

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 13.1-603, 13.1-610, 13.1-658, 13.1-664.1, 13.1-686, 13.1-803, 13.1-842, 13.1-846, 13.1-847, and 13.1-866 of the Code of Virginia, relating to corporations; notice and voting by electronic transmission.

[H 942]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 13.1-603, 13.1-610, 13.1-658, 13.1-664.1, 13.1-686, 13.1-803, 13.1-842, 13.1-846, 13.1-847, and 13.1-866 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 13.1-603. Definitions.

In this chapter:

"Articles of incorporation" means all documents constituting, at any particular time, the charter of a corporation. It includes the original charter issued by the General Assembly, a court or the Commission and all amendments including certificates of merger, except a certificate of merger with a subsidiary pursuant to § 13.1-719, consolidation, serial designation, reduction or correction. It excludes articles of exchange filed by an acquiring corporation. When the articles of incorporation have been restated pursuant to any articles of amendment or merger, it includes only the restated articles of incorporation, including any articles of serial designation, without the accompanying articles of amendment or merger.

"Authorized shares" means the shares of all classes a domestic or foreign corporation is authorized to issue.

"Certificate," when relating to articles filed with the Commission, means the order of the Commission that makes the articles effective, together with the articles.

"Commission" means the State Corporation Commission of Virginia.

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

"Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation authorized by law to issue shares, irrespective of the nature of the business to be transacted, organized under this Act or existing pursuant to the laws of this Commonwealth on January 1, 1986, or which, by virtue of articles of incorporation, amendment, or merger, has become a domestic corporation of this Commonwealth, even though also being a corporation organized under laws other than the laws of this Commonwealth, or which has become a domestic corporation of this Commonwealth pursuant to Article 12.1 (§ 13.1-722.2 et seq.) or Article 12.2 (§ 13.1-722.8 et seq.) of this chapter.

"Deliver" includes mail.

"Derivative proceeding" means a civil suit in the right of a domestic corporation or, to the extent provided in Article 8.1 (§ 13.1-672.1 et seq.) of Chapter 9 of this title, a foreign corporation.

"Distribution" means a direct or indirect transfer of money or other property, except its own shares, or incurrence of indebtedness by a corporation to or for the benefit of its shareholders in respect of any of its shares. A distribution may be in the form of a declaration or payment of a dividend; a purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of shares; a distribution of indebtedness of the corporation; or otherwise. Distribution does not include acquisition by a corporation of its shares from the estate or personal representative of a deceased shareholder, or any other shareholder, but only to the extent the acquisition is effected using the proceeds of insurance on the life of such deceased shareholder and the board of directors approved the policy and the terms of the redemption prior to the shareholder's death.

"Domestic limited liability company" has the same meaning as specified in § 13.1-1002.

"Domestic limited partnership" has the same meaning as specified in § 50-73.1.

"Domestic partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit formed under § 50-73.88, or predecessor law of this Commonwealth, and includes, for all purposes of the laws of this Commonwealth, a registered limited liability partnership.

"Effective date of notice" is defined in § 13.1-610.

"Electronic transmission" means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process. Any term used in this definition that is defined in § 59.1-480 of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act shall have the meaning set forth in such section. For purposes of §§ 13.1-657 and 13.1-685, a written consent and the signing thereof may be accomplished by one or more electronic

57 *transmissions.*

58 "Employee" includes an officer but not a director. A director may accept duties that make him also
59 an employee.

60 "Entity" includes corporation and foreign corporation; nonstock corporation; profit and not-for-profit
61 unincorporated association; business trust, estate, partnership, trust, and two or more persons having a
62 joint or common economic interest; and state, United States and foreign government.

63 "Foreign corporation" means a corporation authorized by law to issue shares, organized under laws
64 other than the laws of this Commonwealth.

65 "Foreign limited liability company" has the same meaning as specified in § 13.1-1002.

66 "Foreign limited partnership" has the same meaning as specified in § 50-73.1.

67 "Foreign partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners of a
68 business for profit formed under the laws of any state or jurisdiction other than this Commonwealth, and
69 includes, for all purposes of the laws of this Commonwealth, a foreign registered limited liability
70 partnership.

71 "Foreign registered limited liability partnership" has the same meanings as specified in §§ 50-2 and
72 50-73.79.

73 "Government subdivision" includes authority, county, district, and municipality.

74 "Includes" denotes a partial definition.

75 "Individual" includes the estate of an incapacitated or deceased individual.

76 "Means" denotes an exhaustive definition.

77 "Notice" is defined in § 13.1-610.

