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

1	155635-2:n:11/22/2013:KMS/tan LRS2013-4036R1
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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would revise merger and conversion
9	provisions of the Alabama Business and Nonprofit
10	Entities Code.
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12	A BILL
13	TO BE ENTITLED
14	AN ACT
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16	To amend Sections 10A-1-4.02, 10A-1-8.01,
17	10A-1-8.02, and 10A-1-8.04, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to
18	the Alabama Business and Nonprofit Entities Code; to revise
19	certain provisions relating to merger and conversion.
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
21	Section 1. Sections 10A-1-4.02, 10A-1-8.01,
22	10A-1-8.02, and 10A-1-8.04 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are
23	amended to read as follows:
24	"\$10A-1-4.02.
25	"(a) The following filing instruments shall be
26	delivered to the judge of probate for filing, except as the
27	chapter applicable to an entity or other provision of this

1 title provides for filing by the Secretary of State or another
2 filing officer:

3 "(1) certificates of formation or any amendments or 4 restatements thereof;

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"(2) certificates of termination;

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"(3) certificates of revocation of termination;

7 "(4) certificates of correction to any filing
8 instrument required to be delivered to the office of the judge
9 of probate for filing; and

10 "(5) any other filing instrument required or 11 permitted under this title to be delivered to the judge of 12 probate for filing.

"(b) Any of the following filing instruments delivered to the office of the judge of probate for filing shall be accompanied by an additional exact or conformed copy to permit the judge of probate to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof as required by subsection (g):

"(1) certificates of formation;

19 "(2) amendments to certificates of formation that20 alter the name of any entity;

21 "(3) restated certificates of formation;
22 "(4) certificates of termination;
23 "(5) certificates of revocation of termination; and
24 "(6) certificates of correction correcting any of
25 the foregoing filing instruments.

26 "(c) The following filing instruments shall be27 delivered to the Secretary of State for filing:

"(1) certificates <u>or articles</u> of merger, <del>articles of</del>
 <del>consolidation</del> <u>statements of conversion</u>, and articles of share
 exchange;

4 "(2) registration of a foreign entity for authority
5 to transact business in this state;

6 "(3) the annual report of a business corporation, 7 which may be made as provided in Section 10A-2-16.22 by filing 8 with the Department of Revenue the public record information 9 required by Chapter 14A of Title 40, together with the 10 prescribed fee for the annual report;

"(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;

18 "(5) any other filing instrument required or 19 permitted under this title to be delivered to the Secretary of 20 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

24 "(7) any other filing instrument required or 25 permitted to be filed under this title and not expressly 26 required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State or judge of probate or other designated filing office
 for filing.

3 "(d) The filing of partnership statements shall be 4 as provided in Section 10A-8-1.06.

5 "(e) Articles <u>Certificates of merger</u>, articles of 6 merger or share exchange<u>, and statements of conversion</u> 7 delivered to the Secretary of State for filing shall be 8 accompanied by the additional number of exact or conformed 9 copies of articles as may be required for purposes of 10 subsection (g) hereof.

11 "(f) If the judge of probate or Secretary of State, 12 as the case may be, finds that a filing instrument delivered 13 under this section and Section 10A-1-4.01 substantially 14 conforms to the provisions of this title that apply to the 15 entity and that all required fees have been paid, and if, in the case of a certificate of formation or an amendment to a 16 17 certificate of formation that would change the name of the entity, the judge of probate finds that the name of the entity 18 has been reserved under Section 10A-1-5.11, the judge of 19 probate or Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall file 20 21 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;

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"(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

4 "(3) delivering a copy thereof, endorsed as provided
5 in subdivision (1), with the filing fee receipt, or
6 acknowledgment of receipt of the instrument if no filing fee
7 is required, to the entity or its representative.

"(g) In the case of any of the filing instruments 8 9 described in subsection (b), the judge of probate shall within 10 days transmit a certified copy of the filing instrument to 10 the Secretary of State. In the case of certificates or 11 12 articles of merger, statements of conversion, or articles of 13 share exchange, the Secretary of State shall promptly transmit 14 a certified copy of the articles of merger, conversion, or 15 share exchange thereof to the office of the judge of probate of the county in which each of the entities' certificates are 16 17 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.

