- 1 SB206
- 2 204031-1
- 3 By Senator Givhan
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 18-FEB-20

204031-1:n:02/07/2020:KMS/tgw LSA2020-130

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8 SYNOPSIS:

This bill would make changes to the Alabama Business and Nonprofit Entities Code to allow business corporations to elect to become benefit corporations; allow electronic filing of all entity filings to increase the speed at which businesses may be formed and by which transactions may be accomplished; update definitions to include terms applicable to the allowance of electronic and digital transactions and transmissions of filings, notices, and data; establish certain basic standards for all filing instruments to allow for easier electronic transmission; provide a mechanism to allow the Secretary of State to reject certain filing instruments which are not accompanied by full payment, to assist in the electronic filing process; clarify the requirements of certificates of existence for entities; remove certain outdated definitions and matters to streamline the code; and to clarify that volunteer partners, managers, members, governing persons, and other members of a

1 governing authority are considered officers of a 2 qualifying nonprofit entity, thereby recognizing that there are nonprofit partnerships, nonprofit 3 limited partnerships, and non-profit limited 4 liability companies.

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7 A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED 8

9 AN ACT

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Relating to the Alabama Business and Nonprofit Entities Code; to amend Sections 10A-1-1.02, 10A-1-1.03, and 10A-1-1.08, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975; to add Sections 10A-1-3.07 and 10A-1-3.08 to the Code of Alabama 1975; to amend Sections 10A-1-3.32, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-3.33, as amended by Act 2019-304, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-3.42, 10A-1-4.01, and 10A-1-4.02, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and 10A-1-4.05, Code of Alabama 1975; to add Section 10A-1-4.07 to the Code of Alabama 1975; to amend Sections 10A-1-4.11, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-4.12, 10A-1-4.21 and 10A-1-4.31, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and Sections 10A-1-5.04 and 10A-1-5.11, Code of Alabama 1975; to add Section 10A-1-5.17 to the Code of Alabama 1975; to amend Sections 10A-1-6.02, 10A-1-8.01, and 10A-1-8.02, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-2A-1.40, 10A-2A-1.41,

- 10A-2A-1.52, 10A-2A-2.02, 10A-2A-2.05, 10A-2A-3.04, 1 2 10A-2A-7.03, 10A-2A-7.20, 10A-2A-7.24, 10A-2A-7.29, 10A-2A-7.40, 10A-2A-8.09, 10A-2A-13.30, 10A-2A-14.01, 3 10A-2A-14.03, 10A-2A-14.04, 10A-2A-14.07, 10A-2A-14.10, 4 10A-2A-14.11, 10A-2A-16.04, 10A-2A-16.05, and 10A-2A-16.10, as 5 added to the Code of Alabama 1975, by Act 2019-94, 2019 6 7 Regular Session; to add Sections 10A-2A-17.01, 10A-2A-17.02, 10A-2A-17.03, 10A-2A-17.04, 10A-2A-17.05, and 10A-2A-17.06, to 8 9 the Code of Alabama 1975; to amend and renumber existing 10 Sections 10A-2A-17.01, 10A-2A-17.02, 10A-2A-17.03, 10A-2A-17.04, 10A-2A-17.05, and 10A-2A-17.06 as added to the 11 Code of Alabama 1975 by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, as 12 13 Sections 10A-2A-18.01, 10A-2A-18.02, 10A-2A-18.03, 10A-2A-18.04, 10A-2A-18.05, and 10A-2A-18.06, Code of Alabama 14 1975; and to amend Sections 10A-3-2.14, 10A-3-3.01, 15 10A-3-3.03, 10A-3-4.02, 10A-3-4.04, 10A-3-5.04, 10A-3-7.01, 16 10A-3-7.04, 10A-3-7.05, 10A-3-7.06, 10A-3-7.07, 10A-3-7.08, 17 18 10A-3-7.09, 10A-3-7.10, 10A-3-7.16, 10A-3-7.18, and 10A-4-3.02, as added to the Code of Alabama 1975, by Act 19 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, Section 10A-4-4.01, as amended 20 21 by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, Sections 10A-4-5.08, 10A-5A-2.01, 10A-5A-2.02, 10A-5A-2.04, 10A-5A-2.05, 22 10A-5A-2.06, 10A-5A-4.01, 10A-5A-7.01, 10A-5A-7.02, 23
- 26 10A-8A-8.07, 10A-8A-8.11, 10A-8A-10.03, 10A-9A-2.01,

10A-5A-7.03, 10A-5A-7.05, 10A-5A-7.08, 10A-5A-8.02,

10A-5A-11.09, 10A-5A-11.11, 10A-5A-11.13, 10A-8A-8.02,

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27 10A-9A-2.02, 10A-9A-2.03, 10A-9A-2.04, 10A-9A-2.06,

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10A-9A-8.01, 10A-9A-8.02, 10A-9A-8.03, 10A-9A-8.07,
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        10A-9A-8.11, 10A-10-1.07, and 10A-10-1.14, 10A-10-1.15, as
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        amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and Sections
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        10A-16-1.05, 10A-17-1.06, 10A-17-1.11, 10A-20-1.08,
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        10A-20-2.01, 10A-20-6.02, 10A-20-6.06, 10A-20-7.02,
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        10A-20-9.01, 10A-20-10.01, 10A-20-11.01, 10A-20-12.01,
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 7
        10A-20-16.01, and 10A-20-16.02, Code of Alabama 1975, to
        allow business corporations to elect to become benefit
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        corporations; to allow electronic filing of all entity
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        filings; to update definitions to include terms applicable to
        the allowance of electronic and digital transactions and
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        transmissions of filings, notices, and data; to establish
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        certain basic standards for all filing instruments; to provide
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        a mechanism to allow the Secretary of State to reject certain
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        filing instruments which are not accompanied by full payment;
        to clarify the requirements of certificates of existence for
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        entities; to remove certain outdated definitions and matters;
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        and to clarify that volunteer partners, managers, members,
        governing persons, and other members of a governing authority
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        are considered officers of a qualifying nonprofit entity,
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        thereby recognizing that there are nonprofit partnerships,
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        nonprofit limited partnerships, and non-profit limited
        liability companies.
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        BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
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                  Section 1. Sections 10A-1-1.02, 10A-1-1.03, and
        10A-1-1.08, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session,
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        Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
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1 "\$10A-1-1.02.

"(a) All provisions of this chapter shall apply to all entities formed pursuant to or governed by Chapters 2 2A to 11, inclusive, including Chapter 2A, and Chapter 17, except to the extent, if any, that any provision of this chapter is inconsistent with or as otherwise provided by the provisions of this title or other statutory or constitutional provisions specifically applicable to the entity.

"(b) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to entities formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 16, Chapter 17, Chapter 20, and Chapter 30 only as provided therein or expressly provided in this chapter.

"(c) If a provision of this chapter conflicts with a provision in another chapter of this title, the provision of the other chapter, to the extent of the conflict, supersedes the provision of this chapter.

"\$10A-1-1.03.

"As used in this title, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms mean:

"(1) AFFILIATE. A person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person. An affiliate of an individual includes the spouse, or a parent or sibling thereof, of the individual, or a child, grandchild, sibling, parent, or spouse of any thereof, of the individual, or an individual having the same home as the individual, or a trust or estate of which an individual specified in this sentence is a substantial beneficiary; a trust, estate,

| 1 | incompetent, conservatee, protected person, or minor of which |
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| 2 | the individual is a fiduciary; or an entity of which the |
| 3 | individual is director, general partner, agent, employee or |
| 4 | the governing authority or member of the governing authority. |
| 5 | "(2) ASSOCIATE. When used to indicate a relationship |
| 6 | with: |
| 7 | "(A) a domestic or foreign entity or organization |
| 8 | for which the person is: |
| 9 | "(i) an officer or governing person; or |
| 10 | "(ii) a beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of a |
| 11 | class of voting ownership interests or similar securities of |
| 12 | the entity or organization ; |
| 13 | "(B) a trust or estate in which the person has a |
| 14 | substantial beneficial interest or for which the person serves |
| 15 | as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity; |
| 16 | "(C) the person's spouse or a relative of the person |
| 17 | related by consanguinity or affinity within the fifth degree |
| 18 | who resides with the person; or |
| 19 | "(D) a governing person or an affiliate or officer |
| 20 | of the person. |
| 21 | "(3) ASSOCIATION. Includes, but is not limited to, |
| 22 | an unincorporated nonprofit association as defined in Chapter |
| 23 | 17 and an unincorporated professional association as defined |
| 24 | in Article 1 of Chapter 30. |
| 25 | "(4) BENEFIT CORPORATION. A benefit corporation as |
| | |

defined in Chapter 2A.

| 1 | " $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ BUSINESS CORPORATION. A corporation or |
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| 2 | foreign corporation as defined in Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A, as |
| 3 | applicable. The term includes a benefit corporation as defined |
| 4 | <u>in Chapter 2A</u> . |
| 5 | " (5) (6) BUSINESS TRUST. A business trust as defined |
| 6 | in Chapter 16. |
| 7 | " $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION. Any document |
| 8 | such as a certificate of dissolution, statement of |
| 9 | dissolution, or articles of dissolution, required or permitted |
| 10 | to be filed publicly with respect to an entity's dissolution |
| 11 | and winding up of its business, activity, activities, not for |
| 12 | profit activity, or affairs. |
| 13 | " $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$ CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION. |
| 14 | "(A) the document required to be filed publicly |
| 15 | under Article 3, Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A or Chapter 9A this |
| 16 | title to form a filing entity; and |
| 17 | "(B) if appropriate, a restated certificate of |
| 18 | formation and all amendments of an original or restated |
| 19 | certificate of formation. |
| 20 | "(8)(9) CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP. An instrument |
| 21 | evidencing an ownership interest or membership interest in an |
| 22 | entity. |
| 23 | " (9) (10) CERTIFICATED OWNERSHIP INTEREST. An |
| 24 | ownership interest of a domestic entity represented by a |
| 25 | certificate. |
| 26 | "(10)(11) CERTIFICATION or CERTIFIED. Duly |
| 27 | authenticated by the proper officer or filing officer of the |

jurisdiction the laws of which govern the internal affairs of an entity.

"(11) (12) CONTRIBUTION. A tangible or intangible benefit that a person transfers to an entity in consideration for an ownership interest in the entity or otherwise in the person's capacity as an owner or a member. A benefit that may constitute a contribution transferred in exchange for an ownership interest or transferred in the transferor's capacity as an owner or member may include cash, property, services rendered, a contract for services to be performed, a promissory note or other obligation of a person to pay cash or transfer property to the entity, or securities or other interests in or obligations of an entity. In either case, the benefit does not include cash or property received by the entity:

- "(A) with respect to a promissory note or other obligation to the extent that the agreed value of the note or obligation has previously been included as a contribution; or
- "(B) that the person intends to be a loan to the entity.
 - "(12) (13) CONVERSION. A conversion, whether referred to as a conversion, domestication, or otherwise, means:
 - "(A) the continuance of a domestic entity as a foreign entity of any type;
- "(B) the continuance of a foreign entity as a domestic entity of any type; or

- "(C) the continuance of a domestic entity of one type as a domestic entity of another type.
- 3 "(13)(14) CONVERTED ENTITY. An entity resulting from a conversion.
- 5 "(14)(15) CONVERTING ENTITY. An entity as the entity 6 existed before the entity's conversion.
- 7 "(15)(16) COOPERATIVE. Includes an employee 8 cooperative as defined in Chapter 11.

"(16) (17) CORPORATION. Includes a domestic or foreign business corporation, including a benefit corporation, as defined in Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A, as applicable, a domestic or foreign nonprofit corporation as defined in Chapter 3, a domestic or foreign professional corporation as defined in Chapter 4, and those entities specified in Chapter 20 as corporate.

"(17) (18) COURT. Every court and judge The designated court, and if none, the circuit court specifically set forth in this title, and if none, any other court having jurisdiction in a case.

"(18) (19) DAY. When used in the computation of time excludes the first day and includes the last day of the period so computed, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday. When the period of time to be computed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall be excluded.

| 1 | " $\frac{(19)}{(20)}$ DEBTOR IN BANKRUPTCY. A person who is the |
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| 2 | subject of: |
| 3 | "(A) an order for relief under the United States |
| 4 | bankruptcy laws, Title 11, United States Code, or comparable |
| 5 | order under a successor statute of general application; or |
| 6 | "(B) a comparable order under federal, state, or |
| 7 | foreign law governing insolvency. |
| 8 | "(21) DESIGNATED COURT. The court or courts that are |
| 9 | designated in the (i) certificate of incorporation or bylaws |
| 10 | of a corporation as authorized by Chapter 2A, (ii) limited |
| 11 | liability company agreement of a limited liability company |
| 12 | formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 5A, (iii) |
| 13 | partnership agreement of a partnership formed pursuant to or |
| 14 | governed by Chapter 8A, or (iv) limited partnership agreement |
| 15 | of a limited partnership formed pursuant to or governed by |
| 16 | Chapter 9A. |
| 17 | " $\frac{(20)}{(22)}$ DIRECTOR. An individual who serves on the |
| 18 | board of directors, by whatever name known, of a foreign or |
| 19 | domestic corporation. |
| 20 | " $\frac{(21)}{(23)}$ DISTRIBUTION. A transfer of property, |
| 21 | including cash, from an entity to an owner or member of the |
| 22 | entity in the owner's or member's capacity as an owner or |
| 23 | member. The term includes a dividend, a redemption or purchase |
| 24 | of an ownership interest, or a liquidating distribution. |
| 25 | " $\frac{(22)}{(24)}$ DOMESTIC. With respect to an entity, that |
| 26 | the entity is formed and exists pursuant to means governed as |
| 27 | to its internal affairs by this title. |

| 1 | " (23) (25) DOMESTIC ENTITY. An organization formed |
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| 2 | and existing pursuant to entity governed as to its internal |
| 3 | affairs by this title. |
| 4 | " $\frac{(24)}{(26)}$ EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS TITLE. January 1, |
| 5 | 2011. |
| 6 | " $\frac{(25)}{(27)}$ ELECTRONIC. Relating to technology having |
| 7 | electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, |
| 8 | electromagnetic, or similar capabilities. |
| 9 | "(26)(28) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE. An electronic |
| 10 | signature as that term is defined in the Alabama Electronic |
| 11 | Transactions Act, Chapter 1A of Title 8, or any successor |
| 12 | statute. |
| 13 | "(27)(29) ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION or ELECTRONICALLY |
| 14 | TRANSMITTED. Any form or process of communication not directly |
| 15 | involving the physical transfer of paper or another tangible |
| 16 | medium, which (i) is suitable for the retention, retrieval, |
| 17 | and reproduction of information by the recipient, and (ii) is |
| 18 | retrievable in paper form by the recipient through an |
| 19 | automated process used in conventional commercial practice. |
| 20 | " $\frac{(28)}{(30)}$ ELECTRONIC WRITING. Information that is |
| 21 | stored in an electronic or other nontangible medium and is |
| 22 | retrievable in paper form through an automated process used in |
| 23 | conventional commercial practice. |
| 24 | " (29) (31) ENTITY. A domestic entity or foreign |
| 25 | entity organization. |
| 26 | " (30) (32) FILING ENTITY. A domestic entity that is a |
| 27 | corporation, limited partnership, limited liability limited |

partnership, limited liability company, professional 1 2 association, employee cooperative corporation, or real estate 3 investment trust. "(31)(33) FILING INSTRUMENT. An instrument, 4 5 document, or statement that is required or permitted by this title to be delivered for filing by or for an entity to a 6 7 filing officer. "(32)(34) FILING OFFICER. The An officer of this 9 state with whom a filing instrument is required or permitted 10 to be delivered for filing pursuant to this title. "(33)(35) FOREIGN. With respect to an entity, that 11 12 the entity is formed and existing under means governed as to 13 its internal affairs by the laws of a jurisdiction other than 14 this state. 15 "(34)(36) FOREIGN ENTITY. An organization formed and existing under entity governed as to its internal affairs by 16 17 the laws of a jurisdiction other than this state. 18 "(35) (37) FOREIGN FILING ENTITY. A foreign entity that registers or is required to register as a foreign entity 19 under Article 7. 20 21 "(36)(38) FOREIGN GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY. A governmental official, agency, or instrumentality of a 22 jurisdiction other than this state. 23 "(37) FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. 24 25 A foreign limited liability limited partnership as defined in

Chapter 9A.

| T | (30) FOREIGN DIMITED DIADIDITE PARTNERSHIP. A |
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| 2 | foreign limited liability partnership as defined in Chapter |
| 3 | 8A. |
| 4 | " (39) FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A foreign limited |
| 5 | partnership as defined in Chapter 9A. |
| 6 | " (40) (39) FOREIGN NONFILING ENTITY. A foreign entity |
| 7 | that is not a foreign filing entity. |
| 8 | " (41) FUNDAMENTAL BUSINESS TRANSACTION. A merger, |
| 9 | interest exchange, conversion, or sale of all or substantially |
| 10 | all of an entity's assets. |
| 11 | " (42) (40) GENERAL PARTNER. |
| 12 | "(A) each partner in a general partnership; or |
| 13 | "(B) a person who is admitted to a limited |
| 14 | partnership as a general partner in accordance with the |
| 15 | governing documents of the limited partnership. |
| 16 | "(43)(41) GENERAL PARTNERSHIP. A partnership as |
| 17 | defined in Chapter 8A. The term includes a limited liability |
| 18 | partnership as defined in Chapter 8A. |
| 19 | " $\frac{(44)}{(42)}$ GOVERNING AUTHORITY. A person or group of |
| 20 | persons who are entitled to manage and direct the affairs of |
| 21 | an entity pursuant to this title and the governing documents |
| 22 | of the entity, except that if the governing documents of the |
| 23 | entity or this title divide the authority to manage and direct |
| 24 | the affairs of the entity among different persons or groups of |
| 25 | persons according to different matters, governing authority |
| 26 | means the person or group of persons entitled to manage and |
| 27 | direct the affairs of the entity with respect to a matter |

under the governing documents of the entity or this title. The 1 2 term includes the board of directors of a corporation, by whatever name known, or other persons authorized to perform 3 the functions of the board of directors of a corporation, the general partners of a general partnership or limited partnership, the persons who have direction and oversight of a 7 limited liability company, and the trust managers of a real estate investment trust. The term does not include an officer who is acting in the capacity of an officer.

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"(45) (43) GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.

- "(A) in the case of a domestic entity:
- "(i) the certificate of formation for a domestic filing entity or the document or agreement under which a domestic nonfiling entity is formed; and
 - "(ii) the other documents or agreements, including bylaws, partnership agreements of partnerships, limited liability company agreements of limited liability companies, or similar documents, adopted by the entity pursuant to this title to govern the formation or the internal affairs of the entity; or
 - "(B) in the case of a foreign entity, the instruments, documents, or agreements adopted under the law of its jurisdiction of formation to govern the formation or the internal affairs of the entity.
- "(46)(44) GOVERNING PERSON. A person serving as part of the governing authority of an entity.