78 "Person" includes individual and entity.

79 "Principal office" means the office, in or out of this Commonwealth, where the principal executive
80 offices of a domestic or foreign corporation are located, or, if there are no such offices, the office, in or
81 out of this Commonwealth, so designated by the board of directors. The designation of the principal
82 office in the most recent annual report filed pursuant to § 13.1-775 shall be conclusive for purposes of
83 this chapter.

84 "Proceeding" includes civil suit and criminal, administrative, and investigatory action conducted by a
85 governmental agency.

86 "Record date" means the date established under Article 7 (§ 13.1-638 et seq.) or Article 8 (§ 13.1-654
87 et seq.) of this chapter on which a corporation determines the identity of its shareholders for purposes of
88 this chapter.

89 "Share" means the unit into which the proprietary interests in a corporation are divided.

90 "Shareholder" means the person in whose name shares are registered in the records of the
91 corporation, the beneficial owner of shares to the extent of the rights granted by a nominee certificate on
92 file with a corporation, or the beneficial owner of shares held in a voting trust.

93 "State" when referring to a part of the United States, includes a state and commonwealth, and their
94 agencies and governmental subdivisions; and a territory and insular possession, and their agencies and
95 governmental subdivisions, of the United States.

96 "Subscriber" means a person who subscribes for shares in a corporation, whether before or after
97 incorporation.

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

100 "Voting group" means all shares of one or more classes or series that under the articles of
101 incorporation or this chapter are entitled to vote and be counted together collectively on a matter at a
102 meeting of shareholders. All shares entitled by the articles of incorporation or this chapter to vote
103 generally on the matter are for that purpose a single voting group.

104 § 13.1-610. Notice.

105 For purposes of this chapter:

106 A. Notice shall be in writing except that oral notice of any meeting of the board of directors may be
107 given if expressly authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

108 B. Notice may be communicated in person; by telephone, telegraph, teletype, or other form of wire
109 or wireless communication; or by mail or private carrier. If these forms of personal notice are
110 impracticable, notice may be communicated by a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the
111 notice is intended to be given; or by radio, television or other form of public broadcast communication
112 in the area where the notice is intended to be given.

113 C. Written notice by a domestic or foreign corporation to its shareholder, if in a comprehensible
114 form, is effective when mailed, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed to the shareholder's address
115 shown in the corporation's current record of shareholders.

116 D. Written notice to a domestic or foreign corporation, authorized to transact business in this
117 Commonwealth, may be addressed to its registered agent at its registered office or to the corporation or

its secretary at its principal office shown in its most recent annual report or, in the case of a foreign corporation that has not yet filed an annual report, in its application for a certificate of authority.

E. Except as provided in subdivisions B and C of this section, 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 the receipt is signed by or on behalf of the addressee.

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

G. When this chapter prescribes notice requirements for particular circumstances, those requirements govern. If articles of incorporation or bylaws prescribe notice requirements not inconsistent with this section or other provisions of this chapter, those requirements govern.

H. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to shareholders, any notice to shareholders given by the corporation, under any provision of this chapter, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the shareholder to whom the notice is given. Any such consent shall be revocable by the shareholder by written notice to the corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (i) the corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the corporation in accordance with such consent and (ii) such inability becomes known to the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action. Notice given pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed given: (a) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the shareholder has consented to receive notice; (b) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the shareholder has consented to receive notice; (c) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the shareholder of such specific posting when such notice is directed to the record address of the shareholder or to such other address at which the shareholder has consented to receive notice, upon the later of such posting or the giving of such separate notice; and (d) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when consented to by the shareholder. An affidavit of the secretary or an assistant secretary or of the transfer agent or other agent of the corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. This subsection shall not apply to subsection D of § 13.1-642.

§ 13.1-658. Notice of meeting.

A. A corporation shall notify shareholders of the date, time, and place of each annual and special shareholders' meeting. Such notice shall be given no less than ten nor more than sixty days before the meeting date except that notice of a shareholders' meeting to act on an amendment of the articles of incorporation, a plan of merger, share exchange, domestication or entity conversion, a proposed sale of assets pursuant to § 13.1-724, or the dissolution of the corporation shall be given not less than twenty-five nor more than sixty days before the meeting date. Unless this chapter or the articles of incorporation require otherwise, the corporation is required to give notice only to shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting.

B. Unless this chapter or the articles of incorporation require otherwise, notice of an annual meeting need not state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

C. Notice of a special meeting shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

D. If not otherwise fixed under § 13.1-656 or § 13.1-660, the record date for determining shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at an annual or special meeting is the close of business on the day before the effective date of the notice to shareholders.

