2 of this section to select counsel.

§10-3856. Indemnification of officers

A. A corporation may indemnify and advance expenses under this article to an officer of the corporation who is a party to a proceeding because the individual is or was an officer of the corporation as follows:

1. To the same extent as a director.

2. If the individual is an officer but not a director, to the further extent as may be provided by the articles of incorporation, the bylaws, a resolution of the board of directors, or contract except for:

(a) Liability in connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the corporation other than for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding.

(b) Liability arising out of conduct that constitutes:

(i) Receipt by the officer of a financial benefit to which the officer is not entitled.

(ii) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the members.

(iii) An intentional violation of criminal law.

B. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section applies to an officer who is also director if the basis on which the officer is made a party to the proceeding is an act or omission solely as an officer.

C. An officer of a corporation who is not a director is entitled to mandatory indemnification under section 10-3852, subsection A and may apply to a court under section 10-3854 for indemnification or an advance for expenses, in each case to the same extent to which a director is entitled to indemnification or advance for expenses under those sections.

§10-3857 - Insurance

A corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of an individual who is or was a director or officer of the corporation or who, while a director or officer of the corporation, is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, partner, trustee, employee or agent of another foreign or domestic corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other entity, against liability asserted against or incurred by the individual in that capacity or arising from the individual's status as a director or officer, whether or not the corporation would have power to indemnify or advance expenses to the person against the same liability under this article.

§10-3858. Application of article

A. A provision treating a corporation's indemnification of or advance for expenses to directors that is contained in its articles of incorporation, bylaws, a resolution of its members or board of directors or a contract or otherwise is valid only if and to the extent the provision is consistent with this article. If the articles of incorporation limit indemnification or advances for expenses, indemnification and advances for expenses are valid only to the extent consistent with the articles of incorporation.

B. This article does not limit a corporation's power to pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a director in connection with the director's appearance as a witness in a proceeding at a time when the director has not been made a named defendant or respondent to the proceeding.

C. This article does not limit a corporation's power to indemnify, advance expenses or maintain insurance on behalf of an employee or agent.

Director's Conflicting Interest Transaction

§10-3860. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Conflicting interest" with respect to a corporation means the interest a director of the corporation has respecting a transaction effected or proposed to be effected by the corporation, by a subsidiary of the corporation or by any other entity in which the corporation has a controlling interest if either:

(a) Whether or not the transaction is brought before the board of directors of the corporation for action, the director knows at the time of commitment that the director or a related person either:

(i) Is a party to the transaction.

(ii) Has a beneficial financial interest in or is so closely linked to the transaction and of such financial significance to the director or a related person that the interest would reasonably be expected to exert an influence on the director's judgment if he were called on to vote on the transaction.

(b) The transaction is brought or is of such character and significance to the corporation that it would in the normal course be brought before the board of directors of the corporation for action, and the director knows at the time of commitment that any of the following persons is either a party to the transaction or has a beneficial financial interest in or is so closely linked to the transaction and of such financial significance to the person that the interest would reasonably be expected to exert an influence on the director's judgment if the director were called on to vote on the transaction:

(i) An entity, other than the corporation, of which the director is a director, general partner, agent or employee.

(ii) A person that controls one or more of the entities specified in item (i) of this subdivision or an entity that is controlled by or is under common control with one or more of the entities specified in item (i) of this subdivision.

(iii) An individual who is a general partner, principal or employer of the director.

2. "Director's conflicting interest transaction" with respect to a corporation means a transaction effected or proposed to be effected by the corporation, by a subsidiary of the corporation or by any other entity in which the corporation has a controlling interest respecting which a director of the corporation has a conflicting interest.

3. "Related person" of a director means either:

(a) The spouse, or a parent or sibling of the spouse, of the director,

a child, grandchild, sibling, parent or spouse of a child, grandchild, sibling or parent, of the director, an individual having the same home as the director or a trust or estate of which an individual specified in this subdivision is a substantial beneficiary.

(b) A trust, estate, incompetent, conservatee or minor of which the director is a fiduciary.

4. "Required disclosure" means disclosure by the director who has a conflicting interest of both:

(a) The existence and nature of the conflicting interest.

(b) All facts known to the director respecting the subject matter of the transaction that an ordinarily prudent person would reasonably believe to be material to a judgment about whether or not to proceed with the transaction.

5. "Time of commitment" respecting a transaction means the time when the transaction is consummated or, if made pursuant to contract, the time when the corporation, or its subsidiary or the entity in which it has a controlling interest, becomes contractually obligated so that its unilateral withdrawal from the transaction would entail significant loss, liability or other damage.

§10-3861. Judicial action

A. A transaction that is effected or proposed to be effected by a corporation, or by a subsidiary of the corporation or any other entity in which the corporation has a controlling interest, and that is not a director's conflicting interest transaction shall not be enjoined, be set aside or give rise to an award of damages or other sanctions in a proceeding by a member or by or in the right of the corporation, because a director of the corporation, or any person with whom or with which the director has a personal, economic or other association, has an interest in the transaction.

B. A director's conflicting interest transaction shall not be enjoined, be set aside or give rise to an award of damages or other sanctions in a proceeding by a member by or in the right of the corporation, because the director, or any person with whom or with which the director has a personal, economic or other association, has an interest in the transaction, if either:

1. Directors' action respecting the transaction was taken at any time in compliance with section 10-3862.

2. Members' action respecting the transaction was taken at any time in compliance with section 10-3863.

3. The transaction, judged according to the circumstances at the time of commitment, is established to have been fair to the corporation.

C. Any person seeking to have a director's conflicting interest transaction enjoined, set aside or give rise to an award of damages or other sanctions shall first prove by clear and convincing evidence that subsection B of this section is not applicable.

§10-3862. Directors' action; definition

A. Directors' action respecting a transaction is effective for purposes of section 10-3861, subsection B, paragraph 1 if the transaction received the affirmative vote of a majority, but at least two, of those qualified directors on the board of directors or on a duly empowered committee of the board who voted on the transaction after either required disclosure to them, to the extent the information was not known by them, or compliance with subsection B of this section. Action by a committee is effective under this section only if both:

1. All of its members are qualified directors.
2. Members are either all of the qualified directors on the board or are appointed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified directors or the board.

B. If a director has a conflicting interest regarding a transaction but neither the director nor a related person of the director specified in section 10-3860, paragraph 3, subdivision (a) is a party to the transaction and if the director has a duty under law or professional canon or a duty of confidentiality to another person, respecting information relating to the transaction such that the director may not make the disclosure described in section 10-3860, paragraph 4, subdivision (b), disclosure is sufficient for purposes of subsection A of this section if the director both:

1. Discloses to the directors voting on the transaction the existence and nature of the conflicting interest and informs them of the character and limitations imposed by that duty before their vote on the transaction.

2. Plays no part, directly or indirectly, in their deliberations or vote.

C. A majority, but at least two, of all of the qualified directors on the board of directors or on the committee is a quorum for purposes of action that complies with this section. Directors' action that otherwise complies with this section is not affected by the presence or vote of a director who is not a qualified director.

D. For purposes of this section, "qualified director" means, with respect to a director's conflicting transaction, any director who does not have either:

1. A conflicting interest respecting the transaction.
2. A familial, financial, professional or employment relationship with a second director who does have a conflicting interest respecting the transaction, which relationship would, in the circumstances, reasonably be

expected to exert an influence on the first director's judgment when voting on the transaction.

§10-3863. Members' action; definition

A. Members' action respecting a transaction is effective for purposes of section 10-3861, subsection B, paragraph 2 if a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all qualified membership interests was cast in favor of the transaction after all of the following:

1. Notice to members describing the director's conflicting interest transaction.

2. Provision of the information referred to in subsection C of this section.

3. Required disclosure to the members who voted on the transaction, to the extent the information was not known by them.

B. A majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all qualified membership interests is a quorum for the purposes of action that complies with this section. Subject to subsections C and D of this section, members' action that otherwise complies with this section is not affected by the presence of members or the voting of membership interests that are not qualified membership interests.

C. For purposes of compliance with subsection A of this section, a director who has a conflicting interest respecting the transaction shall inform, before the members' vote, the secretary, or other officer or agent of the corporation authorized to tabulate votes, of the number and the identity of persons holding or controlling the vote of all membership interests that the director knows are beneficially owned, or the voting of which is controlled, by the director or by a related person of the director, or both.

D. If a member's vote does not comply with subsection A of this section solely because of a failure of a director to comply with subsection C of this section and if the director establishes that his failure did not determine and was not intended by him to influence the outcome of the vote, the court, with or without further proceedings respecting section 10-3861, subsection B, paragraph 3, may take such action, respecting the transaction and the director and give such effect, if any, to the members' vote, as it considers appropriate in the circumstances.

E. For purposes of this section, "qualified membership interests" means any membership interests entitled to vote with respect to the director's conflicting interest transaction except membership interests that, to the knowledge, before the vote, of the secretary or other officer or agent of the corporation authorized to tabulate votes, are beneficially owned, or the voting of which is

controlled, by a director who has a conflicting interest respecting the transaction or by a related person of the director, or both.

§10-3864. Conflict of interest policy; exceptions

A. The board of directors of a corporation shall adopt a policy regarding transactions between the corporation and interested persons, including the sale, lease or exchange of property to or from interested persons and the corporation, the lending or borrowing of monies to or from interested persons by the corporation or the payment of compensation by the corporation for services provided by interested persons. For the purposes of this subsection, "interested person" means an officer or director of a corporation or any other corporation, firm, association or entity in which an officer or director of a corporation is a member, officer or director or has a financial interest.

B. The requirements of this section do not apply to any of the following:

1. A corporation that had assets at the end of its last fiscal year with a book value of less than ten million dollars, net of accumulated depreciation, or had gross receipts or revenues of less than two million dollars in its last fiscal year.

2. A corporation that offers goods or services only to members who are entitled to vote for its board of directors.

3. A corporation organized for religious purposes that does not have, as a substantial portion of its business, the offering of goods or services on a regular basis to the public for remuneration.

4. A corporation organized by or on behalf of the United States, this state, a political subdivision of this state or an agency or instrumentality of such a governmental entity.

5. A hospital, medical, dental or optometric service corporation licensed pursuant to title 20, chapter 4, article 3.

C. For the purposes of subsection B, paragraph 3:

1. Goods and services include medical, hospital, dental or counseling or social services offered on a regular basis to the public for remuneration.

2. A corporation organized for religious purposes includes a corporation or foreign corporation that controls or is controlled directly or indirectly by a corporation or foreign corporation organized for religious purposes.

D. The exemption provided by subsection B, paragraph 4 does not apply to a corporation that provides services to or operates assets of the governmental entity pursuant to a lease or contract.

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Articles of Incorporation

§10-11001. Authority to amend

A. A corporation may amend its articles of incorporation at any time to add or change a provision that is required or permitted in the articles of incorporation or to delete a provision that is not required in the articles of incorporation. Whether a provision is required or permitted in the articles of incorporation is determined as of the effective date of the amendment.

B. A member of the corporation does not have a vested property right resulting from any provision in the articles of incorporation, including provisions relating to management, control or purpose of duration of the corporation.

§10-11002. Amendment by board of directors

A. If a corporation has members who are otherwise entitled to vote on amendments to the corporation's articles, then unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, a corporation's board of directors may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's articles without member approval to either:

1. Extend the duration of the corporation if it was incorporated at a time when limited duration was required by law.

2. Delete the names and addresses of the initial directors.

3. Delete the name and address of the initial statutory agent or known place of business, if a statement of change is on file with the commission.

4. Change the corporate name by substituting the word "corporation", "incorporated", "company", "limited", "association", "society", or the abbreviation "corp.", "inc.", "co.", "Ltd.", "assn." or "socy." for a similar word or abbreviation in the name, or by adding, deleting or changing a geographical attribution to the name.

5. Make any other change expressly permitted by chapters 24 through 40 of this title or the articles of incorporation to be made by director action.

B. If a corporation has no members or if no members are entitled to vote on the proposed amendment, the board of directors may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's articles of incorporation.

C. Adoption of an amendment pursuant to this section requires the approval in writing by any person or persons whose approval is required pursuant to section 10-11030 for an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

§10-11003. Amendment by board of directors and members

A. The following apply to amendments to the articles of incorporation by the board of directors and the members, if there are members entitled to vote on the amendment:

1. A corporation's board of directors may propose one or more amendments to the articles of incorporation for submission to the members.

2. For the amendment to be adopted all of the following shall have occurred:

(a) The board of directors shall recommend the amendment to the members unless the board of directors determines that because of conflict of interest or other special circumstances it should make no recommendation and communicates the basis for that determination to the members with the amendment.

(b) The members entitled to vote on the amendment shall approve the amendment as provided by paragraph 5 of this subsection.

(c) Each person whose approval is required by the articles of incorporation as authorized by section 10-11030 for an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws shall approve the amendment in writing.

3. The board of directors may condition its submission of the proposed amendment on any basis.

4. The corporation shall notify each member entitled to vote of the proposed members' meeting in accordance with section 10-3705. The notice of meeting shall also state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the proposed amendment and shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the amendment.

5. Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or the board of directors acting pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subsection requires a greater vote or voting by class, the amendment to be adopted shall be approved by two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less.

B. The following apply to amendments to the articles of incorporation by the members, if there are members:

1. If the articles of incorporation expressly permit, the members may propose amendments to the articles of incorporation. If so permitted, the articles of incorporation shall set forth procedures for adopting member initiated amendments, including the percentage of voting power and method

of notice required to propose an amendment and the responsibility for calling a member meeting to consider the amendment.

2. For the amendment to be adopted, all of the following shall have occurred:

(a) The members entitled to vote on the amendment shall approve the amendment as provided in paragraph 4 of this subsection.

(b) The corporation shall notify each member in accordance with subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section.

(c) Each person whose approval is required by the articles of incorporation as authorized by section 10-11030 for an amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws shall approve the amendment in writing.

3. The members may condition adoption of the proposed amendment on any basis.

4. Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or the members acting pursuant to paragraph 3 of this subsection require a greater vote or voting by class, the amendment to be adopted shall be approved by two-thirds of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less.

§10-11004. Class voting by members on amendments

The members of a class of a corporation are entitled to vote as a class on a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation only if a class vote is provided for in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

§10-11006. Articles of amendment

A. A corporation amending its articles of incorporation shall deliver to the commission for filing articles of amendment setting forth:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The text of each amendment adopted.
3. The date of each amendment's adoption.

4. A statement that the amendment was duly adopted by act of the members or act of the board of directors and, if applicable, with the approval required pursuant to section 10-11030.

B. Within sixty days after the commission approves the filing, either of the following must occur:

1. A copy of the articles of amendment shall be published. An affidavit evidencing the publication may be filed with the commission.

2. The commission shall input the information regarding the approval into the database as prescribed by section 10-130.

§10-11007. Restated articles of incorporation

A. A corporation's board of directors may restate its articles of incorporation at any time with or without approval by the members or any other person.

B. The restatement may include one or more amendments to the articles of incorporation. If the restatement includes an amendment requiring approval by the members or any other person, it shall be adopted as provided in section 10-11003.

C. If the board of directors submits a restatement for member action, the corporation shall notify each member entitled to vote of the proposed membership meeting in writing in accordance with section 10-3705. The notice shall also state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the proposed restatement and shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the restatement that identifies any amendment or other change it would make in the articles.

D. If the board of directors submits a restatement for member action by written ballot or written consent, the material that solicits the approval shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the restatement that also identifies any amendment or other change it would make in the articles of incorporation.

E. A corporation restating its articles of incorporation shall deliver to the commission for filing articles of restatement setting forth the name of the corporation and the text of the restated articles of incorporation together with a certificate setting forth:

1. Whether the restatement contains an amendment to the articles requiring approval by any other person other than the board of directors and, if it does not, that the board of directors adopted the restatement.

2. If the restatement contains an amendment to the articles requiring approval by the members, a statement that such approval was obtained.

3. If the restatement contains an amendment to the articles requiring approval by a person whose approval is required pursuant to section 10-11030, a statement that such approval was obtained.

F. Duly adopted restated articles of incorporation supersede the original articles of incorporation and all amendments to them.

G. The commission may certify restated articles of incorporation, as the articles of incorporation currently in effect, without including the certificate information required by subsection E of this section.

H. Within sixty days after the commission approves the filing, either of the following must occur:

1. A copy of the articles of restatement shall be published. An affidavit evidencing the publication may be filed with the commission.
2. The commission shall input the information regarding the approval into the database as prescribed by section 10-130.