- 1 " $\frac{(47)}{(45)}$ (45) INDIVIDUAL. A natural person and the 2 estate of an incompetent or deceased natural person. "(48) (46) INSOLVENCY. The inability of a person to 3 pay the person's debts as they become due in the usual course 4 of business or affairs. 5 "(49) (47) INSOLVENT. A person who is unable to pay 6 7 the person's debts as they become due in the usual course of business or affairs. 8 "(50) (48) JUDGE OF PROBATE. The judge of probate of 9 10 the county in which a domestic an entity is required or permitted to deliver a filing instrument for filing pursuant 11 to this title. 12 13 "(51) (49) JURISDICTION OF FORMATION. 14 "(A) in the case of a domestic filing entity, this 15 state; "(B) in the case of a foreign entity, the 16 17 jurisdiction in which the entity's certificate of formation or 18 similar organizational instrument is filed, or if no certificate of formation or similar organizational instrument 19 20 is filed, then the laws of the jurisdiction which govern the 21 internal affairs of the foreign entity;
 - "(C) in the case of a general partnership which has filed a statement of partnership, a statement of not for profit partnership, or a statement of limited liability partnership in accordance with Chapter 8A, in this state;
 - "(D) in the case of a foreign limited liability partnership, the laws of the jurisdiction which govern the

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filing of the foreign limited liability partnership's 1 2 statement of limited liability partnership or such filing in 3 that jurisdiction; and "(E) in the case of a foreign or domestic nonfiling 4 5 entity other than those entities described in subsection (C) or (D): 6 "(i) the jurisdiction the laws of which are chosen 8 in the entity's governing documents to govern its internal 9 affairs if that jurisdiction bears a reasonable relation to 10 the owners or members or to the domestic or foreign nonfiling entity's business and affairs under the principles of this 11 state that otherwise would apply to a contract among the 12 13 owners or members; or "(ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply, the 14 15 jurisdiction in which the entity has its principal place of 16 business office. 17 "(52) (50) LAW. Unless the context requires 18 otherwise, both statutory and common law. "(53)(51) LICENSE. A license, certificate of 19 20 registration, or other legal authorization. 21 "(54)(52) LICENSING AUTHORITY. The state court, 22 state regulatory licensing board, or other like agency which 23 has the power to issue a license or other legal authorization 24 to render professional services.

liability company as defined in Chapter 5A.

"(55)(53) LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. A limited

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| 1 | " (56) (54) LIMITED LIABILITY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A |
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| 2 | limited liability limited partnership as defined in Chapter |
| 3 | 9A. |
| 4 | "(57)(55) LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP. A limited |
| 5 | liability partnership as defined in Chapter 8A. |
| 6 | " (58) (56) LIMITED PARTNER. A person who has been |
| 7 | admitted to a limited partnership as a limited partner as |
| 8 | provided by: |
| 9 | "(A) in the case of a domestic limited partnership, |
| 10 | Chapter 9A; or |
| 11 | "(B) in the case of a foreign limited partnership, |
| 12 | the laws of its jurisdiction of formation. |
| 13 | "(59)(57) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A limited partnership |
| 14 | as defined in Chapter 9A. The term includes a limited |
| 15 | liability limited partnership as defined in Chapter 9A. |
| 16 | " (60) (58) MANAGERIAL OFFICIAL. An officer or a |
| 17 | governing person. |
| 18 | " (61) (59) MEMBER. |
| 19 | "(A) a person defined as a member under Chapter 5A; |
| 20 | "(B) in the case of a nonprofit corporation formed |
| 21 | pursuant to or governed by Chapter 3, a person having |
| 22 | membership rights in the nonprofit corporation in accordance |
| 23 | with its governing documents as provided in Chapter 3; |
| 24 | "(C) in the case of an employee cooperative |
| 25 | corporation formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 11, a |
| 26 | natural person who, as provided in Chapter 11, has been |

- accepted for membership in and owns a membership share in an 1 2 employee cooperative; "(D) in the case of a nonprofit association, a 3 person who, as provided in Chapter 17, may participate in the 4 5 selection of persons authorized to manage the affairs of the nonprofit association or in the development of its policy. 6 "(62)(60) MERGER. The combination of one or more domestic entities with one or more domestic entities or 8 non-code organizations foreign entities resulting in: 9 10 "(A) one or more surviving domestic entities or non-code organizations foreign entities; 11 "(B) the creation of one or more new domestic 12 13 entities or non-code organizations foreign entities, or one or more surviving domestic entities or non-code organizations 14 15 foreign entities; or "(C) one or more surviving domestic entities or 16 non-code organizations foreign entities and the creation of 17 18 one or more new domestic entities or non-code organizations foreign entities. 19 "(63) NON-CODE ORGANIZATION. An organization other 2.0 21 than a domestic entity. "(64)(61) NONFILING ENTITY. A domestic entity that 22 23 is not a filing entity. The term includes a domestic general 24 partnership, a limited liability partnership, and a nonprofit 25 association. 26
 - " $\frac{(65)}{(62)}$ NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION. An unincorporated nonprofit association as defined in Chapter 17. The term does

not include a general partnership which has filed a statement of not for profit partnership in accordance with Chapter 8A, a limited partnership which is carrying on a not for profit purpose, or a limited liability company which is carrying on a not for profit purpose.

" $\frac{(66)}{(63)}$ NONPROFIT CORPORATION. A domestic or foreign nonprofit corporation as defined in Chapter 3.

"(67) (64) NONPROFIT ENTITY. An entity that is a nonprofit corporation, nonprofit association, or other entity that is organized solely for one or more nonprofit purposes.

"(68)(65) OFFICER. An individual elected, appointed, or designated as an officer of an entity by the entity's governing authority or under the entity's governing documents.

"(69) (66) ORGANIZATION. A corporation, limited partnership, general partnership, limited liability company, business trust, real estate investment trust, joint venture, joint stock company, cooperative, association, bank, insurance company, credit union, savings and loan association, or other organization, regardless of whether the organization is including, regardless of its organizational form, a bank, insurance company, credit union, and savings and loan association, whether for profit, not for profit, nonprofit, domestic, or foreign.

"(70) (67) ORGANIZER. A person, who need not be an owner or member of the entity, who, having the capacity to contract, is authorized to execute documents in connection

| 1 | with the formation of the entity. The term includes an |
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| 2 | incorporator. |
| 3 | " (71) (68) OWNER. |
| 4 | "(A) with respect to a foreign or domestic business |
| 5 | corporation or real estate investment trust, a stockholder or |
| 6 | a shareholder; |
| 7 | "(B) with respect to a foreign or domestic |
| 8 | partnership, a partner; |
| 9 | "(C) with respect to a foreign or domestic limited |
| 10 | liability company or association, a member; and |
| 11 | "(D) with respect to another foreign or domestic |
| 12 | entity, an owner of an equity interest in that entity. |
| 13 | " (72) (69) OWNERSHIP INTEREST. An owner's interest in |
| 14 | an entity. The term includes the owner's share of profits and |
| 15 | losses or similar items and the right to receive |
| 16 | distributions. The term does not include an owner's right to |
| 17 | participate in management or participate in the direction or |
| 18 | oversight of the entity. An ownership interest is personal |
| 19 | property. |
| 20 | " (73) (70) PARENT Or PARENT ENTITY Or PARENT |
| 21 | ORGANIZATION. An entity or organization that: |
| 22 | "(A) owns at least 50 percent of the ownership or |
| 23 | membership interest of a subsidiary; or |
| 24 | "(B) possesses at least 50 percent of the voting |
| 25 | power of the owners or members of a subsidiary. |
| 26 | " $\frac{(74)}{(71)}$ PARTNER. A limited partner or general |

partner.

"(75) (72) PARTNERSHIP. Includes a general

partnership, a limited liability partnership, a foreign

limited liability partnership, a limited partnership, a

foreign limited partnership, a limited liability limited

partnership, and a foreign limited liability limited

partnership.

"(76)(73) PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT. Any agreement (whether referred to as a partnership agreement or otherwise), written, oral or implied, of the partners as to the activities and affairs of a general partnership or a limited partnership. The partnership agreement includes any amendments to the partnership agreement. In the case of limited partnerships formed prior to October 1, 1998, partnership agreement includes the certificate of partnership.

"(77)(74) PARTY TO THE MERGER. A domestic entity or non-code organization foreign entity that under a plan of merger is combined by a merger. The term does not include a domestic entity or non-code organization foreign entity that is not to be combined into or with one or more domestic entities or non-code organizations foreign entities, regardless of whether ownership interests of the entity are to be issued under the plan of merger.

"(78)(75) PERSON. An individual, including the estate of an incompetent or deceased individual, or an organization entity, whether created by the laws of this state or another state or foreign country, including, without limitation, a general partnership, limited liability

| 1 | partnership, limited partnership, limited liability limited |
|----|--|
| 2 | partnership, limited liability company, corporation, |
| 3 | professional corporation, nonprofit corporation, professional |
| 4 | association, trustee, personal representative, fiduciary, as |
| 5 | defined in Section 19-3-150 or person performing in any |
| 6 | similar capacity, business trust, estate, trust, association, |
| 7 | joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, |
| 8 | or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity. |
| 9 | " (79) (76) PRESIDENT. |
| 10 | "(A) the individual designated as president of an |
| 11 | entity under the entity's governing documents; or |
| 12 | "(B) the officer or committee of persons authorized |
| 13 | to perform the functions of the principal executive officer of |
| 14 | an entity without regard to the designated name of the officer |
| 15 | or committee. |
| 16 | "(77) PRINCIPAL OFFICE. The office, in or out of |
| 17 | this state, where the principal executive office, whether |
| 18 | referred to as the principal executive office, chief executive |
| 19 | office, or otherwise, of an entity is located. |
| 20 | " (80) (78) PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION. A professional |
| 21 | association as defined in Chapter 30. |
| 22 | " (81) (79) PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION. A domestic or |
| 23 | foreign professional corporation as defined in Chapter 4. |
| 24 | " (82) (80) PROFESSIONAL ENTITY. A professional |
| 25 | association and a professional corporation. |
| 26 | " (83) (81) PROFESSIONAL SERVICE. Any type of service |

that may lawfully be performed only pursuant to a license

- issued by a state court, state regulatory licensing board, or 1 2 other like agency pursuant to state laws. "(84)(82) PROPERTY. Includes all property, whether 3 real, personal, or mixed, or tangible or intangible, or any 4 5 right or interest therein. "(85)(83) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. An 6 7 unincorporated trust, association, or other entity as defined 8 in Chapter 10. "(86)(84) SECRETARY. 9 10 "(A) the individual designated as secretary of an entity under the entity's governing documents; or 11 "(B) the officer or committee of persons authorized 12 13 to perform the functions of secretary of an entity without regard to the designated name of the officer or committee. 14 15 "(87)(85) SECRETARY OF STATE. The Secretary of State of the State of Alabama. 16 "(88) (86) SIGN or SIGNATURE. With the present intent 17 18 to authenticate or adopt a writing: "(A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol to a 19 20 writing, and includes any manual, facsimile, or conformed 21 signature; or "(B) to attach to or logically associate with an 22 electronic transmission an electronic sound, symbol, or 23 24 process, and includes an electronic signature in an electronic
 - "(89)(87) STATE. Includes, when referring to a part of the United States, a state or commonwealth, and its

transmission.

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agencies and governmental subdivisions, and a territory or 1 2 possession, and its agencies and governmental subdivisions, of the United States. 3 "(90)(88) SUBSCRIBER. A person who agrees with or 4 5 makes an offer to an entity to purchase by subscription an 6 ownership interest in the entity. "(91)(89) SUBSCRIPTION. An agreement between a subscriber and an entity, or a written offer made by a 8 subscriber to an entity before or after the entity's 9 10 formation, in which the subscriber agrees or offers to purchase a specified ownership interest in the entity. 11 "(92)(90) SUBSIDIARY. An entity or organization at 12 13 least 50 percent of: "(A) the ownership or membership interest of which 14 15 is owned by a parent entity or parent organization; or "(B) the voting power of which is possessed by a 16 17 parent entity or parent organization. "(93)(91) TREASURER. 18 "(A) the individual designated as treasurer of an 19 20 entity under the entity's governing documents; or 21 "(B) the officer or committee of persons authorized 22 to perform the functions of treasurer of an entity without regard to the designated name of the officer or committee. 23 24 "(94)(92) TRUSTEE. A person who serves as a trustee

of a trust, including a real estate investment trust.

"(95) (93) UNCERTIFICATED OWNERSHIP INTEREST. An
ownership interest in a domestic entity that is not
represented by a certificate.

"(96)(94) VICE PRESIDENT.

- "(A) the individual designated as vice president of an entity under the governing documents of the entity; or
- "(B) the officer or committee of persons authorized to perform the functions of the president of the entity on the death, absence, or resignation of the president or on the inability of the president to perform the functions of office without regard to the designated name of the officer or committee.
 - "(97)(95) WRITING or WRITTEN. Information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
- 17 "\$10A-1-1.08.

- "(a) The provisions of this title as described by this section may be cited as provided by this section.
 - "(b) Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A, as applicable, and the provisions of Chapter 1 to the extent applicable to business corporations may be cited as the Alabama Business Corporation Law.
 - "(c) Chapter 3 and the provisions of Chapter 1 to the extent applicable to nonprofit corporations may be cited as the Alabama Nonprofit Corporation Law.

- "(d) Chapter 4 and the provisions of Chapter 1 to 1 2 the extent applicable to professional corporations may be cited as the Alabama Professional Corporation Law. 3 "(e) Chapter 5A and the provisions of Chapter 1 to 4 5 the extent applicable to limited liability companies may be 6 cited as the Alabama Limited Liability Company Law. 7 "(f) Chapter 8A and the provisions of Chapter 1 to the extent applicable to general partnerships may be cited as 8 9 the Alabama Partnership Law. 10 "(g) Chapter 9A and the provisions of Chapter 1 to the extent applicable to limited partnerships may be cited as 11 the Alabama Limited Partnership Law. 12 13 "(h) Chapter 10 and the provisions of Chapter 1 to 14 the extent applicable to real estate investment trusts may be 15 cited as the Alabama Real Estate Investment Trust Law. 16 "(i) Chapter 11 and the provisions of $\frac{(A)}{(A)}$ Chapter 1 17 and (B) Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A, as applicable, to the extent 18 applicable to employee cooperative corporations may be cited 19 as the Alabama Employee Cooperative Corporations Law. 20 "(j) Chapter 17 and the provisions of Chapter 1 to 21 the extent applicable to unincorporated nonprofit associations 22 may be cited as the Alabama Unincorporated Nonprofit 23 Association Law. 24 Section 2. Sections 10A-1-3.07 and 10A-1-3.08 are
- added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

 \$10A-1-3.07. Certificate of existence or

 registration.

Unless provided otherwise in a chapter of this title governing an entity:

2.0

- (a) The Secretary of State, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a certificate of existence for a filing entity if the filing instruments filed with the Secretary of State show that the filing entity has been formed under the laws of this state. A certificate of existence shall reflect only the information on file with the Secretary of State. A certificate of existence must state:
 - (1) the filing entity's name;
- (2) that the filing entity was formed under the laws of this state and the date of formation;
- (3) whether the filing entity has delivered to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of dissolution;
- (4) whether the filing entity has delivered to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of reinstatement;
- (5) the unique identifying number or other designation of the filing entity as assigned by the Secretary of State; and
- (6) other facts of record in the office of the Secretary of State that are specified by the person requesting the certificate.
- (b) The Secretary of State, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a certificate of registration for a foreign entity if the filing instruments of that foreign entity filed with the Secretary of

- State show that the Secretary of State has filed an application for registration for authority to transact business in this state and the registration has not been revoked, withdrawn, or terminated. A certificate of
- 5 registration must state:

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- (1) the foreign entity's name and any alternate name adopted for use in this state;
- (2) that the foreign entity is authorized to transact business in this state;
 - (3) that the Secretary of State has not revoked the foreign entity's registration;
 - (4) that the foreign entity has not filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of withdrawal or otherwise terminated its registration;
 - (5) the unique identifying number or other designation of the foreign entity as assigned by the Secretary of State; and
 - (6) other facts of record in the office of the Secretary of State that are specified by the person requesting the certificate.
 - (c) Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or certificate of registration issued by the Secretary of State is conclusive evidence that the filing entity is in existence or the foreign filing entity is authorized to transact business in this state.

(d) The Secretary of State shall not be required to issue a certificate of existence for a filing entity if the records of the Secretary of State do not show that the filing entity has been formed under the laws of this state. The Secretary of State shall furnish a certificate of existence upon the filing entity delivering to the Secretary of State a certificate of information which must list and attach certified copies of all filing instruments as to the entity which (i) were previously filed with a filing officer other than the Secretary of State, (ii) are not in the records of the Secretary of State, and (iii) prove that the filing entity was formed under the laws of this state.

§10A-1-3.08. Filings before January 1, 2021.

- (a) Filing instruments that (i) were required or permitted to be delivered for filing to a filing officer other than the Secretary of State prior to January 1, 2021, (ii) were delivered for filing to a filing officer other than the Secretary of State prior to January 1, 2021, (iii) were accepted by that filing officer and filed by that filing officer prior to January 1, 2021, and (iv) would, if they were delivered for filing on or after January 1, 2021, be required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing shall:
- (1) remain in full force and effect until amended, restated, revoked, or otherwise altered by a filing instrument filed with the Secretary of State for that purpose; and

- 1 (2) not be affected as to their validity on or after
 2 January 1, 2021, solely by reason of the change of location of
 3 filings for similar filing instruments on or after January 1,
 4 2021, to the office of the Secretary of State.
 - (b) A filing entity that has one or more filing instruments that are described in clauses (i) through (iv) of subsection (a) and that are not in the records of the Secretary of State, may, but is not required to, deliver to the Secretary of State for filing on or after January 1, 2021, a certificate of information listing and attaching certified copies of all of the above-described filing instruments of that entity.

Section 3. Sections 10A-1-3.32, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-3.33, as amended by Act 2019-304, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-3.42, 10A-1-4.01, and 10A-1-4.02, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and 10A-1-4.05 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$10A-1-3.32.

"(a) This section applies to <u>domestic</u> entities other than (i) corporations formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 2, Chapter 2A, or Chapter 4, and real estate investment trusts formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 10, each of which is governed by the separate recordkeeping requirements and record inspections provisions of Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A, as applicable, and (ii) nonprofit corporations formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 3, limited liability

companies formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 5A, general partnerships formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 8A, and limited partnerships formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 9A, each of which are governed by the separate recordkeeping requirements and record inspection provisions set forth in each entity's respective chapter governing that entity.

- "(b) With respect to an a domestic entity covered by this section, the books and records maintained under the chapter of this title applicable to the that entity and any other books and records of the that entity, wherever situated, are subject to inspection and copying at the reasonable request, and at the expense of, any owner or member or the owner's or member's agent or attorney during regular business hours. The right of access extends to the legal representative of a deceased owner or member or owner or member under legal disability. The entity shall also provide former owners and members with access to its books and records pertaining to the period during which they were owners or members.
- "(c) The governing documents of the <u>a domestic</u> entity may not unreasonably restrict an owner's or member's right to information or access to books and records.
- "(d) Any agent or governing person of an a domestic entity who, without reasonable cause, refuses to allow any owner or member or the owner's or member's agent or legal counsel to inspect any books or records of the that entity shall be personally liable to the agent or member for a

penalty in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the fair
market value of the ownership interest of the owner or member,
in addition to any other damages or remedy.

"\$10A-1-3.33.

2.0

- "(a) An entity covered by Section 10A-1-3.32

 described in subsection (e) shall provide governing persons and their agents and attorneys access to its books and records, including the books and records required to be maintained under the chapter of this title applicable to the entity and other books and records of the entity for any purpose reasonably related to the governing person's service as a governing person. The right of access shall include the right to inspect and copy books and records during ordinary business hours. An entity may impose a reasonable charge covering the costs of labor and material for copies of documents furnished.
- "(b) An entity covered by Section 10A-1-3.32

 described in subsection (e) shall furnish to a governing person both of the following:
- "(1) Without demand, any information concerning the entity's business and affairs reasonably required for the proper exercise of the governing person's rights and duties under the entity's governing documents or this title.
- "(2) On demand, any other information concerning the entity's business and affairs, except to the extent the demand or the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances.

"(c) A court may require an entity covered by

Section 10A-1-3.32 described in subsection (e) to open the

books and records of the entity, including the books and

records required to be maintained by the entity under the

chapter of this title applicable to the entity, to permit a

governing person to inspect, make copies of, or take extracts

from the books and records or may require an entity to furnish

the governing person with information concerning the entity's

business and affairs on a showing by the governing person of

all of the following:

2.0

- "(1) The person is a governing person of the entity.
- "(2) The person's purpose for inspecting the entity's books and records under subsection (a) or in obtaining information as to the entity's business and affairs under subdivision (b)(1) is reasonably related to the person's service as a governing person or, in the case of information as to the entity's business and affairs demanded under subdivision (b)(2), that neither the demand nor the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances.
- "(3) In the case of information as to the entity's business and affairs described in subdivision (b)(2), the person has made demand for the information.
- "(4) The entity refused the person's access to the books and records or to furnish information as to the entity's business and affairs.