E. Unless the bylaws require otherwise, if an annual or special meeting is adjourned to a different date, time, or place notice need not be given 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 shall be fixed under § 13.1-660, however, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given under this section to persons who are shareholders as of the new record date.

F. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no notice of a shareholder's meeting need be given to a shareholder if (i) an annual report and proxy statements for two consecutive annual meetings of shareholders or (ii) all, and at least two, checks in payment of dividends or interest on securities during a twelve-month period, have been sent by first-class United States mail, addressed to the shareholder at his address as it appears on the share transfer books of the corporation, and returned undeliverable. The obligation of the corporation to give notice of shareholders' meetings to any such shareholder shall be reinstated once the corporation has received a new address for such shareholder for entry on its share transfer books.

G. A corporation having 300 or more record shareholders may notify shareholders of annual and special shareholders' meetings under this section by electronic transmission upon receipt by the secretary of the corporation of (i) a writing signed by the shareholder or (ii) a transmission of a telegram, cablegram or other means of electronic transmission from the shareholder, provided that any such telegram, cablegram or other means of electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which the secretary can determine the telegram, cablegram or other means of electronic transmission was authorized by the shareholder, authorizing delivery of such notices by electronic transmission.

§ 13.1-664.1. Voting procedures and inspectors of elections.

A. The corporation shall, in advance of any meeting of shareholders, appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting of shareholders, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his ability.

B. The inspector shall (i) ascertain the number of shares outstanding and the voting powers of each, (ii) determine the shares represented at a meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (iii) count all votes and ballots, (iv) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors, and (v) certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting and their count of all votes and ballots. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of the duties of the inspectors.

C. The date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the shareholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced at the meeting. No ballot, proxies or votes, nor any revocations thereof or changes thereto, shall be accepted by the inspectors after the closing of the polls unless the circuit court of the city or county where the corporation's principal office is located or, if none in this Commonwealth, where its registered office is located, upon application by a shareholder, shall determine otherwise.

D. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots, the inspectors shall be limited to an examination of the proxies, any envelopes submitted with those proxies, any information provided in accordance with § 13.1-663 B 2, ballots and the regular books and records of the corporation, except that the inspectors may consider other reliable information for the limited purpose of reconciling proxies and ballots submitted by or on behalf of banks, brokers, their nominees or similar persons which represent more votes than the holder of a proxy is authorized by the record owner to cast or more votes than the shareholder holds of record. If the inspectors consider other reliable information for the limited purpose permitted herein, the inspectors at the time they make their certification pursuant to subdivision B (v) of this section shall specify the precise information considered by them including the person or persons from whom they obtained the information, when the information was obtained, the means by which the information was obtained and the basis for the inspectors' belief that such information is accurate and reliable.

E. If authorized by the board of directors, any shareholder vote to be taken by written ballot may be satisfied by a ballot submitted by electronic transmission by the shareholder or the shareholder's proxy, provided that any such electronic transmission shall either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was authorized by the shareholder or the shareholder's proxy.

F. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, subsections A through D of this section shall not apply to a corporation that does not have a class of voting shares that is (i) listed on a national securities exchange, (ii) authorized for quotation on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association, or (iii) held of record by more than 2,000 shareholders.

§ 13.1-686. Notice of directors' meetings.

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws 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. Special meetings of the board of directors shall be held upon such notice as is prescribed in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, or when not inconsistent with the articles of incorporation or bylaws, by resolution of the board of directors. The notice need not describe the purpose of the special meeting unless required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

C. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a notice of the date, time, place or purpose of a regular or special meeting of the board of directors may be given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the director to whom the notice is given. Any such consent of a director shall be revocable by the director by written notice to the corporation. Any such consent shall be

deemed revoked if (i) the corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the corporation in accordance with such consent and (ii) such inability becomes known to the secretary or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action. Notice given by electronic transmission shall be deemed given: (a) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the director has consented to receive notice; (b) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the director has consented to receive notice; (c) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the director of such specific posting when such notice is directed to an address at which the director has consented to receive notice, upon the later of such posting or the giving of such separate notice; and (d) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when consented to by the director. An affidavit of the secretary or other agent of the corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

§ 13.1-803. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

"Articles of incorporation" means all documents constituting, at any particular time, the charter of a corporation. It includes the original charter issued by the General Assembly, a court or the Commission and all amendments including certificates of merger or consolidation or correction. When the articles of incorporation have been restated pursuant to any articles of amendment or merger, it includes only the restated articles of incorporation without the accompanying articles of amendment or merger.

