- 1 SB61
- 2 155635-3
- 3 By Senator Orr
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 14-JAN-14
- 6 PFD: 12/18/2013

SB61

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4	ENROLLED, An Act,
5	To amend Sections 10A-1-4.02, 10A-1-8.01,
6	10A-1-8.02, and 10A-1-8.04, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to
7	the Alabama Business and Nonprofit Entities Code; to revise
8	certain provisions relating to merger and conversion.
9	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
10	Section 1. Sections 10A-1-4.02, 10A-1-8.01,
11	10A-1-8.02, and 10A-1-8.04 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are
12	amended to read as follows:
13	"\$10A-1-4.02.
14	"(a) The following filing instruments shall be
15	delivered to the judge of probate for filing, except as the
16	chapter applicable to an entity or other provision of this
17	title provides for filing by the Secretary of State or another
18	filing officer:
19	"(1) certificates of formation or any amendments or
20	restatements thereof;
21	"(2) certificates of termination;
22	"(3) certificates of revocation of termination;
23	"(4) certificates of correction to any filing
24	instrument required to be delivered to the office of the judge
25	of probate for filing; and

1	"(5) any other filing instrument required or
2	permitted under this title to be delivered to the judge of
3	probate for filing.
4	"(b) Any of the following filing instruments
5	delivered to the office of the judge of probate for filing
6	shall be accompanied by an additional exact or conformed copy
7	to permit the judge of probate to transmit to the Secretary of
8	State a certified copy thereof as required by subsection (g):
9	"(1) certificates of formation;
10	"(2) amendments to certificates of formation that
11	alter the name of any entity;
12	"(3) restated certificates of formation;
13	"(4) certificates of termination;
14	"(5) certificates of revocation of termination; and
15	"(6) certificates of correction correcting any of
16	the foregoing filing instruments.
17	"(c) The following filing instruments shall be
18	delivered to the Secretary of State for filing:
19	"(1) certificates or articles of merger, articles of
20	consolidation statements of conversion, and articles of share
21	exchange;
22	"(2) registration of a foreign entity for authority
23	to transact business in this state;
24	"(3) the annual report of a business corporation,

which may be made as provided in Section 10A-2-16.22 by filing

1	with the Department of Revenue the public record information
2	required by Chapter 14A of Title 40, together with the
3	prescribed fee for the annual report;

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- "(4) for corporations created by an act of the Legislature prior to the adoption of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, or for entities which have resulted from a merger, share exchange, or conversion, all filing instruments required by this title to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing;
- "(5) any other filing instrument required or permitted under this title to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing;
- "(6) articles of correction of any filing instrument required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing; and
- "(7) any other filing instrument required or permitted to be filed under this title and not expressly required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State or judge of probate or other designated filing office for filing.
- "(d) The filing of partnership statements shall be as provided in Section 10A-8-1.06.
- "(e) Articles <u>Certificates of merger</u>, articles of merger or share exchange, and statements of conversion

delivered to the Secretary of State for filing shall be
accompanied by the additional number of exact or conformed
copies of articles as may be required for purposes of
subsection (g) hereof.

- "(f) If the judge of probate or Secretary of State, as the case may be, finds that a filing instrument delivered under this section and Section 10A-1-4.01 substantially conforms to the provisions of this title that apply to the entity and that all required fees have been paid, and if, in the case of a certificate of formation or an amendment to a certificate of formation that would change the name of the entity, the judge of probate finds that the name of the entity has been reserved under Section 10A-1-5.11, the judge of probate or Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall file it immediately upon delivery by:
- "(1) endorsing "filed," together with his or her name and official title and the date and time of receipt on the instrument and all copies required hereunder and on the receipt for the filing fee;
- "(2) accepting it into the filing system adopted by the judge or probate or Secretary of State and assigning the instrument a date of filing; and
- "(3) delivering a copy thereof, endorsed as provided in subdivision (1), with the filing fee receipt, or

acknowledgment of receipt of the instrument if no filing fee is required, to the entity or its representative.