- "(d) A court may award a governing person of an

 entity described in subsection (e) attorney fees and any other

 proper relief in a suit under subsection (c) to require an

 entity to open its books and records.
 - "(e) For purposes of this section only, corporations formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 2, professional corporations formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 4, and real estate investment trusts formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 10 shall be deemed to be entities covered by Section 10A-1-3.32 until midnight on December 31, 2020. This section shall apply to domestic entities covered by Section 10A-1-3.32 and domestic entities formed pursuant to or governed by Chapter 10.

"\$10A-1-3.42.

- "(a) A certificated ownership interest in a domestic entity may contain an impression of the seal of the entity, if any. A facsimile of the entity's seal may be printed or lithographed on the certificate.
- "(b) If a domestic entity is authorized to issue ownership interests of more than one class or series, each certificate representing ownership interests that is issued by the entity must conspicuously state on the front or back of the certificate:
- "(1) the designations, preferences, limitations, and relative rights of the ownership interests of each class or series to the extent they have been determined and the

authority of the governing authority to make those

determinations as to subsequent classes or series; or

- "(2) that the information required by subsection (1) is stated in the domestic entity's governing documents and that the domestic entity, on written request to the entity's principal place of business office or registered office, will provide a free copy of that information to the record holder of the certificate.
- "(c) A certificate representing ownership interests must state on the front of the certificate:
 - "(1) that the domestic entity is organized under the laws of this state;
- "(2) the name of the person to whom the certificate is issued;
 - "(3) the number and class of ownership interests and the designation of the series, if any, represented by the certificate; and
 - "(4) if the ownership interests are shares, the par value of each share represented by the certificate, or a statement that the shares are without par value.
 - "(d) A certificate representing ownership interests that is subject to a restriction, placed by or agreed to by the domestic entity pursuant to this title on the transfer or registration of the transfer of the ownership interests must conspicuously note the existence of the restriction on the front or back of the certificate. Even if not so noted, a

restriction is enforceable against a person with actual knowledge of the restriction.

"(e) Abbreviations may be used in the inscribing of certificates representing ownership interests. Without limiting the use of other abbreviations, however, the following or substantially similar abbreviations may be used in the inscribing of such certificates, and shall be construed as though they were written out in full and shall be accorded the meaning ascribed herein.

| 10 | "Abbreviation: | Meaning: |
|----|-----------------|---|
| 11 | "TEN COM | As tenants in common. |
| | | As joint tenants with rights of survivorship and no |
| 12 | "JTWROS | tenants in common. |
| | | As joint tenants with rights of survivorship and no |
| 13 | "JT TEN | tenants in common. |
| 14 | "CUSTODIAN FOR, | As custodian for(name of minor) under the Un: |
| 15 | UTMA | Transfers to Minor Act. |

16 "\$10A-1-4.01.

"(a) A filing instrument must be:

"(1) be typewritten, printed, or electronically transmitted. If a filing instrument is electronically transmitted, the filing instrument shall be in a format that can be retrieved or reproduced in typewritten or printed form.

"(2) be in the English language. A name may be in a language other than English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals. A filing instrument not in English shall be accompanied by an English translation reasonably authenticated to the satisfaction of the filing officer. If a filing instrument is not in English but is accompanied by an English translation authenticated to the satisfaction of the filing officer, then the filing instrument and the English translation shall collectively be considered one filing instrument, however, for all purposes of the laws of this state, the English translation shall govern.

"(1) (3) be signed by the person or persons required

"(1)(3) be signed by the person or persons required by this title or the applicable chapter to execute, and to verify, if required by the applicable chapter, the filing instrument; and

"(2) delivered, together with one exact or conformed copy and the additional exact or conformed copies as required by Section 10A-1-4.02(b) or (e) or other provision of this title, to the filing officer under the provisions of Section 10A-1-4.02, in person or by mail or courier, or, if permitted by the respective filing officer, by facsimile or electronic transmission or any other comparable form of delivery.

"(4) if delivered to the Secretary of State for filing, state the unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State to the entity or entities referenced in the filing instrument if a

| Τ | unique identifying number or other designation has been | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 2 | assigned; and | | |
| 3 | "(5) be delivered to the filing officer for filing. | | |
| 4 | Delivery may be made in person, by mail, by courier, or if | | |
| 5 | delivered to the Secretary of State, by electronic | | |
| 6 | transmission, and if delivered to a filing officer other than | | |
| 7 | the Secretary of State, by electronic transmission if | | |
| 8 | permitted by that filing officer. If the filing instrument is | | |
| 9 | filed in typewritten or printed form and not transmitted | | |
| 10 | electronically, the filing officer may require up to two exact | | |
| 11 | or conformed copies be delivered with the filing instrument. | | |
| 12 | "(b) A filing instrument must comply with all | | |
| 13 | provisions of this title. | | |
| 14 | "(c) A filing instrument that provides for the name | | |
| 15 | of an entity, the change of the name of an entity, the | | |
| 16 | reinstatement of an entity, or otherwise affects the name of | | |
| 17 | an entity, must comply with Article 5 of this chapter. | | |
| 18 | "(b)(d) A person authorized by this title to sign a | | |
| 19 | filing instrument for an entity is not required to show | | |
| 20 | evidence of the person's authority as a requirement for | | |
| 21 | filing. | | |
| 22 | "(c)(e) The execution of a filing instrument | | |
| 23 | constitutes an affirmation by each person executing the | | |
| 24 | instrument that the facts therein are true, under penalties | | |
| 25 | for perjury prescribed by Section 13A-10-103 or its successor. | | |
| 26 | "(d)(f) If a person required by this title to | | |
| 27 | execute any filing instrument fails or refuses to sign a | | |

| 1 | writing or deliver a writing to a filing officer for filing |
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| 2 | under this title does not do so, any other person who is |
| 3 | adversely affected that is aggrieved by the that failure or |
| 4 | refusal may petition the circuit designated court for the |
| 5 | judicial circuit in which the county is located where, |
| 6 | pursuant to this title the filing instrument would be filed, |
| 7 | or if it would be filed with the Secretary of State, in, and |
| 8 | if none, the circuit court in for the county in which the |
| 9 | registered agent entity's principal office is located in this |
| 10 | state, and if no registered agent is required, in none in this |
| 11 | $\underline{\text{state}_{m{\ell}}}$ the circuit court $\underline{\text{in}}$ $\underline{\text{for}}$ the county in which the $\underline{\text{entity}}$ |
| 12 | has its principal place of business in this state, and if the |
| 13 | entity does not have a place of business in this state, in the |
| 14 | Circuit Court of Montgomery County, to direct the execution of |
| 15 | the filing instrument. If the court finds that it is proper |
| 16 | for the filing instrument to be executed and that any person |
| 17 | so designated has failed or refused to execute the filing |
| 18 | instrument, it shall order the filing officer to record an |
| 19 | appropriate filing instrument. entity's most recent registered |
| 20 | office is located, to order: |
| 21 | "(1) the person to sign the writing; |

- "(1) the person to sign the writing;
- "(2) the person to deliver the writing to the filing officer for filing; or
- "(3) the filing officer to file the writing unsigned.

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"(g) If a petitioner under subsection (f) is not the entity to whom the writing pertains, the petitioner shall make

| 1 | the entity a party to the action. A person aggrieved under |
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| 2 | subsection (f) may seek the remedies provided in subsection |
| 3 | (f) in a separate action against the person required to sign |
| 4 | or deliver the writing, or as a part of any other action |
| 5 | concerning the entity in which the person required to sign or |
| 6 | deliver the writing, is made a party. |
| 7 | "(h) A writing filed unsigned pursuant to subsection |
| 8 | (f) is effective without being signed. |
| 9 | "(i) A court may award reasonable expenses, |
| 10 | including reasonable attorneys' fees, to the party or parties |
| 11 | who prevail, in whole or in part, with respect to any claim |
| 12 | made under subsection (f). |
| 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 dissolution, other than a |
| 22 | statement of dissolution of a general partnership or a |
| 23 | statement of cancellation by a limited liability partnership; |
| 24 | " (3) certificates of revocation; |
| 25 | "(4) certificates of correction to any filing |
| 26 | instrument required to be delivered to the office of the judge |
| 27 | of probate for filing; and |

| Τ | (3) any other fifting instrument required of |
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| 2 | permitted pursuant to this title to be delivered to the judge |
| 3 | of probate for filing. |
| 4 | "(b) Any of the filing instruments delivered to the |
| 5 | office of the judge of probate for filing in accordance with |
| 6 | subsections (a) (1) through (a) (4) shall be accompanied by an |
| 7 | additional exact or conformed copy to permit the judge of |
| 8 | probate to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy |
| 9 | thereof as required by subsection (e). |
| 10 | "(c) The following filing instruments shall be |
| 11 | delivered to the Secretary of State for filing: |
| 12 | "(1) certificates, articles, or statements of |
| 13 | merger, conversion, and share exchange; |
| 14 | "(2) statements or registrations of a foreign entity |
| 15 | for authority to transact business in this state and any |
| 16 | statements, notices, or certificates of withdrawal or |
| 17 | termination or statements, notices, or certificates evidencing |
| 18 | the same or required or authorized under Article 7 of this |
| 19 | chapter; |
| 20 | "(3) the annual report of a business corporation, |
| 21 | which may be made as provided in Article 16 of Chapter 2, or |
| 22 | Article 16 of Chapter 2A, as applicable, by filing with the |
| 23 | Department of Revenue the public record information required |
| 24 | by Chapter 14A of Title 40, together with the prescribed fee |
| 25 | for the annual report; |
| 26 | "(4) for (i) corporations created by an act of the |
| 27 | Legislature prior to the adoption of the Constitution of |

| 1 | Alabama of 1901, and (ii) entities or organizations which are |
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| 2 | the converted or surviving entities or organizations of a |
| 3 | merger, share exchange, or conversion, all filing instruments |
| 4 | required by this title to be delivered to the judge of probate |
| 5 | for filing shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for |
| 6 | filing, except for (i) certified copies of statements of |
| 7 | authority, denial, or cancellation thereof permitted to be |
| 8 | delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to |
| 9 | Chapter 8A, (ii) any documents permitted to be delivered to |
| 10 | the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 17, and |
| 11 | (iii) certified copies of statements of merger or conversion |
| 12 | permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing |
| 13 | pursuant to Chapter 1, Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, Chapter 8A, or |
| 14 | Chapter 9A; |
| 15 | "(5) all filing instruments and any other document |
| 16 | required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of |
| 17 | State for filing pursuant to Chapter 2 or Chapter 2A; |
| 18 | "(6) statements and any other document required or |
| 19 | permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing |
| 20 | pursuant to Chapter 8A; |
| 21 | "(7) any other filing instruments or document |
| 22 | required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of |
| 23 | State for filing pursuant to this title; |
| 24 | "(8) articles of correction of any filing instrument |
| 25 | required or permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of |
| 26 | State for filing; and |

| 1 | "(9) any other filing instrument or document |
|----|--|
| 2 | required or permitted to be filed pursuant to this title and |
| 3 | not expressly required or permitted to be delivered to the |
| 4 | Secretary of State or judge of probate or other designated |
| 5 | filing office for filing. |
| 6 | "(a) A filing instrument required or allowed by this |
| 7 | title to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing |
| 8 | shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing. |
| 9 | "(b) A filing instrument required or permitted by |
| 10 | this title to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing |
| 11 | shall be delivered to the judge of probate for filing. |
| 12 | "(c) If a provision of this title does not specify |
| 13 | which filing officer a filing instrument is to be delivered to |
| 14 | for filing, that filing instrument shall be delivered to the |
| 15 | Secretary of State for filing. |
| 16 | "(d) If the filing officer finds that a filing |
| 17 | instrument delivered under this section and Section 10A-1-4.01 |
| 18 | to the filing officer for filing substantially conforms to the |
| 19 | provisions of this title that apply to the entity that filing |
| 20 | <u>instrument</u> and that all required fees have been paid, and if, |
| 21 | in the case of a certificate of formation or an amendment to a |
| 22 | certificate of formation that would change the name of the |
| 23 | entity, the filing officer finds that the name of the entity |
| 24 | has been reserved under Article 5 of this chapter, the filing |

"(1) $\frac{\text{endorsing recording that filing instrument as}}{\text{recording that filing instrument as}}$

officer shall file it immediately upon delivery by:

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of the filing officer 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 that filing instrument into the filing system adopted by the filing officer and assigning the instrument a date and time of filing; and
- "(3) delivering a copy thereof, endorsed as provided in subdivision (1) of that filing instrument, indicating the date and time of the filing on the copy along with the filing fee receipt, or acknowledgment of receipt of the instrument if no filing fee is required, to the entity or its representative.
- "(e) 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. The filing fee to be collected by the filing officer shall be paid or provision for payment shall be made in a manner permitted by the filing officer. The filing officer may accept payment of the correct amount due by check, credit card, charge card, or similar method. If the amount due is tendered by any method other than cash, the liability shall not be finally discharged until the filing officer receives final irrevocable full payment of immediately available funds. If after five consecutive calendar days prior notice by the filing officer to the entity or person who delivered a filing instrument for filing for which the filing fee was not received in final irrevocable full payment of immediately

| 1 | available funds, then the filing officer may declare the |
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| 2 | filing instrument to be null and void and of no legal effect |
| 3 | as if it had never been filed and may remove the filing |
| 4 | instrument from the records of the filing officer. |
| 5 | "(f) If the filing officer refuses to file a filing |
| 6 | instrument, the filing officer shall return it to the domestic |
| 7 | or foreign entity or its representative within seven five |
| 8 | consecutive calendar days after the filing instrument was |
| 9 | delivered to the filing officer for filing, together with a |
| 10 | brief, written explanation of the reason for the refusal. |
| 11 | "(g) Delivery by a filing officer of an |
| 12 | acknowledgement of filing, receipt for the filing fee, an |
| 13 | explanation for the reason a filing instrument was not filed, |
| 14 | notice that a filing fee was not made in final irrevocable |
| 15 | full payment of immediately available funds, or other |
| 16 | communication as to a filing instrument delivered for filing |
| 17 | to that filing officer may be accomplished by mail, courier, |
| 18 | or electronic transmission. |
| 19 | "(g)(h) The duty of the filing officer to file |
| 20 | filing instruments pursuant to this title is ministerial. |
| 21 | Filing or refusing to file a filing instrument by the filing |
| 22 | officer does not: |
| 23 | "(1) affect the validity or invalidity of the filing |
| 24 | instrument in whole or in part; |
| 25 | "(2) relate to the correctness or incorrectness of |

information contained in the filing instrument; or

| 1 | "(3) create a presumption that the filing instrument |
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| 2 | is valid or invalid or that information contained in the |
| 3 | filing instrument is correct or incorrect. |
| 4 | "(h)(i) The Secretary of State shall keep: |
| 5 | "(1) an alphabetical list of all domestic entities |
| 6 | and registered foreign entities 7; |
| 7 | "(2) with respect to those domestic entities and |
| 8 | registered foreign entities, all filing instruments and any |
| 9 | other document required or permitted to be delivered to the |
| 10 | Secretary of State for filing pursuant to this title $\overline{,;}$ and |
| 11 | "(3) the data contained in those filing instruments. |
| 12 | "(j) The Secretary of State shall establish and |
| 13 | maintain an automated electronic system that enables: |
| 14 | "(i) the delivery, acceptance, and filing by |
| 15 | electronic transmission of all filing instruments authorized |
| 16 | or required by this title to be delivered to the Secretary of |
| 17 | State for filing; |
| 18 | "(ii) all filing instruments to be in a form that |
| 19 | complies with this title but does not require the filing |
| 20 | instruments to be in a form adopted by or otherwise required |
| 21 | by the Secretary of State; |
| 22 | "(iii) the delivery, acceptance, and filing of |
| 23 | filing instruments by electronic transmission to occur 24 |
| 24 | hours a day, seven days a week, each day of the year including |
| 25 | holidays and weekends; and |
| 26 | "(iv) each person delivering a filing instrument by |
| 27 | means of electronic transmission to the Secretary of State for |

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| 2 | confirmation that the filing instrument has been delivered to, |
| 3 | and accepted and filed by, the Secretary of State with that |
| 4 | confirmation to include the information required in |
| 5 | subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3), associated with that |
| 6 | filing instrument, clearly set forth on a digital copy of that |
| 7 | filing instrument. |
| 8 | "(k) If a filing instrument which is authorized or |
| 9 | required to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing |
| 10 | by this title is delivered to the Secretary of State by means |
| 11 | other than electronic transmission, and that filing instrument |
| 12 | complies with the requirements of this title, then the |
| 13 | Secretary of State shall: |
| 14 | "(i) file that filing instrument as of the date and |
| 15 | time of the receipt of that filing instrument; |
| 16 | "(ii) confirm that the filing instrument has been |
| 17 | delivered to, and accepted and filed by, the Secretary of |
| 18 | State with that confirmation to include the information |
| 19 | required in subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3), associated |
| 20 | with that filing instrument, clearly set forth on a copy of |
| 21 | that filing instrument; and |
| 22 | "(iii) either (A) place that confirmation and that |
| 23 | copy of the filing instrument in the United States mail, |
| 24 | postage prepaid, and properly addressed to the person who |
| 25 | delivered that filing instrument to the Secretary of State, |
| 26 | not later than the next business day or (B) transmit that |
| 27 | confirmation and that copy of the filing instrument by |

| 1 | electronic transmission to the person who delivered that |
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| 2 | filing instrument to the Secretary of State, not later than |
| 3 | the next business day. |
| 4 | "(1) Subject to subsection (e), a filing officer who |
| 5 | has filed a filing instrument shall maintain that filing |
| 6 | instrument in perpetuity. |
| 7 | "\$10A-1-4.05. |
| 8 | "(a) The Secretary of State may adopt forms for a |
| 9 | filing instrument or a report authorized or required by this |
| 10 | title to be filed with the judge of probate or Secretary of |
| 11 | State. |
| 12 | "(b) A person is not required to use a form adopted |
| 13 | by the Secretary of State unless this title expressly requires |
| 14 | use of that form. |
| 15 | Section 4. Section 10A-1-4.07 is added to the Code |
| 16 | of Alabama 1975, to read as follows: |
| 17 | \$10A-1-4.07. |
| 18 | (a) Any communication from a filing officer to an |
| 19 | entity may be accomplished by electronic transmission or by |
| 20 | mail or courier to that entity's principal office address. |
| 21 | (b) If any law prohibits the disclosure by a filing |
| 22 | officer of information contained in a filing instrument |
| 23 | delivered for filing, the filing officer shall file the filing |
| 24 | instrument if it otherwise complies with the applicable law, |
| 25 | but the filing officer may redact such information so that it |

is not available to the public.

Section 5. Sections 10A-1-4.11, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 10A-1-4.12, 10A-1-4.21 and 10A-1-4.31, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and Sections 10A-1-5.04 and 10A-1-5.11 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$10A-1-4.11.

"A filing instrument submitted to the filing officer takes effect on the date and time of the actual receipt by the filing officer, except as permitted by Section 10A-1-4.12 or as provided by the provisions of this title which apply to the entity making the filing or other law.

"\$10A-1-4.12.

- "(a) Except as otherwise provided by Section

 10A-1-4.14, a filing instrument may take effect at a specified date and time after the time the instrument would otherwise take effect as provided by this title for the entity filing the instrument.
- "(b) If a filing instrument is to take effect on a specific date and time other than that provided by this title:
- "(1) the date may not be later than the 90th day after the date the instrument is delivered to the filing officer for filing;
- "(2) the specific time at which the instrument is to take effect may not be specified as "12:00 a.m." or "12:00 p.m."; and
- "(3) if a delayed effective date is specified, but no time is specified, at 12:01 a.m. on the date specified,

which may not be more than 90 days after the date the instrument is delivered to the filing officer for filing.

"(c) If a filing instrument does not specify the time zone or the place at which a date or time, or both, is to be determined, the date or time, or both, at which it becomes effective shall be those prevailing at the place of filing in this state.