§10-11008. Amendment pursuant to reorganization

A. A corporation's articles may be amended pursuant to this section without action by the board of directors or members or approval required pursuant to section 10-11030 to carry out a plan of reorganization ordered or decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction under a federal statute or a statute of this state if the articles of incorporation after amendment contain only provisions required or permitted by section 10-3202.

B. Before the date of entry of a final decree in the reorganization proceeding, the individual or individuals designated by the court plan shall deliver to the commission articles of amendment setting forth all of the following:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The text of each amendment contained in the plan of reorganization.
3. The date of the court's order or decree confirming the plan of reorganization containing the articles of amendment.
4. The title of the reorganization proceeding in which the order or decree was entered.
5. A statement that the court had jurisdiction of the proceeding under federal or state statute.

C. This section does not apply after entry of a final decree in the reorganization proceeding even though the court retains jurisdiction of the proceeding for limited purposes unrelated to consummation of the reorganization plan.

D. Within sixty days after the commission approves the filing, either of the following must occur:

1. A copy of the articles of amendment shall be published. An affidavit evidencing the publication may be filed with the commission.
2. The commission shall input the information regarding the approval into the database as prescribed by section 10-130.

§10-11009. Effect of amendment and restatement

An amendment to the articles of incorporation does not affect a cause of

action existing against or in favor of the corporation, a proceeding to which the corporation is a party, any requirement or limitation imposed on the corporation or any property held by it by virtue of any trust on which that property is held by the corporation or the existing rights of persons other than members of the corporation. An amendment changing a corporation's name does not abate a proceeding brought by or against the corporation in its former name.

Bylaws

§10-11020. Amendment by board of directors

- A. If a corporation has no members, its board of directors may adopt one or more amendments to the corporation's bylaws.
- B. The adoption of an amendment pursuant to this section shall require the approval in writing by any person or persons whose approval is required pursuant to section 10-11030.

§10-11021. Amendment by board of directors or members

If the articles of incorporation or the bylaws require that an amendment to or repeal of the corporation's bylaws be submitted to the members, the procedures set forth in section 10-11003 shall apply.

§10-11022. Class voting by members on amendments

The members of a class of a corporation are entitled to vote as a class on a proposed amendment to the bylaws only if a class vote is provided for in the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

§10-11023. Bylaw increasing quorum or voting requirement for members

- A. If authorized by the articles of incorporation, members may adopt or amend a bylaw that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for members, or of classes of members, than is required by chapters 24 through 40 of this title. The adoption or amendment of a bylaw that adds, changes or deletes a greater quorum or voting requirement for members shall meet the same quorum requirement and shall be adopted by the same vote and classes of members required to take action under the quorum and voting requirement then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater.

B. A bylaw that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for members under subsection A shall not be adopted, amended or repealed by the board of directors.

§10-11024. Bylaw increasing quorum or voting requirement for directors

A. A bylaw that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for the board of directors may be amended or repealed as follows:

1. If originally adopted by the members, only by the members.

2. If originally adopted by the board of directors, either by the members or by the board of directors.

B. A bylaw that is adopted or amended by the members and that fixes a greater quorum or voting requirement for the board of directors may provide that it may be amended or repealed only by a specified vote of either the members or the board of directors.

C. Action by the board of directors under subsection A, paragraph 2 to adopt or amend a bylaw that changes the quorum or voting requirement for the board of directors shall meet the same quorum requirement and shall be adopted by the same vote required to take action under the quorum and voting requirement then in effect or proposed to be adopted, whichever is greater. 10-11024

Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

§10-11030. Approval by third persons

The articles of incorporation may require a specified person or persons other than the board of directors to approve in writing any amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws and, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws otherwise provide, that article provision may only be amended with the approval in writing of the specified person or persons.

§10-11031. Amendment terminating members or redeeming or canceling memberships

A. Any amendment to the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation that terminates all members or any class of members or redeems or cancels all memberships or any class of memberships shall be adopted in accordance with section 10-11002, 10-11003, 10-11020 or 10-11021, as applicable, and this section.

B. The members shall approve any amendment described in subsection A of this section by two-thirds of the votes cast by each class.

C. The provisions of section 10-3621 do not apply to any amendment described in subsection A of this section.

SALES OF ASSETS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

General Provisions

§10-11201. Sale of assets in regular course of activities and mortgage of assets

A. On the terms and conditions and for the consideration determined by the board of directors, a corporation may:

1. Sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property in the usual and regular course of its activities.

2. Mortgage, pledge, dedicate to the repayment of indebtedness, whether with or without recourse, or otherwise encumber any or all of its property whether or not in the usual and regular course of its activities.

3. Transfer any or all of its property to a corporation all the shares of memberships of which are owned by the corporation.

B. Unless the articles of incorporation require it, approval by the members or any other person of a transaction described in subsection A is not required.

§10-11202. Sale of assets other than in regular course of activities

A. On the terms and conditions and for the consideration determined by the corporation's board of directors, a corporation may sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its property, with or without the goodwill, other than in the usual and regular course of its activities.

B. For a proposed transaction to be approved all of the following shall have occurred:

1. The board of directors shall approve the transaction. If the members of the corporation are entitled to vote on the proposed transaction, the board of directors shall submit the proposed transaction for approval by its members and shall recommend the proposed transaction to the members, unless the board of directors determines that because of a conflict of interest or other special circumstances it should not make a recommendation and communicates the basis for its determination to the members with the plan.

2. If the members of the corporation are entitled to vote on the proposed transaction, the members entitled to vote on the proposed transaction shall approve the proposed transaction.

3. Each person whose approval is required by the articles of incorporation for the sale, lease, exchange or other disposal shall approve the proposed transaction in writing.

C. The board of directors may condition its submission of the proposed transaction on any basis.

D. If the corporation submits the transaction for member action at a membership meeting, the corporation shall notify each member to which the proposed transaction is to be submitted for approval of the proposed membership meeting in accordance with section 10-3705. The notice shall state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the proposed transaction and shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of a description of the transaction.

E. Unless chapters 24 through 40 of this title, the articles of incorporation or the board of directors acting pursuant to subsection C of this section, requires a greater vote or voting by class, a majority of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power of the class, whichever is less, shall approve the proposed transaction to be authorized.

F. At any time before consummation of the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of property, the transaction may be abandoned, subject to any contractual rights, without further action by the members or any other person who approved the transaction, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the resolution proposing the transaction or, if none is set forth, in the manner determined by the board of directors.

G. A transaction that constitutes a distribution is governed by sections 10-11301 and 10-11302 and not by this section.

H. Except as provided in subsection K of this section and chapter 35.1 of this title, any person who intends to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire all or substantially all of the assets of a tax exempt corporation described in section 43-1201, paragraph 4, or all or substantially all of the assets located in this state of a tax exempt foreign corporation described in section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 and is conducting affairs in this state, shall comply with subsection B of this section before such purchase, lease or acquisition if either:

1. The person is a tax exempt organization described in section 43-1201, paragraph 4 or section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 but intends to use in an unrelated trade or business, determined by applying section 43-1201, paragraph 4 or section 513(a) of the internal revenue code of 1986 to such organization, any substantial portion of the assets to be

acquired which were not being used in an unrelated trade or business of the corporation or foreign corporation conveying the assets immediately before the proposed purchase, lease or acquisition.

2. The person is not a tax exempt organization described in section 43-1201, paragraph 4 or section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986.

I. A person subject to the requirements of subsection H of this section shall give public notice of the intended transaction in accordance with subsection J of this section and shall hold a public hearing on the intended transaction no less than ten days after the first publication of the notice and no less than ten days before the intended purchase, lease or acquisition occurs. The sole purpose of the public hearing is to receive public comment regarding the proposed transaction. The public hearing shall be held before at least two representatives of the person intending to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the assets of the corporation or foreign corporation and at least two representatives of the corporation or foreign corporation.

J. Notice of the intended transaction shall include the time, date and place of the public hearing, the names of the parties to the transaction, a general summary of the intended transaction, a general description of the assets to be purchased, leased or otherwise acquired and a general description of the intended use of the assets after the completion of the transaction. The notice shall be published three consecutive times in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the known place of business of the corporation or foreign corporation from which the assets are intended to be purchased, leased or otherwise acquired. The first notice shall be published no less than twenty days before the intended purchase, lease or acquisition occurs.

K. The requirements of subsections I and J of this section do not apply to the purchase, lease or other acquisition of assets under this section from a domestic or foreign corporation as provided in this section if any of the following applies:

1. The transaction involves assets having a book value at the time of the transaction, net of accumulated depreciation, of less than two million dollars.

2. The transaction is in the usual course of business of the transferor or in connection with the mortgage or pledge of any or all property and assets of the corporation or foreign corporation whether or not in its usual and regular course of business.

3. The transferor has assets immediately prior to such transaction, with a book value of more than ten million dollars, net of accumulated depreciation.

4. The transaction is to enable the transferor to finance the purchase of assets or to refinance assets already owned by it, or if, after the transaction has been completed, the transferor continues to have possession of the

assets purchased, leased or otherwise acquired or used in the usual and regular course of its business.

5. The transferor offers goods or services only to members who are entitled to vote for its board of directors.

6. The transferor is organized for religious purposes and does not have, as a substantial portion of its business, the offering of goods or services on a regular basis to the public for remuneration.

7. The purchase, lease or sale of assets as described in subsection A of this section by the United States, this state, a political subdivision of this state or an agency or instrumentality of such a governmental entity.

8. The purchase, lease or sale of assets as described in subsection A of this section by a hospital, medical, dental or optometric service corporation licensed pursuant to title 20, chapter 4, article 3.

L. For the purposes of subsection K, paragraph 6 of this section:

1. Goods and services shall include, but are not limited to, medical, hospital, dental or counseling or social services offered on a regular basis to the public for remuneration.

2. A transferor organized for religious purposes includes a corporation or foreign corporation that controls or is controlled directly or indirectly by a corporation or foreign corporation organized for religious purposes.

M. The exemption provided by subsection K, paragraph 7 of this section does not apply to a corporation or foreign corporation that provides services to or operates assets of such a governmental entity pursuant to a lease or contract.

DISTRIBUTIONS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

General Provisions

§10-11301. Prohibited distributions

Except as authorized by section 10-11302, a corporation shall not make any distributions.

§10-11302. Authorized distributions

A. A corporation may purchase its memberships if after the purchase is completed both:

1. The corporation would be able to pay its debts as the debts become due in the usual course of its activities.

2. The corporation's total assets would at least equal the sum of its total liabilities.

B. A corporation may make distributions on dissolution that conform to chapter 37 of this title.

C. A corporation may make distributions to members who are domestic or foreign nonprofit corporations if after the distribution is made both:

1. The corporation would be able to pay its debts as the debts become due in the usual course of its activities.

2. The corporation's total assets would at least equal the sum of its total liabilities.

DISSOLUTION – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Voluntary Dissolution

§10-11401. Dissolution by incorporators or directors and third persons

A. A majority of the incorporators or initial directors of a corporation that has not commenced activities or the board of directors of a corporation that has no members or has no members entitled to vote on dissolution or that has not commenced activities may dissolve the corporation by delivering to the commission for filing articles of dissolution. An incorporator or a director, whose signature shall be acknowledged, shall execute the articles of dissolution, and the articles shall set forth all of the following:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The date of its incorporation.
3. Either:
 - (a) That the corporation has no members.
 - (b) That the corporation has no members entitled to vote on dissolution.
 - (c) That the corporation has not commenced activities.

4. That the dissolution was duly authorized by act of the board of directors or a majority of the incorporators or initial directors and, if required by section 10-11030, act of any other persons.

B. The board of directors, incorporators or initial directors in approving the dissolution shall adopt a plan of dissolution indicating to whom the assets owned or held by the corporation will be distributed after all creditors have been paid.

C. Authorization of dissolution pursuant to this section shall require the approval in writing by any person or persons whose approval is required for dissolution.

§10-11402. Dissolution by directors and third persons

A. If the members of the corporation are entitled to vote on dissolution, a corporation's board of directors may propose dissolution for submission to the members.

B. For a proposal to dissolve to be adopted all of the following shall have occurred:

1. The board of directors shall recommend dissolution to the members, unless the board of directors determines that because of conflict of interest or other special circumstances it should make no recommendation and communicates the basis for its determination to the members.

2. The members entitled to vote shall approve the proposal to dissolve as provided in subsection E or F of this section.

3. Each person whose approval is required by the articles of incorporation for dissolution shall approve the plan in writing.

C. The board of directors may condition its submission of the proposal for dissolution on any basis.

D. The corporation shall notify each member of the proposed membership meeting in accordance with section 10-3705. The notice shall also state that the purpose or one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider dissolving the corporation and shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of dissolution.

E. Unless the articles of incorporation or the board of directors acting pursuant to subsection C of this section requires a greater vote or voting by class, in order to adopt the proposal to dissolve a majority of the votes cast or a majority of the voting power, whichever is less, shall approve the proposal to dissolve.

F. If the board of directors submits the dissolution for member action by written consent or written ballot, the material soliciting the approval shall contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan of dissolution.

G. The plan of dissolution shall indicate to whom the assets owned or held by the corporation will be distributed after all creditors have been paid.

§10-11403. Articles of dissolution

A. At any time after dissolution is authorized, the corporation may dissolve by delivering to the commission articles of dissolution setting forth all of the following:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The date dissolution was authorized.
3. A statement that the dissolution was duly authorized by an act of the members or an act of the board of directors and, if applicable, with the approval required pursuant to section 10-11402.

B. A corporation is dissolved on the effective date of its articles of dissolution.

C. The articles of dissolution shall not be considered complete until all fees, penalties and costs required to be paid under this title have been paid.

D. Within sixty days after the commission approves the filing, either of the following must occur:

1. A copy of the articles of dissolution shall be published. An affidavit evidencing the publication may be filed with the commission.

2. The commission shall input the information regarding the approval into the database as prescribed by section 10-130.

E. The articles of dissolution are not complete until the commission has received a notice from the department of revenue that the tax levied under title 42, chapter 5, article 1 against the corporation has been paid, or until the department of revenue notifies the commission that the corporation is not subject to the tax and the commission has received from the department of revenue a certificate issued by the department of revenue pursuant to section 43-1151.

§10-11404. Revocation of dissolution

A. A corporation may revoke its dissolution within one hundred twenty days of its effective date.

B. Revocation of dissolution shall be authorized in the same manner as the dissolution was authorized unless that authorization permitted revocation by action of the board of directors alone, in which event the board of directors may revoke the dissolution without action by the members or any other person.

C. After the revocation of dissolution is authorized, the corporation may revoke the dissolution by delivering to the commission for filing articles of revocation of dissolution, together with a copy of its articles of dissolution, that set forth all of the following:

1. The name of the corporation.
 2. The effective date of the dissolution that was revoked.
 3. The date that the revocation of dissolution was authorized.
 4. If the corporation's board of directors, or its incorporators or initial directors, revoked the dissolution a statement to that effect.
 5. If the corporation's board of directors revoked a dissolution authorized by the members alone or in conjunction with another person or persons, a statement that revocation was permitted by action by the board of directors alone pursuant to that authorization.
 6. If member or third person action was required to revoke the dissolution, a statement that revocation was permitted by act of the members and act of each third person, as applicable.
- D. Revocation of dissolution is effective on the effective date of the articles of revocation of dissolution.
- E. When the revocation of dissolution is effective, it relates back to and takes effect as of the effective date of the dissolution and the corporation resumes carrying on its activities as if dissolution had never occurred.

§10-11405. Effect of dissolution

- A. A dissolved corporation continues its corporate existence but shall not carry on any activities except that activity appropriate to wind up and liquidate its affairs, including:
1. Preserving and protecting its assets and minimizing its liabilities.
 2. Discharging or making provision for discharging its liabilities and obligations.
 3. Disposing of its properties that will not be distributed in kind.
 4. Returning, transferring or conveying assets held by the corporation on a condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the dissolution, in accordance with such condition.
 5. Transferring, subject to any contractual or legal requirements, its assets as provided in or authorized by its articles of incorporation or bylaws.
 6. If no provision has been made in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for distribution of assets on dissolution and the corporation is organized for charitable, religious, eleemosynary, benevolent, educational or similar purposes, to one or more domestic or foreign corporations, societies or organizations engaged in activities substantially similar to those of the dissolving corporation.

7. If no provision has been made in its articles of incorporation or bylaws for distribution of assets on dissolution, transferring its assets to its members or, if it has no members, to those persons whom the corporation holds itself out as benefitting or serving.