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- "(g) In the case of any of the filing instruments described in subsection (b), the judge of probate shall within 10 days transmit a certified copy of the filing instrument to the Secretary of State. In the case of certificates or articles of merger, statements of conversion, or articles of share exchange, the Secretary of State shall promptly transmit a certified copy of the articles of merger, conversion, or share exchange thereof to the office of the judge of probate of the county in which each of the entities' certificates are domestic entity's certificate of formation, if any, is filed.
- "(h) If the judge of probate or Secretary of State, as the case may be, refuses to file a filing instrument, he or she shall return it to the domestic or foreign entity or its representative within seven days after the filing instrument was delivered, together with a brief, written explanation of the reason for his or her refusal.
- "(i) The judge of probate's or Secretary of State's duty to file filing instruments under this title is ministerial. His or her filing or refusing to file a filing instrument does not:
- "(1) affect the validity or invalidity of the filing instrument in whole or in part;

1	11	(2) relate	to	the	correctness	or inc	orrectness	of
2	information	contained	in	the	filing inst	rument;	or	

- "(3) create a presumption that the filing instrument is valid or invalid or that information contained in the filing instrument is correct or incorrect.
 - "(j) The Secretary of State shall keep an alphabetical list of domestic and foreign entities, the certificates of formation, or registrations for authority to transact business in this state, for which are filed in his or her office, together with the data contained in the filing instruments.

12 "\$10A-1-8.01.

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- "(a) A conversion of an entity to any other form of entity may be accomplished as provided in this section:
 - "(1) CORPORATIONS.
- "a. A corporation may be converted to any other form
 of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a corporation other than a nonprofit corporation to another entity must be approved by all of the corporation's shareholders except as otherwise provided in the corporation's articles of incorporation governing documents; but in no case may the vote required for shareholder approval be set at less than a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by each voting group entitled by law to vote separately on the

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conversion. If the articles of incorporation governing documents provide for approval of a conversion by less than all of a corporation's shareholders, approval of the conversion shall constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2 of the Alabama Business Corporation Law. No conversion of a corporation to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the articles of incorporation governing documents of the converting corporation providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for the conversion.

"c.b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a nonprofit corporation to another form of entity must be approved by all the corporation's members entitled to vote thereon, if it is a nonprofit corporation with members with voting rights, except as otherwise provided in the corporation's certificate of formation governing documents; but in no case may the certificate of formation governing documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the members entitled to vote thereon. If the converting nonprofit corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, the terms and conditions of the conversion must be approved by a unanimous vote of the board of directors of the

converting nonprofit corporation, except as otherwise provided in the certificate of formation governing documents; but in no case may the certificate of formation governing documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the board of directors.

"(2) LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

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"a. A limited partnership may be converted to any other form of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a limited partnership to another entity must be approved by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No conversion of a limited partnership to a general partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each limited partner who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the limited partnership agreement of the converting limited partnership providing for approval of the conversion by less than all partners.

"(3) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

"a. A limited liability company may be converted to any other form of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a limited liability company to another entity must be approved by all of the limited liability company's members or as otherwise provided in the limited liability company's

governing documents. No conversion of a limited liability company to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each member who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of the converting limited liability company providing for less than unanimous member approval for the conversion.

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"(4) GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS, INCLUDING REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

"a. A general partnership, including a registered limited liability partnership, may be converted to any other form of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a general partnership to another entity must be approved by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No conversion of a registered limited liability partnership to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each partner who is to be a general partner without limited will have personal liability in with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the partnership agreement of the converting registered limited liability partnership providing for less than unanimous partner approval for the conversion.

"(5) real estate investment trust.

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"a. A real estate investment trust may be converted to any other form of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a real estate investment trust to another entity must be approved by all of the trust's shareholders except as otherwise provided in the trust's declaration of trust; but in no case may the vote required for shareholder approval be set at less than two-thirds a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast. No conversion of a real estate investment trust to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the declaration of trust of the converting real estate investment trust providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for the conversion.

