

FINAL BILL REPORT

SB 5005

C 84 L 21
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning business corporations.

Sponsors: Senators Pedersen, Padden and Mullet; by request of Washington State Bar Association.

Senate Committee on Law & Justice
House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

Background: The Washington Business Corporations Act (WBCA) provides requirements for creating, organizing, and operating corporations and the relationship between shareholders, directors, and officers of a corporation. Many of the provisions of the WBCA provide default rules that may be altered in a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws. The articles of incorporation and the bylaws are the governing documents for a corporation and set forth rules for numerous organizational and operational issues. The WBCA is modeled largely after the American Bar Association's revised Model Business Corporations Act (MBCA).

The Corporate Act Revision Committee (CARC) of the Business Law section of the Washington State Bar Association periodically reviews the WBCA and makes recommendations to keep it up to date with developments in the law and changes made to the MBCA and to corporate law in other states. CARC recommends amendments to the WBCA to change provisions governing notices and other communications given by Washington corporations to their directors and shareholders, and by directors or shareholders to the corporation. CARC is also proposing to amend a related housekeeping provision that applies to notices and other communications a Washington corporation gives to shareholders sharing a common address.

Notice by Electronic Transmission. The WBCA, as originally adopted, required notice be provided using a paper copy. The methods of delivery permitted were mail; private carrier or personal delivery; telegraph or teletype; or telephone, wire, or wireless equipment that transmits a facsimile of the notice. In 2002, the WBCA was amended in part to permit

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notice by electronic transmission in recognition of the growing use of email in business. However, the 2002 amendment is restrictive in that notice by electronic transmission is only valid if the director or shareholder consents to receive notices by email. Consent must be in the form of a record which designates the email or other address, location, or system to which notices could be electronically transmitted. Consent may be revoked by written notice by the person who consents, or consent is deemed revoked when the corporation is unable to deliver two consecutive notices by electronic transmission and that inability becomes known to the corporation. As an exception, a corporation may give notices by email or other electronic transmission to a director without obtaining a director's consent if the articles of incorporation or bylaws authorize or require notices or other communications to be delivered by email.

Summary: Corporations may give notices and other communications to shareholders and directors by email and other forms of electronic transmission without obtaining their consent. If a corporation previously gave notices to a shareholder only by mail or other methods of delivery not involving electronic transmission, the corporation must notify the shareholder it intends to give notices by electronic transmission before starting them.

A notice may not be given by email or other electronic transmission:

- to a shareholder after the shareholder notifies the corporation in writing of an objection to receiving notice by email or other electronic transmission; or
- to a shareholder or director after the corporation is unable to deliver two consecutive notices by email or other electronic transmission to the email address, network, or processing system, and the inability becomes known to the corporation.

Technical amendments are made to the definitions of electronic record and electronic transmission.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	49	0
House	98	0

Effective: July 25, 2021