24 "(i) The judge of probate's or Secretary of State's 25 duty to file filing instruments under this title is 26 ministerial. His or her filing or refusing to file a filing 27 instrument does not:

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"(1) affect the validity or invalidity of the filing
 instrument in whole or in part;

3 "(2) relate to the correctness or incorrectness of 4 information contained in the filing instrument; or

5 "(3) create a presumption that the filing instrument 6 is valid or invalid or that information contained in the 7 filing instrument is correct or incorrect.

8 "(j) The Secretary of State shall keep an 9 alphabetical list of domestic and foreign entities, the 10 certificates of formation, or registrations for authority to 11 transact business in this state, for which are filed in his or 12 her office, together with the data contained in the filing 13 instruments.

14

"§10A-1-8.01.

15 "(a) A conversion of an entity to any other form of
 16 entity may be accomplished as provided in this section:

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"(1) CORPORATIONS.

18 "a. A corporation may be converted to any other form
 19 of entity pursuant to this subsection.

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a 20 21 corporation other than a nonprofit corporation to another 22 entity must be approved by all of the corporation's 23 shareholders except as otherwise provided in the corporation's 24 articles of incorporation governing documents; but in no case 25 may the vote required for shareholder approval be set at less 26 than a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by each 27 voting group entitled by law to vote separately on the

conversion. If the articles of incorporation governing 1 2 documents provide for approval of a conversion by less than all of a corporation's shareholders, approval of the 3 4 conversion shall constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2 of the 5 Alabama Business Corporation Law. No conversion of a 6 7 corporation to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder 8 9 who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability 10 with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the articles of incorporation governing documents 11 12 of the converting corporation providing for less than 13 unanimous shareholder approval for the conversion.

14 "<del>c.</del>b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a 15 nonprofit corporation to another form of entity must be approved by all the corporation's members entitled to vote 16 17 thereon, if it is a nonprofit corporation with members with voting rights, except as otherwise provided in the 18 corporation's certificate of formation governing documents; 19 20 but in no case may the <del>certificate of formation</del> governing 21 documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the members entitled to vote thereon. If the converting nonprofit 22 23 corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote 24 thereon, the terms and conditions of the conversion must be 25 approved by a unanimous vote of the board of directors of the 26 converting nonprofit corporation, except as otherwise provided 27 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.

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"(2) LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

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

7 "b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a limited partnership to another entity must be approved by all 8 9 of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership 10 agreement. No conversion of a limited partnership to a general partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of 11 12 each limited partner who is to be a general partner in will 13 have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, 14 notwithstanding any provision in the limited partnership agreement of the converting limited partnership providing for 15 approval of the conversion by less than all partners. 16

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"(3) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

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

"b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a 20 21 limited liability company to another entity must be approved 22 by all of the limited liability company's members or as 23 otherwise provided in the limited liability company's 24 governing documents. No conversion of a limited liability 25 company to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each member who is to be a 26 general partner in will have personal liability with respect 27

1 <u>to</u> the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the 2 governing documents of the converting limited liability 3 company providing for less than unanimous member approval for 4 the conversion.

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

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

10 "b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a general partnership to another entity must be approved by all 11 12 of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership 13 agreement. No conversion of a registered limited liability 14 partnership to a general or limited partnership may be 15 effected without the consent in writing of each partner who is to be a general partner without limited will have personal 16 17 liability in with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the partnership agreement of 18 the converting registered limited liability partnership 19 providing for less than unanimous partner approval for the 20 21 conversion.

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"(5) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST.

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

25 "b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of a 26 real estate investment trust to another entity must be 27 approved by all of the trust's shareholders except as

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1 otherwise provided in the trust's declaration of trust; but in 2 no case may the vote required for shareholder approval be set at less than two-thirds a majority of all the votes entitled 3 4 to be cast. No conversion of a real estate investment trust to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the 5 consent in writing of each shareholder who is to be a general 6 7 partner in will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the 8 declaration of trust of the converting real estate investment 9 10 trust providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for the conversion. 11

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"(6) OTHER ENTITY.