"(6) OTHER ENTITY.

"a. Any entity not otherwise specified above may be converted to any other form of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of the any entity into any other form of entity not specified above must be approved by all owners of the converting entity. No conversion of any entity shall be effected without the consent

in writing of any owner of the converting entity who has limited liability and who shall become an owner without limited liability protection of the converted entity.

"(7) ENTITY WITHOUT OWNERS.

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"c. If the converting entity does not have owners, the terms and conditions of the conversion must be unanimously approved by the governing authority of the converting entity.

- "(b) After the conversion is approved by the shareholders, partners, members, owners, directors, or other governing authority of the converting entity pursuant to subsection (a), the following documentation and filing requirements apply:
- "(1) If the conversion is to a corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, real estate investment trust, or other entity required to file a certificate of formation, the appropriate certificate of formation for the converted entity shall be statement of conversion, when filed in the office in which filing is required for the formation of the converted entity in accordance with Article 4. In addition to any information or statements otherwise required by law to be included in the Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(1), shall be deemed to:

"a. constitute a certificate of formation, any or amended and restated certificate of formation, as the case may be, for the converted entity; and

_	Diali include the lollowing.
2	requirements of Section 10A-1-4.02(a).
3	"a. A statement that the corporation, limited
4	liability company, limited partnership, real estate investment
5	trust, or other converted entity required to file a
6	certificate of formation was converted from another entity.
7	"(2) In addition to any information or statements
8	otherwise required by law to be included in a certificate of
9	formation for a filing entity, a statement of conversion shall
10	include the following:
11	"a. The name and type of entity of the converted
12	entity and the jurisdiction of its governing statute and its
13	unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by
14	the Secretary of State, if any.
15	"b. The former name of the converting entity.
16	"c. A statement that the converting entity has been
17	converted into the converted entity.
18	"c.d. The public office where the certificate of
19	formation and certificate of termination, if any, of the
20	converting entity is filed and the date of the filing thereof.
21	"d.e. If the converted entity is one in which one or
22	more owners lack limited liability protection, a statement
23	that each owner of the converting entity who is to become an
24	owner without limited liability protection of the resulting

L	entity ha	as consented	in	writing	to	the	conversion	as	required
2	by this s	section.							

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"e.f. A statement that the conversion was approved pursuant to this section and, if either the converting entity or the converted entity is a foreign entity, that the conversion was approved as required by the governing statute of such foreign entity.

"(2) If (3) After the conversion is to a general partnership or other entity formed without filing a certificate of formation, no instrument is required to be filed under subdivision (1), but the converting entity must comply with the filing requirements of subdivision (3).

"(3) Any converting entity required to file a certificate of termination with respect to the end of its existence shall file the certificate of termination in accordance with Article 4 in the office in which the certificate is required by law to be filed. In addition to any information otherwise required by law to be included in the certificate of termination, the certificate of termination shall include the following:

"a. A statement that the converting entity was converted to another entity.

"b. The name of the entity to which the converting entity is converted, and the public office where the converted entity's certificate of formation, if any, is being filed.

1 "(4) A general partnership, or other business entity 2 not required to file a certificate of termination, converting 3 to another entity is not required to file any instrument under subdivision (3) but the entity to which the general 5 partnership or other entity not required to file a certificate of termination is converted is required to comply with the 6 filing requirements, if any, of subdivision (1) has become 7 effective in accordance with subsection (c), then, as provided in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), all filing instruments with 10 respect to the converted entity that would otherwise be required by this title to be delivered to the judge of probate 11 for filing shall instead be delivered to the Secretary of 12 13 State for filing.

"(c) A conversion takes effect as follows:

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"(1) If both a certificate of formation and a certificate of termination are required to be filed, upon the filing of the later to be filed of the certificate of formation of the converted entity and the certificate of termination of the converting entity, if both are required to be filed. If any certificate of formation is required to be filed pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b), any certificate of termination required to be filed pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (b) shall not be deemed effective until the filing of the certificate of formation

Upon the filing of the statement of conversion in accordance

1	with Section 1	10A-1-4.02(c)(1),	except	as	otherwise	provided	in
2	subdivision (2	<u>2).</u>					

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"(2) If only a certificate of formation of the converted entity or a certificate of termination of the converting entity is required to be filed, upon the filing of the certificate of formation or certificate of termination.