"Board of directors" means the group of persons vested with the management of the business of the corporation irrespective of the name by which such group is designated, and "director" means a member of the board of directors.

"Certificate," when relating to articles filed with the Commission, means the order of the Commission that makes the articles effective, together with the articles.

"Commission" means the State Corporation Commission of Virginia.

"Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation not issuing shares of stock irrespective of the nature of its business to be transacted, organized under this chapter or existing pursuant to the laws of this Commonwealth on January 1, 1986, or merged with a corporation of this Commonwealth in such manner as thereby to become a domestic corporation of this Commonwealth, even though also remaining a corporation of another state.

"Deliver" includes mail.

"Electronic transmission" means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process. Any term used in this definition that is defined in § 59.1-480 of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act shall have the meaning set forth in such section. For purposes of §§ 13.1-841 and 13.1-865, a written consent and the signing thereof may be accomplished by one or more electronic transmissions.

"Employee" includes an officer but not a director. A director may accept duties that make him also an employee.

"Entity" includes corporation and foreign corporation; ~~nonstock~~ stock corporation; profit and not-for-profit unincorporated association; business trust, estate, partnership, trust, and two or more persons having a joint or common economic interest; and state, United States and foreign government.

"Foreign corporation" means a corporation not issuing shares and organized under laws other than the laws of this Commonwealth.

"Individual" includes the estate of an incapacitated or deceased individual.

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

"Member" means one having membership rights in a corporation in accordance with the provisions of its articles of incorporation or bylaws.

"Person" includes individual and entity.

"Principal office" means the office, in or out of this Commonwealth, where the principal executive offices of a domestic or foreign corporation are located, or, if there are no such offices, the office, in or out of this Commonwealth, so designated by the board of directors. The designation of the principal office in the most recent annual report filed pursuant to § 13.1-936 shall be conclusive for purposes of this chapter.

"Proceeding" includes civil suit and criminal, administrative and investigatory action conducted by a governmental agency.

"Record date" means the date established under Article 7 (§ 13.1-837 et seq.) of this chapter on which a corporation determines the identity of its members for purposes of this chapter.

"Transact business" includes the conduct of affairs by any corporation that is not organized for profit. "Voting group" means all members of one or more classes that under the articles of incorporation or this chapter are entitled to vote and be counted together collectively on a matter at a meeting. All members entitled by the articles of incorporation or this chapter to vote generally on the matter are for that purpose a single voting group.

§ 13.1-842. Notice of meetings.

A. 1. A corporation shall give members written notice of the date, time and place of each annual and special members' meeting. Such notice shall be given, either personally or by mail, no less than ten nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting except that notice of a members' meeting to act on an amendment of the articles of incorporation, a plan of merger, a proposed sale of assets pursuant to § 13.1-900 or the dissolution of the corporation shall be given not less than twenty-five nor more than sixty days before the meeting.

2. In lieu of delivering notice as specified in subdivision 1 of this subsection, the corporation may publish such notice at least once a week for two successive calendar weeks in a newspaper published in the city or county in which the registered office is located, or having a general circulation therein, the first publication to be not more than sixty days, and the second not less than seven days, before the date of the meeting.

3. *In lieu of delivering notice as specified in subdivision 1 of this subsection, the corporation may give members written notice of the date, time and place of each annual and special members' meeting by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the member to whom the notice is given. A notice given by a form of electronic transmission shall be given as far in advance of the meeting as would be required if the notice was delivered as specified in subdivision 1 of this subsection. Any such consent of a member shall be revocable by the member by written notice to the corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (i) the corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the corporation in accordance with such consent and (ii) such inability becomes known to the secretary or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action.*

§ 4. Unless this chapter or the articles of incorporation require otherwise, the corporation is required to give notice only to each member entitled to vote at such meeting.

B. Unless this chapter or the articles of incorporation require otherwise, notice of an annual meeting need not state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

C. Notice of a special meeting shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

D. If not otherwise fixed under § 13.1-840 or § 13.1-844, the record date for determining members entitled to notice of and to vote at an annual or special meeting is the close of business on the day before the effective date of the notice to the members.

E. Unless the bylaws require otherwise, if an annual or special meeting is adjourned to a different date, time, or place, notice need not be given of the new date, time, or place 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 shall be fixed by the bylaws, however, the notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given under this section to persons who are members as of the new record date.