8. Doing every other act necessary to wind up and liquidate its assets and affairs.

B. Dissolution of a corporation does not:

1. Transfer title to the corporation's property, except as provided in section 10-11421.

2. Subject its directors or officers to standards of conduct that are different from those prescribed in chapter 31 of this title.

3. Change quorum or voting requirements for its board of directors or members, change provisions for selection, resignation or removal of its directors or officers, or both, or change provisions for amending its bylaws.

4. Prevent commencement of a proceeding by or against the corporation in its corporate name or any officers, directors or members or affect applicable statutes of limitations.

5. Abate or suspend a proceeding pending by or against the corporation or any officers, directors or members on the effective date of dissolution.

6. Terminate the authority of the statutory agent of the corporation.

§10-11406. Known claims against dissolved corporation

A. A dissolved corporation may dispose of the known claims against it by following the procedure described in this section.

B. The dissolved corporation shall notify its known claimants in writing of the dissolution at any time and from time to time after its effective date. The written notice shall:

1. Describe information that shall be included in a claim.

2. Provide a mailing address where a claim may be sent.

3. State the deadline, which may not be fewer than one hundred twenty days from the effective date of the written notice, by which the dissolved corporation must receive the claim.

4. State that the claim will be barred if not received by the deadline.

C. A claim against the dissolved corporation is barred either:

1. If a claimant who was given written notice under subsection B of this section does not deliver the claim to the dissolved corporation by the deadline.

2. If a claimant whose claim was rejected by the dissolved corporation does not commence a proceeding to enforce the claim within ninety days from the effective date of the rejection notice.

D. For purposes of this section, claim does not include a contingent claim. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a claim that is contingent as of the effective date of dissolution but later ripens into a known claim or a claim based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution may be disposed of at such later time by the dissolved corporation by following the procedures described in subsections B and C.

§10-11407. Unknown claims against dissolved corporation

A. A dissolved corporation may also publish notice of its dissolution and request that persons with claims against the corporation present them in accordance with the notice.

B. The notice shall:

1. Be published one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the dissolved corporation's known place of business is or was last located.

2. Describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address where the claim may be sent.

3. State that a claim against the corporation will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within five years after the publication of the notice.

C. If the dissolved corporation publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection B of this section, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved corporation within five years after the publication date of the newspaper notice:

1. A claimant who did not receive written notice under section 10-11406.

2. A claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved corporation but not acted on.

3. A claimant whose claim is contingent or based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution and is not disposed of in accordance with section 10-11406, subsection D.

D. If a claim, including a contingent claim or a claim based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution, is not barred by section 10-11406 or this section, the claim may be enforced either:

1. Against the dissolved corporation to the extent of its undistributed assets.
2. If the assets have been distributed in liquidation, against any person, other than a creditor of the corporation, to whom the corporation distributed its property to the extent of the distributee's pro rata share of the claim or the corporate assets distributed to that person in liquidation, whichever is less, but the distributee's total liability for all claims under this section shall not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to the distributee.

Administrative Dissolution

§10-11420. Grounds for administrative dissolution

The commission may commence a proceeding under section 10-11421 to administratively dissolve a corporation if either:

1. The corporation does not pay within sixty days after they are due any fees or penalties imposed by chapters 24 through 40 of this title.
2. The corporation does not deliver its annual report to the commission within sixty days after it is due.
3. The corporation is without a statutory agent or known place of business in this state.
4. The corporation does not notify the commission within sixty days that its statutory agent or known place of business has been changed, that its statutory agent has resigned or that its known place of business has been discontinued.
5. The corporation has failed to make any publication required by this title, provided the commission has notified the corporation of the intent of the commission to commence a dissolution proceeding for that reason and the corporation has failed to file an affidavit or other appropriate evidence of publication within sixty days after that notice.
6. The corporation's period of duration stated in its articles of incorporation expires.
7. The corporation has failed to comply with section 10-3202, subsection F.
8. Any officer or other representative of the corporation has made any misrepresentation of a material matter in any application, report or other document submitted by the corporation pursuant to chapters 24 through 40 of this title.
9. The commission has not received the notice required by section 10-11403, subsection E within six months after filing articles of dissolution.

10. The corporation has failed to file a certificate of disclosure or answer interrogatories as prescribed in chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

11. The corporation failed to comply with section 10-11623, subsection A.

§10-11421. Procedure for and effect of administrative dissolution

A. If the commission determines that one or more grounds exist under section 10-11420 for dissolving a corporation, it shall serve the corporation with written notice of its determination under section 10-3504.

B. If the corporation does not correct each ground for dissolution or demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the commission that each ground determined by the commission does not exist within sixty days after service of the notice is perfected under section 10-3504, the commission shall administratively dissolve the corporation by signing a certificate of dissolution that recites the ground or grounds for dissolution and its effective date. The commission shall file the original of the certificate and serve a copy on the corporation under section 10-3504. If the corporation that has been dissolved is a utility providing domestic water services or domestic wastewater services and the corporation has been dissolved for at least three years, after notice to interested parties, opportunity for objection and hearing before the commission, the assets of the corporation may be transferred by the commission to a domestic water improvement district or a domestic wastewater improvement district established pursuant to title 48, chapter 6 or to a municipality incorporated pursuant to title 9, chapter 1, on receipt by the commission of a written request from the governing body of the district or municipality.

C. Subject to the provisions of section 10-11422 regarding reinstatement, a corporation administratively dissolved continues its corporate existence but may not carry on any activities except those necessary to wind up and liquidate its affairs under section 10-11405 and notify its claimants under sections 10-11406 and 10-11407. If the corporation has not applied for reinstatement within six months after the effective date of the dissolution, the commission shall release the corporate name for use in accordance with chapters 24 through 40 of this title or by a person intending to register the name as a trade name pursuant to title 44, chapter 10, article 3.1.

D. The administrative dissolution of a corporation does not terminate the authority of its statutory agent.

§10-11422. Reinstatement following administrative dissolution

A. A corporation administratively dissolved under section 10-11421 may apply to the commission for reinstatement within six years after the effective

date of dissolution unless the corporation is a utility providing domestic water services or domestic wastewater services and the assets of the corporation have been transferred to a domestic water improvement district or a domestic wastewater improvement district established pursuant to title 48, chapter 6 or to a municipality incorporated pursuant to title 9, chapter 1. The application shall both:

1. Recite the name of the corporation and the effective date of its administrative dissolution.

2. State that the ground or grounds for dissolution either did not exist or have been eliminated.

B. If the commission determines that the application contains the information required by subsection A of this section and that the information is correct, the commission shall cancel the certificate of dissolution and prepare a certificate of reinstatement that recites this determination and the effective date of reinstatement, file the original of the certificate and serve a copy on the corporation under section 10-3504.

C. When reinstatement is effective, it relates back to and takes effect as of the effective date of the administrative dissolution and the corporation shall resume carrying on its activities as if the administrative dissolution had never occurred.

D. If another corporation has adopted the name of the corporation or another person has adopted the name of the corporation as a trade name, the application shall be accompanied by articles of amendment that are in accordance with chapter 33, article 1 of this title and that adopt a new name for the corporation that complies with chapter 27, article 1 of this title.

Judicial Dissolution

§10-11430. Grounds for judicial dissolution

A. The court may dissolve a corporation in a proceeding by the attorney general if it is established that either:

1. The corporation obtained its articles of incorporation through fraud.

2. The corporation has continued to exceed or abuse the authority conferred upon it by law.

B. Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized primarily for religious purposes, the court may dissolve a corporation in a proceeding by fifty members or by members holding twenty-five per cent of the voting power, whichever is less, or by a director or any

person specified in the articles of incorporation, if any of the following is established:

1. The directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs, the members, if any, are unable to breach the deadlock and irreparable injury to the corporation is threatened or being suffered or the affairs of the corporation cannot be conducted generally because of the deadlock.

2. The directors or those in control of the corporation have acted, are acting or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive or fraudulent.

3. The members are deadlocked in voting power and have failed, for a period that includes at least two consecutive annual meeting dates to elect successors to directors whose terms have or would otherwise have expired.

4. The corporate assets are being wasted, misapplied or diverted for noncorporate purposes.

C. The court may dissolve a corporation in a proceeding by a creditor if it is established that either:

1. The creditor's claim has been reduced to a judgment, the execution on the judgment has been returned unsatisfied and the corporation is insolvent.

2. The corporation has admitted in writing that the creditor's claim is due and owing and the corporation is insolvent.

D. The court may dissolve a corporation in a proceeding by the corporation to have its voluntary dissolution continued under court supervision.

§10-11431. Procedure for judicial dissolution

A. Venue for a proceeding by the attorney general to dissolve a corporation or for a proceeding brought by any other party named in section 10-11430 is in the county where a corporation's known place of business is or was last located.

B. It is not necessary to make directors or members parties to a proceeding to dissolve a corporation unless relief is sought against them personally.

C. A court in a proceeding brought to dissolve a corporation may issue injunctions, appoint a receiver with all powers and duties the court directs, take other action required to preserve the corporate assets wherever located and carry on the activities of the corporation until a full hearing can be held.

§10-11432. Receivership

A. A court in a judicial proceeding brought to dissolve a corporation may appoint one or more receivers to wind up and liquidate or manage the affairs of the corporation. After notifying all parties to the proceeding and any

interested persons designated by the court, the court shall hold a hearing before appointing a receiver. The court appointing a receiver has exclusive jurisdiction over the corporation and all of its property wherever located.

B. The court may appoint an individual or a domestic or foreign business or nonprofit corporation authorized to transact business in this state as a receiver. The court may require the receiver to post bond, with or without sureties in an amount the court directs.

C. The court shall describe the powers and duties of the receiver in its appointing order, which may be amended from time to time. Among other powers, the receiver may exercise all of the powers of the corporation, through or in place of its board of directors, executive committee or officers, to the extent necessary to carry on the ordinary and necessary activities of the corporation and to manage the affairs of the corporation in the best interests of its members and creditors.

D. The court from time to time during the receivership may order compensation paid and expense disbursements or reimbursements made to the receiver and its counsel from the assets of the corporation or proceeds from the sale of the assets.

E. A receiver of a corporation may sue and defend in all courts in his own name as receiver of such corporation.

§10-11433. Decree of dissolution

A. If after a hearing the court determines that one or more of the grounds for judicial dissolution described in section 10-11430 exist, it may enter a decree that dissolves the corporation and specifies the effective date. The clerk of the court shall deliver a certified copy of the dissolution decree to the commission which shall file it.

B. After entering the decree of dissolution, the court shall direct the winding up and liquidation of the corporation's affairs in accordance with section 10-11405 and the notification of claimants in accordance with sections 10-11406 and 10-11407.

Miscellaneous

§10-11440. Deposit with department of revenue

A. Assets of a dissolved corporation that should be transferred to a creditor, claimant or member of the corporation who cannot be found or who is not competent to receive them and does not have a legal representative who is legally competent to receive them shall be reduced to cash subject to known trust restrictions and deposited

with the unclaimed property division of the department of revenue for safekeeping.

B. Notwithstanding subsection A, in the discretion of the unclaimed property division of the department of revenue property may be received and held in kind.

C. If the creditor, claimant, member or legal representative who is legally competent to receive the distributive portion furnishes satisfactory proof of entitlement to the amount deposited or property held in kind, the unclaimed property division of the department of revenue shall pay the creditor, member or legal representative that amount or property.

RECORDS AND REPORTS - NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Records

§10-11601. Corporate records

A. A corporation shall keep as permanent records minutes of all meetings of its members and board of directors, a record of all actions taken by the members or board of directors without a meeting and a record of all actions taken by a committee of the board of directors on behalf of the corporation.

B. A corporation shall maintain appropriate accounting records.

C. A corporation or its agent shall maintain a record of its members in a form that permits preparation of a list of the names and addresses of all members and in alphabetical order by class of membership showing the number of votes each member is entitled to cast and the class of memberships held by each member.

D. A corporation shall maintain its records in written form or in another form capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.

E. A corporation shall keep a copy of all of the following records at its principal office, at its known place of business or at the office of its statutory agent:

1. Its articles or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments to them currently in effect.

2. Its bylaws or restated bylaws and all amendments to them currently in effect.

3. Resolutions adopted by its board of directors relating to the characteristics, qualifications, rights, limitations and obligations of members or any class or category of members.

4. The minutes of all members' meetings and records of all actions taken by members without a meeting for the past three years.

5. All written communications to members generally within the past three years, including the financial statements furnished for the past three years under section 10-11620.

6. A list of the names and business addresses of its current directors and officers.

7. Its most recent annual report delivered to the commission under section 10-11622.

8. An agreement among members under section 10-3732.

F. Notwithstanding this chapter, a condominium association shall comply with title 33, chapter 9 and a planned community association shall comply with title 33, chapter 16 to the extent that this chapter is inconsistent with title 33, chapters 9 and 16.

§10-11602. Inspection of records by members; applicability

A. Subject to subsections E and F of this section, any member who has been a member of record at least six months immediately preceding its demand is entitled to inspect and copy any of the records of the corporation described in section 10-11601, subsection E during regular business hours at the corporation's principal office, if the member gives the corporation written notice of its demand as provided in section 10-3141 at least five business days before the date on which the member wishes to inspect and copy.

B. Subject to subsections E and F of this section, a member who has been a member of record at least six months immediately preceding its demand is entitled to inspect and copy any of the following records of the corporation during regular business hours at a reasonable location specified by the corporation, if the member meets the requirements of subsection C of this section and gives the corporation written notice of its demand as provided in section 10-3141 at least five business days before the date on which the member wishes to inspect and copy the following:

1. Excerpts from any records required to be maintained under section 10-11601, subsection A, to the extent not subject to inspection under subsection A of this section.

2. Accounting records of the corporation.

3. Subject to section 10-11605, the membership list described in section 10-11601, subsection C.

4. The corporation's most recent financial statements showing in reasonable detail its assets and liabilities and the results of its operations.

C. A member may inspect and copy the records identified in subsection B of this section only if the following conditions are met:

1. The member's demand is made in good faith and for a proper purpose.

2. The member describes with reasonable particularity the member's purpose and the records the member desires to inspect.

3. The records are directly connected with the member's purpose.

D. This section does not affect either:

1. The right of a member to inspect records under section 10-3720 or, if the member is in litigation with the corporation, to the same extent as any other litigant.

2. The power of a court, independently of chapters 24 through 40 of this title, to compel the production of corporate records for examination on proof by a member of proper purpose.

E. The articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized primarily for religious purposes may limit or abolish the right of a member under this section to inspect and copy any corporate record.

F. Unless the board of directors has provided express permission to the member, a member of a corporation that is a rural electric cooperative is not entitled to inspect or copy any records, documents or other materials that are maintained by or in the possession of the corporation and that relate to any of the following:

1. Personnel matters or a person's medical records.

2. Communications between an attorney for the corporation and the corporation.

3. Pending or contemplated litigation.

4. Pending or contemplated matters relating to enforcement of the corporation's documents or rules.

G. This section does not apply to any corporation that is a condominium as defined in section 33-1202 or a planned community as defined in section 33-1802.

H. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to title 33, chapter 20.

§10-11603. Scope of inspection rights; charge

A. A member's agent or attorney has the same inspection and copying rights as the member the agent or attorney represents.

B. The right to copy records under section 10-11602 includes, if reasonable, the right to receive copies made by photographic, xerographic or other means.

C. The corporation may impose a reasonable charge covering the costs of labor and material for copies of any documents provided to the member. The charge shall not exceed the estimated cost of production or reproduction of the records.

D. The corporation may comply with a member's demand to inspect the record of members under section 10-11602, subsection B, paragraph 3 by providing the member with a list of the corporation's members that was compiled no earlier than the date of the member's demand.

§10-11604. Court ordered inspection

A. If a corporation does not allow a member who complies with section 10-11602, subsection A to inspect and copy any records required by that subsection to be available for inspection, the court in the county where the corporation's known place of business is located may summarily order inspection and copying of the records demanded at the corporation's expense upon application of the member.

B. If a corporation does not allow within a reasonable time a member to inspect and copy any other record, the member who complies with section 10-11602, subsections B and C may apply to the court in the county where the corporation's known place of business is located for an order to permit inspection and copying of the records demanded. The court shall dispose of an application under this subsection on an expedited basis.

C. If the court orders inspection and copying of the records demanded, it shall also order the corporation to pay the member's costs, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred to obtain the order, unless the corporation proves that it refused inspection in good faith because it had a reasonable basis for doubt about the right of the member to inspect the records demanded. The court may order a member to pay all or a portion of the corporation's costs, including reasonable attorney fees, if the demand to inspect is denied in whole or in material part.