"(3)(2) Upon any delayed effective date if, but only if, each of the following requirements is satisfied:

"a. A delayed effective date is specified in both
the certificate statement of formation conversion and
certificate of termination, if both are required to be filed,
but only if the identical date is specified in both
certificates, or if only a certificate of formation or
certificate of termination is required to be filed, a delayed
effective date and time is specified in that certificate; and

"b. The certificate of formation or certificate of termination, if only one is required, is filed, or the certificate of formation and certificate of termination, if both are required, are filed before the effective date specified If either the converted entity or the converting entity is a foreign entity, then any filing required under the governing statute of such foreign entity to effectuate the conversion is filed before the effective date specified in the statement of conversion.

1	" $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$ If a delayed effective date is specified,
2	and the conditions of subdivision $\frac{(3)}{(2)}$ are met, the
3	conversion is effective at the close of business, unless a
4	different hour is specified, on that date.
5	"(5) If no certificate of formation or certificate
6	of termination is required to be filed, the conversion takes
7	effect as designated by the converting entity.
8	"(d) Conversion has the following effects:
9	"(1) a. Any A limited partnership, general
10	partnership, corporation, limited liability company, real
11	estate investment trust, or other entity that has been
12	converted pursuant to this article is for all purposes the
13	same entity that existed before the conversion; and the
14	conversion shall constitute a continuation of the existence of
15	the converting entity in the form of the converted entity. The
16	conversion shall not be deemed to constitute a dissolution or
17	termination of the converting entity.
18	"b. If the Secretary of State has assigned a unique
19	identifying number or other designation to the converting
20	entity, that number or designation shall continue to be
21	assigned to the converted entity.
22	"(2) a. All property, real, personal, and mixed owned
23	by the converting entity; all rights, immunities, and
24	franchises of the converting entity, of a public as well as a

private nature; and all debts or obligations due the

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shall remain owned and held by, vested in, and due to, the converted entity without the necessity of any deed or other instrument of conveyance, shall not be deemed to have been transferred to the converted entity as a consequence of the conversion, and without payment and without collection by any filing officer of any deed or other transfer tax or fee shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the conversion.

"b. A certified copy of any certificate of termination of the converting entity, or in the case of a converting entity that is not required to file a certificate of termination, a the statement containing the information specified in subdivision (3) of subsection (b), may of conversion may be filed in the office of the judge of probate in any county in which the converting entity owned real property, to be recorded without payment and without collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate shall, however, be entitled to collect the filing fees prescribed in this title by Section 12-19-90. Any filing shall evidence chain of title, but lack of filing shall not affect the converted entity's title to the real property.

"(3) The converted entity shall All debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the converting entity

shall continue as the debts, obligations, and liabilities of the converted entity and the converted entity shall continue to be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of the converting entity. Neither the rights of creditors, nor any liens upon the property of the converting entity, shall be impaired by the conversion, and an owner of the converted entity shall continue to be liable for all obligations of the converting entity for which the owner was personally liable before the conversion.

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- "(4) Any claim existing or any action or proceeding of any kind pending by or against the converting entity may shall be prosecuted or continued as if the conversion had not occurred, or the converted entity may be substituted in the action or proceeding for the converting entity.
- "(5) a. No owner of an entity with limited liability protection shall, as a result of a conversion, become an owner of an entity without limited liability protection unless the owner with limited liability protection has given approval in writing for the conversion.

"b. An owner with limited liability protection remains liable, if at all, for an obligation incurred by the converting entity before the conversion takes effect only to the extent, if any, the owner would have been liable if the conversion had not occurred.