"(d) If a filing instrument is required to, or may be, delivered to two or more filing officers, the date that the filing instrument is delivered to the first filing officer shall be deemed to be the date the instrument was delivered to the filing officer for filing for the purpose of determining the 90 days in subsection (b) of this section.

"\$10A-1-4.21.

"(a) A filing instrument that has been filed with the <u>a</u> filing officer that is an inaccurate record of the event or transaction evidenced in the instrument, that contains an inaccurate or erroneous statement, or that was defectively or erroneously signed, sealed, acknowledged, or verified may be corrected by filing a certificate of correction.

"(b) A certificate of correction must be signed by the person authorized by this title to act on behalf of the entity.

"\$10A-1-4.31.

"(a) The filing officer shall collect the following fees when the filing instruments described in this title are delivered to him or her for filing:

| | | FEE FOR STATE OF | FEE FOR THE JUDGE |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | "FILING INSTRUMENT | ALABAMA | OF PROBATE |
| 2 | " (1) Certificate of for- | | |
| 3 | mation and restated cer- | | |
| 4 | tificate of formation | | |
| 5 | (Except for filings pur- | | |
| 6 | suant to Chapter 2 or | | |
| 7 | Chapter 2A) | \$100 | \$50 |
| 8 | " (2) Amendments to cer- | | |
| 9 | tificate of formation | | |
| 10 | (Except for filings pur- | | |
| 11 | suant to Chapter 2 or | | |
| 12 | Chapter 2A) | \$50 | \$25 |
| 13 | " (3) Name reservations | | |
| 14 | and notice of transfer | | |
| 15 | of name reservation | \$25 | No fee |
| 16 | " (4) Certificate, arti- | | |
| 17 | cles, or statements of | | |
| 18 | dissolution or cancella- | | |
| 19 | tion (Except for filings | | |
| 20 | pursuant to Chapter 2 or | | |
| 21 | Chapter 2A or Chapter | | |
| 22 | 8A) | \$100 | \$50 |
| 23 | " (5) Foreign entity reg- | | |
| 24 | istration including a | \$150 | No fee |

| 1 | statement of foreign | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2 | limited liability part- | | |
| 3 | nership | | |
| 4 | " (6) Certificate of ex- | | |
| 5 | istence | \$25 | No fee |
| 6 | " (7) Certificates, arti- | | |
| 7 | cles, or statements, and | | |
| 8 | any document required or | | |
| 9 | permitted to be filed | | |
| 10 | with the Secretary of | | |
| 11 | State pursuant to Chap- | | |
| 12 | ter 2 or Chapter 2A | \$100 | No fee |
| 13 | " (8) Statements and any | | |
| 14 | document required or | | |
| 15 | permitted to be filed | | |
| 16 | with the Secretary of | | |
| 17 | State pursuant to Chap- | | |
| 18 | ter 8A | \$100 | No fee |
| 19 | " (9) Certified copy of | | |
| 20 | statements of authority, | | |
| 21 | denial, and cancellation | | |
| 22 | thereof, permitted to be | | |
| 23 | filed with the judge of | | |
| 24 | probate pursuant to | | |
| 25 | Chapter 8A | No fee | \$100 |
| 26 | " (10) Certificates, ar- | \$100 | \$50 |

| 1 | ticles, or statements of | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | merger, conversion, and | | |
| 3 | share exchange (Except | | |
| 4 | for filings pursuant to | | |
| 5 | Chapter 1, Chapter 2, | | |
| 6 | Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, | | |
| 7 | Chapter 8A, and Chapter | | |
| 8 | 9A) | | |
| 9 | " (11) Certificates, ar- | | |
| 10 | ticles, or statements of | | |
| 11 | merger, conversion, and | | |
| 12 | share exchange filed | | |
| 13 | pursuant to Chapter 1, | | |
| 14 | Chapter 2, Chapter 2A, | | |
| 15 | Chapter 5A, Chapter 8A, | | |
| 16 | and Chapter 9A | \$100 | No fee |
| 17 | " (12) Certified copy of | | |
| 18 | certificates, articles, | | |
| 19 | or statements of merger | | |
| 20 | and conversion filed | | |
| 21 | pursuant to Chapter 1, | | |
| 22 | Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, | | |
| 23 | Chapter 8A, or Chapter | | |
| 24 | 9A | No fee | \$5 |
| 25 | " (13) Any other filing | | |
| 26 | instrument required or | \$25 | \$25 |

| 1 | permitted | to | be f | iled |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------|
| 2 | pursuant | to t | his | title |

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| 3 | "(b) When a filing instrument is to be delivered for |
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| 4 | filing only to the Secretary of State, that filing instrument |
| 5 | shall be accompanied by a check payable to the State of |
| 6 | Alabama. When a filing instrument is only to be delivered for |
| 7 | filing to the judge of probate, that filing instrument shall |
| 8 | be accompanied by a check payable to the judge of probate. |
| 9 | When a filing instrument is to be delivered for filing to the |
| 10 | judge of probate, and a copy is to be forwarded to the |
| 11 | Secretary of State for filing, two checks shall accompany that |
| 12 | filing instrument and copy, one payable to the judge of |
| 13 | probate covering all charges for the judge of probate, and one |
| 14 | payable to the State of Alabama covering all charges for the |
| 15 | Secretary of State; and the check payable to the State of |
| 16 | Alabama shall be forwarded by the judge of probate to the |
| 17 | Secretary of State. |
| 18 | "(a) The Secretary of State shall collect the |
| 19 | following fees when a filing instrument described in this |
| 20 | title is delivered to the Secretary of State for filing: |
| 21 | "(1) Certificate of formation for all entities: Two |
| 22 | hundred dollars (\$200); |
| 23 | "(2) Amendment to a certificate of formation and a |

restated certificate of formation: One hundred dollars (\$100);

| 1 | "(3) Name reservations and notice of transfer of |
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| 2 | <pre>name reservation: Twenty-five dollars (\$25);</pre> |
| 3 | "(4) Certificates, articles, or statements of |
| 4 | dissolution or cancellation: One hundred dollars (\$100); |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | "(5) Foreign entity registration including a |
| 7 | statement of foreign limited liability partnership: One |
| 8 | <pre>hundred fifty dollars (\$150);</pre> |
| 9 | "(6) Certificate of existence: Twenty-five dollars |
| 10 | <u>(\$25);</u> |
| 11 | "(7) Certificates, articles, or statements of |
| 12 | merger, conversion, and share exchange: One hundred dollars |
| 13 | (\$100); and |
| 14 | "(8) Any other filing instrument required or |
| 15 | permitted to be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing |
| 16 | pursuant to this title: One hundred dollars (\$100). |
| 17 | "(b) The judge of probate shall collect the |
| 18 | following fees when a filing instrument described in this |
| 19 | title is delivered to the judge of probate for filing: |
| 20 | "(1) Certified copy of statements of authority, |
| 21 | denial, and cancellation thereof, permitted to be filed with |
| 22 | the judge of probate: One hundred dollars (\$100); |
| 23 | "(2) Certified copy of certificates, articles, or |
| 24 | statements of merger and conversion filed pursuant to this |
| 25 | chapter, Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, Chapter 8A, Chapter 9A, or |
| 26 | Chapter 10: Five dollars (\$5): and |

"(3) Any other filing instrument required or permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to this title: One hundred dollars (\$100).

- "(c) There is hereby established in the State
 Treasury a fund to be known and designated as the Secretary of
 State Entity Fund. All funds, fees, charges, costs, and
 collections accruing to or collected by the Secretary of State
 under the foregoing provisions of this section or any other
 fees collected by the Secretary of State relating to entities
 shall be deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of
 the Secretary of State Entity Fund except as so provided in
 subsection (e).
- "(d) All Except as set forth in subsection (e)(1), all funds now or hereafter deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Secretary of State Entity Fund shall not be expended for any purpose whatsoever unless the same shall have been allotted and budgeted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 4 of Title 41, and only in the amounts and for the purposes provided by the Legislature in the general appropriation bill or this section.
- "(e) (1) From the two hundred dollar (\$200) fee collected by the Secretary of State for the filing of a certificate of formation in final irrevocable full payment of immediately available funds, the Secretary of State shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) to the county treasurer for the county in which the office of the initial registered agent for that entity is located, which sum shall constitute

| 1 | the entire fee due to that county for the formation of that |
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| 2 | entity. |
| 3 | "(2) After the payment of the amounts set forth in |
| 4 | subsection (e)(1) have been paid, 70 Seventy percent of ,the |
| 5 | remaining funds collected by the Secretary of State in final |
| 6 | irrevocable full payment of immediately available funds in |
| 7 | relation to entities during the fiscal year shall be deposited |
| 8 | to the credit of the State General Fund. |
| 9 | "(f) The fees $\underline{(1)}$ herein imposed for the office of |
| 10 | the judge of probate or (2) required to be paid by the |
| 11 | Secretary of State to the county treasurer pursuant to |
| 12 | subsection (e)(1) shall be charged and paid into the |
| 13 | appropriate county treasury or to the judge of probate as may |
| 14 | be authorized or required by law. |
| 15 | "(g) The Secretary of State shall collect the |
| 16 | following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any |
| 17 | filing instrument relating to a domestic or foreign entity: |
| 18 | "(1) Two dollars (\$2) a page for copying; and |
| 19 | "(2) Ten dollars (\$10) for the certificate. |
| 20 | "(h) The judge of probate shall collect the |
| 21 | following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any |
| 22 | filing instrument relating to an entity: |
| 23 | "(1) Two dollars (\$2) a page for copying; and |
| 24 | "(2) Ten dollars (\$10) for the certificate. |
| 25 | "(i) For requests of immediate expedition of |
| 26 | document filings, certifications, and certificates to be |

obtained in less than 24 hours from the Secretary of State,

1 other than documents which may be delivered to, or obtained 2 from, the Secretary of State electronically, in addition to required fees, a one hundred dollar (\$100) surcharge shall be 3 imposed. 4 "\$10A-1-5.04. 5 "(a) The name of a corporation or foreign 6 7 corporation registered to transact business in this state must contain: 8 "(1) the word "corporation" or "incorporated"; or 9 10 "(2) an abbreviation of one of those words. "(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a nonprofit 11 corporation or foreign nonprofit corporation, or to banks, 12 13 trust companies, savings and loan associations, or insurance 14 companies. 15 "(c) In lieu of a word or abbreviation required by 16 subsection (a), the name of a professional corporation must 17 comply with the requirements of Section 10A-1-5.08. 18 "(d) The requirements of subsection (a) do not apply to any corporation organized before January 1, 1981. 19 20 "(e) For a corporation that elects to be a benefit 21 corporation under the Alabama Business Corporation Law, the 22 name of that benefit corporation must contain the words "benefit corporation," the abbreviation "B.C.," or the 23 24 designation "BC" and may not use the word "incorporated" or an 25 abbreviation thereof. "\$10A-1-5.11. 26

"(a) To reserve the exclusive use of an entity name, including a fictitious name for a foreign entity whose name is not available, a person must deliver an application to the Secretary of State for filing. Any person may file an application with the Secretary of State to reserve the

exclusive use of a name under this article.

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- "(b) The application must set forth the name and address of the applicant and the name proposed to be reserved and must be:
 - "(1) accompanied by any required filing fee; and
- "(2) signed by the applicant or by the agent or attorney of the applicant.
- "(c) The name may also be reserved, renewed, withdrawn, and transferred by electronic means, subject to the requirements as the Secretary of State may establish for reservation of names by any means, including requirements for payment of the fee for name reservation as set forth in Section 10A-1-5.17.
- Section 6. Section 10A-1-5.17 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:
- 21 \$10A-1-5.17. Electronic name reservation.

The Secretary of State shall establish and maintain an automated electronic name reservation system that enables (i) the reservation of a name, (ii) the renewal of that reserved name, (iii) the withdrawal of that reserved name, (iv) the transfer of that reserved name, and (v) the payment of the fees associated therewith, in order to provide for an

- immediate reservation, renewal, withdrawal, or transfer of the 1 2 reserved name 24 hours a day, seven days a week, each day of the year, including holidays and weekends. 3 Section 7. Sections 10A-1-6.02, 10A-1-8.01, and 4 10A-1-8.02, as amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, 5 10A-2A-1.40, 10A-2A-1.41, 10A-2A-1.52, 10A-2A-2.02, 6 7 10A-2A-2.05, 10A-2A-3.04, 10A-2A-7.03, 10A-2A-7.20, 10A-2A-7.24, 10A-2A-7.29, 10A-2A-7.40, 10A-2A-8.09, 8 10A-2A-13.30, 10A-2A-14.01, 10A-2A-14.03, 10A-2A-14.04, 9 10 10A-2A-14.07, 10A-2A-14.10, 10A-2A-14.11, 10A-2A-16.04, 10A-2A-16.05, and 10A-2A-16.10, as added to the Code of 11 Alabama 1975, by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, are 12 13 amended to read as follows: 14 "\$10A-1-6.02. 15 "This article does not apply to: general partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited 16 17 liability companies, limited partnerships, limited liability 18 limited partnerships, nonprofit corporations, professional corporations, and business corporations. 19 20 "\$10A-1-8.01. 21 "(a) A conversion of an entity may be accomplished as provided in this section: 22 "(1) CORPORATIONS. 23 24 "a. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion
 - "a. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of a corporation, other than a nonprofit corporation, must be approved: (i) for corporations governed by Chapter 2, by all of the corporation's stockholders or as otherwise provided in

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the corporation's governing documents (but in no case may the vote required for stockholder 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 conversion); or (ii) for corporations governed by Chapter 2A, in accordance with the procedures and by the stockholder vote required by Article 9 of Chapter 2A. If the governing documents provide for approval of a conversion by less than all of a corporation's stockholders, approval of the conversion shall constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2 or appraisal rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2A, as applicable, 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 stockholder who will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of the converting corporation providing for less than unanimous stockholder approval for the conversion.

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"b. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of a nonprofit corporation must be approved by all the nonprofit corporation's members entitled to vote thereon, if it is a nonprofit corporation with members with voting rights, or as otherwise provided in the nonprofit 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 converting nonprofit

corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, the terms and conditions of the plan of conversion must be approved by a unanimous vote of the board of directors of the converting nonprofit corporation, or 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, INCLUDING LIMITED
LIABILITY LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS. The terms and conditions of a
plan of conversion of a limited partnership 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 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. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of a limited liability company 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 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 LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of a general partnership must be approved by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No conversion of a limited liability partnership to a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each partner who will have personal liability with respect to the converted entity, notwithstanding any provision in the partnership agreement of the converting limited liability partnership providing for less than unanimous partner approval for the conversion. If a general partnership is the converting organization entity and that general partnership does not have an effective statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership on file with the Secretary of State, then that general partnership must, before proceeding with a conversion deliver to the Secretary of State for filing, a statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership simultaneously with the delivery to the Secretary of State for filing, of a statement of conversion.

"(5) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of a real estate investment trust must be approved by all of the trust's shareholders or

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 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 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. The terms and conditions of a plan of conversion of any 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. If the converting entity does not have owners, the terms and conditions of the plan of conversion must be unanimously approved by the governing authority of the converting entity.
 - "(b) The plan of conversion must be in writing, and:
 - "(1) must include the following:

"a. the name, type of entity, and mailing address of the principal office of the converting entity, and its unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any, before conversion;

- 1 "b. the name, type of entity, and mailing address of 2 the principal office of the converted entity after conversion;
- "c. the terms and conditions of the conversion,

 including the manner and basis for converting interests in the

 converting entity into any combination of money, interests in

 the converted entity, and other consideration allowed in
- 8 "d. the organizational documents of the converted entity; and

subsection (c); and

- "(2) may include other provisions relating to the conversion not prohibited by law.
- "(c) In connection with a conversion, rights or securities of or interests in a converting entity may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or rights or securities of or interests in the converted entity, or, in addition to or in lieu thereof, may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or rights or securities of or interests in another entity or may be cancelled.
- "(d) After a plan of conversion is approved and before the conversion 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 conversion originally.
- "(e) After the conversion is approved pursuant to subsection (a):

"(1) if the converting entity is a domestic entity, 1 2 the converting entity shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing, a statement of conversion, which must include: 3 "a. the name, type of entity, and mailing address of 4 5 the principal office of the converting entity, and its unique 6 identifying number or other designation as assigned by the 7 Secretary of State, if any, before conversion; "b. the date of the filing of the certificate of 8 formation of the converting entity, if any, and all prior 9 10 amendments and the filing office or offices, if any, where such is filed; 11 "c. a statement that the converting entity has been 12 13 converted into the converted entity; "d. the name and type of entity of the converted 14 15 entity and the jurisdiction of its governing statute; "e. the street and mailing address of the principal 16 17 office of the converted entity; 18 "f. the date the conversion is effective under the governing statute of the converted entity; 19 20 "q. a statement that the conversion was approved as 21 required by this chapter; 22 "h. a statement that the conversion was approved as required by the governing statute of the converted entity; 23 24 "i. a statement that a copy of the plan of 25 conversion will be furnished by the converted entity, on 26 request and without cost, to any owner of the converted or 27 converting entity; and

"j. if the converted entity is a foreign entity not authorized to conduct activities and affairs in this state, the street and mailing address of an office for the purposes of Section 10A-1-8.04(b); and

- "(2) if the converted entity is (I) a domestic filing entity, the converting entity shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of formation or (II) a general partnership, the converting entity shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a statement of partnership, a statement of not for profit partnership, or a statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable, which certificate of formation or statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable, must include, in addition to the information required in the chapter governing the certificate of formation of the converted entity, the following:
- "a. The name, mailing address of the principal office of, type of entity, and the jurisdiction of the governing statute of the converting entity and its unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any, before conversion;
- "b. A statement that the converting entity has been converted into the converted entity;
- "c. The filing office where the certificate of formation, if any, of the converting entity is filed and the date of the filing thereof;

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

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

- "(3) if the converting entity is required pursuant to subdivisions subsections (e)(2) and (3) to deliver to the Secretary of State for filing both (I) a statement of conversion and (II)(A) a certificate of formation, or (B) a statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable, then the converting entity shall deliver the statement of conversion and the certificate of formation or the statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable, to the Secretary of State simultaneously; and
- "(4) if the converting entity is a general partnership and that partnership does not have an effective statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership on file with the Secretary of State, then the converting organization entity must deliver to the Secretary of State for

filing, a statement of partnership, statement of not for

profit partnership, or statement of limited liability

partnership simultaneously with the delivery to the Secretary

of State for filing, of a statement of conversion.

"(f) A conversion becomes effective:

"(1) if the converted entity is a domestic filing entity, the effective date determined in accordance with Article 4 of this chapter; and

"(2) if the converted entity is not a domestic filing entity, as provided by the governing statute of the converted entity.

"(g) After the conversion has become effective in accordance with subsection (f), then, except for (i) certified copies of statements of authority, denial, or cancellation thereof permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 8A, (ii) any document permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 17, and (iii) certified copies of statements of merger or conversion permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 1, Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, Chapter 8A, or Chapter 9A, all filing instruments with respect to the converted entity that would otherwise be 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.