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

16 "b. The terms and conditions of a conversion of the 17 any entity into any other form of entity not specified above 18 must be approved by all owners of the converting entity. No 19 conversion of any entity shall be effected without the consent 20 in writing of any owner of the converting entity who has 21 limited liability and who shall become an owner without 22 limited liability protection of the converted entity.

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## "(7) ENTITY WITHOUT OWNERS.

"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.

1 "(b) After the conversion is approved by the 2 shareholders, partners, members, owners, directors, or other governing authority of the converting entity pursuant to 3 4 subsection (a), the following documentation and filing 5 requirements apply: "(1) If the conversion is to a corporation, limited 6 7 liability company, limited partnership, real estate investment trust, or other entity required to file a certificate of 8 9 formation, the appropriate certificate of formation for the converted entity shall be statement of conversion, when filed 10 in the office in which filing is required for the formation of 11 12 the converted entity in accordance with Article 4. In addition 13 to any information or statements otherwise required by law to 14 be included in the Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(1), shall be deemed 15 to: "a. constitute a certificate of formation, any or 16 17 amended and restated certificate of formation, as the case may be, for the converted entity; and 18 19 "b. shall include the following: satisfy the requirements of Section 10A-1-4.02(a). 20 21 "a. A statement that the corporation, limited 22 liability company, limited partnership, real estate investment 23 trust, or other converted entity required to file a 24 certificate of formation was converted from another entity. 25 "(2) In addition to any information or statements otherwise required by law to be included in a certificate of 26

1 formation for a filing entity, a statement of conversion shall
2 include the following:

3 "a. The name and type of entity of the converted
4 entity and the jurisdiction of its governing statute and its
5 unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by
6 the Secretary of State, if any.

"b. The former name of the converting entity.

8 "<u>c. A statement that the converting entity has been</u>
9 <u>converted into the converted entity.</u>

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"c.d. The public office where the certificate of
formation and certificate of termination, if any, of the
converting entity is filed and the date of the filing thereof.

13 "d.e. If the converted entity is one in which one or 14 more owners lack limited liability protection, a statement 15 that each owner of the converting entity who is to become an 16 owner without limited liability protection of the resulting 17 entity has consented in writing to the conversion as required 18 by this section.

19 "e.f. A statement that the conversion was approved 20 pursuant to this section <u>and</u>, <u>if either the converting entity</u> 21 <u>or the converted entity is a foreign entity</u>, <u>that the</u> 22 <u>conversion was approved as required by the governing statute</u> 23 <u>of such foreign entity</u>.

24 "(2) If (3) After the conversion is to a general
 25 partnership or other entity formed without filing a
 26 certificate of formation, no instrument is required to be

1	filed under subdivision (1), but the converting entity must
2	comply with the filing requirements of subdivision (3).
3	" <del>(3) Any converting entity required to file a</del>
4	certificate of termination with respect to the end of its
5	existence shall file the certificate of termination in
6	accordance with Article 4 in the office in which the
7	certificate is required by law to be filed. In addition to any
8	information otherwise required by law to be included in the
9	certificate of termination, the certificate of termination
10	shall include the following:
11	"a. A statement that the converting entity was
12	converted to another entity.
13	"b. The name of the entity to which the converting
14	entity is converted, and the public office where the converted
15	entity's certificate of formation, if any, is being filed.
16	" <del>(4) A general partnership, or other business entity</del>
17	not required to file a certificate of termination, converting
18	to another entity is not required to file any instrument under
19	subdivision (3) but the entity to which the general
20	partnership or other entity not required to file a certificate
21	of termination is converted is required to comply with the
22	filing requirements, if any, of subdivision (1) has become
23	effective in accordance with subsection (c), then, as provided
24	in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), all filing instruments with
25	respect to the converted entity that would otherwise be
26	required by this title to be delivered to the judge of probate