D. If the court orders inspection and copying of the records demanded, it may impose reasonable restrictions on the use or distribution of the records by the demanding member.

§10-11605. Limitations on use of membership list; applicability

A. Without the consent of the board of directors, no person may obtain or use a membership list or any part of the membership list for any purpose unrelated to a member's interest as a member.

B. Without the consent of the board of directors, the membership list or any part of the membership list shall not be:

1. Used to solicit money or property, unless the money or property will be used solely to solicit the votes of the members in an election to be held by the corporation.

2. Used for any commercial purpose.

3. Sold to or purchased by any person.

C. This section does not apply to timeshare plans or associations that are subject to title 33, chapter 20.

Reports

§10-11620. Financial statements for members

A. Except as provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a corporation organized primarily for religious purposes, a corporation on written demand from a member shall furnish that member its latest annual financial statements that may be consolidated or combined statements of the corporation and one or more of its subsidiaries or affiliates, as appropriate, and that include a balance sheet as of the end of the fiscal year and statement of operations for that year. If financial statements are prepared for the corporation on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles, the annual financial statements shall also be prepared on that basis.

B. If the annual financial statements are reported on by a certified public accountant, that report shall accompany them. If not, the statements shall be accompanied by a statement of the president or the person responsible for the corporation's accounting records both:

1. Stating that person's reasonable belief whether the statements were prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles and, if not, describing the basis of preparation.

2. Describing any respects in which the statements were not prepared on a basis of accounting consistent with the statements prepared for the preceding year.

§10-11621. Report of indemnification to members

If a corporation indemnifies or advances expenses to a director under sections 10-3851 through 10-3854, the corporation shall report the indemnification or advance in writing to the members with or before the notice of the next meeting of members. Failure to report under this section does not invalidate otherwise valid indemnification.

§10-11622. Annual report

A. Each domestic corporation and each foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall deliver to the commission for filing an annual report that sets forth all of the following:

1. The name of the corporation and the state or country under whose law it is incorporated.
2. The address of its known place of business and the name and address of its agent in this state.
3. The address of its principal office.
4. The names and business addresses of its directors and principal officers.
5. A brief description of the nature of its activities.
6. Whether or not it has members.
7. A certificate of disclosure containing the information set forth in section 10-3202, subsection D.
8. A statement that all corporate income tax returns required by title 43 have been filed with the department of revenue.

B. A unit owners' association that is subject to title 33, chapter 9 or a planned community association that is subject to title 33, chapter 16 shall attach to and submit with the annual report a separate statement containing the name of the designated agent or management company for the association, the address for the association and the telephone number, e-mail address and website if any and fax number if any of the association or its designated agent or management company. Unit owners' associations and planned community associations shall file an amended statement reflecting changes in designated agent or management company within thirty days of any change.

C. The information in the annual report and the separate statement that is prescribed by subsection B of this section shall be current as of the date the annual report and separate statement are executed on behalf of the corporation.

D. The annual report for all corporations shall be delivered to the commission for filing, and the annual fee shall be paid on or before the date assigned by the commission. The commission may stagger the annual report filing date for all corporations and adjust the annual fee on a pro rata basis. The corporation shall deliver the annual report to the commission for filing each subsequent year in the anniversary month on the date assigned by the commission. If a corporation is unable to file the annual report required by this section on or before the date prescribed by this section, the corporation may file, but only on or before this date, a written request with the commission for an extension of time, not to exceed six months, in which to file the annual

report. The request for an extension of time shall be accompanied by the annual registration fee required by law. After filing the request for an extension of time and on receipt of the annual registration fee, the commission shall grant the request.

E. If an annual report does not contain the information requested by this section, the commission shall promptly notify the reporting domestic or foreign corporation in writing and shall return the report to it for correction. If the report is corrected to contain the information required by this section and delivered to the commission within thirty days after the effective date of notice, it is deemed to be timely filed.

F. Any corporation that is exempt from the requirement of filing an annual report shall deliver annually a certificate of disclosure that contains the information set forth in section 10-3202, subsection D and that is executed by any two executive officers or directors of the corporation on or before May 31.

If the certificate is not delivered within ninety days after the due date of the annual report or within ninety days after May 31 in the case of any corporation that is exempt from the requirement of filing an annual report, the commission shall initiate administrative dissolution of that corporation or revoke the application for authority of that corporation pursuant to chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

§10-11623. Statement of bankruptcy or receivership; interrogatories before subsequent incorporation; violation; classification; definition

A. On the filing of a petition for bankruptcy or the appointment of a receiver for any corporation, the corporation shall deliver a statement to the commission listing:

1. All officers, directors and trustees of the corporation within one year of filing the petition for bankruptcy or the appointment of a receiver.

2. Whether any such person has been an officer, director or trustee of any other corporation within one year of the bankruptcy or receivership of the other corporation.

3. If the answer in paragraph 2 of this subsection is in the affirmative, for each such corporation the following information:

(a) Name and address.

(b) States in which it:

(i) Was incorporated.

(ii) Conducted affairs.

(c) Dates of operation.

B. The commission shall maintain a suitably indexed list of all such persons.

The index shall be a public record of the commission for purposes of title 39.

C. On receipt of the articles of incorporation of a new corporation or application for authority to conduct affairs by a foreign corporation, the commission shall determine whether any person, proposed as an officer, director, trustee or incorporator of the new or foreign corporation has been involved two or more times in a corporate bankruptcy, receivership, administrative dissolution, revocation or judicial dissolution commenced by any state. If so, the commission shall direct detailed interrogatories to those persons requiring any additional relevant information deemed necessary by the commission and at the same time provide public notice of the interrogatory procedure. Any person may request additional interrogatories or may provide additional information to the commission. The interrogatories shall be completely answered within thirty days after mailing. With respect to corporations incorporated or seeking authority to conduct affairs, articles of incorporation or application for authority shall not be filed until all outstanding interrogatories have been answered to the satisfaction of the commission.

D. Any applicant for filing articles of incorporation authority to conduct affairs who is dissatisfied with a determination of the commission or any other proceeding under this section may demand and the commission or its designee shall convene a public hearing at the county seat of the county of the corporate headquarters of the proposed corporation. The commission shall give public notice of the hearing at least twenty days before the hearing by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in any county in which a relevant prior bankruptcy or receivership occurred.

E. On a quarterly updated basis the commission shall provide the attorney general with a copy of statements furnished pursuant to subsection A and answers to interrogatories propounded pursuant to subsection C.

F. Any person or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. Any person making a false statement or giving false information pursuant to this section is guilty of a class 5 felony.

Miscellaneous Provisions

§10-11630. Certificate of good standing; license and registration renewal

If a state agency can confirm through the commission that an applicant for renewal of a license or registration is entitled to the issuance of a certificate of good standing at the time of the inquiry, the agency shall not require an applicant to obtain a certificate.

§10-11631. Civil liability for false statements

A. If any report, certificate or other statement made or public notice given by the officers or directors of a corporation is false in a material representation or if any book, record or account of the corporation is knowingly or wrongfully altered, the officers, directors or agents knowingly or wrongfully authorizing, signing or making the false report, certificate, other statement or notice or authorizing or making the wrongful alteration are jointly and severally personally liable to a person who has become a creditor or member of the corporation on the faith of the false material representation or alteration for all damages resulting.

B. An action for the liability imposed by this section shall be commenced within two years after discovery of the false representation or alteration and within six years after the certificate, report, public notice or other statement or the alteration has been made or given by the officers, directors or agents of the corporation.

§10-11632. Interrogatory or signature violations; corporate records; classification

A. A person who knowingly fails or refuses within the time prescribed by this chapter to answer truthfully any interrogatories propounded to that person by the commission in accordance with this chapter or who signs any articles, statement, report, application or other document filed with the commission that is known to the person as false in any material respect is guilty of a class 4 felony.

B. A person who with the intent to defraud or deceive knowingly falsifies, alters, steals, destroys, mutilates, defaces, removes or secretes the books, records or accounts of a corporation is guilty of a class 5 felony.

§10-11633. Interrogatories by the commission

The commission may propound to any domestic or foreign corporation subject to chapters 24 through 40 of this title and to any officer or director of the corporation interrogatories as may be reasonably necessary and proper to enable it to ascertain whether the corporation complied with all of the provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title applicable to the corporation. The interrogatories shall be answered within thirty days after the mailing of the interrogatories or within an additional time fixed by the commission, and the answers to the interrogatories shall be full and complete and shall be made in writing and under oath. If the interrogatories are directed to an individual they shall be answered by the individual, and if directed to a corporation they shall be answered by the president, vice-president, secretary or assistant secretary of the corporation. The commission need not file any

document to which the interrogatories relate until the interrogatories have been answered as provided in this section, and not then if the answers to the interrogatories disclose that the document is not in conformity with the provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title. The commission shall certify to the attorney general, for such action as the attorney general deems appropriate, all interrogatories and answers to the interrogatories that disclose a violation of any of the provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title.

§10-11634. Information disclosed by interrogatories

Interrogatories propounded by the commission and the answers to the interrogatories shall not be open to public inspection and the commission shall not disclose any facts or information obtained from the interrogatories and answers except if its official duty requires the facts or information to be made public or if the interrogatories or the answers are required for evidence in any criminal proceeding or in any other action by this state.

§10-11635. Certified copies received in evidence

All copies of documents delivered to and filed by the commission in accordance with chapters 24 through 40 of this title when certified by it shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices and official bodies as prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the documents. A certificate by the commission under seal as to the existence or nonexistence of the facts relating to corporations shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices and official bodies as prima facie evidence of the existence or nonexistence of the facts stated in the certificate.

TRANSITION PROVISIONS – NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

General Provisions

§10-11701. Application to existing domestic corporations

A. Except as provided in subsection B, chapters 24 through 40 of this title apply to all Arizona corporations that were incorporated under or that were subject to chapter 22 of this title on December 31, 1998.

B. Any existing corporation that was originally organized under the laws of the territory of Arizona may elect to amend or restate its articles of incorporation and retain any previously valid provisions of its articles of incorporation, even if the previously valid provisions of its articles of incorporation are in conflict with any provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of

this title. Upon such amendment or restatement, all of the provisions of chapters 24 through 40 of this title which are not specifically in conflict with the amended or restated articles of incorporation shall be applicable to the existing corporations that were originally organized under the laws of the territory of Arizona. The previously valid provisions of its articles of incorporation that are retained shall apply to the existing corporations originally organized under the laws of the territory of Arizona and to all persons contracting or in any manner dealing with the corporation, including its members, subscribers, affiliates, directors, officers and employees.

§10-11702. Application to qualified foreign corporations

A foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state on January 1, 1999 is subject to chapters 24 through 40 of this title but is not required to obtain a new grant of authority to conduct affairs under chapters 24 through 40 of this title, except as provided in section 10-11504.



Related Statutes
Arizona Revised Statutes
(2018/2019 Edition)

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

A.R.S. Sections 32-2199 to 32-2199.05

§32-2199. Administrative adjudication of complaints

Pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10, an administrative law judge shall adjudicate complaints regarding and ensure compliance with:

1. Title 33, chapter 9 and condominium documents.
2. Title 33, chapter 16 and planned community documents.

§32-2199.01. Hearing; rights and procedures

A. For a dispute between an owner and a condominium association or planned community association that is regulated pursuant to title 33, chapter 9 or 16, the owner or association may petition the department for a hearing concerning violations of condominium documents or planned community documents or violations of the statutes that regulate condominiums or planned communities. The petitioner shall file a petition with the department and pay a filing fee in an amount to be established by the commissioner. The filing fee shall be deposited in the condominium and planned community hearing office fund established by section 32-2199.05. On dismissal of a petition at the request of the petitioner before a hearing is scheduled or by stipulation of the parties before a hearing is scheduled, the filing fee shall be refunded to the petitioner. The department does not have jurisdiction to hear:

1. Any dispute among or between owners to which the association is not a party.
2. Any dispute between an owner and any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other organization that is engaged in the business of designing, constructing or selling a condominium as defined in section 33-1202 or any property or improvements within a planned community as defined in section 33-1802, including any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other organization licensed pursuant to this chapter, arising out of or related to the design, construction, condition or sale of the condominium or any property or improvements within a planned community.

B. The petition shall be in writing on a form approved by the department, shall list the complaints and shall be signed by or on behalf of the persons filing and include their addresses, stating that a hearing is desired, and shall be filed with the department.

C. On receipt of the petition and the filing fee the department shall mail by certified mail a copy of the petition along with notice to the named respondent

that a response is required within twenty days after mailing of the petition showing cause, if any, why the petition should be dismissed.

D. After receiving the response, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall promptly review the petition for hearing and, if justified, refer the petition to the office of administrative hearings. The commissioner may dismiss a petition for hearing if it appears to the commissioner's satisfaction that the disputed issue or issues have been resolved by the parties.

E. Failure of the respondent to answer is deemed an admission of the allegations made in the petition, and the commissioner shall issue a default decision.

F. Informal disposition may be made of any contested case.

G. Either party or the party's authorized agent may inspect any file of the department that pertains to the hearing, if the authorization is filed in writing with the department.

H. At a hearing conducted pursuant to this section, a corporation may be represented by a corporate officer, employee or contractor of the corporation who is not a member of the state bar if:

1. The corporation has specifically authorized the officer, employee or contractor of the corporation to represent it.

2. The representation is not the officer's, employee's or contractor of **the corporation's** primary duty to the corporation but is secondary or incidental to the officer's, employee's or contractor of the corporation's, limited liability company's, limited liability partnership's, sole proprietor's or other lawfully formed and operating entity's duties relating to the management or operation of the corporation.

§32-2199.02. Orders; penalties; disposition

A. The administrative law judge may order any party to abide by the statute, condominium documents, community documents or contract provision at issue and may levy a civil penalty on the basis of each violation. All monies collected pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the condominium and planned community hearing office fund established by section 32-2199.05 to be used to offset the cost of administering the administrative law judge function. If the petitioner prevails, the administrative law judge shall order the respondent to pay to the petitioner the filing fee required by section 32-2199.01.

B. The order issued by the administrative law judge is binding on the parties unless a rehearing is granted pursuant to section 32-2199.04 based on a petition setting forth the reasons for the request for rehearing, in which case the order issued at the conclusion of the rehearing is binding on the parties.

The order issued by the administrative law judge is enforceable through contempt of court proceedings and is subject to judicial review as prescribed by section 41-1092.08.

§32-2199.04. Rehearing; appeal

A. A person aggrieved by a decision of the administrative law judge may apply for a rehearing by filing with the commissioner a petition in writing pursuant to section 41-1092.09. Within ten days after filing such petition, the commissioner shall serve notice of the request on the other party by mailing a copy of the petition in the manner prescribed in section 32-2199.01 for notice of hearing.

B. The filing of a petition for rehearing temporarily suspends the operation of the administrative law judge's action. If the petition is granted, the administrative law judge's action is suspended pending the decision on the rehearing.

C. In the order granting or denying a rehearing, the commissioner shall include a statement of the particular grounds and reasons for the commissioner's action on the petition and shall promptly mail a copy of the order to the parties who have appeared in support of or in opposition to the petition for rehearing.

D. In a rehearing conducted pursuant to this section, a corporation may be represented by a corporate officer or employee who is not a member of the state bar if:

1. The corporation has specifically authorized such officer or employee to represent it.

2. Such representation is not the officer's or employee's primary duty to the corporation but is secondary or incidental to such officer's or employee's duties relating to the management or operation of the corporation.

§32-2199.05. Condominium and planned community hearing office fund

A. The condominium and planned community hearing office fund is established in the department to be administered by the commissioner. Monies in the fund are continuously appropriated. On notice from the commissioner, the state treasurer shall invest and divest monies in the fund as provided by section 35-313, and monies earned from investment shall be credited to the fund.

B. Monies in the condominium and planned community hearing office fund shall be used to reimburse the actual costs of the office of administrative hearings in conducting hearings pursuant to section 32-2199.01. Monies remaining in the fund may be used by the department to offset the costs of administering cases filed pursuant to section 32-2199.01.

HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION DWELLING ACTIONS

A.R.S. Sections 33-2001 to 33-2003

General Provisions

§33-2001. Definitions

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Community documents" means condominium documents as defined in section 33-1202 or community documents as defined in section 33-1802, including covenants, conditions and restrictions and deed restrictions applicable to the dwelling.

2. "Dwelling" means a newly constructed single family or multifamily unit designed for residential use and property and improvements that are either owned by a homeowners' association or jointly by all of the members of a homeowners' association. Dwelling includes the systems, other components and improvements that are part of a newly constructed single family or multifamily unit at the time of construction.