"(h)(g) When a conversion becomes effective:

"(1) all property and contract rights owned by the converting entity remain vested in the converted entity without transfer, reversion, or impairment, and the title to any property vested by deed or otherwise in the converting entity shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the conversion;

- "(2) all debts, obligations, or other liabilities of the converting entity continue as debts, obligations, or other liabilities of the converted entity and neither the rights of creditors, nor the liens upon the property of the converting entity shall be impaired by the conversion;
- "(3) an action or proceeding pending by or against the converting entity continues as if the conversion had not occurred and the name of the converted entity may, but need not, be substituted for the name of the converting entity in any pending action or proceeding;
- "(4) except as prohibited by law other than this chapter, all of the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and purposes of the converting entity remain vested in the converted entity;
- "(5) except as otherwise provided in the statement of conversion, the terms and conditions of the statement of conversion take effect;
- "(6) except as otherwise agreed, for all purposes of the laws of this state, the converting entity shall not be required to wind up its affairs or pay its liabilities and

distribute its assets, and the conversion shall not be deemed to constitute a dissolution of the converting entity;

- "(7) for all purposes of the laws of this state, the rights, privileges, powers, interests in property, debts, liabilities, and duties of the converting entity, shall be the rights, privileges, powers, interests in property, debts, liabilities, and duties of the converted entity, and shall not be deemed as a consequence of the conversion, to have been transferred to the converted entity;
- "(8) if the converted entity is a domestic entity, for all purposes of the laws of this state, the converted entity shall be deemed to be the same entity as the converting entity, and the conversion shall constitute a continuation of the existence of the converting entity in the form of the converted entity;
- "(9) if the converting entity is a domestic entity, the existence of the converted entity shall be deemed to have commenced on the date the converting entity commenced its existence in the jurisdiction in which the converting entity was first created, formed, organized, incorporated, or otherwise came into being;
- "(10) the conversion shall not affect the choice of law applicable to matters arising prior to conversion;
- "(11) if the Secretary of State has assigned a unique identifying number or other designation to the converting entity and (i) the converted entity is formed pursuant to the laws of this state, or (ii) the converted

entity is, within 30 days after the effective date of the
conversion, registered to transact business in this state,
then that unique identifying number or other designation shall
continue to be assigned to the converted entity; and

"(12)a. 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.

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

"(13) 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.

"(i) If:

"(1) the converting entity is a filing entity, a general partnership with an effective statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership on file with the Secretary of State, a foreign filing entity registered to

transact business or not for profit activity in this state, or a qualified foreign limited liability partnership;

- "(2) the converted entity will be a filing entity, a general partnership with an effective statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership on file with the Secretary of State, a foreign filing entity registered to transact business or not for profit activity in this state, or a qualified foreign limited liability partnership;
- "(3) the name of the converting entity and the converted entity are to be the same, other than words, phrases, or abbreviations indicating the type of entity; and
- "(4) the name of the converted entity complies with Division A of Article 5 or Section 10A-1-7.07, as the case may be;

"then, notwithstanding Division B of Article 5, no name reservation shall be required and the converted entity shall for all purposes of this title be entitled to utilize the name of the converting entity without any further action by the converting entity or the converted entity.

"(j) A certified copy of the statement of conversion may be delivered to 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 a filing fee of five dollars (\$5). Any filing shall evidence

chain of title, but lack of filing shall not affect the converted entity's title to the real property.

"\$10A-1-8.02.

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"(a) A merger of two or more entities, whether the other entity or entities are the same or another form of entity, may be accomplished as provided in this section.

"(1) CORPORATIONS.

"a. In the case of a corporation, other than a nonprofit corporation, that is a party to a merger, a plan of merger must be approved in accordance with the procedures and by the stockholder vote required by Article 11 of Chapter 2 or Article 11 of Chapter 2A, as applicable. If the governing documents of the corporation provide for approval of a merger by less than all of the corporation's stockholders, approval of the merger shall constitute corporate action subject to dissenter's rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2, or appraisal rights pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 2A, as applicable. No merger of a corporation into a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each stockholder who will have personal liability with respect to the surviving entity, notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of the corporation that is a party to the merger providing for less than unanimous stockholder approval for the conversion.

"b. In the case of a nonprofit corporation that is a party to the merger, a plan of merger must be approved by all the nonprofit corporation's members entitled to vote thereon,

if it is a nonprofit corporation with members with voting rights, or as otherwise provided in the nonprofit 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, a plan of merger 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 entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each limited partner who will have personal liability with respect to the surviving 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, a plan of merger 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 entity may be effected without the consent in writing of each member who will have personal liability with respect to the surviving entity, notwithstanding any provision in the governing documents of the merging limited liability company providing for less than unanimous member approval for a merger.

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"(4) GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS, INCLUDING LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS. In the case of a general partnership that is a party to the merger, a plan of merger must be approved in writing by all of the partners or as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement. No merger of a limited liability partnership into a general or limited partnership may be effected without the consent in writing of each partner who will have personal liability with respect to the surviving entity, notwithstanding any provision in the partnership agreement of the limited liability partnership providing for less than unanimous partner approval for a merger. All general partnerships, other than a general partnership that is created pursuant to the merger, that are parties to a merger must have on file with the Secretary of State a statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership prior to delivering the statement of merger to the Secretary of State for filing.

"(5) REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. In the case of a 1 2 real estate investment trust that is a party to the merger, a plan of merger must be approved in writing by all of the 3 trust's shareholders or as otherwise provided in the trust's 5 declaration of trust, but in no case may the vote required for 6 shareholder approval be set at less than a majority of all the 7 votes entitled to be cast. No merger of a real estate investment trust with a general or limited partnership that is 8 to be the surviving entity may be effected without the consent 9 10 in writing of each shareholder who will have personal liability with respect to the surviving entity, 11 notwithstanding any provision in the declaration of trust of 12 13 the converting real estate investment trust providing for less than unanimous shareholder approval for the merger. 14

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- "(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, a plan of merger must be approved in writing by all owners of the entity. No merger of any 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 will have personal liability with respect to the surviving entity.
 - "(b) The plan of merger must be in writing, and:
 - "(1) must include the following:
- "a. the name, type of entity, and mailing address of the principal office of each entity that is a party to the

merger, the jurisdiction of the governing statute of each
entity that is a party to the merger, and the respective
unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by
the Secretary of State, if any, of each entity that is a party
to the merger;

"b. the name, type of entity, and mailing address of the principal office of the surviving entity and, if the surviving entity is to be created pursuant to the merger, the surviving entity's organizational documents;

"c. the terms and conditions of the merger, including the manner and basis for converting the interests in each entity that is a party to the merger into any combination of money, interests in the surviving entity, and other consideration as allowed by subsection (c); and

"d. if the surviving entity is not to be created pursuant to the merger, any amendments to be made by the merger to the surviving entity's organizational documents; and

- "(2) may include other provisions relating to the merger not prohibited by law.
- "(c) In connection with a merger, rights or securities of or interests in a merged entity may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or rights or securities of or interests in the surviving entity, or, in addition to or in lieu thereof, may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, or rights or securities of or interests in another entity or may be cancelled.

"(d) 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) After each entity has approved the plan of merger, the entities must deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a statement of merger signed on behalf of each entity as provided by its governing statute which must include:
- "(1) the name, type of entity, and mailing address of the principal office of each entity that is a party to the merger, the jurisdiction of the governing statute of each entity that is a party to the merger, and the respective unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any, of each entity that is a party to the merger;
- "(2) the name, type of entity, and mailing address of the principal office of the surviving entity, the unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State, if any, of the surviving entity, the jurisdiction of the governing statute of the surviving entity, and, if the surviving entity is created pursuant to the merger, a statement to that effect;
- "(3) for each entity other than a general partnership, the date of the filing of the certificate of

formation, if any, and all prior amendments and the filing
office or offices, if any, where such is filed;

"(4) for each general partnership, the date of the filing of the statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, if any, and all prior amendments and the filing office or offices, if any, where such is filed;

- "(5) the date the merger is effective under the governing statute of the surviving entity;
- "(6) if the surviving entity is to be created pursuant to the merger, (i) if it will be a filing entity, its certificate of formation; or (ii) if it will be a non-filing entity, any document that creates the entity that is required to be in a public writing or in the case of a general partnership, its statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable;
- "(7) if the surviving entity is a domestic entity that exists before the merger, any amendments provided for in the plan of merger for the organizational documents that created the domestic entity that are required to be in a public writing, or in the case of a general partnership, its statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership, as applicable;
- "(8) a statement as to each entity that the merger was approved as required by the entity's governing statute;

"(9) a statement that a copy of the plan of merger
will be furnished by the surviving entity, on request and
without cost, to any owner of any entity which is a party to
the merger;

- "(10) if the surviving entity is a foreign entity not authorized to conduct activities and affairs in this state, the street and mailing address of an office for the purposes of Section 10A-1-8.04; and
- "(11) any additional information required by the governing statute of any entity that is a party to the merger.
- "(f) Prior to the statement of merger being delivered for filing to the Secretary of State in accordance subsection (e), all parties to the merger that are general partnerships, other than a general partnership that is created pursuant to the merger, must have on file with the Secretary of State a statement of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or statement of limited liability partnership.
- "(g) If all of the entities that are parties to the merger are domestic entities, the merger becomes effective on the effective date determined in accordance with Article 4. If one or more parties to the merger is a foreign entity, or a foreign entity created by the merger is the surviving entity, the merger shall become effective at the later of:
- "(1) when all documents required to be filed in foreign jurisdictions to effect the merger have become effective, or

1 "(2) the effective date determined in accordance 2 with Article 4.

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"(h) After the merger has become effective in accordance with subsection (g), then, except for (i) copies of certified statements of authority, denial, or cancellation thereof permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 8A, (ii) any documents permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 17, and (iii) certified copies of statements of merger or conversion permitted to be delivered to the judge of probate for filing pursuant to Chapter 1, Chapter 2A, Chapter 5A, Chapter 8A, or Chapter 9A, all filing instruments with respect to the surviving entity that would otherwise be 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.

"(i)(h) When a merger becomes effective:

- "(1) the surviving entity continues or, in the case of a surviving entity created pursuant to the merger, comes into existence;
- "(2) each entity that merges into the surviving entity ceases to exist as a separate entity;
- "(3) except as provided in the plan of merger, all property owned by, and every contract right possessed by, each merging entity that ceases to exist vests in the surviving entity without transfer, reversion, or impairment and the title to any property and contract rights vested by deed or

otherwise in the surviving entity shall not revert, be in any way impaired, or be deemed to be a transfer by reason of the merger;

- "(4) all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of each merging entity, other than the surviving entity, are debts, obligations, and liabilities of the surviving entity, and neither the rights of creditors, nor any liens upon the property of any entity that is a party to the merger, shall be impaired by the merger;
- "(5) an action or proceeding, pending by or against any merging entity that ceases to exist continues as if the merger had not occurred and the name of the surviving entity may, but need not be substituted in any pending proceeding for the name of any merging entity whose separate existence ceased in the merger;
- "(6) except as prohibited by law other than this chapter or as provided in the plan of merger, all the rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, powers, and purposes of each merging entity, other than the surviving entity, vest in the surviving entity;
- "(7) except as otherwise provided in the plan of merger, the terms and conditions of the plan of merger take effect;
- "(8) except as otherwise agreed, if a merged entity ceases to exist, the merger does not dissolve the merged entity;

- "(9) if the surviving entity is created pursuant to the merger:
- "(i) if it is a general partnership, the statement

 of partnership, statement of not for profit partnership, or

 statement of limited liability partnership becomes effective;

 or
 - "(ii) if it is an organization entity other than a partnership, the organizational documents that create the entity become effective;

- "(10) the interests in a merging entity that are to be converted in accordance with the terms of the merger into interests, obligations, rights to acquire interests, cash, other property, or any combination of the foregoing, are converted as provided in the plan of merger, and the former holders of interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them by those terms or to any appraisal or dissenters' rights they may have under the governing statute governing the merging entity;
- "(11) if the surviving entity exists before the merger: $\ensuremath{\text{merger}}$
- "(i) except as provided in the plan of merger, all the property and contract rights of the surviving entity remain its property and contract rights without transfer, reversion, or impairment;
- "(ii) the surviving entity remains subject to all its debts, obligations, and other liabilities; and

"(iii) except as provided by law other than this chapter or the plan of merger, the surviving entity continues to hold all of its rights, privileges, franchises, immunities, powers and purposes.

"(12) Service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving 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 surviving entity at the address set forth in the statement 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 foreign entity by registered mail addressed to the surviving entity at the address set forth in the statement of merger or in any other manner similar to the procedure provided by the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure for the service of process.

"(13)a. 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 under the laws applicable to owners of the form of entity that ceased to exist if the merger had not occurred.

"b. An owner with limited liability protection who, as a result of the merger, becomes an owner without limited liability protection of the surviving entity is liable for an obligation of the surviving entity incurred after merger to

the extent provided for by the laws applicable to the surviving entity.

"(14) 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 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.

"(j)(i) A certified copy of the statement of merger required to be filed under this section may be filed in the real estate records in the office of the judge of probate in any county in which any merged entity owned real property, without payment and without collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate, however, shall be entitled to collect the a filing fee of five dollars (\$5). Any such filing shall evidence chain of title, but lack of filing shall not affect the surviving entity's title to such real property.

"\$10A-2A-1.40.

"Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-1.03, as used in this chapter, unless otherwise specified or unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the following meanings:

"(1) "Authorized stock" AUTHORIZED STOCK means the stock of all classes and series a corporation or foreign corporation is authorized to issue.

"(2) "Beneficial stockholder" BENEFICIAL STOCKHOLDER
means a person who owns the beneficial interest in stock,
which may be is either a record stockholder or a person on
whose behalf shares of stock are registered in the name of an
intermediary or nominee.

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6 "(3) "Certificate of incorporation" CERTIFICATE OF 7 INCORPORATION means the certificate of incorporation described in Section 10A-2A-2.02, all amendments to the certificate of incorporation, and any other documents permitted or required 9 10 to be delivered for filing by a corporation with the Secretary of State under this chapter or Chapter 1 that modify, amend, 11 12 supplement, restate, or replace the certificate of 13 incorporation. After an amendment of the certificate of incorporation or any other document filed under this chapter 14 15 or Chapter 1 that restates the certificate of incorporation in its entirety, the certificate of incorporation shall not 16 17 include any prior documents. When used with respect to a 18 corporation incorporated and existing on December 31, 2019, under a predecessor law of this state, the term "certificate 19 20 of incorporation" means articles of incorporation, charter, or 21 similar incorporating document, and all amendments and 22 restatements to the certificate of incorporation, charter, or 23 similar incorporating document. When used with respect to a 24 foreign corporation, a nonprofit corporation, or a foreign 25 nonprofit corporation, the "certificate of incorporation" of 26 such an entity means the document of such entity that is equivalent to the certificate of incorporation of a 27

- corporation. The term "certificate of incorporation" as used in this chapter is synonymous to the term "certificate of formation" used in Chapter 1.
- "(4) "Corporation," CORPORATION except in the phrase

 "foreign corporation," means an entity incorporated or

 existing under this chapter.

- "(5) "Deliver" or "delivery" DELIVER or DELIVERY
 means any method of delivery used in conventional commercial
 practice, including delivery by hand, mail, commercial
 delivery, and, if authorized in accordance with Section
 10A-2A-1.41, by electronic transmission.
 - "(6) "Distribution" DISTRIBUTION means a direct or indirect transfer of cash or other property (except a corporation's own stock) or incurrence of indebtedness by a corporation to or for the benefit of its stockholders in respect of any of its stock. A distribution may be in the form of a payment of a dividend; a purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of stock; a distribution of indebtedness; a distribution in liquidation; or otherwise.
 - "(7) "Document" $\underline{\text{DOCUMENT}}$ means a writing as defined in Chapter 1.
 - "(8) "Effective date," EFFECTIVE DATE when referring to a document accepted for filing by the Secretary of State, means the time and date determined in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1.
- "(9) ELECTRONIC MAIL means an electronic transmission directed to a unique electronic mail address,

| 1 | which electronic mail shall be deemed to include any files |
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| 2 | attached thereto and any information hyperlinked to a website |
| 3 | if such electronic mail includes the contact information of an |
| 4 | officer or agent of the corporation who is available to assist |
| 5 | with accessing those files and that information. |
| 6 | "(10) ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS means a destination, |
| 7 | commonly expressed as a string of characters, consisting of a |
| 8 | unique user name or mailbox (commonly referred to as the |
| 9 | "local part" of the address) and a reference to an internet |
| 10 | domain (commonly referred to as the "domain part" of the |
| 11 | address), whether or not displayed, to which electronic mail |
| 12 | can be sent or delivered. |
| 13 | " (9) "Eligible entity" <u>(11) ELIGIBLE ENTITY</u> means an |
| 14 | unincorporated entity, foreign unincorporated entity, |
| 15 | nonprofit corporation, or foreign nonprofit corporation. |
| 16 | " (10) "Eligible interests" <u>(12) ELIGIBLE INTERESTS</u> |
| 17 | means interests or memberships. |
| 18 | " (11) "Employee" <u>(13) EMPLOYEE</u> includes an officer, |
| 19 | but not a director. A director may accept duties that make the |
| 20 | director also an employee. |
| 21 | "(12) "Entity" (14) ENTITY includes corporation; |
| 22 | foreign corporation; nonprofit corporation; foreign nonprofit |
| 23 | corporation; estate; trust; unincorporated entity; foreign |
| 24 | unincorporated entity; and state, United States, and foreign |
| 25 | government. |

| 1 | " (13) "Expenses" <u>(15) EXPENSES</u> means reasonable |
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| 2 | expenses of any kind that are incurred in connection with a |
| 3 | matter. |
| 4 | " (14) "Filing entity" (16) FILING ENTITY means an |
| 5 | unincorporated entity, other than a limited liability |
| 6 | partnership, that is of a type that is created by filing a |
| 7 | public organic record or is required to file a public organic |
| 8 | record that evidences its creation. |
| 9 | " (15) "Foreign corporation" (17) FOREIGN CORPORATION |
| 10 | means a corporation incorporated under a law other than the |
| 11 | law of this state which would be a corporation if incorporated |
| 12 | under the law of this state. |
| 13 | "(16) "Foreign nonprofit corporation" (18) FOREIGN |
| 14 | ${\color{red} {\tt NONPROFIT~CORPORATION}}$ means a corporation incorporated under a |
| 15 | law other than the law of this state which would be a |
| 16 | nonprofit corporation if incorporated under the law of this |
| 17 | state. |
| 18 | " (17) "Governing statute" (19) GOVERNING STATUTE |
| 19 | means the statute governing the internal affairs of a |
| 20 | corporation, foreign corporation, nonprofit corporation, |
| 21 | foreign nonprofit corporation, unincorporated entity, or |
| 22 | foreign unincorporated entity. |
| 23 | " (18) "Governmental subdivision" (20) GOVERNMENTAL |
| 24 | SUBDIVISION includes authority, county, district, and |
| 25 | municipality. |
| 26 | " (19) "Includes" and "including" (21) INCLUDES and |
| 27 | INCLUDING denote a partial definition or a nonexclusive list. |

| Τ | " (20) "Interest" <u>(22) INTEREST</u> means either or both |
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| 2 | of the following rights under the governing statute governing |
| 3 | an unincorporated entity: |
| 4 | "(i) the right to receive distributions from the |
| 5 | entity either in the ordinary course or upon liquidation; or |
| 6 | "(ii) the right to receive notice or vote on issues |
| 7 | involving its internal affairs, other than as an agent, |
| 8 | assignee, proxy, or person responsible for managing its |
| 9 | business and affairs. |
| 10 | " (21) "Interest holder" (23) INTEREST HOLDER means a |
| 11 | person who holds of record an interest. |
| 12 | " (22) "Knowledge" <u>(24) KNOWLEDGE</u> is determined as |
| 13 | follows: |
| 14 | "(a) A person knows a fact when the person: |
| 15 | "(1) has actual knowledge of it; or |
| 16 | "(2) is deemed to know it under law other than this |
| 17 | chapter. |
| 18 | "(b) A person has notice of a fact when the person: |
| 19 | "(1) knows of it; |
| 20 | "(2) receives notification of it in accordance with |
| 21 | Section 10A-2A-1.41; |
| 22 | "(3) has reason to know the fact from all of the |
| 23 | facts known to the person at the time in question; or |
| 24 | "(4) is deemed to have notice of the fact under |
| 25 | subsection (d). |
| 26 | "(c) A person notifies another of a fact by taking |
| 27 | steps reasonably required to inform the other person in |

- ordinary course in accordance with Section 10A-2A-1.41,
- whether or not the other person knows the fact.