F. *Notice given pursuant to subdivision A 3 of this section shall be deemed given: (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the member has consented to receive notice; (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to the record address of the member or to such other electronic mail address at which the member has consented to receive notice; (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the member of such specific posting when such notice is directed to an address at which the member has consented to receive notice, upon the later of such posting or the giving of such separate notice; and (iv) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when consented to by the member. An affidavit of the secretary or other agent of the corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.*

§ 13.1-846. Voting entitlement of members.

A. Members shall not be entitled to vote except as the right to vote shall be conferred by the articles of incorporation or if the articles of incorporation so provide, in the bylaws.

B. When directors or officers are to be elected by members, the bylaws may provide that such elections may be conducted by mail. *If authorized by the board of directors, any requirement that any vote of the members be made by written ballot may be satisfied by a ballot submitted by electronic transmission, provided that any such electronic transmission shall either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was authorized by the member or the member's proxy.*

C. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, in the election of directors every

member, regardless of class, is entitled to one vote for as many persons as there are directors to be elected at that time and for whose election the member has a right to vote.

€ D. If a corporation has no members or its members have no right to vote, the directors shall have the sole voting power.

§ 13.1-847. Proxies.

A. A member entitled to vote may vote in person or, unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws otherwise provide, by proxy. *In either event, the vote of the member or the member's proxy may be submitted by electronic transmission if authorized as provided in subsection B of § 13.1-846.*

B. Without limiting the manner in which a member may authorize another person or persons to act for him as proxy pursuant to subsection A of this section, the following shall constitute a valid means by which a member may grant such authority:

1. A member may execute a writing authorizing another person or persons to act for him as proxy. Execution may be accomplished by the member or his authorized officer, director, employee or agent signing such writing or causing his signature to be affixed to such writing by any reasonable means, including, but not limited to, by facsimile signature.

2. A member may authorize another person or persons to act for him as proxy by transmitting or authorizing the transmission of a telegram, cablegram or other means of electronic transmission to the person who will be the holder of the proxy or to a proxy solicitation firm, proxy support service organization or like agent duly authorized by the person who will be the holder of the proxy to receive such transmission, provided that any such telegram, cablegram or other means of electronic transmission must either set forth or be submitted with information from which the inspectors of election can determine that the telegram, cablegram or other electronic transmission was authorized by the member. If it is determined that such telegrams, cablegrams or other electronic transmissions are valid, the inspectors, or if there are no inspectors, such other persons making that determination, shall specify the information upon which they relied.

3. Any copy, facsimile telecommunications or other reliable reproduction of the writing or transmission created pursuant to this subsection may be substituted or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any and all purposes for which the original writing or transmission could be used, provided that such copy, facsimile telecommunication or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission.

C. An appointment of a proxy becomes effective when received by the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes. An appointment is valid for eleven months unless a longer 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:

1. A creditor of the corporation who extended it credit under terms requiring the appointment; or
2. An employee of the corporation whose employment contract requires the appointment.

E. The death or incapacity of the member appointing a proxy does not affect the right of the corporation to accept the proxy's authority unless notice of the death or incapacity is received by the secretary or other officer or agent authorized to tabulate votes before the proxy exercises his authority under the appointment.

F. An appointment made irrevocable under subsection D of this section is revoked when the interest with which it is coupled is extinguished.

G. Subject to § 13.1-848 and 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 that of the member making the appointment.

H. Any fiduciary who is entitled to vote any shares may vote such shares by proxy.

§ 13.1-866. Notice of directors' meetings.

A. Unless the articles of incorporation or bylaws 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. Special meetings of the board of directors shall be held upon such notice as is prescribed in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, or when not inconsistent with the articles of incorporation or bylaws, by resolution of the board of directors. The notice need not describe the purpose of the special meeting unless required by the articles of incorporation or bylaws.

C. *Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a notice of the date, time, place or purpose of a regular or special meeting of the board of directors may be given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the director to whom the notice is given. Any such consent of a director shall be revocable by the director by written notice to the corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if (i) the corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the corporation in accordance with such consent and (ii) such inability becomes known*

423 to the secretary or other person responsible for the giving of notice; provided, however, the inadvertent
424 failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action. Notice
425 given by electronic transmission shall be deemed given: (a) if by facsimile telecommunication, when
426 directed to a number at which the director has consented to receive notice; (b) if by electronic mail,
427 when directed to an electronic mail address at which the director has consented to receive notice; (c) if
428 by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the director of such specific
429 posting when such notice is directed to an address at which the director has consented to receive notice,
430 upon the later of such posting or the giving of such separate notice; and (d) if by any other form of
431 electronic transmission, when consented to by the director. An affidavit of the secretary or other agent
432 of the corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the
433 absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.