3. "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned.

4. "Homeowners' association" means an association as defined in section 33-1202 or 33-1802.

5. "Homeowners' association dwelling action" means any action involving a construction defect as defined in section 12-1361 filed by a homeowners' association against the seller of a dwelling arising out of or related to the design, construction, condition or sale of the dwelling.

6. "Seller" means any of the following:

(a) Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other organization that is engaged in the business of building or selling dwellings.

(b) Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other organization that performs functions relating to or furnishes the design, specifications, surveying, planning, supervising, testing, constructing or observation of the constructing of a dwelling.

(c) A real estate broker or salesperson as defined in section 32-2101.

§33-2002. Homeowners' association dwelling actions; conditions

A. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in title 10, chapter 39 or chapter 9 or 16 of this title and in addition to any requirements prescribed in

the community documents of a homeowners' association, a homeowners' association may file a

homeowners' association dwelling action only after all of the following have occurred:

1. The board of directors has provided full disclosure in writing to all members of the association of all material information relating to the filing of the action. The material information shall include a statement that describes the nature of the action and the relief sought including any demands, notices, offers to settle or responses to offers to settle made either by the association or the seller and the expenses and fees that the association anticipates will be incurred, directly or indirectly, in prosecuting the action including attorney fees, consultant fees, expert witness fees, court costs and impacts on the values of the dwellings that are the subject of the action and those that are not. The material information described by this paragraph shall be distributed to all members before the meeting described in paragraph 2 of this subsection occurs.

2. The association has held a meeting of its members and board of directors for which reasonable and adequate notice was provided to all members in the manner prescribed in section 33-1248 or 33-1804, as applicable.

3. The board of directors of the homeowners' association authorizes the filing of the action pursuant to the procedures prescribed in the community documents. At the time of commencing a dwelling action or amending a complaint to add a cause of action for a construction defect, the homeowners' association has an affirmative duty to demonstrate compliance with the procedures prescribed in the community documents and the requirements of this section.

4. The association provides the seller with notice of the alleged construction defects and the right to repair or replace the alleged construction defects pursuant to section 12-1363.

B. If the notice required by subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is provided to the homeowners' association's members less than sixty days before the expiration of a statute of limitations affecting the right of the association to bring a homeowners' association dwelling action, the statute of limitations is tolled for sixty days. The homeowners' association may meet the remaining requirements of subsection A of this section during the tolling period.

C. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in title 10, chapter 39 or in chapter 9 or 16 of this title and in addition to any requirements prescribed in the community documents of a homeowners' association, the board of directors of a homeowners' association or its authorized representative shall

disclose in writing to the members of the association a plan that describes the manner in which the proceeds of a homeowners' association dwelling action, whether obtained by way of judgment, settlement or other means, have been or will be allocated. The plan shall be disclosed within thirty days after the association receives the proceeds of any homeowners' association dwelling action. The plan is not binding on the homeowners' association, but the board of directors or its authorized representative must disclose any material changes to the plan to the members of the association within thirty days of making the changes.

D. A homeowners' association shall prepare and preserve for a period of five years records that are adequate to demonstrate its compliance with this section.

E. A director who acts in good faith pursuant to this chapter is not liable for any act or failure to act pursuant to this chapter. In any action filed against a director arising out of any act or failure to act pursuant to this chapter, a director is presumed in all cases to have acted in good faith. The burden is on the party challenging a director's conduct to establish by clear and convincing evidence facts that rebut the good faith presumption.

F. In any contested dwelling action, the seller has standing to assert a failure of the homeowners' association to comply with the procedures prescribed by the community documents and the requirements of this section.

§33-2003. Applicability

A. This chapter applies only to homeowners' association dwelling actions. This chapter does not apply to:

1. Actions filed by individual members of a homeowners' association against a seller.
2. Claims for personal injury, death or damage to property other than a dwelling.
3. Common law fraud claims.
4. Proceedings brought pursuant to title 32, chapter 10, whether filed by a homeowners' association or by individual members of a homeowners' association.

B. A homeowners' association dwelling action is also subject to title 12, chapter 8, article 14.

ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATION

A.R.S. Section 22-512

§22-512. Parties: representation

A. Any natural person, corporation, partnership, association, marital community or other organization may commence or defend a small claims action, but no assignee or other person not a real party to the original transaction giving rise to the action may commence such an action except as a personal representative duly appointed pursuant to a proceeding as provided in title 14.

B. In a small claims action:

1. An individual shall represent himself.
2. Either spouse or both may represent a marital community.
3. An active general partner or an authorized full-time employee shall represent a partnership.
4. A full-time officer or authorized employee shall represent a corporation.
5. An active member or an authorized full-time employee shall represent an association.
6. Any other organization or entity shall be represented by one of its active members or authorized full-time employees.
7. An attorney-at-law shall not appear or take any part in the filing or prosecution or defense of any matter designated as a small claim.

C. For an association as defined in section 33-1202 or 33-1802 that has employees or that is contracted with a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, sole proprietor or other lawfully formed and operating entity that provides management services to the association, the employees of the association and the management company and its officers and employees may lawfully act on behalf of the association and its board of directors by:

1. Recording a notice of lien or notice of claim of lien of the association against an owner's property in a condominium or planned community if all of the following apply:

- (a) The association employee or the management company is specifically authorized in writing by the association to record notices of lien or notices of claim of lien on behalf of the association and the officer or employee

is a certified legal document preparer as prescribed in the Arizona code of judicial administration.

(b) The association is the original party to the lien and the lien right is not the result of an assignment of rights.

(c) The lien right exists by operation of law pursuant to section 33-1256 or 33-1807 and is not the result of obtaining a final judgment in an action to which the association is a party.

2. Appearing on behalf of the association in a small claims action if all of the following apply:

(a) The employee of the association or the management company is specifically authorized in writing by the association to appear on behalf of the association.

(b) The association is an original party to the small claims action.

D. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, at any time before the hearing, the parties may stipulate by written agreement to the participation of attorneys in actions designated as small claims.

E. This section is not intended to limit or otherwise interfere with a party's right to assign or to employ counsel to pursue the party's rights and remedies subsequent to the entry of judgment in a small claims action.

F. Attorneys-at-law may represent themselves in propria persona.

COMMON AREA PROPERTY TAX

A.R.S. Section 42-13404

§42-13404. Deed restriction on common area use

A. As a condition for valuation under this article, the subdivider of a residential subdivision, on approval of the subdivision by the state real estate department pursuant to title 32, chapter 20, article 4, or the community or homeowners' association that owns the common area shall record a deed restriction with the county recorder and file a copy of the restriction with the county assessor restricting the property to use as a common area.

B. If the property is converted to a different use in violation of the restrictions, the assessor shall change the classification and revalue the property according to standard appraisal methods and techniques.

C. The county assessor may consolidate parcel combinations within the same taxing district if requested by the community or homeowners' association. A community or homeowners' association may provide a one-time list of common area tracts by parcel number to the assessor, in a form prescribed by the department of revenue.

D. The county assessor shall automatically consolidate parcel combinations within the same taxing district. If after further review by the assessor the parcel does not meet the requirements of a common area as described in section 42-13402, the assessor may revoke the statutory valuation made pursuant to section 42-13403 and shall value the parcel according to standard appraisal techniques. The revocation does not waive a community or homeowners' association's right to request the common area valuation.

GOLF CARTS

A.R.S. Sections 28-721, 28-723 and 28-777

§28-721. Driving on right side of roadway; driving on shoulder; exceptions

A. On all roadways of sufficient width, a person shall drive a vehicle on the right half of the roadway except as follows:

1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing the movement.

2. When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.

3. On a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable on the roadway.

4. On a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

B. On all roadways, a person driving a vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall drive the vehicle in the right-hand lane then available for traffic or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

C. In an age restricted community that is located in an unincorporated area of a county with a population of more than three million persons, a person may drive a golf cart or a neighborhood electric vehicle on a paved shoulder that is adjacent to a roadway or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of a paved roadway if there is no delineated paved shoulder.

§28-723. Overtaking a vehicle on the left

The following rules govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction:

1. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left of the vehicle at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. Except as provided in section 28-903, the driver may overtake and pass a golf cart or neighborhood electric vehicle pursuant to this paragraph even if the driver's vehicle shares a lane with the golf cart or neighborhood electric vehicle when the overtaking and passing occur.

2. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal or blinking of head lamps at nighttime and shall not increase the speed of the overtaken vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

§28-777. Golf carts and neighborhood electric vehicles; vehicles turning right

A person driving a golf cart or a neighborhood electric vehicle pursuant to section 28-721, subsection C shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that is traveling in the same direction and that is intending to turn to the right.

CRIME RIDDEN NUISANCE PROPERTY

A.R.S. Section 12-991

§12-991. Nuisance; applicability; residential property used for crime; action to abate and prevent; notice; definitions

A. Residential property that is regularly used in the commission of a crime is a nuisance, and the criminal activity causing the nuisance shall be enjoined, abated and prevented.

B. If there is reason to believe that a nuisance as described in subsection A of this section exists, the attorney general, the county attorney, the city attorney, an association of homeowners or property owners established by a recorded contract or other declaration, including a condominium association as defined in section 33-1202 and a planned community association as defined in section 33-1802, or a resident of a county or city who is affected by the nuisance may bring an action in superior court against the owner, the owner's managing agent or any other party responsible for the property to abate and prevent the criminal activity.

C. The court shall not assess a civil penalty against any person unless that person knew or had reason to know of the criminal activity.

D. An injunction that is ordered pursuant to this article shall be necessary to protect the health and safety of the public or prevent further criminal activity.

E. An order shall not affect the owner's interest in the property unless all of the following apply:

1. The owner is a defendant in the action.
2. The owner knew of the criminal activity.
3. The owner failed to take reasonable, legally available actions to abate the nuisance.

F. If the owner, the owner's managing agent or the party responsible for the property knows or has reason to know of the criminal activity and fails to take reasonable, legally available actions to abate the nuisance, a governmental authority may abate the nuisance. The court may assess the owner for the cost of abating the nuisance. On recording with the county recorder in the county in which the property is located, the assessment is prior to all other liens, obligations or

encumbrances except for prior recorded mortgages, restitution liens, child support liens and general tax liens. A city, town or county may bring an action to enforce the assessment in the superior court in the county in which the property is located.

G. For purposes of this section, an owner, the owner's managing agent or the party responsible for the property is deemed to know or have reason to know of the nuisance if the owner, the owner's managing agent or the party responsible for the property has received notice from a governmental authority of documented reports of criminal offenses occurring on the residential property.

H. A law enforcement agency, a city attorney, a county attorney, the attorney general or any other person who is at least twenty-one years of age may serve the notice provided for in subsection G of this section, either personally or by certified mail. If personal service or service by certified mail cannot be completed or the address of the person to be notified is unknown, notice may be served by publishing the notice three times within ten consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is located. In all cases a copy of the notice shall be posted on the premises where the nuisance exists.

I. The notice shall be printed in at least twelve-point type in substantially the following form:

Notice

This is formal notice that the property at (insert address and unit number if applicable) has had (insert number of) arrests or (insert number of) documented reports of alleged criminal activity and is considered a nuisance under section 12-991, Arizona Revised Statutes. A copy of the police report numbers is attached. Police reports are available at (insert applicable police agency).

Within five business days you must begin to take action that is legally available to you to abate the nuisance from the property. If you fail to do so, a restraining order to abate and prevent continuing or recurring criminal activity will be pursued. If you fail to cooperate to abate the nuisance, the appropriate authorities will abate the nuisance and their costs will be a lien on the property. You may contact (local

agency) in order to obtain information on how to abate the nuisance.

J. For the purposes of this article:

1. "Owner" means a person or persons or a legal entity listed as the current title holder as recorded in the official records of the county recorder in the county in which the title is recorded.

2. "Owner's managing agent" means a person, corporation, partnership or limited liability company that is authorized by the owner to operate and manage the property.

JUDGMENT LIENS ON REAL PROPERTY

A.R.S. Sections 33-961 and 33-962

§33-961. Filing judgments for payment of money; certified copy of judgment; recording copy to perfect lien against real property; information statement

A. A certified copy of the judgment of any court in this state may be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder in each county where the judgment creditor desires the judgment to become a lien on the real property of the judgment debtor. On recording in substantial compliance with both requirements of this section and the requirements of section 33-967 regarding an information statement, the judgment becomes a lien on the real property of the judgment debtor, including any part of the real property of the judgment debtor as otherwise provided by law. Failure to substantially comply with this section and section 33-967, results in the judgment not becoming a lien. The certified copy of the judgment shall set forth the:

1. Title of the court and the action and number of the action.
2. Date of entry of the judgment and the docket record for the judgment.
3. Names of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor.
4. Amount of the judgment.
5. Attorney of record for the judgment creditor.

B. The clerk shall furnish a certified copy of any judgment of that court on request and payment of the fee prescribed by law.

C. A judgment or decree or any renewal that requires payment of money shall also be accompanied by an information statement as prescribed by section 33-967.

D. Notwithstanding subsections A and C of this section, a civil judgment in favor of this state is exempt from the requirement to record an information statement as prescribed in section 33-967 and becomes a lien on the real property of the judgment debtor when it is recorded in the office of the county recorder. This subsection applies retroactively to all judgments in favor of this state without regard to when the judgment was recorded.

§33-962. Procedure for filing judgment of justice or municipal court; recording; lien

A. A judgment of a justice or municipal court may be prepared for recording using either of the following procedures:

1. The clerk of the superior court, on presentation of a certified transcript of a judgment for more than fifteen dollars, exclusive of costs, given by a justice or municipal court, shall forthwith file the judgment. From the time of filing the transcript of the judgment, that judgment shall be deemed the judgment of the superior court, shall be in the control of the superior court and shall be carried into execution in the same manner and with like effect as a judgment of the superior court.

2. The clerk of a justice court or municipal court shall issue a certified copy of any judgment of that court on request and payment of the fee prescribed by law. On issuance of the certified copy of the justice court or municipal court judgment, the certified copy of the judgment may be recorded and may be executed in the same manner and with like effect as a judgment of the superior court.

B. Any judgment must be recorded in the manner provided in section 33-961 before it becomes a lien on or in any manner affects or encumbers the real property of the judgment debtor or any part of the real property of the judgment debtor

POOL BARRIERS

A.R.S. Sections 9-809 and 11-861

§9-809. Semipublic swimming pools; locking device; pool barrier gates; exception

A. From and after December 31, 2014, a code or ordinance or part of a uniform code or ordinance that is adopted by a city or town applies to locking devices for pool barrier gates used for means of ingress or egress for semipublic swimming pools. Any new construction or major renovation of a semipublic swimming pool from and after December 31, 2014 must meet the requirements of the code or ordinance or part of the uniform code or ordinance that is adopted by the city or town.

B. Subsection A of this section does not apply to a locking device for a pool barrier gate used for means of ingress or egress for a semipublic swimming pool that was installed before January 1, 2015, if the locking device meets the requirements prescribed in section 36-1681, subsection B, paragraph 3.

§11-861. Adoption of codes by reference; limitations; method of adoption; fire sprinklers; fire apparatus access roads or approved routes; intent; state preemption; fire watch requirements; pool barrier gates

A. In any county that has adopted zoning pursuant to this chapter, the board of supervisors may adopt and enforce, for the unincorporated areas of the county so zoned, a building code and other related codes to regulate the quality, type of material and workmanship of all aspects of construction of buildings or structures, except that the board may authorize that areas zoned rural or unclassified may be exempt from the provisions of the code adopted. The codes may be adopted by reference after notice and hearings before the county planning and zoning commission and board of supervisors as provided in this chapter for amendments to the zoning ordinance of the county.

B. The board of supervisors may adopt a fire prevention code in the unincorporated areas of the county in which a fire district has not adopted a nationally recognized fire code pursuant to section 48-805. Any fire code adopted by a board of supervisors pursuant to this subsection shall remain in effect until a fire district is established and adopts a code applicable within the boundaries of the district.

C. For the purpose of this article, codes authorized by subsections A and B of this section shall be limited to the following:

1. Any building, electrical, plumbing or mechanical code that has been adopted by any national organization or association that is organized and conducted for the purpose of developing codes or that has been adopted by the largest city in that county. If the board of supervisors adopts a city code, it shall adopt, within ninety days after receiving a written notification of a change to the city code, the same change or shall terminate the adopted city code.

2. Any fire prevention code that has been adopted by a national organization or association organized or conducted for the purpose of developing fire prevention codes and that is as stringent as the state fire code adopted pursuant to section 37-1383.