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- "(d) A person is deemed to have notice of a

 corporation's:
- 5 "(1) matters included in the certificate of 6 incorporation upon filing;
- 7 "(2) dissolution, 90 days after a certificate of 8 dissolution under Section 10A-2A-14.03 becomes effective;
 - "(3) conversion, merger, or interest exchange under Article 9 or Article 11, 90 days after a statement of conversion, or statement of merger or interest exchange becomes effective;
 - "(4) conversion or merger under Article 8 of Chapter

 1, 90 days after a statement of conversion or statement of

 merger becomes effective; and
 - "(5) revocation of dissolution and reinstatement, 90 days after certificate of revocation of dissolution and reinstatement under Section 10A-2A-14.04 becomes effective.
 - "(e) A stockholder's knowledge, notice, or receipt of a notification of a fact relating to the corporation is not knowledge, notice, or receipt of a notification of a fact by the corporation solely by reason of the stockholder's capacity as a stockholder.
 - "(f) The date and time of the effectiveness of a notice delivered in accordance with Section 10A-2A-1.41, is determined by Section 10A-2A-1.41.

| 1 | " (23) "Means" <u>(25) MEANS</u> denotes an exhaustive |
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| 2 | definition. |
| 3 | " (24) "Membership" (26) MEMBERSHIP means the rights |
| 4 | of a member in a nonprofit corporation or foreign nonprofit |
| 5 | corporation. |
| 6 | " (25) "Merger" <u>(27) MERGER</u> means a transaction |
| 7 | pursuant to Section 10A-2A-11.02. |
| 8 | " (26) "Organizational documents" (28) ORGANIZATIONAL |
| 9 | DOCUMENTS means the public organic record and private |
| 10 | organizational documents of a corporation, foreign |
| 11 | corporation, or eligible entity. |
| 12 | "(27) "Principal office" (29) PRINCIPAL OFFICE means |
| 13 | the office (in or out of this state) so designated in the |
| 14 | annual report where the principal executive offices of a |
| 15 | corporation or foreign corporation are located. |
| 16 | " (28) "Private organizational documents" <u>(30)</u> |
| 17 | PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONAL DOCUMENTS means (i) the bylaws of a |
| 18 | corporation, foreign corporation, nonprofit corporation, or |
| 19 | foreign nonprofit corporation, or (ii) the rules, regardless |
| 20 | of whether in writing, that govern the internal affairs of an |
| 21 | unincorporated entity or foreign unincorporated entity, are |
| 22 | binding on all its interest holders, and are not part of its |
| 23 | public organic record, if any. Where private organizational |
| 24 | documents have been amended or restated, the term means the |

private organizational documents as last amended or restated.

"(29) "Proceeding" (31) PROCEEDING includes any civil suit and criminal, administrative, and investigatory action.

RECORD means (i) the certificate of incorporation of a corporation, foreign corporation, nonprofit corporation, or foreign nonprofit corporation, or (ii) the document, if any, the filing of which is required to create an unincorporated entity or foreign unincorporated entity, or which creates the unincorporated entity or foreign unincorporated entity and is required to be filed. Where a public organic record has been amended or restated, the term means the public organic record as last amended or restated.

"(31) "Record date" (33) RECORD DATE means the date fixed for determining the identity of the corporation's stockholders and their stockholdings for purposes of this chapter. Unless another time is specified when the record date is fixed, the determination shall be made as of the close of business at the principal office of the corporation on the date so fixed.

"(32) "Record stockholder" (34) RECORD STOCKHOLDER means (i) the person in whose name shares of stock are registered in the records of the corporation, or (ii) the person identified as the beneficial owner of stock in a beneficial ownership certificate pursuant to Section 10A-2A-7.23 on file with the corporation to the extent of the rights granted by such certificate.

"(33) "Secretary" (35) SECRETARY means the corporate

officer to whom the board of directors has delegated

responsibility under Section 10A-2A-8.40(c) to maintain the

minutes of the meetings of the board of directors and of the

stockholders and for authenticating records of the

corporation.

"(34) "Stock exchange" (36) STOCK EXCHANGE means a transaction pursuant to Section 10A-2A-11.03.

"(35) "Stockholder" (37) STOCKHOLDER means a record stockholder.

"(36) "Stock" (38) STOCK means the units into which the proprietary interests in a corporation or foreign corporation are divided.

"(37) "Type of entity" (39) TYPE OF ENTITY means a generic form of entity: (i) recognized at common law; or (ii) formed under a governing statute, regardless of whether some entities formed under that law are subject to provisions of that law that create different categories of the form of entity.

"(38) "Unincorporated entity" (40) UNINCORPORATED

ENTITY means an organization or artificial legal person that
either has a separate legal existence or has the power to
acquire an estate in real property in its own name and that is
not any of the following: a corporation, foreign corporation,
nonprofit corporation, foreign nonprofit corporation, a series
of a limited liability company or of another type of entity,
an estate, a trust, a state, United States, or foreign

government. The term includes a general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, business trust, joint stock association, and unincorporated nonprofit association.

"(39) "United States" (41) UNITED STATES includes any district, authority, bureau, commission, department, and any other agency of the United States.

"(40) "Unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner"

(42) UNRESTRICTED VOTING TRUST BENEFICIAL OWNER means, with respect to any stockholder rights, a voting trust beneficial owner whose entitlement to exercise the stockholder right in question is not inconsistent with the voting trust agreement.

"(41) "Voting group" (43) VOTING GROUP means all stock of one or more classes or series that under the certificate of incorporation or this chapter are entitled to vote and be counted together collectively on a matter at a meeting of stockholders. All stock entitled by the certificate of incorporation or this chapter to vote generally on the matter is for that purpose a single voting group.

"(42) "Voting power" (44) VOTING POWER means the current power to vote in the election of directors.

"(43) "Voting trust beneficial owner" (45) VOTING

TRUST BENEFICIAL OWNER means an owner of a beneficial interest in stock of the corporation held in a voting trust established pursuant to Section 10A-2A-7.30(a).

"\$10A-2A-1.41.

"(a) A notice under this chapter must be in writing unless oral notice is reasonable in the circumstances. Unless

otherwise agreed between the sender and the recipient, words in a notice or other communication under this chapter must be in English.

- "(b) A notice or other communication may be given by any method of delivery, except that electronic transmissions must be in accordance with this section. If the methods of delivery are impracticable, a notice or other communication may be given by means of a broad non-exclusionary distribution to the public (which may include a newspaper of general circulation in the area where published; radio, television, or other form of public broadcast communication; or other methods of distribution that the corporation has previously identified to its stockholders).
- "(c) A notice or other communication to a corporation or to a foreign corporation registered to do business in this state may be delivered to the corporation's registered agent at its registered office or to the secretary at the corporation's principal office shown in its most recent annual report or, in the case of a foreign corporation that has not yet delivered an annual report, in its foreign registration under Chapter 1.
- "(d) A notice or other communications to a stockholder from the corporation may be delivered by electronic transmission mail to that stockholder at the electronic mail address for that stockholder as reflected in the books and records of the corporation, unless that stockholder has previously notified the corporation in writing

that the stockholder objects to receiving notices and other communications by electronic mail. Any such notice or communication may be delivered by electronic transmission other than electronic mail if consented to by the recipient stockholder or if authorized by subsection (j), and any other notice or communication may be delivered by electronic transmission if consented to by the recipient or if authorized by subsection (j).

- "(e) Any consent under subsection (d) may be revoked by the person who consented by written or electronic notice to the person to whom the consent was delivered. Any consent is deemed revoked Authority to deliver notice or other communications to a stockholder by electronic mail or by electronic transmission pursuant to subsection (d) shall cease if (i) the corporation is unable to deliver two consecutive electronic transmissions given by the corporation to that stockholder in accordance with that consent subsection (d), and (ii) the inability becomes known to the secretary or an assistant secretary or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice or other communications; provided, however, the inadvertent failure to treat that inability as a revocation cessation of authority shall not invalidate any meeting or other action.
- "(f) Unless otherwise agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic transmission is received when:
- "(1) it enters an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purposes of

receiving electronic transmissions or information of the type 1 2 sent, and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic transmission; and 3 "(2) it is in a form capable of being processed by 4 5 that system. "(g) Receipt of an electronic acknowledgement from 6 7 an information processing system described in subsection (f)(1) establishes that an electronic transmission was 8 received but, by itself, does not establish that the content 9 10 sent corresponds to the content received. "(h) An electronic transmission is received under 11 this section even if no person is aware of its receipt. 12 13 "(i) A notice or other communication, if in a 14 comprehensible form or manner, is effective at the earliest of 15 the following: 16 "(1) if in a physical form, the earliest of when it is actually received, or when it is left at: 17 "(i) a stockholder's address shown on the 18 corporation's record of stockholders maintained by the 19 20 corporation under Section 10A-2A-16.01(d); 21 "(ii) a director's residence or usual place of 22 business; or "(iii) the corporation's principal office; 23 24 "(2) if mailed postage prepaid and correctly

addressed to a stockholder, upon deposit in the United States

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mail;

| 1 | "(3) if mailed by United States mail postage prepaid |
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| 2 | and correctly addressed to a recipient other than a |
| 3 | stockholder, the earliest of when it is actually received, or: |
| 4 | "(i) if sent by registered or certified mail, return |
| 5 | receipt requested, the date shown on the return receipt signed |
| 6 | by or on behalf of the addressee; or |
| 7 | "(ii) five days after it is deposited in the United |
| 8 | States mail; |
| 9 | "(4) if sent by a nationally recognized commercial |
| 10 | carrier that issues a receipt or other confirmation of |
| 11 | delivery, the earliest of when it is actually received or the |
| 12 | date shown on the receipt or other confirmation of delivery |
| 13 | issued by the commercial carrier; |
| 14 | " $\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ if an electronic transmission, when it is |
| 15 | received as provided in subsection (f); and |
| 16 | " $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ if oral, when communicated. |
| 17 | "(j) A notice or other communication may be in the |
| 18 | form of an electronic transmission that cannot be directly |
| 19 | reproduced in paper form by the recipient through an automated |
| 20 | process used in conventional commercial practice only if (i) |
| 21 | the electronic transmission is otherwise retrievable in |
| 22 | perceivable form, and (ii) the sender and the recipient have |
| 23 | consented in writing to the use of such form of electronic |
| 24 | transmission. |
| 25 | "(k) If this chapter prescribes requirements for |
| 26 | notices or other communications in particular circumstances, |

those requirements govern. If the certificate of incorporation

or bylaws prescribe requirements for notices or other
communications, not inconsistent with this section or other
provisions of this chapter, those requirements govern. The
certificate of incorporation or bylaws may authorize or
require delivery of notices of meetings of directors by
electronic transmission.

"(1) In the event that any provisions of this chapter are deemed to modify, limit, or supersede the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. §§7001 et seq., the provisions of this chapter shall control to the maximum extent permitted by Section 102(a)(2) of that federal act.

"\$10A-2A-1.52.

"(a) Upon application by the corporation, any successor entity to the corporation, a director of the corporation, any stockholder, beneficial stockholder or unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner of the corporation, including any stockholder, beneficial stockholder or unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner as of the date of the defective corporate action ratified under Section 10A-2A-1.47, or any other person claiming to be substantially and adversely affected by a ratification under Section 10A-2A-1.47, the designated court, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where a in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located, may:

- "(1) determine the validity and effectiveness of any corporate action or defective corporate action;
- "(2) determine the validity and effectiveness of any ratification under Section 10A-2A-1.47;
- 5 "(3) determine the validity of any putative stock;
 6 and

- "(4) modify or waive any of the procedures specified in Section 10A-2A-1.47 or Section 10A-2A-1.48 to ratify a defective corporate action.
- "(b) In connection with an action under this section, the court may make such findings or orders, and take into account any factors or considerations, regarding such matters as it deems proper under the circumstances.
- "(c) Service of process of the application under subsection (a) on the corporation may be made in any manner provided by statute of this state or by rule of the applicable court for service on the corporation, and no other party need be joined in order for the court to adjudicate the matter. In an action filed by the corporation, the court may require notice of the action be provided to other persons specified by the court and permit such other persons to intervene in the action.
- "(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or otherwise under applicable law, any action asserting that the ratification of any defective corporate action and any putative stock issued as a result of a defective corporate action should not be effective, or should

| 1 | be effective only on certain conditions, shall be brought |
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| 2 | within 120 days of the validation effective time. |
| 3 | "\$10A-2A-2.02. |
| 4 | "Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-3.05: |
| 5 | "(a) The certificate of incorporation must set |
| 6 | forth: |
| 7 | "(1) a corporate name for the corporation that |
| 8 | satisfies the requirements of Article 5 of Chapter 1; |
| 9 | "(2) the number of shares of stock the corporation |
| 10 | is authorized to issue; |
| 11 | "(3) the street and mailing addresses of the |
| 12 | corporation's initial registered office, the county within |
| 13 | this state in which the street and mailing address is located, |
| 14 | and the name of the corporation's initial registered agent at |
| 15 | that office as required by Article 5 of Chapter 1; and |
| 16 | "(4) the name and address of each incorporator. |
| 17 | "(b) The certificate of incorporation may set forth: |
| 18 | "(1) the names and addresses of the individuals who |
| 19 | are to serve as the initial directors; |
| 20 | "(2) provisions not inconsistent with law regarding: |
| 21 | "(i) the purpose or purposes for which the |
| 22 | corporation is organized; |
| 23 | "(ii) managing the business and regulating the |
| 24 | affairs of the corporation; |
| 25 | "(iii) defining, limiting, and regulating the powers |

of the corporation, its board of directors, and stockholders;

"(iv) a par value for authorized stock or classes of stock; or

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- "(v) subject to subsection (f), a provision imposing personal liability for the debts of the corporation on its stockholders to a specified extent and upon specified conditions; otherwise, the stockholders of a corporation shall not be personally liable for the payment of the corporation's debts, except as they may be liable by reason of their own conduct or acts:
- "(3) any provision that under this chapter is permitted to be set forth in the certificate of incorporation or required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws;
- "(4) a provision eliminating or limiting the liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for money damages for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, as a director, except liability for (i) the amount of a financial benefit received by a director to which the director is not entitled; (ii) an intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the stockholders; (iii) a violation of Section 10A-2A-8.32; or (iv) an intentional violation of criminal law;
- "(5) a provision permitting or making obligatory indemnification of a director for liability as defined in Section 10A-2A-8.50 to any person for any action taken, or any failure to take any action, as a director, except liability for (i) receipt of a financial benefit to which the director is not entitled, (ii) an intentional infliction of harm on the

1 corporation or its stockholders, (iii) a violation of Section 2 10A-2A-8.32, or (iv) an intentional violation of criminal law; 3 and

- "(6) a provision limiting or eliminating any duty of a director or any other person to offer the corporation the right to have or participate in any, or one or more classes or categories of, business opportunities, before the pursuit or taking of the opportunity by the director or other person; provided that any application of that provision to an officer or a related person of that officer (i) also requires approval of that application by the board of directors, subsequent to the effective date of the provision, by action of qualified directors taken in compliance with the same procedures as are set forth in Section 10A-2A-8.60, and (ii) may be limited by the authorizing action of the board of directors.
- "(c) The certificate of incorporation need not set forth any of the corporate powers enumerated in Sections 10A-1-2.11, 10A-1-2.12, and 10A-1-2.13.
- "(d) Provisions of the certificate of incorporation may be made dependent upon facts objectively ascertainable outside the certificate of incorporation in accordance with Section 10A-2A-1.20(c).
- "(e) As used in this section, "related person" has the meaning specified in Section 10A-2A-8.60.
- "(f) The certificate of incorporation may not contain any provision that would impose liability on a stockholder for the attorney's fees or expenses of the

1 corporation or any other party in connection with an internal 2 corporate claim, as defined in Section 10A-2A-2.07(d).

"(g) The certificate of incorporation is part of a binding contract between the corporation and the stockholders, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

"\$10A-2A-2.05.

- "(a) The incorporators or board of directors of a corporation shall adopt initial bylaws for the corporation.
- "(b) The bylaws of a corporation may contain any provision that is not inconsistent with law or the certificate of incorporation.
 - "(c) The bylaws may contain one or both of the following provisions:
 - "(1) a requirement that if the corporation solicits proxies or consents with respect to an election of directors, the corporation include in its proxy statement and any form of its proxy or consent, to the extent and subject to any procedures or conditions as are provided in the bylaws, one or more individuals nominated by a stockholder in addition to individuals nominated by the board of directors; and
 - "(2) a requirement that the corporation reimburse the expenses incurred by a stockholder in soliciting proxies or consents in connection with an election of directors, to the extent and subject to any procedures and conditions as are provided in the bylaws, provided that no provision so adopted shall apply to elections for which any record date precedes its adoption.

"(d) Notwithstanding Section 10A-2A-10.20(b)(2), the stockholders in amending, repealing, or adopting a provision described in subsection (c) may not limit the authority of the board of directors to amend or repeal any condition or procedure set forth in or to add any procedure or condition to a provision to provide for a reasonable, practical, and orderly process.

"(e) The bylaws are part of a binding contract
between the corporation and the stockholders, subject to the
provisions of this chapter.

"\$10A-2A-3.04.

- "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the validity of corporate action may not be challenged on the ground that the corporation lacks or lacked power to act.
 - "(b) A corporation's power to act may be challenged:
- "(1) in a proceeding by a stockholder against the corporation to enjoin the act;
- "(2) in a proceeding by the corporation, directly, derivatively, or through a receiver, trustee, or other legal representative, against an incumbent or former director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation; or
- "(3) in a proceeding by the Attorney General under Section 10A-2A-14.10.
 - "(c) In a stockholder's proceeding under subsection (b)(1) to enjoin an unauthorized corporate act, the court may enjoin or set aside the act, if equitable and if all affected persons are parties to the proceeding, and may award damages

for loss (other than anticipated profits) suffered by the corporation or another party because of enjoining the unauthorized act.

"(d) Proceedings under subsection (b) shall be brought in the designated court, and if none, in the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, in the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is located.

"\$10A-2A-7.03.

- "(a) The <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of <u>for</u> the county where a <u>in which the</u> corporation's principal office <u>is located in this state</u>, and, if none in this state, <u>its</u> the circuit court for the county in which the <u>corporation's most recent</u> registered office is located may summarily order a meeting to be held:
- "(1) on application of any stockholder of the corporation entitled to participate in an annual meeting if an annual meeting was not held or action by written consent in lieu of an annual meeting did not become effective within the earlier of 12 months after the end of the corporation's fiscal year or 15 months after its last annual meeting; or
- "(2) on application of one or more stockholders who signed a demand for a special meeting valid under Section 10A-2A-7.02, if:

"(i) notice of the special meeting was not given
within 30 days after the first day on which the requisite
number of demands have been delivered to the corporation; or

"(ii) the special meeting was not held in accordance

"(b) The court may fix the time and place of the meeting, determine the stock entitled to participate in the meeting, specify a record date or dates for determining stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting, prescribe the form and content of the meeting notice, fix the quorum required for specific matters to be considered at the meeting (or direct that the stock represented at the meeting constitute a quorum for action on those matters), and enter other orders necessary to accomplish the purpose or purposes of the meeting.

"(c) For purposes of subsection (a)(1),
"stockholder" means a record stockholder, a beneficial
stockholder, and an unrestricted voting trust beneficial
owner.

"\$10A-2A-7.20.

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with the notice.

"(a) After fixing a record date for a meeting, a corporation shall prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all its stockholders who are entitled to notice of a stockholders' meeting. If the board of directors fixes a different record date under Section 10A-2A-7.07(e) to determine the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, a corporation also shall prepare an alphabetical list of the

names of all its stockholders who are entitled to vote at the meeting. A list must be arranged by voting group (and within each voting group by class or series of stock) and show the address of and number of shares of stock held by each stockholder. Nothing contained in this subsection shall require If the corporation has an electronic mail address for a stockholder and the corporation uses that electronic mail address to send notices and other communications to that stockholder, then the corporation to shall include that electronic mail address or other electronic contact information of a stockholder the stockholders' list.

"(b) The stockholders' list for notice shall be available for inspection by any stockholder, beginning two business days after notice of the meeting is given for which the list was prepared and continuing through the meeting, (i) at the corporation's principal office or at a place identified in the meeting notice in the city where the meeting will be held or (ii) on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to gain access to such list is provided with the notice of the meeting. In the event that the corporation determines to make the list available on an electronic network, the corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to stockholders of the corporation. A stockholders' list for voting shall be similarly available for inspection promptly after the record date for voting. A stockholder, or the

stockholder's agent or attorney, is entitled on written demand to inspect and, subject to the requirements of Section 10A-2A-16.02(c), to copy a list, during regular business hours and at the stockholder's expense, during the period it is available for inspection.

