



28           (3) (a) A shareholder may not commence a derivative proceeding until:  
29           (i) a written demand has been made upon the corporation to take suitable action; and  
30           (ii) 90 days have expired from the date the demand described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) is  
31 made unless:  
32           (A) the shareholder is notified before the 90 days have expired that the demand has been  
33 rejected by the corporation; or  
34           (B) irreparable injury to the corporation would result by waiting for the expiration of the  
35 90-day period.  
36           ~~[(2)]~~ (b) A complaint in a derivative proceeding [brought in the right of a corporation  
37 must] shall be:  
38           (i) verified; and  
39           (ii) allege with particularity the demand made[~~-, if any,~~] to obtain action by the board of  
40 directors [and either that the demand was refused or ignored or why the complainant did not make  
41 the demand. Whether or not a demand for action was made, if the corporation commences an  
42 investigation of the charges made in the demand or complaint, the].  
43           (c) A derivative proceeding shall comply with the procedures of Utah Rules of Civil  
44 Procedure, Rule 23.1.  
45           (d) The court [may] shall stay any derivative proceeding until the [investigation] inquiry  
46 is completed[~~-~~] if:  
47           (i) the corporation commences an inquiry into the allegations made in the demand or  
48 complaint; and  
49           (ii) a person or group described in Subsection (4) is conducting an active review of the  
50 allegations in good faith.  
51           (e) If a corporation proposes to dismiss a derivative proceeding pursuant to Subsection  
52 (4)(a), discovery by a shareholder following the filing of the derivative proceeding in accordance  
53 with this section:  
54           (i) shall be limited to facts relating to:  
55           (A) whether the person or group described in Subsection (4)(b) or (4)(f) is independent and  
56 disinterested;  
57           (B) the good faith of the inquiry and review by the person or group described in Subsection  
58 (4)(b) or (4)(f); and

59 (C) the reasonableness of the procedures followed by the person or group described in  
60 Subsection (4)(b) or (4)(f) in conducting its review; and

61 (ii) may not extend to any facts or substantive matters with respect to the act, omission,  
62 or other matter that is the subject matter of the action in the derivative proceeding.

63 (4) (a) A derivative proceeding shall be dismissed by the court on motion by the  
64 corporation if a person or group specified in Subsections (4)(b) or (4)(f) determines in good faith  
65 after conducting a reasonable inquiry upon which its conclusions are based that the maintenance  
66 of the derivative proceeding is not in the best interests of the corporation.

67 (b) Unless a panel is appointed pursuant to Subsection (4)(f), the determination in  
68 Subsection (4)(a) shall be made by:

69 (i) a majority vote of independent directors present at a meeting of the board of directors  
70 if the independent directors constitute a quorum; or

71 (ii) a majority vote of a committee consisting of two or more independent directors  
72 appointed by a majority vote of independent directors present at a meeting of the board of  
73 directors, whether or not the independent directors appointing for the committee constituted a  
74 quorum.

75 (c) None of the following shall by itself cause a director to be considered not independent  
76 for purposes of this section:

77 (i) the nomination or election of the director by persons:

78 (A) who are defendants in the derivative proceeding; or

79 (B) against whom action is demanded;

80 (ii) the naming of the director as:

81 (A) a defendant in the derivative proceeding; or

82 (B) a person against whom action is demanded; or

83 (iii) the approval by the director of the act being challenged in the derivative proceeding  
84 or demand if the act resulted in no personal benefit to the director.

85 (d) If a derivative proceeding is commenced after a determination has been made rejecting  
86 a demand by a shareholder, the complaint shall allege with particularity facts establishing either:

87 (i) that a majority of the board of directors did not consist of independent directors at the  
88 time the determination was made; or

89 (ii) that the requirements of Subsection (4)(a) have not been met.

90 (e) (i) If a majority of the board of directors does not consist of independent directors at  
91 the time the determination is made rejecting a demand by a shareholder, the corporation has the  
92 burden of proving that the requirements of Subsection (4)(a) have been met.

93 (ii) If a majority of the board of directors consists of independent directors at the time the  
94 determination is made rejecting a demand by a shareholder, the plaintiff has the burden of proving  
95 that the requirements of Subsection (4)(a) have not been met.

96 (f) (i) The court may appoint a panel of one or more independent persons upon motion by  
97 the corporation to make a determination whether the maintenance of the derivative proceeding is  
98 in the best interests of the corporation.

99 (ii) If the court appoints a panel under Subsection (4)(f)(i), the plaintiff has the burden of  
100 proving that the requirements of Subsection (4)(a) have not been met.

101 (g) A person may appeal from an interlocutory order of a court that grants or denies a  
102 motion to dismiss brought pursuant to Subsection (4)(a).

103 ~~[(3)]~~ (5) (a) A derivative proceeding [commenced under this section] may not be  
104 discontinued or settled without the court's approval.

105 (b) If the court determines that a proposed discontinuance or settlement will substantially  
106 affect the [interest] interests of the corporation's shareholders or a class of shareholders, the court  
107 shall direct that notice be given to the shareholders affected.

108 ~~[(4)]~~ (6) On termination of the derivative proceeding the court may [require] order:

109 (a) the corporation to pay the plaintiff's reasonable expenses, including counsel fees,  
110 incurred in the proceeding, if it finds that the proceeding has resulted in a substantial benefit to the  
111 corporation;

112 (b) the plaintiff to pay any defendant's reasonable expenses, including counsel fees,  
113 incurred in defending the proceeding, if it finds that the proceeding was commenced or maintained:

114 (i) without reasonable cause[-]; or

115 (ii) for an improper purpose; or

116 (c) a party to pay an opposing party's reasonable expenses, including counsel fees, incurred  
117 because of the filing of a pleading, motion, or other paper, if it finds that the pleading, motion, or  
118 other paper was:

119 (ii) (A) not well grounded in fact, after reasonable inquiry; or

120 (B) not warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification,

121 or reversal of existing law; and

122 (iii) interposed for an improper purpose, such as to:

123 (A) harass;

124 (B) cause unnecessary delay; or

125 (C) cause needless increase in the cost of litigation.

126 ~~[(5) A proceeding pursuant to this section shall comply with the procedures set forth in~~  
127 ~~Rule 23.1 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.]~~

128 ~~[(6) For purposes of this section, "shareholder" includes a beneficial owner whose shares~~  
129 ~~are held in a voting trust or held by a nominee on behalf of the beneficial owner.]~~

130 (7) (a) In any derivative proceeding in the right of a foreign corporation, the matters  
131 covered by this section shall be governed by the laws of the jurisdiction of incorporation of the  
132 foreign corporation except for Subsections (3)(c), (3)(d), (5), and (6), which are procedural and not  
133 matters relating to the internal affairs of the foreign corporation.

134 (b) In the case of matters relating to a foreign corporation under Subsection (3)(c):

135 (i) references to a person or group described in Subsection (4) are considered to refer to  
136 a person or group entitled under the laws of the jurisdiction of incorporation of the foreign  
137 corporation to review and dispose of a derivative proceeding; and

138 (ii) the standard of review of a decision by the person or group to dismiss the derivative  
139 proceeding is to be governed by the laws of the jurisdiction of incorporation of the foreign  
140 corporation.

**Legislative Review Note**  
**as of 1-21-00 10:50 AM**

A limited legal review of this legislation raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**