D. The board of supervisors may adopt a current wildland-urban interface code. The code may be adapted from a model code adopted by a national or international organization or association for mitigating the hazard to life and property. The board must follow written public procedures in the development and adoption of the code and any revisions to the code to provide effective, early and continuous public participation through:

1. The broad dissemination and publicity of the proposed code and any revisions to the code.

2. The opportunity for submission and consideration of written public comments.

3. Open discussions, communications programs and information services.

4. Consultation with federal agencies and state and local officials.

E. The board of supervisors shall not adopt a code or ordinance or part of a uniform code or ordinance that prohibits a person or entity from choosing to install or equip or not install or equip fire sprinklers in a single family detached residence or any residential building that contains not more than two dwelling units. The board of supervisors shall not impose any fine, penalty or other requirement on any person or entity for choosing to install or equip or not install or equip fire sprinklers in such a residence. This subsection does not apply to any code or ordinance that requires fire sprinklers in a residence and that was adopted before December 31, 2009. The provisions of this subsection shall be included on all fire sprinkler permit applications that are for a single family detached residence or any residential building that contains not more than two dwelling units.

F. A fire sprinkler permit application may be in either print or electronic format.

G. A board of supervisors may not adopt any, or part of any, fire code, ordinance, stipulation or other legal requirement for an approved fire apparatus access road or a fire apparatus access road extension, or both, or an approved route or a route extension, or both, that directly or indirectly

requires a one or two family residence or a utility or miscellaneous accessory building or structure to install fire sprinklers. A fire code official may increase or extend an approved fire apparatus access road or a fire apparatus access road extension, or both, or an approved route or a route extension, or both, to comply with this subsection. Compliance with this subsection is not grounds to deny or suspend a license or permit. This subsection may be enforced in a private civil action and relief, including an injunction, may be awarded against a county. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, damages, lost opportunity costs, interest and the cost of the sprinkler system to a party that prevails in an action against a county for a violation of this subsection. The legislature finds and determines that property rights are a matter of statewide concern and a fundamental element of freedom. A property owner's right to use the property owner's property must be protected from unreasonable abridgment by county regulation and enforcement. This subsection supersedes and preempts any regulation adopted by a county regarding an approved fire apparatus access road, fire apparatus access road extension, approved route or route extension. For the purposes of this subsection:

1. "Fire code" includes the international fire code, however denominated.

2. "Utility or miscellaneous accessory building or structure" includes an agricultural building, aircraft hangar, accessory to a residence, barn, carport, fence that is more than six feet high, grain silo, greenhouse, livestock shelter, private garage, retaining wall, shed, stable, tank or tower.

H. If a fire code adopted by a board of supervisors requires the use of a fire watch, an employee who works at the building in which a fire watch is required may serve as the fire watch. A person who is designated as a fire watch shall be equipped with means to contact the local fire department, and the person's only duty while keeping watch for fires shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises. The county shall provide the fire watch with printed instructions from the state fire marshal and may provide a free training session before the person's deployment as the fire watch begins. For the purposes of this subsection, "fire watch" means a person who is stationed in a building or in a place relative to a building to observe the building and its openings when the fire protection system for the building is temporarily nonoperational or absent.

I. From and after December 31, 2014, a code or ordinance or part of a uniform code or ordinance that is adopted by the board of supervisors applies to locking devices for pool barrier gates used for means of ingress or egress for semipublic swimming pools. Any new construction or major renovation of a semipublic swimming pool from and after December 31, 2014 must meet the requirements of the code or ordinance or part of the uniform code or ordinance that is adopted by the board of supervisors. This subsection does not apply to a locking device for a pool barrier gate used for means of ingress or egress

for a semipublic swimming pool that was installed before January 1, 2015, if the locking device meets the requirements prescribed in section 36-1681, subsection B, paragraph 3.

PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER FEES

A.R.S. Sections 33-340 and 33-442

§33-440. Enforceability of private covenants; amendment of declaration; definitions

A. An owner of real property may enter into a private covenant regarding that real property and the private covenant is valid and enforceable according to its terms if all of the following apply:

1. The private covenant is not prohibited by any other existing private covenant or declaration affecting the real property and does not violate any statute governing the subject matter of the private covenant that is in effect before September 28, 2008.

2. The owner of the real property affected by the private covenant and any person on whom the private covenant imposes any liability or obligation have consented to the private covenant.

3. Any consent requirements contained in the express provisions of any existing private covenant or declaration affecting the real property have been met.

B. A private covenant is deemed not to constitute an amendment to any existing private covenant or declaration unless the private covenant expressly violates an express provision of the existing private covenant or declaration.

C. Except during the period of declarant control, or if during the period of declarant control with the written consent of the declarant in each instance. The following apply to an amendment to a declaration:

1. The declaration may be amended by the association, if any, or, if there is no association or board, the owners of the property that is subject to the declaration, by an affirmative vote or written consent of the number of owners or eligible voters specified in the declaration, including the assent of any individuals or entities that are specified in the declaration.

2. An amendment to a declaration may apply to fewer than all of the lots or less than all of the property that is bound by the declaration and an amendment is deemed to conform to the general design and plan of the community, if both of the following apply:

(a) The amendment receives the affirmative vote or written consent of the number of owners or eligible voters specified in the declaration, including the assent of any individuals or entities that are specified in the declaration.

(b) The amendment receives the affirmative vote or written consent of all of the owners of the lots or property to which the amendment applies.

3. Within thirty days after the adoption of any amendment pursuant to this subsection, the association, or if there is no association or board, a property owner that is authorized by the affirmative vote on or the written consent to the amendment shall prepare, execute and record a written instrument setting forth the amendment.

4. Notwithstanding any provision in the declaration that provides for periodic renewal of the declaration, an amendment to the declaration is effective immediately on recordation of the instrument in the county in which the property is located.

D. Subsection C of this section does not apply to a condominium as defined in section 33-1202 or a timeshare plan or association as defined in section 33-2202.

E. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Declaration" means any instrument, however denominated, that establishes restrictive covenants on the development or use of real property.

2. "Private covenant" means any uniform or nonuniform covenant, restriction or condition regarding real property that is contained in any deed, contract, agreement or other recorded instrument affecting real property.

§33-442. Prohibition on transfer fees; exceptions; definitions

A. A provision in a declaration, covenant or any other document relating to real property in this state is not binding or enforceable against the real property or against any subsequent owner, purchaser, lienholder or other claimant on the property if it purports to do both of the following:

1. Bind successors in title to the specified real property.

2. Obligate the transferee or transferor of all or part of the property to pay a fee or other charge to a declarant or a third person on transfer of an interest in the property or in consideration for permitting such a transfer. Regularly scheduled fees or charges shall not be considered payable on transfer of an interest if the fees or charges will be payable by the owner of the property regardless of whether or not the property is transferred, even if the obligation to pay does not commence until the trustee, declarant, builder or developer first conveys the property to a retail purchaser.

B. A transfer fee provision prescribed by subsection A is unenforceable whether or not recorded and does not create a lien right and any lien purportedly arising out of an unenforceable provision prescribed by subsection A is invalid and unenforceable.

C. This section does not apply to any of the following:

1. Any provision of a purchase contract, option, mortgage, security

agreement, real property listing agreement or other agreement that obligates one party to the agreement to pay the other party as full or partial consideration for the agreement or for a waiver of rights under the agreement if the amount to be paid is:

(a) A loan assumption fee or similar fee charged by a lender that holds a lien on the property.

(b) A fee or commission paid to a licensed real estate broker for brokerage services rendered in connection with the transfer of the property for which the fee or commission is paid.

2. Any provision in a deed, memorandum or other document recorded for the purpose of providing record notice of an agreement prescribed in paragraph 1, subdivision (a) of this subsection.

3. Any provision of a document that requires payment of a fee or charge to an association to be used exclusively for the purpose authorized in the document if both of the following apply:

(a) The fee being charged touches and concerns the land.

(b) No portion of the charge or fee is required to be passed through to a third party or declarant designated or identifiable by description in the document or in another document that is referenced in the document unless the third party is authorized in the document to manage real property within the association or was part of an approved development plan.

4. Any rent, reimbursement, charge, fee or other amount payable by a lessee to a lessor under a lease, including any fee payable to the lessor for consenting to an assignment, sublease, encumbrance or transfer of the lease.

5. Any consideration payable to the holder of an option to purchase an interest in the real property or to the holder of a right of first refusal or first offer to purchase an interest in real property and paid for waiving, releasing or not exercising the option or right on transfer of the property to another person.

6. Any fee, charge, assessment, dues, contribution or other amount relating to the purchase or transfer of a club membership related to the real property owner by the transferor.

7. Any fee or charge that is imposed by a document and that is payable to a nonprofit corporation for the sole purpose of supporting recreational activities within the association.

8. Any fee, tax, assessment or other charge imposed by a governmental authority pursuant to applicable laws, ordinances or regulations.

9. Any consideration payable by the transferee to the transferor for the interest in real property being transferred including any subsequent additional

consideration for the property payable by the transferee based on any subsequent appreciation, development or sale of the property.

D. Notwithstanding any provision in the document or purported lien, a transfer fee covenant or other document prescribed by subsection A or a lien purporting to secure payment under a transfer fee covenant or document prescribed by subsection A that is executed after the effective date of this section is not binding or enforceable. This section shall not be construed to imply that a transfer fee covenant or other document prescribed by subsection A that is executed before the effective date of this section is enforceable or valid.

E. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Association" means a nonprofit mandatory membership organization that is created pursuant to a declaration, covenant or other applicable law and that is comprised of the owners of homes, condominiums, cooperatives or manufactured homes or any other interest in real property.

2. "Transfer" means the sale, gift, conveyance, assignment, inheritance or other transfer of an interest in real property located in this state.

PURCHASER DWELLING ACTIONS

A.R.S. Sections 12-1361 to 12-1366

§12-1361 Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Association" means either of the following:

(a) The unit owners' association organized under section 33-1241.

(b) A nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners created pursuant to a declaration to own and operate portions of a planned community and which has the power under the declaration to assess association members to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of the association's obligations under the declaration.

2. "Community documents" means the declaration, bylaws, articles of incorporation, if any, and rules, if any.

3. "Construction codes" means the building, plumbing, electrical, fire, mechanical or other codes or ordinances, including the international residential code however denominated, as adopted, amended and enforced by the city, town or county in which the dwelling is located.

4. "Construction defect" means a material deficiency in the design, construction, manufacture, repair, alteration, remodeling or landscaping of a dwelling that is the result of one of the following:

(a) A violation of construction codes applicable to the construction of the dwelling.

(b) The use of defective materials, products, components or equipment in the design, construction, manufacture, repair, alteration, remodeling or landscaping of the dwelling.

(c) The failure to adhere to generally accepted workmanship standards in the community.

5. "Construction professional" means an architect, contractor, subcontractor, developer, builder, builder vendor, supplier, engineer or inspector performing or furnishing the design, supervision, inspection, construction or observation of the construction of any improvement to real property.

6. "Dwelling" means a single or multifamily unit designed for residential use and common areas and improvements that are owned or maintained by an association or by members of an association. A dwelling includes the systems, other components and improvements that are part of a single or multifamily unit at the time of construction.

7. " Dwelling action" means any action involving a construction defect brought by a purchaser against the seller of a dwelling arising out of or related to the design, construction, condition or sale of the dwelling.

8. "Material deficiency" means a deficiency that actually impairs the structural integrity, the functionality or the appearance of the dwelling at the time of the claim, or is reasonably likely to actually impair the structural integrity, the functionality or the appearance of the dwelling in the foreseeable future if not repaired or replaced.

9. "Purchaser" means any person or entity who files a dwelling action.

10. "Seller" means any person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other organization that is engaged in the business of designing, constructing or selling dwellings, including construction professionals. Seller does not include a real estate broker or real estate salesperson as defined in section 32-2101 who provides services in connection with the resale of a dwelling following its initial sale.

§12-1362. Dwelling action; notice of intent to repair or replace; jurisdictional prerequisite; insurance

A. Except with respect to claims for alleged construction defects involving an immediate threat to the life or safety of persons occupying or visiting the dwelling, a purchaser must first comply with this article before filing a dwelling action.

B. A seller who receives a written notice of claim pursuant to section 12-1363 has a right pursuant to section 12-1363 to repair or replace any alleged construction defects after sending or delivering to the purchaser a written notice of intent to repair or replace the alleged construction defects. The seller does not need to repair or replace all of the alleged construction defects. A purchaser may not file a dwelling action until the seller has completed all intended repairs and replacements of the alleged construction defects.

C. If a seller presents a notice received pursuant to section 12-1363 to an insurer that has issued an insurance policy to the seller that covers the seller's liability arising out of a construction defect or the design, construction or sale of the property that is the subject of the notice, the insurer must treat the notice as a notice of a claim subject to the terms and conditions of the policy of insurance. An insurer is obliged to work cooperatively and in good faith with the insured seller within the time frames specified in this article to effectuate the purpose of this article. Nothing in this subsection otherwise affects the coverage available under the policy of insurance or creates a cause of action against an insurer whose actions were reasonable under the circumstances,

notwithstanding its inability to comply with the time frames specified in section 12-1363.

§12-1363. Notice and right to repair or replace; tolling of time limits; admissible evidence; definition

A. Before filing a dwelling action, the purchaser shall give written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the seller specifying in reasonable detail the basis of the dwelling action.

B. After receipt of the notice described in subsection A of this section, the seller may inspect the dwelling to determine the nature and cause of the alleged construction defects and the nature and extent of any repairs or replacements necessary to remedy the alleged construction defects. The purchaser shall ensure that the dwelling is made available for inspection no later than ten days after the purchaser receives the seller's request for an inspection. The seller shall provide reasonable notice to the purchaser before conducting the inspection. The inspection shall be conducted at a reasonable time. The seller may use reasonable measures, including testing, to determine the nature and cause of the alleged construction defects and the nature and extent of any repairs or replacements necessary to remedy the alleged construction defects. If the seller conducts testing pursuant to this subsection, the seller shall restore the dwelling to its condition before the testing.

C. Within sixty days after receipt of the notice described in subsection A of this section, the seller shall send to the purchaser a good faith written response to the purchaser's notice by certified mail, return receipt requested. The response may include the seller's notice of intent to repair or replace any alleged construction defects, to have the alleged construction defects repaired or replaced at the seller's expense or to provide monetary compensation to the purchaser. The written notice of intent to repair or replace shall describe in reasonable detail all repairs or replacements that the seller intends to make or provide to the dwelling and a reasonable estimate of the date by which the repairs or replacements will be made. This subsection does not prohibit the seller from offering monetary compensation or other consideration instead of or in addition to a repair or replacement. The purchaser may accept or reject an offer of monetary compensation or other consideration, other than repair or replacement and, if rejected, may proceed with a dwelling action on completion of any repairs or replacements the seller intends to make or provide. The parties may negotiate for a release if an offer involving monetary compensation or other consideration is accepted.

D. If the seller does not provide a written response to the purchaser's notice within sixty days, the purchaser may file a dwelling action.

E. If the response provided pursuant to subsection C of this section includes a notice of intent to repair or replace the alleged construction defects, the purchaser shall allow the seller a reasonable opportunity to repair or replace the construction defects or cause the construction defects to be repaired or replaced pursuant to the following:

1. The purchaser and the seller or the seller's construction professionals shall coordinate repairs or replacements within thirty days after the seller's notice of intent to repair or replace was sent pursuant to subsection C of this section. If requested by the purchaser, repair or replacement of alleged construction defects undertaken by the seller shall be performed by a construction professional selected by the seller and consented to by the purchaser, whose consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, that was not involved in the construction or design of the dwelling.

2. Repairs or replacements shall begin as agreed by the purchaser and the seller or the seller's construction professionals, with reasonable efforts to begin repairs or replacements within thirty-five days after the seller's notice of intent to repair or replace was sent pursuant to subsection C of this section. If a permit is required to perform the repair or replacement, reasonable efforts shall be made to begin repairs or replacements within ten days after receipt of the permit or thirty-five days after the seller's notice of intent to repair or replace was sent pursuant to subsection C of this section, whichever is later.

3. All repairs or replacements shall be completed using reasonable care under the circumstances and within a commercially reasonable time frame considering the nature of the repair or replacement, any access issues or unforeseen events that are not caused by the seller or the seller's construction professionals.

4. The purchaser shall provide reasonable access for the repairs or replacements.

5. The seller is not entitled to a release or waiver solely in exchange for any repair or replacement made pursuant to this subsection, except that the purchaser and seller may negotiate a release or waiver in exchange for monetary compensation or other consideration.