- "(c) If the meeting is to be held at a place, the corporation shall make the list of stockholders entitled to vote available at the meeting, and any stockholder, or the stockholder's agent or attorney, is entitled to inspect the list at any time during the meeting or any adjournment. If the meeting is to be held solely by means of remote communication, then such list shall also be open to such inspection during the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting.
- "(d) If the corporation refuses to allow a stockholder, or the stockholder's agent or attorney, to inspect a stockholders' list before or at the meeting (or copy a list as permitted by subsection (b)), the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located, on application of the stockholder, may summarily order the inspection or copying at the corporation's expense and may postpone the meeting for

- which the list was prepared until the inspection or copying is complete.
- "(e) Refusal or failure to prepare or make available
 the stockholders' list does not affect the validity of action
 taken at the meeting.
 - "(f) The stock transfer records of the corporation shall be prima facie evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stockholders' list or transfer records or to vote at any meeting of stockholders.

"\$10A-2A-7.24.

- "(a) If the name signed on a vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment corresponds to the name of a stockholder, the corporation, if acting in good faith, is entitled to accept the vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the stockholder.
- "(b) If the name signed on a vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment does not correspond to the name of its stockholder, the corporation, if acting in good faith, is nevertheless entitled to accept the vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment and give it effect as the act of the stockholder if:
- "(1) the stockholder is an entity and the name signed purports to be that of an officer or agent of the entity;

"(2) the name signed purports to be that of an administrator, executor, guardian, or conservator representing the stockholder and, if the corporation requests, evidence of fiduciary status acceptable to the corporation has been presented with respect to the vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment;

- "(3) the name signed purports to be that of a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of the stockholder and, if the corporation requests, evidence of this status acceptable to the corporation has been presented with respect to the vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment;
- "(4) the name signed purports to be that of a pledgee, beneficial owner, or attorney-in-fact of the stockholder and, if the corporation requests, evidence acceptable to the corporation of the signatory's authority to sign for the stockholder has been presented with respect to the vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment; or
- "(5) two or more persons are the stockholder as co-tenants or fiduciaries and the name signed purports to be the name of at least one of the co-owners and the person signing appears to be acting on behalf of all the co-owners.
- "(c) The corporation is entitled to reject a vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment if the person authorized to accept or reject that instrument, acting in good faith, has reasonable basis for

doubt about the validity of the signature on it or about the signatory's authority to sign for the stockholder.

"(d) Neither the corporation or any person authorized by it, nor an inspector of election appointed under Section 10A-2A-7.29, that accepts or rejects a vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment in good faith and in accordance with the standards of this Section 10A-2A-7.24 or Section 10A-2A-7.22(b) is liable in damages to the stockholder for the consequences of the acceptance or rejection.

"(e) Corporate action based on the acceptance or rejection of a vote, ballot, consent, waiver, stockholder demand, or proxy appointment under this section is valid unless a court of competent jurisdiction the designated court, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is located, determines otherwise.

"(f) If an inspector of election has been appointed under Section 10A-2A-7.29, the inspector of election also has the authority to request information and make determinations under subsections (a), (b), and (c). Any determination made by the inspector of election under those subsections is controlling.

"\$10A-2A-7.29.

- "(a) The corporation shall, in advance of any 1 2 meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The 3 corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate 5 inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, 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 the duties of 9 10 inspector, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according 11 to the best of the inspector's ability. 12
 - "(b) The inspectors shall:

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- "(1) Ascertain the number of shares of stock outstanding and the voting power of each;
 - "(2) Determine the shares of stock represented at a meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots;
 - "(3) Count all votes and ballots;
 - "(4) Determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors; and
 - "(5) 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 stockholders 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 a court of competent jurisdiction the designated court, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, in the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is located, upon application by a stockholder 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 Section 10A-2A-7.22, or any information provided pursuant to Section 10A-2A-7.09(b), 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 stockholder 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 subsection (b)(5) of this section shall specify the precise 1 2 information considered by them including the person or persons from whom they obtained the information, when the information 3 was obtained, the means by which the information was obtained 4 5 and the basis for the inspectors' belief that the information is accurate and reliable.

- "(e) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, this section shall not apply to a corporation that does not have a class of voting stock that is:
 - "(1) Listed on a national securities exchange;
- "(2) Authorized for quotation on an interdealer quotation system of a registered national securities association; or
- "(3) Held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders. "\$10A-2A-7.40.
 - "In this division:

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- "(1) COURT means the designated court, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is located.
- "(1) "Derivative proceeding" (2) DERIVATIVE ACTION means a civil suit in the right of a corporation or, to the extent provided in Section 10A-2A-7.48, in the right of a foreign corporation.

"(2) "Stockholder" (3) STOCKHOLDER means a record stockholder, a beneficial stockholder, and an unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner.

"\$10A-2A-8.09.

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- "(a) The designated court, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located may remove a director from office or may order other relief, including barring the director from reelection for a period prescribed by the court, in a proceeding commenced by or in the right of the corporation if the court finds that (i) the director engaged in fraudulent conduct with respect to the corporation or its stockholders, grossly abused the position of director, or intentionally inflicted harm on the corporation; and (ii) considering the director's course of conduct and the inadequacy of other available remedies, removal or such other relief would be in the best interest of the corporation.
- "(b) A stockholder proceeding on behalf of the corporation under subsection (a) shall comply with all of the requirements of Division D of Article 7, except clause (2) of Section 10A-2A-7.42.

25 "\$10A-2A-13.30.

"(a) If a stockholder makes demand for payment under Section 10A-2A-13.26 which remains unsettled, the corporation

shall commence a proceeding within 60 days after receiving the payment demand and petition the court to determine the fair value of the stock and accrued interest. If the corporation does not commence the proceeding within the 60-day period, it shall pay in cash to each stockholder the amount the stockholder demanded pursuant to Section 10A-2A-13.26 plus interest.

- "(b) The corporation shall commence the proceeding in the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where <u>in which</u> the corporation's principal office, or, <u>is located in this state</u>, and if none in this state, <u>its in the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's</u> most recent registered office, is located.
- (c) The corporation shall make all stockholders (regardless of whether they are residents of this state) whose demands remain unsettled parties to the proceeding as in an action against their stock, and all parties shall be served with a copy of the petition. Nonresidents may be served by registered or certified mail or by publication as provided by law.
- "(d) The jurisdiction of the court in which the proceeding is commenced under subsection (b) is plenary and exclusive. The court may appoint one or more persons as appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value. The appraisers shall have the powers described in the order appointing them, or in any amendment to it. The stockholders demanding appraisal rights are entitled

to the same discovery rights as parties in other civil proceedings. There shall be no right to a jury trial.

"(e) Each stockholder made a party to the proceeding is entitled to judgment (i) for the amount, if any, by which the court finds the fair value of the stockholder's stock exceeds the amount paid by the corporation to the stockholder for the stock, plus interest, or (ii) for the fair value, plus interest, of the stockholder's stock for which the corporation elected to withhold payment under Section 10A-2A-13.25.

"\$10A-2A-14.01.

"A majority of the incorporators or initial directors of a corporation that has not issued stock or has not commenced business may dissolve the corporation by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of dissolution that sets forth:

- "(a) the name of the corporation;
- "(b) the date of its incorporation;
- "(c) either (i) that none of the corporation's stock has been issued, or (ii) that the corporation has not commenced business;
 - "(d) that no debt of the corporation remains unpaid;
 - "(e) that the net assets of the corporation remaining after winding up have been distributed to the stockholders, if stock was issued; and
- "(f) that a majority of the incorporators or initial directors authorized the dissolution—; and

| 1 | "(g) the unique identifying number or other |
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| 2 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State. |
| 3 | "§10A-2A-14.03. |
| 4 | "(a) At any time after dissolution is authorized, |
| 5 | the corporation may dissolve by delivering to the Secretary of |
| 6 | State for filing a certificate of dissolution setting forth: |
| 7 | "(1) the name of the corporation; |
| 8 | "(2) the date that dissolution was authorized; and |
| 9 | "(3) if dissolution was approved by the |
| 10 | stockholders, a statement that the proposal to dissolve was |
| 11 | duly approved by the stockholders in the manner required by |
| 12 | this chapter and by the certificate of incorporation $\overline{\cdot}$; and |
| 13 | "(4) the unique identifying number or other |
| 14 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State. |
| 15 | "(b) The certificate of dissolution shall take |
| 16 | effect at the effective date determined in accordance with |
| 17 | Article 4 of Chapter 1. A corporation is dissolved upon the |
| 18 | effective date of its certificate of dissolution. |
| 19 | "(c) For purposes of this Division A of this Article |
| 20 | 14, "dissolved corporation" means a corporation whose |
| 21 | certificate of dissolution has become effective and includes a |
| 22 | successor entity to which the remaining assets of the |
| 23 | corporation are transferred subject to its liabilities for |
| 24 | purposes of liquidation. |
| 25 | "\$10A-2A-14.04. |
| 26 | "(a) A corporation may revoke its dissolution within |
| 27 | 120 days after its effective date and be reinstated. |

"(b) Revocation of dissolution and reinstatement 1 2 shall be authorized in the same manner as the dissolution was authorized unless that authorization permitted revocation and 3 reinstatement by action of the board of directors alone, in which event the board of directors may revoke the dissolution and effect the reinstatement without stockholder action.

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- "(c) After the revocation of dissolution and reinstatement is authorized, the corporation may revoke the dissolution and effect the reinstatement by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of revocation of dissolution and reinstatement, together with a copy of its certificate of dissolution, that sets forth:
 - "(1) the name of the corporation;
- "(2) the effective date of the dissolution that was 14 15 revoked;
 - "(3) the date that the revocation of dissolution and reinstatement was authorized;
 - "(4) if the corporation's board of directors (or incorporators) revoked the dissolution and effected the reinstatement, a statement to that effect;
 - "(5) if the corporation's board of directors revoked a dissolution and effected the reinstatement as authorized by the stockholders, a statement that revocation and reinstatement was permitted by action by the board of directors alone pursuant to that authorization; and
 - "(6) if stockholder action was required to revoke the dissolution and effect the reinstatement, a statement that

the revocation and reinstatement was duly approved by the stockholders in the manner required by this chapter and by the certificate of incorporation—; and

"(7) the unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State.

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- "(d) The certificate of revocation of dissolution and reinstatement shall take effect at the effective date determined in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1.

 Revocation of dissolution and reinstatement is effective upon the effective date of the certificate of revocation of dissolution and reinstatement.
- "(e)(1) Subject to subsection (e)(2), upon revocation and reinstatement, the corporation shall be deemed for all purposes to have continued its business as if dissolution had never occurred; and each right inuring to, and each debt, obligation, and liability incurred by, the corporation after the dissolution shall be determined as if the dissolution had never occurred.
- "(2) The rights of persons acting in reliance on the dissolution before those persons had notice of the revocation and reinstatement shall not be adversely affected by the revocation and reinstatement.
- "(f) If the corporation is listed in the Secretary of State's records as a corporation that has been dissolved, then the name of the corporation following revocation and reinstatement shall be that corporation name at the time of revocation and reinstatement if that corporation name complies

with Article 5 of Chapter 1 at the time of revocation and reinstatement. If that corporation name does not comply with Article 5 of Chapter 1, the name of the corporation following revocation and reinstatement shall be that corporation name followed by the word "reinstated."

"\$10A-2A-14.07.

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- "(a) A dissolved corporation may publish notice of its dissolution and request that persons with claims against the dissolved corporation present them in accordance with the notice.
 - "(b) The notice authorized by subsection (a) must:
- "(1) be published at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved corporation's principal office is located or, if it has none in this state, in the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is or was last located;
- "(2) describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent; and
- "(3) state that if not sooner barred, a claim against the dissolved corporation will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years after the publication of the notice.
- "(c) If a dissolved corporation publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), unless sooner barred by any other statute limiting actions, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the

- 1 claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against
- 2 the dissolved corporation within two years after the
- 3 publication date of the newspaper notice:

- "(1) a claimant who was not given notice under

 Section 10A-2A-14.06;
- "(2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved corporation but not acted on by the dissolved corporation; and
 - "(3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation, or is based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation.
 - "(d) A claim that is not barred under this section, any other statute limiting actions, or Section 10A-2A-14.06 may be enforced:
 - "(1) against a dissolved corporation, to the extent of its undistributed assets; and
 - "(2) except as provided in subsection (h), if the assets of a dissolved corporation have been distributed after dissolution, against each stockholder to the extent of the stockholder's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets distributed to that stockholder after dissolution, whichever is less, but a stockholder's total liability for all claims under subsection (d) may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to that stockholder after dissolution of the corporation.

"(e) A dissolved corporation that published a notice under this section may file an application with the circuit court in for the county in which the dissolved corporation's principal place of business office is located in this state and if the corporation does not have a principal place of business office within this state, in with the circuit court for the county in which the dissolved corporation's most recent registered office is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent or have not been made known to the dissolved corporation or that are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation but that, based on the facts known to the dissolved corporation, are reasonably estimated to arise after the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation. Provision need not be made for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c).

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- "(f) Within 10 days after the filing of the application provided for in subsection (e), notice of the proceeding shall be given by the dissolved corporation to each potential claimant as described in subsection (e).
- "(g) The circuit court under subsection (e) may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown in any proceeding brought under this section. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved corporation.

- "(h) Provision by the dissolved corporation for security in the amount and the form ordered by the circuit court under subsection (e) shall satisfy the dissolved corporation's obligation with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the dissolved corporation, or are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation, and those claims may not be enforced against a stockholder to whom assets have been distributed by the dissolved corporation after the effective date of the dissolution of the corporation.
 - "(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend any otherwise applicable statute of limitations.
 - "(j) If a claim has been satisfied, disposed of, or barred under Section 10A-2A-14.06, this section, or other law, the person or persons designated to wind up the affairs of a corporation, and the stockholders receiving assets from the dissolved corporation, shall not be liable for that claim.

"\$10A-2A-14.10.

- "(a) The circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located may dissolve a corporation:
- "(1) in a proceeding by the Attorney General if it is established that:

| 1 | "(i) the corporation obtained its certificate of |
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| 2 | incorporation through fraud; or |
| 3 | "(ii) the corporation has continued to exceed or |
| 4 | abuse the authority conferred upon it by law; |
| 5 | "(2) in a proceeding by a stockholder if it is |
| 6 | established that: |
| 7 | "(i) the directors are deadlocked in the management |
| 8 | of the corporate affairs, the stockholders are unable to break |
| 9 | the deadlock, and irreparable injury to the corporation is |
| 10 | threatened or being suffered, or the business and affairs of |
| 11 | the corporation can no longer be conducted to the advantage of |
| 12 | the stockholders generally, because of the deadlock; |
| 13 | "(ii) the directors or those in control of the |
| 14 | corporation have acted, are acting, or will act in a manner |
| 15 | that is illegal, oppressive, or fraudulent; |
| 16 | "(iii) the stockholders are deadlocked in voting |
| 17 | power and have failed, for a period that includes at least two |
| 18 | consecutive annual meeting dates, to elect successors to |
| 19 | directors whose terms have expired; or |
| 20 | "(iv) the corporate assets are being misapplied or |
| 21 | wasted; |
| 22 | "(3) in a proceeding by a creditor if it is |
| 23 | established that: |
| 24 | "(i) the creditor's claim has been reduced to |
| 25 | judgment, the execution on the judgment returned unsatisfied, |

and the corporation is insolvent; or

- "(ii) the corporation has admitted in writing that
 the creditor's claim is due and owing and the corporation is
 insolvent;
 - "(4) in a proceeding by the corporation to have its voluntary dissolution continued under court supervision; or
 - "(5) in a proceeding by a stockholder if the corporation has abandoned its business and has failed within a reasonable time to liquidate and distribute its assets and dissolve.
 - "(b) Subsection (a) (2) shall not apply in the case of a corporation that, on the date of the filing of the proceeding, has a class or series of stock which is:
 - "(1) a covered security under Section 18(b)(1)(A) or (B) of the Securities Act of 1933; or
 - "(2) not a covered security, but is held by at least 2,000 stockholders.
 - "(c) In subsection (a), "stockholder" means a record stockholder, a beneficial stockholder, and an unrestricted voting trust beneficial owner, and in subsection (b), "stockholder" means a record stockholder, a beneficial stockholder, and a voting trust beneficial owner.

"\$10A-2A-14.11.

"(a) Venue for a proceeding by the attorney general to dissolve a corporation lies in circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or is located in this state, and if none in this state, its in the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's

- most recent registered office, is located. Venue for a

 proceeding brought by any other party named in Section

 10A-2A-14.10(a) lies in circuit court of for the county where

 in which the corporation's principal office, or is located in

 this state, and if none in this state, its in the circuit

 court for the county in which the corporation's most recent

 registered office, is located.
 - "(b) It is not necessary to make stockholders parties to a proceeding to dissolve a corporation unless relief is sought against them individually.
 - "(c) A court in a proceeding brought to dissolve a corporation may issue injunctions, appoint a receiver or custodian during the proceeding with all powers and duties the court directs, take other action required to preserve the corporate assets wherever located, and carry on the business of the corporation until a full hearing can be held.
 - "(d) Within 10 days of the commencement of a proceeding to dissolve a corporation under Section 10A-2A-14.10(a)(2), the corporation shall deliver to all stockholders, other than the petitioner, a notice stating that the stockholders are entitled to avoid the dissolution of the corporation by electing to purchase the petitioner's stock under Section 10A-2A-14.14 and accompanied by a copy of Section 10A-2A-14.14.
- 25 "\$10A-2A-16.04.

"(a) If a corporation does not allow a stockholder who complies with Section 10A-2A-16.02(a) to inspect and copy

any records required by that section to be available for inspection, the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located may summarily order inspection and copying of the records demanded at the corporation's expense upon application of the stockholder.

"(b) If a corporation does not within a reasonable time allow a stockholder who complies with Section 10A-2A-16.02(b) to inspect and copy the records required by that section, the stockholder who complies with Section 10A-2A-16.02(c) may apply to the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office; is located for an order to permit inspection and copying of the records demanded. The court shall dispose of an application under this subsection on an expedited basis.

"(c) If the court orders inspection and copying of the records demanded under Section 10A-2A-16.02(b), it may impose reasonable restrictions on their confidentiality, use, or distribution by the demanding stockholder and it shall also order the corporation to pay the stockholder's expenses incurred to obtain the order unless the corporation

- establishes that it refused inspection in good faith because the corporation had:
- "(1) a reasonable basis for doubt about the right of the stockholder to inspect the records demanded; or
 - "(2) required reasonable restrictions on the confidentiality, use, or distribution of the records demanded to which the demanding stockholder had been unwilling to agree.

"\$10A-2A-16.05.

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- "(a) A director of a corporation is entitled to inspect and copy the books, records, and documents of the corporation at any reasonable time to the extent reasonably related to the performance of the director's duties as a director, including duties as a member of a board committee, but not for any other purpose or in any manner that would violate any duty to the corporation.
- "(b) The <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office, is located may order inspection and copying of the books, records and documents at the corporation's expense, upon application of a director who has been refused inspection rights, unless the corporation establishes that the director is not entitled to inspection rights. The court shall dispose of an application under this subsection on an expedited basis.

"(c) If an order is issued, the court may include provisions protecting the corporation from undue burden or expense, and prohibiting the director from using information obtained upon exercise of the inspection rights in a manner that would violate a duty to the corporation, and may also order the corporation to reimburse the director for the director's expenses incurred in connection with the application.

"\$10A-2A-16.10.