1	"c.b. An owner with limited liability protection who
2	becomes an owner without limited liability protection is
3	liable for an obligation of the converted entity incurred
4	after conversion to the extent provided for by the laws
5	applicable to the converted entity.

- "(6) An owner without limited liability protection who as a result of a conversion becomes an owner of a converted entity with limited liability protection remains liable for an obligation incurred by the converting entity before the conversion takes effect only to the extent, if any, the owner would have been liable if the conversion had not occurred.
- "\$10A-1-8.02.

- "(a) Pursuant to an approved plan of merger, a corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company, general partnership, real estate investment trust, or any other entity may merge with any other entity or entities, whether the other entity or entities are the same or another form of entity, as provided in this section.
 - "(b) A plan of merger shall include the following:
- "(1) The name of each entity that is a party to the merger.
- "(2) The name of the surviving entity into which the other entity or entities will merge.

Τ	"(3) The form of the surviving entity and the status
2	in the surviving entity of each owner of an entity that is a
3	party to the merger.
4	"(4) The terms and conditions of the merger.
5	"(5) The manner and basis of converting the
6	interests of each party to the merger into interests or
7	obligations of the surviving entity, or into money or other
8	property in whole or part.
9	"(6) The street address of the surviving entity's
10	principal place of business.
11	"(c) Owners shall approve and consent to a plan of
12	merger as follows A plan of merger may set forth:
13	"(1) Amendments to the certificate of formation of
14	the surviving entity; and
15	"(2) Other provisions relating to the merger.
16	"(d) A plan of merger shall be approved as follows:
17	"(1) CORPORATIONS.
18	"a. In the case of a corporation, other than a
19	nonprofit corporation, that is a party to a merger, the plan
20	of merger $\frac{1}{2}$ shall $\frac{1}{2}$ be approved in accordance with the
21	procedures and by the shareholder vote required by Section
22	10A-2-11.03 or Section 10A-2-11.04. If the articles of
23	incorporation governing documents of the corporation provide
24	for approval of a merger by less than all of $\frac{1}{2}$
25	corporation's shareholders, approval of the merger shall

constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2. No merger of a corporation into a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the resulting or surviving entity, notwithstanding any provision in the articles of incorporation governing documents of the corporation that is a party to the merger providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for the conversion.

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"b. In the case of a nonprofit corporation, the plan of merger must be approved by all the corporation's members entitled to vote thereon, if it is a nonprofit corporation with members with voting rights, except as otherwise provided in the corporation's governing documents; but in no case may the governing documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the members entitled to vote thereon. If the nonprofit corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, the plan of merger must be approved by a unanimous vote of the board of directors of the nonprofit corporation, except as otherwise provided in the governing documents; but in no case may the governing documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the board of directors.

"(2) LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS. In the case of a limited partnership that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No merger of a limited partnership with a general partnership in which the general partnership is the surviving or resulting entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each limited partner who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, notwithstanding any provision in the limited partnership agreement of the merging limited partnership providing for approval of the merger by less than all partners.

"(3) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES. In the case of a limited liability company that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of the limited liability company's members or as otherwise provided in the limited liability company's governing documents. No merger of a limited liability company with a general or limited partnership that is the surviving or resulting entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each member who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of the merging limited liability company providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for a merger.

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS. In the case of a general partnership that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No merger of a registered limited liability partnership into a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each partner who is to be a general partner without limited liability in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, notwithstanding any provision in the partnership agreement of the registered limited liability partnership providing for less than unanimous partner approval for a merger.

"(5) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. In the case of a real estate investment trust that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of the trust's shareholders except as otherwise provided in the trust's declaration of trust, but in no case may the vote required for shareholder approval be set at less than two-thirds a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast. No merger of a real estate investment trust with a general or limited partnership that is to be the surviving or resulting entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder who is to be a general partner in will have

1	personal	liability	with	respect	to	the	surviving	or	resulting
2	business	entity.							