6. At the conclusion of any repairs or replacements, the purchaser may commence a dwelling action or, if the contract for the sale of the dwelling or the community documents contain a commercially reasonable alternative dispute resolution procedure that complies with section 12-1366, subsection, may initiate the dispute resolution process including any claim for inadequate repair or replacement.

F. During the notice and repair or replacement process, and for thirty days after substantial completion of the repair or replacement, the statute of limitations and statute of repose, including section 12-552, applicable to the

purchaser, including any construction professionals involved in the construction or design, are tolled as to the seller and the seller's construction professionals who were involved in the construction or design of the dwelling for all alleged construction defects described in reasonable detail in the written notice sent to the seller pursuant to subsection A of this section.

G. Both parties' conduct during the repair or replacement process prescribed in subsections B, C, D and E of this section may be introduced in any subsequent dwelling action. Any repair or replacement efforts undertaken by the seller are not considered settlement communications or offers of settlement and are admissible in evidence.

H. A purchaser may amend the notice provided pursuant to subsection A of this section to include alleged construction defects identified in good faith after submission of the original notice. The seller shall have a reasonable period of time to conduct an inspection, if requested, and thereafter the parties shall comply with the requirements of subsections B, C, D and E of this section for the additional alleged construction defects identified in reasonable detail in the notice.

I. Subject to Arizona rules of court, during the pendency of a dwelling action the purchaser may supplement the list of alleged construction defects to include additional alleged construction defects identified in good faith after filing of the original dwelling action that have been identified in reasonable detail as required by this section. The court shall provide the seller a reasonable amount of time to inspect the dwelling to determine the nature and cause of the additional alleged construction defects, the nature and extent of any repairs or replacements necessary to remedy the additional alleged construction defects and, on request of the seller, sufficient time to repair or replace the additional alleged construction defects. The parties shall comply with the requirements of subsections B, C, D and E of this section for the additional alleged construction defects identified in reasonable detail in the notice.

J. The service of an amended notice identifying in reasonable detail the alleged construction defects during the pendency of a dwelling action shall relate back to the original notice of alleged construction defects for the purpose of tolling applicable statutes of limitations and statutes of repose, including section 12-552.

K. By written agreement of the seller and purchaser, the time periods provided in this section may be extended.

L. For the sale of a dwelling that occurs within the statutory period set forth in section 12-552, the escrow agent, as defined in section 6-801, shall provide notice to the purchaser of the provisions of this section and sections 12-1361 and 12-1362. Nothing in this subsection creates a fiduciary duty or provides

any person or entity with a private right or cause of action or administrative action.

M. If the seller does not comply with the requirements of this section and the failure is not due to any fault of the purchaser or as a result of an unforeseen condition, including an unforeseen weather condition or government delay, the purchaser may commence a dwelling action

N. If the purchaser fails to comply with the requirements of this section before bringing a dwelling action, the dwelling action shall be dismissed. If the dwelling action is dismissed after the statute of limitations or statute of repose, including section 12-552, applicable to the purchaser, any subsequent dwelling action brought by the purchaser is time barred as to the seller and the seller's construction professionals involved in the construction or design of the dwelling.

O. For the purposes of this section, "reasonable detail" includes a detailed and itemized list that describes each alleged construction defect, the location that each alleged construction defect has been observed by the purchaser in each dwelling that is the subject of the notice and the impairment to the dwelling that has occurred as a result of each of the alleged construction defects or is reasonably likely to occur if the alleged construction defects are not repaired or replaced.

§12-1365. Notification; right to file a complaint with the registrar of contractors

A. A written contract for the sale of a newly constructed dwelling between a buyer of a newly constructed dwelling and the seller responsible for the original construction of the dwelling shall contain, or provide separate notice of, the following provision: Under Arizona Revised Statutes section 32-1155, a buyer of a dwelling has the right to file a written complaint against the homebuilder with the Arizona registrar of contractors within two years after the close of escrow or actual occupancy, whichever occurs first, for the commission of an act in violation of Arizona Revised Statutes section 32-1154, subsection A.

B. The notice required in subsection A of this section shall be prominently displayed and appear in at least ten point bold type.

C. The buyer of the dwelling is not deemed to have received the notice required pursuant to subsection A of this section unless the buyer initials the notice provision.

§12-1366. Applicability; claims and actions

- A. This article does not apply:
1. To personal injury claims.
 2. To death claims.
 3. To claims for damage to property other than a dwelling.
 4. To common law fraud claims.
 5. To proceedings brought pursuant to title 32, chapter 10.
 6. To claims solely seeking recovery of monies expended for repairs to alleged defects that have been repaired by the purchaser.
- B. A dwelling action brought by an association is also subject to title 33, chapter 18.
- C. After the repair or replacement process has been completed as prescribed by section 12-1363, this article does not affect either party's ability to enforce any commercially reasonable alternative dispute resolution procedures contained in the contract for the sale of the dwelling or an association's community documents. The seller's election to enforce any commercially reasonable alternative dispute resolution procedures contained in the contract for the sale of the dwelling or an association's community documents does not negate, abridge or otherwise reduce the seller's right to repair or replace any alleged construction defects pursuant to section 12-1363. If the contract for the sale of a dwelling contains the procedures, the procedures shall conspicuously appear in the contract in bold and capital letters and a disclosure statement in at least twelve-point font, bold and capital letters shall appear on the face of the contract and shall describe the location of the alternative dispute resolution procedures within the contract.

REQUIREMENT OF PLANNED COMMUNITY PROHIBITED

A.R.S. Section 11-810 & 9-461.15

§11-810. Requirement of planned community prohibited

A. A county planning and zoning commission in exercising its authority pursuant to this title shall not require as part of a subdivision approval or zoning ordinance that a subdivider or developer establish an association as defined in section 33-1802. A subdivider or developer shall not be penalized because a real estate subdivision or development does not constitute or include a planned community.

B. A county may require a subdivider or developer to establish an association to maintain private, common or community owned improvements that are approved and installed as part of a preliminary plat, final plat or specific plan. A county shall not require that an association be formed or operated other than for the maintenance of common areas or community owned property. This subsection applies only to planned communities that are established in plats recorded after the effective date of this section.

C. This section does not limit the subdivider or developer in the establishment or authority of any planned community established pursuant to title 33, chapter 16 or limit a subdivider, a developer or an association from requesting and entering into a maintenance agreement with a county.

§9-461.15. Requirement of planned community prohibited

A. The planning agency of a municipality in exercising its authority pursuant to this title shall not require as part of a subdivision regulation or zoning ordinance that a subdivider or developer establish an association as defined in section 33-1802. A subdivider or developer shall not be penalized because a real estate subdivision or development does not constitute or include a planned community.

B. A municipality may require a subdivider or developer to establish an association to maintain private, common or community owned improvements that are approved and installed as part of a preliminary plat, final plat or specific plan. A municipality shall not require that an association be formed or operated other than for the maintenance of common areas or community owned property. This subsection applies only to planned communities that are established in plats recorded after the effective date of this section.

C. This section does not limit the subdivider or developer in the establishment or authority of any planned community established pursuant to title 33, chapter 16 or limit a subdivider, a developer or an association from requesting and entering into a maintenance agreement with a municipality.

VEXATIOUS LITIGANTS

A.R.S. Section 12-3201

§12-3201. Vexatious litigants; designation; definitions

A. In a noncriminal case, at the request of a party or on the court's own motion, the presiding judge of the superior court or a judge designated by the presiding judge of the superior court may designate a pro se litigant a vexatious litigant.

B. A pro se litigant who is designated a vexatious litigant may not file a new pleading, motion or other document without prior leave of the court.

C. A pro se litigant is a vexatious litigant if the court finds the pro se litigant engaged in vexatious conduct.

D. The requesting party may make an amended request at any time if the court either:

1. Determined that the party is not a vexatious litigant and the requesting party has new information or evidence that is relevant to the determination, even if there is not a pending case in the court.

2. Did not rule on the original request during the pendency of the action, even if there is not a pending case in the court.

E. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Vexatious conduct" includes any of the following:

(a) Repeated filing of court actions solely or primarily for the purpose of harassment.

(b) Unreasonably expanding or delaying court proceedings.

(c) Court actions brought or defended without substantial justification.

(d) Engaging in abuse of discovery or conduct in discovery that has resulted in the imposition of sanctions against the pro se litigant.

(e) A pattern of making unreasonable, repetitive and excessive requests for information.

(f) Repeated filing of documents or requests for relief that have been the subject of previous rulings by the court in the same litigation.

2. "Without substantial justification" has the same meaning prescribed in section 12-349.

ARIZONANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)

A.R.S. Section 41-1492.08

§41-1492.08. Enforcement by aggrieved person; notice; affidavit; prohibited demand for money; definition

A. Any Aggrieved person who is subjected to discrimination in violation of section 41-1492.01, 41-1492.02, 41-1492.03, 41-1492.04, 41-1492.05 or **41-1492.11, or this article's implementing rules** may institute a civil action for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order.

B. In the case of a violation of sections 41-1492.0 and 41-1492.04, injunctive relief includes an order to alter facilities to make these facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by this article. If appropriate, injunctive relief also includes requiring the provision of an auxiliary aid or service, the modification of a policy or the provision of alternative methods, to the extent required by this article.

C. An aggrieved person may file a civil action in superior court not later than two years after the occurrence or the termination of an alleged discriminatory public accommodation practice or the breach of a conciliation agreement entered into under this article, whichever occurs last, to obtain appropriate relief with respect to the discriminatory public accommodation practice or breach.

D. Nothing in this section requires a person with a disability to engage in a civil action.

E. Before filing a civil action pursuant to this section that alleges a public accommodation that is operated by a private entity has a building, facility or parking lot that violates this article and except as provided by subsection F of **this section the aggrieved person or the person's attorney shall provide written** notice with sufficient detail to allow the private entity to identify and cure the violation or comply with the law. If the private entity does not cure the violation or comply with the law within thirty days after receiving the notice, the aggrieved person may file the civil action.

F. If the private entity is required to obtain a building permit or other similar form of government approval to make the changes necessary to cure the violation or comply with the law and the private entity, within thirty days after receiving the notice required by subsection E of this section, provides the **aggrieved person or the person's attorney with a corrective action plan and** submits the completed application for the building permit or other similar form of government approval to the appropriate governmental entity for a determination, the aggrieved person may not file the civil action for an

additional sixty days from the date the at the private entity provided the **corrective action plan to the aggrieved person or the person's attorney**. The time after the completed application for the building permit or other similar form of government approval is submitted to the governmental entity up until a final determination is provided to the private entity is tolled and is not included in calculating the additional sixty days, except that any delay that is caused by the private entity before the final determination is provided is not tolled. During the additional sixty days, the private entity must comply with the requirements of section 41-1492.04.

G. When filing a civil action pursuant to this section, an aggrieved person must file an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, that the aggrieved person has read the entire complaint, agrees with all of the allegations and facts contained in the complaint and, unless authorized by statute or rule, is not receiving and has not been promised anything of value in exchange for filing the civil action.

H. **An aggrieved person or the aggrieved person's attorney may not demand or collect money from the private entity before the end of the applicable time period under subsections E and F of this section but may state that the private entity may be civilly liable for a violation of this article.**

I. On the motion of any party, the court may stay an action filed pursuant to this section to determine whether the person filing the civil action or the **person's attorney is a vexatious litigant or to determine whether** there are multiple civil actions that involve the same plaintiff and that should be consolidated consistent with the Arizona rules of civil procedure

J. For the purposes of this section, **"sufficient detail" means the name of the aggrieved person who encountered the barrier, the date when the barrier was encountered by the aggrieved person and a description of the barrier that was encountered by the aggrieved person.**

MINIMUM WAGE

A.R.S. Section 23-362 to A.R.S 23-365

§23-362 Definitions

(2006 Prop. 202, sec. 2. Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies.) As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "Employee" means any person who is or was employed by an employer but does not include any person who is employed by a parent or a sibling, or who is employed performing babysitting services in the employer's home on a casual basis.

B. "Employer" includes any corporation, proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, association, political subdivision of the state, individual or other entity acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but does not include the state of Arizona, the United States, or a small business.

C. "Small business" means any corporation, proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, or association that has less than five hundred thousand dollars in gross annual revenue and that is exempt from having to pay a minimum wage under section 206(a) of title 29 of the United States Code.

D. "Employ" includes to suffer or permit to work; whether a person is an independent contractor or an employee shall be determined according to the standards of the federal fair labor standards act, but the burden of proof shall be upon the party for whom the work is performed to show independent contractor status by clear and convincing evidence.

E. "Wage" means monetary compensation due to an employee by reason of employment, including an employee's commissions, but not tips or gratuities.

F. "Law enforcement officer" means the attorney general, a city attorney, a county attorney or a town attorney.

G. "Commission" means the industrial commission of Arizona, any successor agency, or such other agency as the governor shall designate to implement this article.

§23-363. Minimum Wage

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. Employers shall pay employees no less than the minimum wage, which shall be not less than:

1. \$10 on and after January 1, 2017.
2. \$10.50 on and after January 1, 2018.
3. \$11 on and after January 1, 2019.
4. \$12 on and after January 1, 2020.

B. The minimum wage shall be increased on January 1, 2021 and on January 1 of successive years, by the increase in the cost of living. The increase in the cost of living shall be measured by the percentage increase as of August of the immediately preceding year over the level as of August of the previous year of the consumer price index (all urban consumers, U.S. city average for all items) or its successor index as published by the U.S. department of labor or its successor agency, with the amount of the minimum wage increase rounded to the nearest multiple of five cents.

C. For any employee who customarily and regularly receives tips or gratuities from patrons or others, the employer may pay a wage up to \$3.00 per hour less than the minimum wage if the employer can establish by its records of charged tips or by the employee's declaration for federal insurance contributions act (FICA) purposes that for each week, when adding tips received to wages paid, the employee received not less than the minimum wage for all hours worked. Compliance with this provision will be determined by averaging tips received by the employee over the course of the employer's payroll period or any other period selected by the employer that complies with regulations adopted by the commission

§23-364. Enforcement

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. The commission is authorized to enforce and implement this article and may promulgate regulations consistent with this article to do so. For purposes of this section: (1) "article shall mean both article 8 and article 8.1 of this chapter; (2) "earned paid sick time" is as defined in section 23-371, Arizona Revised Statutes; (3) "employer" shall refer to the definition of employer in section 23-362, Arizona Revised Statutes, for purposes of minimum wage enforcement and shall refer to the definition of employer in section 23-371, Arizona Revised Statutes, for purposes of earned paid sick time enforcement; and (4) "retaliation" shall mean denial of any right guaranteed under article 8 and article 8.1 of this chapter and any threat, discharge, suspension, demotion, reduction of hours, or any other adverse action against an employee for the exercise of any right guaranteed herein including any sanctions against an employee who is the recipient of public benefits for rights guaranteed herein. Retaliation shall also include interference with or

punishment for in any manner participating in or assisting an investigation, proceeding or hearing under this article.

B. No employer or other person shall discriminate or subject any person to retaliation for asserting any claim or right under this article, for assisting any other person in doing so, or for informing any person about their rights. Taking adverse action against a person within ninety days of a person's engaging in the foregoing activities shall raise a presumption that such action was retaliation, which may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that such action was taken for other permissible reasons.

C. Any person or organization may file an administrative complaint with the commission charging that an employer has violated this article as to any employee or other person. When the commission receives a complaint, the commission may review records regarding all employees at the employer's worksite in order to protect the identity of any employee identified in the complaint and to determine whether a pattern of violations has occurred. The name of any employee identified in a complaint to the commission shall be kept confidential as long as possible. Where the commission determines that an employee's name must be disclosed in order to investigate a complaint further, it may so do only with the employee's consent.

D. Employers shall post notices in the workplace, in such format specified by the commission, notifying employees of their rights under this article. Employers shall provide their business name, address, and telephone number in writing to employees upon hire. Employers shall maintain payroll records showing the hours worked for each day worked, and the wages and earned paid sick time paid to all employees for a period of four years. Failure to do so shall raise a rebuttable presumption that the employer did not pay the required minimum wage rate or earned paid sick time. The commission may by regulation reduce or waive the recordkeeping and posting requirements herein for any categories of small employers whom it finds would be unreasonably burdened by such requirements. Employers shall permit the commission or a law enforcement officer to inspect and copy payroll or other business records, shall permit them to interview employees away from the worksite, and shall not hinder any investigation. Such information provided shall keep confidential except as is required to prosecute violations of this article. Employers shall permit an employee or his or her designated representative to inspect and copy payroll records pertaining to that employee.