- for filing shall instead be delivered to the Secretary of
   State for filing.
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"(c) A conversion takes effect as follows:

"(1) If both a certificate of formation and a 4 certificate of termination are required to be filed, upon the 5 filing of the later to be filed of the certificate of 6 7 formation of the converted entity and the certificate of termination of the converting entity, if both are required to 8 be filed. If any certificate of formation is required to be 9 filed pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b), any 10 certificate of termination required to be filed pursuant to 11 12 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) shall not be deemed 13 effective until the filing of the certificate of formation 14 Upon the filing of the statement of conversion in accordance with Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(1), except as otherwise provided in 15 16 subdivision (2).

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

21 "(3)(2) Upon any delayed effective date if, but only 22 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

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"b. The certificate of formation or certificate of 3 4 termination, if only one is required, is filed, or the certificate of formation and certificate of termination, if 5 both are required, are filed before the effective date 6 7 specified If either the converted entity or the converting entity is a foreign entity, then any filing required under the 8 governing statute of such foreign entity to effectuate the 9 conversion is filed before the effective date specified in the 10 statement of conversion. 11

12 "(4)(3) If a delayed effective date is specified, 13 and the conditions of subdivision (3) (2) are met, the 14 conversion is effective at the close of business, unless a 15 different hour is specified, on that date.

16 "(5) If no certificate of formation or certificate
 17 of termination is required to be filed, the conversion takes
 18 effect as designated by the converting entity.

"(d) Conversion has the following effects: 19 20 "(1)a. Any A limited partnership, general 21 partnership, corporation, limited liability company, real 22 estate investment trust, or other entity that has been converted pursuant to this article is for all purposes the 23 24 same entity that existed before the conversion; and the 25 conversion shall constitute a continuation of the existence of the converting entity in the form of the converted entity. The 26

1 <u>conversion shall not be deemed to constitute a dissolution or</u>
2 <u>termination of the converting entity.</u>

3 "b. If the Secretary of State has assigned a unique
4 identifying number or other designation to the converting
5 entity, that number or designation shall continue to be
6 assigned to the converted entity.

7 "(2)a. All property, real, personal, and mixed owned by the converting entity; all rights, immunities, and 8 franchises of the converting entity, of a public as well as a 9 10 private nature; and all debts or obligations due the converting entity, are taken and deemed to be transferred 11 12 shall remain owned and held by, vested in, and due to, the 13 converted entity without the necessity of any deed or other 14 instrument of conveyance, shall not be deemed to have been 15 transferred to the converted entity as a consequence of the 16 conversion, and without payment and without collection by any 17 filing officer of any deed or other transfer tax or fee shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the 18 conversion. 19

"b. A certified copy of any certificate of 20 21 termination of the converting entity, or in the case of a 22 converting entity that is not required to file a certificate 23 of termination, a the statement containing the information 24 specified in subdivision (3) of subsection (b), may of 25 conversion may be filed in the office of the judge of probate 26 in any county in which the converting entity owned real 27 property, to be recorded without payment and without

1 collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other
2 transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate shall, however, be
3 entitled to collect the filing fees prescribed in this title
4 <u>by Section 12-19-90</u>. Any filing shall evidence chain of title,
5 but lack of filing shall not affect the converted entity's
6 title to the real property.

7 "(3) The converted entity shall All debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the converting entity 8 shall continue as the debts, obligations, and liabilities of 9 the converted entity and the converted entity shall continue 10 to be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and 11 12 obligations of the converting entity. Neither the rights of 13 creditors, nor any liens upon the property of the converting 14 entity, shall be impaired by the conversion, and an owner of 15 the converted entity shall continue to be liable for all obligations of the converting entity for which the owner was 16 17 personally liable before the conversion.

18 "(4) Any claim existing or any action or proceeding 19 of any kind pending by or against the converting entity may 20 <u>shall</u> be prosecuted or continued as if the conversion had not 21 occurred, or the converted entity may be substituted in the 22 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.