- "(6) OTHER ENTITY. In the case of an entity other than a corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company, general partnership, or real estate investment trust that is a party to the merger, by approval in writing of all owners of the entity. No merger of any the entity shall be effected without the consent in writing of any owner who has limited liability as an owner of an entity party to the merger, and who shall become an owner without limited liability of will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity.
- "(d)(e) After a plan of merger is approved and before the merger takes effect, the plan may be amended or abandoned as provided in the plan, or if the plan does not provide for amendment or abandonment, in the same manner as required for the approval of the plan of merger originally.

"(e) (f) The merger takes effect on the later of the following dates and times as follows:

- "(1) The filing of the certificate of merger with the Secretary of State. Upon the filing of the statement of merger in accordance with Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(1), except as otherwise provided in subdivision (2).
- "(2) Any delayed effective date and time specified in the certificate of merger. If a delayed effective date is

1	specified but no time is specified, the merger is effective at
2	the close of business on that day. Upon any delayed effective
3	date if, but only if, each of the following requirements is
4	<pre>satisfied:</pre>
5	"a. A delayed effective date is specified in the
6	statement of merger; and
7	"b. If either the converted entity or the merging
8	entity is a foreign entity, then any filing required under the
9	governing statute of such foreign entity to effectuate the
10	merger is filed before the effective date specified in the
11	statement of merger.
12	"(3) If a delayed effective date is specified and
13	the conditions of subdivision (2) are met, the merger is
14	effective at the close of business, unless a different hour is
15	specified, on that date in accordance with and subject to
16	Section 10A-1-4.12.
17	"(f)(g) The certificate of merger shall include the
18	following:
19	"(1) The names of each of the entities which are to
20	merge and their respective unique identifying numbers or other
21	designations as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any.
22	"(2) The public office where the certificate of
23	formation, if any, of each of the parties to the merger is
24	filed.

1	"(3) A statement that a plan of merger has been
2	approved and executed by each of the entities which are to
3	merge in the manner set forth in this article.

- "(4) If the surviving or resulting entity is one in which one or more owners lack limited liability protection, a statement that each owner of an entity party to the merger who is to be an owner of the surviving or resulting entity without limited liability protection has consented in writing to the merger as required by this article.
 - "(5) The name of the surviving or resulting entity.
- "(6) The date, or date and time, on which the merger becomes effective if it is not to be effective upon the filing of the certificate of merger.
- "(7) That the plan of merger is on file at a place of business of the surviving or resulting entity, and shall state the address thereof.
- "(8) That a copy of the plan of merger will be furnished by the surviving or resulting entity, on request and without cost, to any owner of any entity which is a party to the merger.
- "(9) If the plan of merger includes any amendments
 to the certificate of formation of the surviving or resulting
 entity, a statement of all such amendments.

" (g) A certificate of merger shall act as a
certificate of termination for any entity which is not the
surviving or resulting entity in the merger.

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- "(h) The certificate of merger shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall also be recorded in the office of the judge of probate in the county in which the certificate of formation, if any, of each domestic entity that is a party to the merger is filed. When the certificate of merger is filed with the Secretary of State, the matters covered by the certificate shall be effective as stated therein, and a copy of the certificate certified by the Secretary of State shall be conclusive evidence of the matters covered therein in accordance with Section 10A-1-4.02.
- "(i) The merger of entities shall have the following effects:
- "(1) The Every other entity party to the merger merges into the surviving entity which shall be deemed to be the resulting entity of the merger and the separate existence of every entity that is a party to the merger, other than the surviving or resulting entity, ceases.
- "(2) All property, real, personal, and mixed owned by each of the merged entities; all rights, immunities, and franchises of the merged entities, of a public as well as a private nature; and all debts and obligations due the merged entities, are taken and deemed to be transferred and vested in

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the surviving or resulting entity without the necessity of any deed or other instrument of conveyance to the surviving or resulting entity and without payment and without collection by any filing officer of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. A certified copy of the certificate of merger may be filed in the real estate records in the office of the judge of probate in any county in which any entity a party to the merger owned real property, to be recorded without payment and without collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate shall, however, be entitled to collect the filing fees prescribed by Section 12-19-90. Any filing shall evidence chain of title, but lack of filing does not affect the resulting entity's title to any real property.