E. A civil action to enforce this article may be maintained in a court of competent jurisdiction by a law enforcement officer or by any private party injured by a violation of this article.

F. Any employer who violates recordkeeping, posting, or other requirements that the commission may establish under this article shall be subject to a civil penalty of at least \$250 dollars for a first violation, and at least \$1000 dollars for each subsequent or willful violation and may, if the commission or court determines appropriate, be subject to special monitoring and inspections.

G. Any employer who fails to pay the wages or earned paid sick time required under this article shall be required to pay the employee the balance of the wages or earned paid sick time owed, including interest thereon, and an additional amount equal to twice the underpaid wages or earned paid sick time. Any employer who retaliates against an employee or other person in violation of this article shall be required to pay the employee an amount set by the commission or a court sufficient to compensate the employee and deter future violations, but not less than one hundred fifty dollars for each day that the violation continued or until legal judgment is final. The commission and the courts shall have the authority to order payment of such unpaid wages, unpaid earned sick time, other amounts, and civil penalties and to order any other appropriate legal or equitable relief for violations of this article. Civil penalties shall be retained by the agency that recovered them and used to finance activities to enforce this article. A prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit.

H. A civil action to enforce this article may be commenced no later than two years after a violation last occurs, or three years in the case of a willful violation, and may encompass all violations that occurred as part of a continuing course of employer conduct regardless of their date. The statute of limitations shall be tolled during any investigation of an employer by the commission or other law enforcement officer, but such investigation shall not bar a person from bringing a civil action under this article. No verbal or written agreement or employment contract may waive any rights under this article.

I. The legislature may by statute raise the minimum wage established under this article, extend coverage, or increase penalties. A county, city, or town may by ordinance regulate minimum wages and benefits within its geographic boundaries but may not provide for a minimum wage lower than that prescribed in this article. State agencies, counties, cities, towns and other political subdivisions of the state may consider violations of this article in determining whether employers may receive or renew public contracts, financial assistance or licenses. This article shall be liberally construed in favor of its purposes and shall not limit the authority of the legislature or any other body to adopt any law or policy that requires payment of higher or supplemental wages or benefits, or that extends such protections to employers or employees not covered by this article.

§23-365. Reliance on administrative rule or regulation

(Added with a 1998 Prop. 105 clause pursuant to L07, Ch. 272)

In any action or proceeding commenced on or after January 1, 2007, an employer or other entity is not liable if the employer or entity fails to pay the minimum wage if the employer or entity proves that the act or omission was in good faith, conformed with and relied on an administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval or interpretation, administrative practice or enforcement policy issued by the commission pursuant to and in accordance with the commission's authority under this article. This defense, if established, bars the action or proceeding, notwithstanding that after the act or omission, the administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, interpretation, practice or enforcement policy is modified or rescinded or is determined by judicial authority to be invalid.

EARNED PAID SICK TIME

A.R.S. Section 23-371 to 23-381

§23-371. Earned Paid Sick Time

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies) For purposes of this article:

A. "Abuse" means an offense prescribed in section 13-3623, Arizona Revised Statutes.

B. "Commission" is as defined in section 23-362, Arizona Revised Statutes.

C. "Domestic Violence" is as defined in section 13-3601, Arizona Revised Statutes.

D. "Earned paid sick time" means time that is compensated at the same hourly rate and with the same benefits, including health care benefits, as the employee normally earns during hours worked and is provided by an employer to an employee for the purposes described in section 23-373 of this article, but in no case shall this hourly amount be less than that provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 United States Code section 206(A)(1)) or section 23-363, Arizona Revised Statutes.

E. "Employ" is as defined in section 23-362, Arizona Revised Statutes.

F. "Employee" is as defined in section 23-362, Arizona Revised Statutes. Employee includes recipients of public benefits who are engaged in work activity as a condition of receiving public assistance.

G. "Employer" includes any corporation, proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, association, political subdivision of the state, individual or other entity acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but does not include the State of Arizona or the United States.

H. "Family member" means:

1. Regardless of age, a biological, adopted or foster child, stepchild or legal ward, a child of a domestic partner, a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, or an individual to whom the employee stood in loco parentis when the individual was a minor;

2. A biological, foster, stepparent or adoptive parent or legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse or domestic partner or a person who stood in loco parentis when the employee or employee's spouse or domestic partner was a minor child;

3. A person to whom the employee is legally married under the laws of any state, or a domestic partner of an employee as registered under the laws of any state or political subdivision;

4. A grandparent, grandchild or sibling (whether of a biological, foster, adoptive or step relationship) of the employee or the employee's spouse or domestic partner; or

5. Any other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

I. "Retaliation" is as defined in section 23-364, Arizona Revised Statutes.

J. "Sexual violence" means an offense prescribed in: (a) title 13, chapter 14, Arizona Revised Statutes, except for sections 13-1408 and 13-1422; or (b) sections 13-1304(A)(3), 13-1307, 13-3019, 13-3206, 13-3212, 13-3552, 13-3553, 13-3554, or 13-3560, Arizona Revised Statutes.

K. "Stalking" means an offense prescribed in section 13-2923, Arizona Revised Statutes.

L. "Year" means a regular and consecutive 12-month period as determined by the employer.

§23-372. Accrual of earned paid sick time

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. Employees of an employer with 15 or more employees shall accrue a minimum of one hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours worked, but employees shall not be entitled to accrue or use more than 40 hours of earned paid sick time per year, unless the employer selects a higher limit.

B. Employees of an employer with fewer than 15 employees shall accrue a minimum of one hour of earned paid sick time for every 30 hours worked, but employees shall not be entitled to accrue or use more than 24 hours of earned paid sick time per year, unless the employer selects a higher limit.

C. In determining the number of employees performing work for an employer for compensation during a given week, all employees performing work for compensation on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis shall be counted. In situations in which the number of employees who work for an employer for compensation per week fluctuates above and below 15 employees per week over the course of the year, an employer is required to provide earned paid sick time pursuant to subsection A of this section if it maintained 15 or more employees on the

payroll for some portion of a day in each of 20 different calendar weeks, whether or not the weeks were consecutive, in either the current or the preceding year (irrespective of whether the same individuals were in employment in each day).

D. All employees shall accrue earned paid sick time as follows:

1. Earned paid sick time as provided in this section shall begin to accrue at the commencement of employment or on July 1, 2017, whichever is later. An employer may provide all earned paid sick time that an employee is expected to accrue in a year at the beginning of the year.

2. An employee may use earned paid sick time as it is accrued, except that an employer may require an employee hired after July 1, 2017, to wait until the ninetieth calendar day after commencing employment before using accrued earned paid sick time, unless otherwise permitted by the employer.

3. Employees who are exempt from overtime requirements under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 United States Code section 213(A)(1)) will be assumed to work 40 hours in each work week for purposes of earned paid sick time accrual unless their normal work week is less than 40 hours, in which case earned paid sick time accrues based upon that normal work week.

4. Earned paid sick time shall be carried over to the following year, subject to the limitations on usage in subsections A and B. Alternatively, in lieu of carryover of unused earned paid sick time from one year to the next, an employer may pay an employee for unused earned paid sick time at the end of a year and provide the employee with an amount of earned paid sick time that meets or exceeds the requirements of this article that is available for the employee's immediate use at the beginning of the subsequent year.

5. If an employee is transferred to a separate division, entity or location, but remains employed by the same employer, the employee is entitled to all earned paid sick time accrued at the prior division, entity or location and is entitled to use all earned paid sick time as provided in this section. When there is a separation from employment and the employee is rehired within nine months of separation by the same employer, previously accrued earned paid time that had not been used shall be reinstated. Further, the employee shall be entitled to use accrued earned paid sick time and accrue additional earned paid sick time at the re-commencement of employment.

6. When a different employer succeeds or takes the place of an existing employer, all employees of the original employer who remain employed by the successor employer are entitled to all earned paid sick

time they accrued when employed by the original employer, and are entitled to use earned paid sick time previously accrued.

7. At its discretion, an employer may loan earned paid sick time to an employee in advance of accrual by such employee.

E. Any employer with a paid leave policy, such as a paid time off policy, who makes available an amount of paid leave sufficient to meet the accrual requirements of this section that may be used for the same purposes and under the same conditions as earned paid sick time under this article is not required to provide additional paid sick time.

F. Nothing in this article shall be construed as requiring financial or other reimbursement to an employee from an employer upon the employee's termination, resignation, retirement or other separation from employment for accrued earned paid sick time that has not been used.

§23-373. Use of earned paid sick time

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. Earned paid sick time shall be provided to an employee by an employer for:

1. An employee's mental or physical illness, injury or health condition; an employee's need for medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition; an employee's need for preventive medical care;

2. Care of a family member with a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition; care of a family member who needs medical diagnosis, care, or treatment of a mental or physical illness, injury or health condition; care of a family member who needs preventive medical care;

3. Closure of the employee's place of business by order of a public official due to a public health emergency or an employee's need to care for a child whose school or place of care has been closed by order of a public official due to a public health emergency, or care for oneself or a family member when it has been determined by the health authorities having jurisdiction or by a health care provider that the employee's or family member's presence in the community may jeopardize the health of others because of his or her exposure to a communicable disease, whether or not the employee or family member has actually contracted the communicable disease; or

4. Notwithstanding section 13-4439, Arizona Revised Statutes, absence necessary due to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or

stalking, provided the leave is to allow the employee to obtain for the employee or the employee's family member:

(a) Medical attention needed to recover from physical or psychological injury or disability caused by domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking;

(b) Services from a domestic violence or sexual violence program or victim services organization;

(c) Psychological or other counseling;

(d) Relocation or taking steps to secure an existing home due to the domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking; or

(e) Legal services, including but not limited to preparing for or participating in any civil or criminal legal proceeding related to or resulting from the domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking.

B. Earned paid sick time shall be provided upon the request of an employee. Such request may be made orally, in writing, by electronic means or by any other means acceptable to the employer. When possible, the request shall include the expected duration of the absence.

C. When the use of earned paid sick time is foreseeable, the employee shall make a good faith effort to provide notice of the need for such time to the employer in advance of the use of the earned paid sick time and shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the use of earned paid sick time in a manner that does not unduly disrupt the operations of the employer.

D. An employer that requires notice of the need to use earned paid sick time where the need is not foreseeable shall provide a written policy that contains procedures for the employee to provide notice. An employer that has not provided to the employee a copy of its written policy for providing such notice shall not deny earned paid sick time to the employee based on non-compliance with such a policy.

E. An employer may not require, as a condition of an employee's taking earned paid sick time, that the employee search for or find a replacement worker to cover the hours during which the employee is using earned paid sick time.

F. Earned paid sick time may be used in the smaller of hourly increments or the smallest increment that the employer's payroll system uses to account for absences or use of other time.

G. For earned paid sick time of three or more consecutive work days, an employer may require reasonable documentation that the earned paid sick time has been used for a purpose covered by subsection A.

Documentation signed by a health care professional indicating that earned paid sick time is necessary shall be considered reasonable documentation for purposes of this section. In cases of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking, one of the following types of documentation selected by the employee shall be considered reasonable documentation:

1. A police report indicating that the employee or the employee's family member was a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking;

2. A protective order; injunction against harassment; a general court order; or other evidence from a court or prosecuting attorney that the employee or employee's family member appeared, or is scheduled to appear, in court in connection with an incident of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse, or stalking;

3. A signed statement from a domestic violence or sexual violence program or victim services organization affirming that the employee or employee's family member is receiving services related to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse, or stalking;

4. A signed statement from a witness advocate affirming that the employee or employee's family member is receiving services from a victim services organization;

5. A signed statement from an attorney, member of the clergy, or a medical or other professional affirming that the employee or employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking; or

6. An employee's written statement affirming that the employee or the employee's family member is a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse, or stalking, and that the leave was taken for one of the purposes of subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section. The employee's written statement, by itself, is reasonable documentation for absences under this paragraph. The written statement does not need to be in an affidavit format or notarized, but shall be legible if handwritten and shall reasonably make clear the employee's identity, and if applicable, the employee's relationship to the family member.

H. The provision of documentation under subsection G does not waive or diminish any confidential or privileged communications between a victim of domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking with one or more of the individuals named in subsection G.

I. An employer may not require that documentation under subsection G explain the nature of the health condition or the details of the domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking.

§23-374. Exercise of rights protected; retaliation prohibited

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. It shall be unlawful for an employer or any other person to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right protected under this article.

B. An employer shall not engage in retaliation or discriminate against an employee or former employee because the person has exercised rights protected under this article. Such rights include but are not limited to the right to request or use earned paid sick time pursuant to this article; the right to file a complaint with the commission or courts or inform any person about any employer's alleged violation of this article; the right to participate in an investigation, hearing or proceeding or cooperate with or assist the commission in its investigations of alleged violations of this article; and the right to inform any person of his or her potential rights under this article.

C. It shall be unlawful for an employer's absence control policy to count earned paid sick time taken under this article as an absence that may lead to or result in discipline, discharge, demotion, suspension, or any other adverse action.

D. Protections of this section shall apply to any person who mistakenly but in good faith alleges violations of this article.

§23-375. Notice

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. Employers shall give employees written notice of the following at the commencement of employment or by July 1, 2017, whichever is later: employees are entitled to earned paid sick time and the amount of earned paid sick time, the terms of its use guaranteed under this article, that retaliation against employees who request or use earned paid sick time is prohibited, that each employee has the right to file a complaint if earned paid sick time as required by this article is denied by the employer or the employee is subjected to retaliation for requesting or taking earned paid sick time, and the contact information for the commission where questions about rights and responsibilities under this article can be answered.

B. The notice required in subsection A shall be in English, Spanish, and any language that is deemed appropriate by the commission.

C. The amount of earned paid sick time available to the employee, the amount of earned paid sick time taken by the employee to date in the year and the amount of pay the employee has received as earned paid sick time shall be recorded in, or on an attachment to, the employee's regular paycheck.

D. The commission shall create and make available to employers, in English, Spanish, and any language deemed appropriate by the commission, model notices that contain the information required under subsection A for employers' use in complying with subsection A.

E. An employer who violates the notice requirements of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty according to section 23-364(F), Arizona Revised Statutes.

§23-376. Regulations

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

The commission shall be authorized to coordinate implementation and enforcement of this article and shall promulgate appropriate guidelines or regulations for such purposes.

§23-377. Confidentiality and nondisclosure

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

An employer may not require disclosure of details relating to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking or the details of an employee's or an employee's family member's health information as a condition of providing earned paid sick time under this article. If an employer possesses health information or information pertaining to domestic violence, sexual violence, abuse or stalking about an employee or employee's family member, such information shall be treated as confidential and not disclosed except to the affected employee or with the permission of the affected employee.

§23-378. Encouragement of more generous earned paid sick time policies; no effect on more generous policies or laws

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

A. Nothing in this article shall be construed to discourage or prohibit an employer from the adoption or retention of an earned paid sick time policy more generous than the one required herein.

B. Nothing in this article shall be construed as diminishing the obligation of an employer to comply with any contract, collective bargaining agreement, employment benefit plan or other agreement providing more generous paid sick time to an employee than required herein. Nothing in this article shall be construed as diminishing the rights of public employees regarding paid sick time or use of paid sick time.

C. Nothing in this article shall be construed to supersede any provision of any local law that provides greater rights to paid sick time than the rights established under this article.

§23-379. Other legal requirements

A. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted or applied so as to create a conflict with federal law.

B. This article provides minimum requirements pertaining to earned paid sick time and shall not be construed to preempt, limit, or otherwise affect the applicability of any other law, regulation, requirement, policy, or standard that provides for greater accrual or use by employees of earned paid sick time or that extends other protections to employees.

§23-380. Public education and outreach

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

The commission may develop and implement a multilingual outreach program to inform employees, parents and persons who are under the care of a health care provider about the availability of earned paid sick time under this article. This program may include the distribution of notices and other written materials in English, Spanish, and any language deemed appropriate by the commission to all child care and elder care providers, domestic violence shelters, schools, hospitals, community health centers and other health care providers.

§23-381. Collective bargaining agreements

(Caution: 1998 Prop. 105 applies)

All or any portion of the earned paid sick time requirements of this article shall not apply to employees covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement, to the extent that such requirements are expressly waived in the collective bargaining agreement in clear and unambiguous terms. No provisions of article 8.1 shall apply to employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement in effect on the effective date of this act until the stated expiration date in the collective bargaining agreement.