



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

David M. Gold

H.B. 267

129th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. McKenney, Combs, Letson, Stebelton

BILL SUMMARY

- Adopts the Revised Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act.
- Permits Ohio nonprofit corporations to merge and consolidate with other types of domestic and foreign entities in a manner generally similar to mergers and consolidations currently authorized for limited liability companies.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act

The bill adopts the Revised Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act and repeals the three-section R.C. Chapter 1745. governing unincorporated associations.¹ The new provisions of Chapter 1745. generally follow the provisions of the existing Nonprofit Corporation Law (R.C. Chapter 1702.) that are intended to protect charitable interests in cases of mergers, consolidations, dissolutions, and other matters. The bill permits unincorporated nonprofit associations to merge and consolidate with various types of entities, including other associations, for-profit corporations, nonprofit corporations, and limited liability companies, domestic or foreign, in a manner similar to mergers and consolidations of limited liability companies under existing R.C. Chapter 1705. The bill supplements the Uniform Act by providing "default" mechanisms similar to those in the Nonprofit Corporation Law relating to voting procedures, meeting requirements, and other matters relating to internal governance. The defaults apply when an association fails to establish its own rules of governance.

¹ R.C. 1745.01, 1745.02, and 1745.04.

The bill defines an unincorporated nonprofit association as an unincorporated organization consisting of two or more members joined by mutual consent pursuant to an agreement, written, oral, or inferred from conduct, for one or more common, nonprofit purposes.² The term does not include any of the following:

- (1) A trust;
- (2) A marriage, domestic partnership, common law relationship, or other domestic living arrangement;
- (3) An organization that is formed under any other statute that governs the organization and operation of unincorporated associations;
- (4) A joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or tenancy by the entireties notwithstanding that the co-owners share use of the property for a nonprofit purpose;
- (5) A religious organization that operates according to the rules, regulations, canons, discipline, or customs established by the organization, including any ministry, apostolate, committee, or group within that organization.

The bill sets forth the principles of law governing unincorporated nonprofit associations; the powers, duties, and liabilities of such associations; the rights, powers, obligations, and liabilities of members and officers; the methods of giving notices, holding meetings of members, and voting; the methods of selecting managers and the powers, duties, and liabilities of managers; the conduct of meetings of managers; the creation and powers of committees of managers; special provisions related to public benefit associations or entities (unincorporated nonprofit associations or other entities that are exempt from federal taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or are organized for public or charitable purposes and required on dissolution to distribute their assets to similar associations or entities or the government); and methods of and procedures for merger, consolidation, and dissolution.³

Merger and consolidation of nonprofit entities

The bill modifies the provisions of law that govern mergers and consolidations of nonprofit corporations. The Nonprofit Corporation Law now provides for the merger or consolidation of two or more corporations, whether nonprofit or business corporations, if the resulting corporation will be nonprofit. The bill authorizes mergers and consolidations that also include unincorporated business or for-profit organizations

² R.C. 1745.05(M).

³ R.C. 1745.05 through 1745.57.

(including partnerships), limited liability companies, and unincorporated nonprofit associations.⁴

The bill provides that if a domestic public benefit corporation is one of the constituent entities of a merger or consolidation that leaves a *domestic nonprofit corporation* as the surviving entity, the court of common pleas of the county in which the public benefit corporation has its principal office must approve the merger or consolidation. However, no court approval is necessary if (1) the surviving entity or new corporation is a public benefit corporation or (2) the surviving entity or new corporation is not a public benefit corporation, but the domestic public benefit corporation transfers assets as if it were being voluntarily dissolved, returns assets that are required to be returned upon the merger or consolidation, and receives approval of the merger or consolidation by a majority of the directors of the domestic public benefit corporation who have no financial interest in the merger or consolidation. Existing law, retained in the bill, authorizes the Attorney General's charitable law section to review a proposed merger or consolidation involving a domestic public benefit corporation that does not leave a *domestic public benefit corporation* as the surviving or new entity and to enforce the merger and consolidation provisions of the law.⁵

If the entity resulting from a merger or consolidation involving a domestic nonprofit corporation results in a surviving entity that is not a domestic nonprofit corporation, the agreement of merger or consolidation must include the terms specified in the bill. The bill contains special requirements relating to the name of the surviving entity, the appointment of statutory agents, and registration to do business in Ohio if the surviving entity is a foreign entity. The bill also requires court approval as described in the preceding paragraph, but the exemption from court approval applies if the surviving organization is a *public benefit entity*. The bill extends the authority of the Attorney General described in the preceding paragraph to mergers and consolidations that do not leave a *public benefit entity* as the surviving or new entity.⁶

Under the bill, if the surviving entity of a merger is a domestic nonprofit corporation, the articles of the domestic surviving corporation in effect immediately before the merger takes effect continue as its articles except as otherwise provided in the agreement of merger. In the case of a consolidation, the new entity exists when the

⁴ R.C. 1702.01(R) and 1702.41(A)(1).

⁵ R.C. 1702.41(B).

⁶ R.C. 1702.411.

consolidation becomes effective, and, if it is a domestic corporation, the articles contained in or provided for in the agreement of consolidation are its original articles.⁷

If a general partner of a constituent partnership is not a general partner of the surviving entity or the new entity resulting from a merger or consolidation, the former general partner has no liability for any obligation incurred after the merger or consolidation except to the extent that a former creditor of the constituent partnership extends credit to the surviving or new entity reasonably believing that the former general partner continued as a general partner of the surviving or new entity. In addition, R.C. 1782.434 governing liabilities and rights to indemnification under the limited partnership law apply.⁸

Under the bill, any action to set aside a merger or consolidation on the ground that any applicable section of the Revised Code has not been complied with must be brought within 90 days after the effective date of the merger or consolidation.⁹

Conforming changes

The bill amends several Revised Code sections to conform to the provisions described above.¹⁰

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	06-15-11

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⁷ R.C. 1702.44(A)(2).

⁸ R.C. 1702.44(A)(5) and (B).

⁹ R.C. 1702.44(D).

¹⁰ R.C. 9.231, 169.01, 2901.23, 3955.06, 3956.06, 4121.70, 4303.201, 4303.204, 4303.207, 5111.151, and 5701.13.