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

6 "<del>c.b.</del> An owner with limited liability protection who 7 becomes an owner without limited liability protection is 8 liable for an obligation of the converted entity incurred 9 after conversion to the extent provided for by the laws 10 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.

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## "§10A-1-8.02.

19 "(a) Pursuant to an approved plan of merger, a 20 corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company, 21 general partnership, real estate investment trust, or any 22 other entity may merge with any other entity or entities, 23 whether the other entity or entities are the same or another 24 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.

3 "(3) The form of the surviving entity and the status
4 in the surviving entity of each owner of an entity that is a
5 party to the merger.

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"(4) The terms and conditions of the merger.

7 "(5) The manner and basis of converting the
8 interests of each party to the merger into interests or
9 obligations of the surviving entity, or into money or other
10 property in whole or part.

11 "(6) The street address of the surviving entity's 12 principal place of business.

13 "(c) Owners shall approve and consent to a plan of 14 merger as follows A plan of merger may set forth:

15 "(1) Amendments to the certificate of formation of 16 <u>the surviving entity; and</u>

17 "(2) Other provisions relating to the merger.
18 "(d) A plan of merger shall be approved as follows:
19 "(1) CORPORATIONS.

"a. In the case of a corporation, other than a 20 21 nonprofit corporation, that is a party to a merger, the plan 22 of merger shall must be approved in accordance with the 23 procedures and by the shareholder vote required by Section 10A-2-11.03 or Section 10A-2-11.04. If the articles of 24 25 incorporation governing documents of the corporation provide 26 for approval of a merger by less than all of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the 27 corporation's shareholders, approval of the merger shall

1 constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights 2 pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2. No merger of a corporation into a general or limited partnership may be 3 4 effected without the consent in writing of each shareholder 5 who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the resulting or surviving entity, 6 7 notwithstanding any provision in the articles of incorporation governing documents of the corporation that is a party to the 8 merger providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval 9 10 for the conversion.

11 "b. In the case of a nonprofit corporation, the plan 12 of merger must be approved by all the corporation's members entitled to vote thereon, if it is a nonprofit corporation 13 14 with members with voting rights, except as otherwise provided in the corporation's governing documents; but in no case may 15 the governing documents provide for approval by less than a 16 17 majority of the members entitled to vote thereon. If the nonprofit corporation has no members, or no members entitled 18 to vote thereon, the plan of merger must be approved by a 19 unanimous vote of the board of directors of the nonprofit 20 21 corporation, except as otherwise provided in the governing 22 documents; but in no case may the governing documents provide for approval by less than a majority of the board of 23 24 directors.

"(2) LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS. In the case of a limited
 partnership that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger
 shall <u>must</u> be approved in writing by all of the partners or as

1 otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No merger of 2 a limited partnership with a general partnership in which the general partnership is the surviving or resulting entity may 3 4 be effected without the consent in writing of each limited 5 partner who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, 6 7 notwithstanding any provision in the limited partnership agreement of the merging limited partnership providing for 8 approval of the merger by less than all partners. 9

10 "(3) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES. In the case of a 11 limited liability company that is a party to the merger, the 12 plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of the 13 limited liability company's members or as otherwise provided 14 in the limited liability company's governing documents. No merger of a limited liability company with a general or 15 limited partnership that is the surviving or resulting entity 16 may be effected without the consent in writing of each member 17 who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability 18 with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, 19 notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of 20 21 the merging limited liability company providing for less than 22 unanimous shareholder approval for a merger.

"(4) GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS, INCLUDING REGISTERED
LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS. In the case of a general
partnership that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger
shall <u>must</u> be approved in writing by all of the partners or as
otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No merger of

1 a registered limited liability partnership into a general or 2 limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each partner who is to be a general partner without 3 4 limited liability in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity, notwithstanding any 5 6 provision in the partnership agreement of the registered 7 limited liability partnership providing for less than unanimous partner approval for a merger. 8

"(5) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. In the case of a 9 10 real estate investment trust that is a party to the merger, the plan of merger shall must be approved in writing by all of 11 12 the trust's shareholders except as otherwise provided in the 13 trust's declaration of trust, but in no case may the vote 14 required for shareholder approval be set at less than 15 two-thirds a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast. No merger of a real estate investment trust with a general or 16 17 limited partnership that is to be the surviving or resulting entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each 18 19 shareholder who is to be a general partner in will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting 20 21 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 <del>liability of</del> will have personal liability with respect to the surviving or resulting entity.