- "(3) The surviving or resulting entity shall be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of the entities that are parties to the merger; however, neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of the entities that are parties to the merger shall be impaired by the merger.
- "(4) Any claim existing or action or proceeding, of any kind, pending by or against an entity that is a party to the merger may be prosecuted or continued as if the merger had not occurred, or the surviving or resulting entity may be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding.

"(5) Service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving or resulting foreign entity to enforce an obligation of a domestic entity that is a party to a merger may be made by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the surviving entity as at the address set forth in the plan certificate of merger or by any method provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Any notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served on a domestic entity may be served on the surviving or resulting foreign entity by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the surviving entity as at the address set forth in the plan certificate of merger or in any other manner similar to the procedure provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure for the service of process.

"(6) a. No owner of an entity with limited liability protection shall as a result of a merger become an owner of an entity without limited liability protection unless the owner with limited liability protection has given approval in writing for a merger.

"b. An owner of an entity with limited liability protection remains liable, if at all, for an obligation incurred prior to the merger by an entity that ceases to exist as a result of the merger only to the extent, if any, that the owner would have been liable, if at all, under the laws

1	pplicable to owners of the form of entity that ceased	d to
2	xist if the merger had not occurred.	

"c.b. An owner with limited liability protection of an entity that is a party to the merger who, as a result of the merger, becomes an owner without limited liability protection of the surviving or resulting entity is liable for an obligation of the surviving or resulting entity incurred after merger to the extent provided for by the laws applicable to the surviving or resulting entity.

"(7) An owner without limited liability protection of an entity that ceases to exist as a result of a merger and who as a result of the merger becomes an owner of a surviving or resulting entity with limited liability protection remains liable for an obligation of the entity that ceases to exist incurred before the merger takes effect only to the extent, if any, that the owner would have been liable if the merger had not occurred.

"\$10A-1-8.04.

- "(a) One or more foreign entities may merge with one or more domestic entities, and a foreign entity may convert to a domestic entity or a domestic entity may convert to a foreign entity if:
- "(1) The merger or conversion is permitted by the law of the state or country under whose law each foreign

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entity is formed and each foreign entity complies with that law in effecting the merger or conversion.

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- "(2) In the case of a conversion, the foreign entity complies with subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of Section 10A-1-8.01 if it is the converted entity resulting from a conversion, and with subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of Section 10A-1-8.01 if it is the converting entity.
- "(3) In the case of a merger, the foreign entity complies with subsection $\frac{(f)}{(g)}$ of Section 10A-1-8.02 if it is the surviving entity of the merger.
- "(b) Upon the merger or conversion taking effect, the surviving foreign entity of a merger and the foreign entity resulting from a conversion is deemed:
- "(1) To consent that service of process in a proceeding to enforce any obligation or any dissenter's rights of owners of each domestic entity a party to the merger or conversion may be made by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the surviving or converted entity at the address as set forth in the plan certificate of merger or statement of conversion, as the case may be, or by any method provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Any notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the domestic entity may be served on the surviving or resulting converted foreign entity by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the surviving or converted entity as at

1	the address set forth in the plan of merger or statement of
2	conversion, as the case may be, or in any other manner similar
3	to the procedure provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil
4	Procedure for the service of process; and
5	"(2) To agree that it will promptly pay to
6	dissenting owners of each domestic entity that is a party to
7	the merger or conversion the amount, if any, to which they are
8	entitled under Alabama law."
9	Section 2. This act shall become effective on the
10	first day of the third month following its passage and
11	approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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4	President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
5	
6	Speaker of the House of Representatives
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SB61 Senate 28-JAN-14 I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate. Patrick Harris Secretary
15	
16 17 18 19	House of Representatives Passed: 01-APR-14
20 21	By: Senator Orr