5 "(d)(e) After a plan of merger is approved and 6 before the merger takes effect, the plan may be amended or 7 abandoned as provided in the plan, or if the plan does not 8 provide for amendment or abandonment, in the same manner as 9 required for the approval of the plan of merger originally.

10 "(e) (f) The merger takes effect on the later of the 11 following dates and times as follows:

12 "(1) The filing of the certificate of merger with 13 the Secretary of State. Upon the filing of the statement of 14 merger in accordance with Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(1), except as 15 otherwise provided in subdivision (2).

16 "(2) Any delayed effective date and time specified 17 in the certificate of merger. If a delayed effective date is 18 specified but no time is specified, the merger is effective at 19 the close of business on that day. Upon any delayed effective 20 date if, but only if, each of the following requirements is 21 satisfied:

22 "a. A delayed effective date is specified in the
23 statement of merger; and

24 "b. If either the converted entity or the merging
 25 entity is a foreign entity, then any filing required under the
 26 governing statute of such foreign entity to effectuate the

1	merger is filed before the effective date specified in the
2	statement of merger.
3	"(3) If a delayed effective date is specified and
4	the conditions of subdivision (2) are met, the merger is
5	effective at the close of business, unless a different hour is
6	specified, on that date in accordance with and subject to
7	<u>Section 10A-1-4.12.</u>
8	" <del>(f)<u>(</u>g)</del> The certificate of merger shall include the
9	following:
10	"(1) The names of each of the entities which are to
11	merge and their respective unique identifying numbers or other
12	designations as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any.
13	"(2) The public office where the certificate of
14	formation, if any, of each of the parties to the merger is
15	filed.
16	"(3) A statement that a plan of merger has been
17	approved and executed by each of the entities which are to
18	merge in the manner set forth in this article.
19	"(4) If the surviving or resulting entity is one in
20	which one or more owners lack limited liability protection, a
21	statement that each owner of an entity party to the merger who
22	is to be an owner of the surviving or resulting entity without
23	limited liability protection has consented in writing to the
24	merger as required by this article.
25	"(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.

4 "(7) That the plan of merger is on file at a place
5 of business of the surviving or resulting entity, and shall
6 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.

11 "(9) If the plan of merger includes any amendments 12 to the certificate of formation of the surviving or resulting 13 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.

17 "(h) The certificate of merger shall be filed with the Secretary of State and shall also be recorded in the 18 19 office of the judge of probate in the county in which the certificate of formation, if any, of each domestic entity that 20 21 is a party to the merger is filed. When the certificate of 22 merger is filed with the Secretary of State, the matters 23 covered by the certificate shall be effective as stated 24 therein, and a copy of the certificate certified by the 25 Secretary of State shall be conclusive evidence of the matters 26 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 8 by each of the merged entities; all rights, immunities, and 9 10 franchises of the merged entities, of a public as well as a private nature; and all debts and obligations due the merged 11 12 entities, are taken and deemed to be transferred and vested in 13 the surviving or resulting entity without the necessity of any 14 deed or other instrument of conveyance to the surviving or 15 resulting entity and without payment and without collection by any filing officer of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. A 16 17 certified copy of the certificate of merger may be filed in the real estate records in the office of the judge of probate 18 in any county in which any entity a party to the merger owned 19 20 real property, to be recorded without payment and without 21 collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other 22 transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate shall, however, be 23 entitled to collect the filing fees prescribed by Section 24 12-19-90. Any filing shall evidence chain of title, but lack 25 of filing does not affect the resulting entity's title to any 26 real property.

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"(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.

7 "(4) Any claim existing or action or proceeding, of 8 any kind, pending by or against an entity that is a party to 9 the merger may be prosecuted or continued as if the merger had 10 not occurred, or the surviving or resulting entity may be 11 substituted as a party to the action or proceeding.

12 "(5) Service of process in an action or proceeding 13 against a surviving or resulting foreign entity to enforce an 14 obligation of a domestic entity that is a party to a merger 15 may be made by registered mail addressed to the principal office of the surviving entity as at the address set forth in 16 17 the plan certificate of merger or by any method provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Any notice or demand 18 required or permitted by law to be served on a domestic entity 19 may be served on the surviving or resulting foreign entity by 20 21 registered mail addressed to the principal office of the 22 surviving entity as at the address set forth in the plan 23 certificate of merger or in any other manner similar to the 24 procedure provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure for 25 the service of process.

26 "(6) a. No owner of an entity with limited liability
 27 protection shall as a result of a merger become an owner of an

1 entity without limited liability protection unless the owner 2 with limited liability protection has given approval in 3 writing for a merger.

4 "b. An owner of an entity with limited liability 5 protection remains liable, if at all, for an obligation 6 incurred prior to the merger by an entity that ceases to exist 7 as a result of the merger <u>only</u> to the extent, if any, <u>that</u> the 8 owner would have been liable, if at all, under the laws 9 applicable to owners of the form of entity that ceased to 10 exist if the merger had not occurred.

11 "c.<u>b.</u> An owner with limited liability protection of 12 an entity that is a party to the merger who, as a result of 13 <u>the merger</u>, becomes an owner without limited liability 14 protection of the surviving or resulting entity is liable for 15 an obligation of the surviving or resulting entity incurred 16 after merger to the extent provided for by the laws applicable 17 to the surviving or resulting entity.

"(7) An owner without limited liability protection 18 of an entity that ceases to exist as a result of a merger and 19 20 who as a result of the merger becomes an owner of a surviving 21 or resulting entity with limited liability protection remains 22 liable for an obligation of the entity that ceases to exist 23 incurred before the merger takes effect only to the extent, if 24 any, that the owner would have been liable if the merger had 25 not occurred.

26 "§10A-1-8.04.

1 "(a) One or more foreign entities may merge with one 2 or more domestic entities, and a foreign entity may convert to 3 a domestic entity or a domestic entity may convert to a 4 foreign entity if:

5 "(1) The merger or conversion is permitted by the 6 law of the state or country under whose law each foreign 7 entity is formed and each foreign entity complies with that 8 law in effecting the merger or conversion.

9 "(2) In the case of a conversion, the foreign entity 10 complies with subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of Section 11 10A-1-8.01 if it is the converted entity resulting from a 12 conversion, and with subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of 13 Section 10A-1-8.01 if it is the converting entity.

14 "(3) In the case of a merger, the foreign entity 15 complies with subsection <del>(f)(g)</del> of Section 10A-1-8.02 if it is 16 the surviving entity of the merger.

17 "(b) Upon the merger or conversion taking effect, 18 the surviving foreign entity of a merger and the foreign 19 entity resulting from a conversion is deemed:

"(1) To consent that service of process in a 20 21 proceeding to enforce any obligation or any dissenter's rights 22 of owners of each domestic entity a party to the merger or 23 conversion may be made by registered mail addressed to the 24 principal office of the surviving or converted entity at the 25 address as set forth in the plan certificate of merger or statement of conversion, as the case may be, or by any method 26 27 provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Any notice

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1 or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the 2 domestic entity may be served on the surviving or resulting converted foreign entity by registered mail addressed to the 3 4 principal office of the surviving or converted entity as at the address set forth in the plan of merger or statement of 5 6 conversion, as the case may be, or in any other manner similar 7 to the procedure provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure for the service of process; and 8

9 "(2) To agree that it will promptly pay to 10 dissenting owners of each domestic entity that is a party to 11 the merger or conversion the amount, if any, to which they are 12 entitled under Alabama law."

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.