- "(a) Upon the written request of a stockholder, a corporation shall deliver or make available to the requesting stockholder by posting on its website or by other generally recognized means annual financial statements for the most recent fiscal year of the corporation for which annual financial statements have been prepared for the corporation. If financial statements have been prepared for the corporation on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles for that specified period, the corporation shall deliver or make available those financial statements to the requesting stockholder. If the annual financial statements to be delivered or made available to the requesting stockholder are audited or otherwise reported upon by a public accountant, the report shall also be delivered or made available to the requesting stockholder.
- "(b) A corporation shall deliver, or make available and provide written notice of availability of, the financial statements required under subsection (a) to the requesting

stockholder within five business days of delivery of the written request to the corporation.

- "(c) A corporation may fulfill its responsibilities under this section by delivering the specified financial statements, or otherwise making them available, in any manner permitted by the applicable rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - "(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections
 (a), (b), and (c) of this section:
 - "(1) as a condition to delivering or making available financial statements to a requesting stockholder, the corporation may require the requesting stockholder to agree to reasonable restrictions on the confidentiality, use, and distribution of the financial statements; and
 - "(2) the corporation may, if it reasonably determines that the stockholder's request is not made in good faith or for a proper purpose, decline to deliver or make available the financial statements to that stockholder.
 - "(e) If a corporation does not respond to a stockholder's request for annual financial statements pursuant to this section in accordance with subsection (b) within five business days of delivery of the request to the corporation:
 - "(1) The requesting stockholder may apply to the designated court, and if none, the circuit court of for the county where in which the corporation's principal office, or, is located in this state, and if none in this state, its the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most

- recent registered office, is located for an order requiring

 delivery of or access to the requested financial statements.
- The court shall dispose of an application under this subsection on an expedited basis.

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- "(2) If the court orders delivery or access to the requested financial statements, it may impose reasonable restrictions on their confidentiality, use, or distribution.
- "(3) In the proceeding, if the corporation has declined to deliver or make available the financial statements because the stockholder had been unwilling to agree to restrictions proposed by the corporation on the confidentiality, use, and distribution of the financial statements, the corporation shall have the burden of demonstrating that the restrictions proposed by the corporation were reasonable.
- "(4) In the proceeding, if the corporation has declined to deliver or make available the financial statements pursuant to Section 10A-2A-16.10(d)(2), the corporation shall have the burden of demonstrating that it had reasonably determined that the stockholder's request was not made in good faith or for a proper purpose.
- "(5) If the court orders delivery or access to the requested financial statements it shall order the corporation to pay the stockholder's expenses incurred to obtain the order unless the corporation establishes that it had refused delivery or access to the requested financial statements because the stockholder had refused to agree to reasonable

- restrictions on the confidentiality, use or distribution of
 the financial statements or that the corporation had
 reasonably determined that the stockholder's request was not
- reasonably determined that the stockholder's request was not made in good faith or for a proper purpose.
- Section 8. Sections 10A-2A-17.01, 10A-2A-17.02, 10A-2A-17.03, 10A-2A-17.04, 10A-2A-17.05, and 10A-2A-17.06, are added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:
- 8 \$10-2A-17.01. Application of Article 17;
- 9 Definitions.

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- (a) A corporation electing to become a benefit corporation under this article in the manner prescribed in this article is subject in all respects to the provisions of this chapter, except to the extent this article imposes additional or different requirements, in which case those requirements apply. The inclusion of a provision in this article does not imply that a contrary or different rule of law applies to a corporation that is not a benefit corporation. This article does not affect a statute or rule of law that applies to a corporation that is not a benefit corporation.
 - (b) As used in this article:
 - (1) BENEFIT CORPORATION means a corporation that includes in its certificate of incorporation a statement that the corporation is subject to this article.
 - (2) PUBLIC BENEFIT means a positive effect, or reduction of negative effects, on one or more communities or categories of persons (other than stockholders solely in their

- capacity as stockholders) or on the environment, including
 effects of an artistic, charitable, economic, educational,
 cultural, literary, medical, religious, social, ecological, or
 scientific nature.
 - (3) PUBLIC BENEFIT PROVISION means a provision in the certificate of incorporation which states that the corporation shall pursue one or more identified public benefits.
 - (4) RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE MANNER means a manner that:

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- (i) pursues through the business of the corporation the creation of a positive effect on society and the environment, taken as a whole, that is material taking into consideration the corporation's size and the nature of its business; and
- (ii) considers, in addition to the interests of stockholders generally, the separate interests of stakeholders known to be affected by the conduct of the business of the corporation.
 - \$10A-2A-17.02. Name; stock certificates.
- 21 (a) The name of a benefit corporation must comply
 22 with Section 10A-1-5.04(e).
 - (b) Any stock certificate issued by a benefit corporation, and any information statement delivered by a benefit corporation pursuant to Section 10A-2A-6.26(b), must note conspicuously that the corporation is a benefit corporation subject to this chapter.

1 §10A-2A-17.03. Certain amendments and transactions; 2 votes required.

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- (a) Unless the certificate of incorporation requires a greater vote, in addition to any other approval of stockholders required under this chapter, the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast thereon, and, if any class or series of stock is entitled to vote as a separate group thereon, the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by that voting group, shall be required for a corporation that is not a benefit corporation to:
 - (1) amend its certificate of incorporation to include a statement that it is subject to this article; or
 - (2) (i) merge with or into another entity, or effect a conversion, if, as a result of the merger or conversion, the stock of any voting group would become, or be converted into or exchanged for the right to receive, stock of a benefit corporation or stock or interests in an entity subject to provisions of organic law analogous to those in this article; provided, however, that in the case of this subsection

 (a) (2) (i), if the stock of one or more, but not all, voting groups are so affected, then only the stock in the voting groups so affected shall be entitled to cast votes under this subsection (a).
 - (ii) enter into a stock exchange with another corporation or foreign corporation, if, as a result of the stock exchange, the stock of any voting group would become, or

be converted into or exchanged for the right to receive, stock of a benefit corporation or a foreign benefit corporation subject to provisions of organic law analogous to those in this article; provided, however, that in the case of this subsection (a)(2)(ii), if the stock of one or more, but not all, voting groups are so affected, then only the stock in the voting groups so affected shall be entitled to cast votes under this subsection (a).

- (b) Unless the certificate of incorporation requires a greater vote, in addition to any other approval of stockholders required under this chapter, the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast thereon, and, if any class or series of stock entitled to vote as a separate group thereon, the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by that voting group, shall be required for a benefit corporation to:
- (1) amend its certificate of incorporation to eliminate a statement that the corporation is subject to this article; or
- (2) (i) merge with or into, another entity, or effect a conversion if, as a result of the merger or conversion, the stock of any voting group would become, or be converted into or exchanged for the right to receive, stock or interests in an entity that is neither a benefit corporation nor an entity subject to provisions of organic law analogous to those in this article; provided, however, that in the case of this subsection (b) (2) (i), if the stock of one or more, but not

all, voting groups are so affected, then only the stock in the voting groups so affected shall be entitled to cast votes under this subsection (b).

(ii) enter into a stock exchange with another corporation or foreign corporation if, as a result of the stock exchange, the stock of any voting group would become, or be converted into or exchanged for the right to receive, stock or interests in a corporation or foreign corporation that is neither a benefit corporation nor a foreign benefit corporation subject to provisions of organic law analogous to those in this article; provided, however, that in the case of this subsection (b)(2)(ii), if the stock of one or more, but not all, voting groups are so affected, then only the stock in the voting groups so affected shall be entitled to cast votes under this subsection (b).

\$10A-2A-17.04. Duties of directors.

- (a) Each member of the board of directors of a benefit corporation, when discharging the duties of a director, shall act: (i) in a responsible and sustainable manner, and (ii) in a manner that pursues the public benefit or benefits identified in any public benefit provision.
- (b) In fulfilling the duties under subsection (a), a director shall consider, to the extent affected, in addition to the interests of stockholders generally, the separate interests of stakeholders known to be affected by the business of the corporation including:

- 1 (1) the employees and work forces of the 2 corporation, its subsidiaries, and its suppliers;
 - (2) customers;

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- (3) communities or society, including those of each community in which offices or facilities of the corporation, its subsidiaries, or its suppliers are located; and
 - (4) the local and global environment.
- (c) A director of a benefit corporation shall not, by virtue of the duties imposed by subsections (a) and (b), owe any duty to a person other than the benefit corporation due to any interest of the person in the status of the corporation as a benefit corporation or in any public benefit provision.
- (d) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, the violation by a director of the duties imposed by subsections (a) and (b) shall not constitute an intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the stockholders for purposes of Sections 10A-2A-2.02(b)(4) and (5).
 - \$10A-2A-17.05. Annual benefit report.
- (a) No less than annually, a benefit corporation shall prepare a benefit report addressing the efforts of the corporation during the preceding year to operate in a responsible and sustainable manner, to pursue any public benefit or benefits identified in any public benefit provision, and to consider the interests described in Section 10A-2A-17.04(b). The annual benefit report must include:

1 (1) the objectives that the board of directors has
2 established for the corporation to operate in a responsible
3 and sustainable manner, to pursue the public benefit or
4 benefits identified in any public benefit provision, and to

(2) the standards the board of directors has adopted to measure the corporation's progress in operating in a responsible and sustainable manner, in pursuing the public benefit or benefits identified in any public benefit provision, and in considering the interests described in Section 10A-2A-17.04(b);

consider the interests described in Section 10A-2A-17.04(b);

- (3) if the certificate of incorporation or bylaws require that the corporation use an independent third-party standard in reporting on the corporation's progress in operating in a responsible and sustainable manner, in pursuing the public benefit or benefits identified in any public benefit provision, or in considering the interests described in Section 10A-2A-17.04(b), or if the board of directors has chosen to use such a standard, the applicable standard so required or chosen; and
- (4) an assessment of the corporation's success in meeting the objectives and standards identified in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) and, if applicable, subsection (a)(3), and the basis for that assessment.
- (b) The benefit corporation shall deliver to each stockholder, or make available and provide written notice to

each stockholder of the availability of, the annual benefit report required by subsection (a) on or before the earlier of:

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- (1) 120 days following the end of the fiscal year of the benefit corporation; or
 - (2) the time that the benefit corporation delivers any other annual reports or annual financial statements to its stockholders.
- (c) Any stockholder that has not received or been given access to an annual benefit report within the time required by subsection (b) may make a written request that the corporation deliver or make available the annual benefit report to the stockholder. If a benefit corporation does not deliver or make available an annual benefit report to the stockholder within five business days of receiving such request, the requesting stockholder may apply to the designated court, and if none, to the circuit court of the county where the corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, the circuit court for the county in which the corporation's most recent registered office is located for an order requiring delivery of or access to the annual benefit report. The court shall dispose of an action under this subsection (c) on an expedited basis.
- (d) A benefit corporation shall post all of its annual benefit reports on the public portion of its website, if any. If a benefit corporation does not have a website, the benefit corporation shall provide a copy of its most recent

annual benefit report, without charge, to any person that requests a copy in writing.

\$10A-2A-17.06. Rights of action.

- (a) Except in a proceeding authorized under Section 10A-2A-17.05(c) or this section, no person other than the corporation, or a stockholder in the right of the corporation pursuant to subsection (b), may bring an action or assert a claim with respect to the violation of any duty applicable to a benefit corporation or any of its directors under this article.
- (b) Except for a proceeding brought under Section 10A-2A-17.05(c), a proceeding by a stockholder of a benefit corporation claiming violation of any duty applicable to a benefit corporation or any of its directors under this article:
- (1) must be brought in a derivative proceeding pursuant to Division D of Article 7 of this chapter; and
- (2) may be brought only by a stockholder of the benefit corporation that at the time of the act or omission complained of either individually, or together with other stockholders bringing such action collectively, owned directly or indirectly at least five percent of a class of the corporation's outstanding stock or, in the case of a corporation with stock traded on an organized market as described in Section 10A-2A-13.02(b)(1)(i), either that percentage of shares of stock or shares of stock with a market

- value of at least \$5 million at the time the proceeding is commenced.
- (c) A suit under subsection (b) may not be 3 maintained if, during the pendency of the suit, the 4 5 stockholder individually fails, or the stockholders collectively fail, to continue to own directly or indirectly 6 7 the lesser of (i) the number of shares of stock at the time the proceeding is commenced, (ii) a number of shares of stock 8 representing five percent of a class of the corporation's 9 10 stock, or (iii) a number of shares of stock with a market value of at least \$5 million. 11
- Section 9. Sections 10A-2A-17.01, 10A-2A-17.02,

 10A-2A-17.03, 10A-2A-17.04, 10A-2A-17.05, and 10A-2A-17.06, as

 added to the Code of Alabama 1975 by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular

 Session, are amended and renumbered to read as follows:
- "\$10A-2A-17.01 \$10A-2A-18.01.
- "(a) Before January 1, 2021, this chapter governs only:
- "(1) a corporation incorporated on or after January
 1, 2020; and
- "(2) a corporation incorporated before January 1,
 22 2020, which elects, by amending or restating that
 23 corporation's certificate of incorporation, to be governed by
 24 this chapter.
- "(b) On and after January 1, 2021, this chapter governs all existing corporations incorporated under:

| 1 | "(1) any general or special law of this state |
|----|---|
| 2 | providing for the incorporation of corporations for a purpose |
| 3 | or purposes for which a corporation might be incorporated |
| 4 | under this chapter, where the power has been reserved to |
| 5 | amend, repeal, or modify the law under which the corporation |
| 6 | was incorporated; and |
| 7 | "(2) any predecessor statute hereto. |
| 8 | "(c) For purposes of applying this chapter to a |
| 9 | corporation incorporated before January 1, 2020: |
| 10 | "(1) the corporation's incorporation document, |
| 11 | whether a certificate of incorporation, certificate of |
| 12 | formation, charter, or articles of incorporation is deemed to |
| 13 | be the corporation's certificate of incorporation; |
| 14 | "(2) the corporation's bylaws are deemed to be the |
| 15 | corporation's bylaws; |
| 16 | "(3) any amendment or restatement of a corporation's |
| 17 | certificate of incorporation or bylaws on or after January 1, |
| 18 | 2020, shall conform with this chapter; and |
| 19 | "(4) all filing instruments to be delivered for |
| 20 | filing by or on behalf of a corporation on or after January 1, |
| 21 | 2020, shall conform with this chapter and shall be delivered |
| 22 | for filing to the filing officer in accordance with Article $4_{\it L}$ |
| 23 | commencing with Section 10A-1-4.01, of Chapter 1. |
| 24 | "(d) No corporation may be incorporated after |
| 25 | December 31, 2019, pursuant to Sections 10A-2-1.01 to |
| 26 | 10A-2-17.02, inclusive, of the Code of Alabama 1975. |
| 27 | " \$10A-2A-17.02 <u>\$10A-2A-18.02</u> . |

1 "A foreign corporation registered or authorized to 2 transact business in this state on January 1, 2020, is subject to this chapter and is deemed to be registered to transact 3 business in this state, and is not required to renew its 4 5 registration to transact business under Article 7, commencing with Section 10A-1-7.01, of Chapter 1, except as Article 7, 6 7 commencing with Section 10A-1-7.01, of Chapter 1 requires. "\$10A-2A-17.03 \$10A-2A-18.03. 8 9 "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the 10 repeal of a statute by this chapter does not affect: "(1) the operation of the statute or any action 11 taken under it before its repeal; 12 13 "(2) any ratification, right, remedy, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under 14 15 the statute before its repeal; "(3) any violation of the statute, or any penalty, 16 17 forfeiture, or punishment incurred because of the violation, 18 before its repeal; or "(4) any proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution 19 20 commenced under the statute before its repeal, and the 21 proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution may be completed in accordance with the statute as if it had not been repealed. 22 23 "(b) If a penalty or punishment imposed for 24 violation of a statute repealed by this chapter is reduced by 25 this chapter, the penalty or punishment if not already imposed 26 shall be imposed in accordance with this chapter.

"\$10A-2A-17.03 \$10A-2A-18.03.

| 1 | "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the |
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| 2 | repeal of a statute by this chapter does not affect: |
| 3 | "(1) the operation of the statute or any action |
| 4 | taken under it before its repeal; |
| 5 | "(2) any ratification, right, remedy, privilege, |
| 6 | obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under |
| 7 | the statute before its repeal; |
| 8 | "(3) any violation of the statute, or any penalty, |
| 9 | forfeiture, or punishment incurred because of the violation, |
| 10 | before its repeal; or |
| 11 | "(4) any proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution |
| 12 | commenced under the statute before its repeal, and the |
| 13 | proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution may be completed in |
| 14 | accordance with the statute as if it had not been repealed. |
| 15 | "(b) If a penalty or punishment imposed for |
| 16 | violation of a statute repealed by this chapter is reduced by |
| 17 | this chapter, the penalty or punishment if not already imposed |
| 18 | shall be imposed in accordance with this chapter. |
| 19 | " \$10A-2A-17.04 <u>\$10A-2A-18.04</u> . |
| 20 | "If any provision of this chapter or its application |
| 21 | to any person or circumstance is held invalid by a court of |
| 22 | competent jurisdiction, the invalidity does not affect other |
| 23 | provisions or applications of this chapter that can be given |
| 24 | effect without the invalid provision or application, and to |

"\$10A-2A-17.05 <u>\$10A-2A-18.05</u>.

this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

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"This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the
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        federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce
        Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify,
 3
        limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C.
 4
 5
        Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of
 6
        the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C.
 7
        Section 7003(b).
                   "<del>$10A-2A-17.06</del> $10A-2A-18.06.
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                   "A corporation formed and existing under this
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        chapter may conduct its business and affairs, carry on its
        operations, and have and exercise the powers granted by this
11
        chapter in any state, foreign country, or other jurisdiction."
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13
                   Section 10. Sections 10A-3-2.14, 10A-3-3.01,
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        10A-3-3.03, 10A-3-4.02, 10A-3-4.04, 10A-3-5.04, 10A-3-7.01,
15
        10A-3-7.04, 10A-3-7.05, 10A-3-7.06, 10A-3-7.07, 10A-3-7.08,
        10A-3-7.09, 10A-3-7.10, 10A-3-7.16, 10A-3-7.18, and
16
17
        10A-4-3.02, as added to the Code of Alabama 1975, by Act
18
        2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, Section 10A-4-4.01, as amended
        by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, Sections 10A-4-5.08,
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        10A-5A-2.01, 10A-5A-2.02, 10A-5A-2.04, 10A-5A-2.05,
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        10A-5A-2.06, 10A-5A-4.01, 10A-5A-7.01, 10A-5A-7.02,
22
        10A-5A-7.03, 10A-5A-7.05, 10A-5A-7.08, 10A-5A-8.02,
        10A-5A-11.09, 10A-5A-11.11, 10A-5A-11.13, 10A-8A-8.02,
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        10A-8A-8.07, 10A-8A-8.11, 10A-8A-10.03, 10A-9A-2.01,
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        10A-9A-2.02, 10A-9A-2.03, 10A-9A-2.04, 10A-9A-2.06,
        10A-9A-8.01, 10A-9A-8.02, 10A-9A-8.03, 10A-9A-8.07,
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10A-9A-8.11, 10A-10-1.07, and 10A-10-1.14, 10A-10-1.15, as

1 amended by Act 2019-94, 2019 Regular Session, and Sections

2 10A-16-1.05, 10A-17-1.06, 10A-17-1.11, 10A-20-1.08,

3 10A-20-2.01, 10A-20-6.02, 10A-20-6.06, 10A-20-7.02,

10A-20-9.01, 10A-20-10.01, 10A-20-11.01, 10A-20-12.01,

10A-20-16.01, and 10A-20-16.02 of the Code of Alabama 1975,

are amended to read as follows:

"\$10A-3-2.14.

"Any action required by this title or this chapter to be taken at a meeting of the members or directors of a nonprofit corporation or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the members or directors or of a committee of directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof, all of the directors or all of the members of the committee of directors, as the case may be. The consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote and may be stated as such in any filing instrument filed with either the judge of probate or Secretary of State.

"\$10A-3-3.01.

"One or more persons, partnerships, domestic corporations or foreign corporations, whether profit or nonprofit, may act as incorporator or incorporators of a nonprofit corporation by signing the certificate of formation and delivering the same to the judge of probate of the county in which the nonprofit corporation is to have its initial registered office Secretary of State for filing.

1 "\$10A-3-3.03.

"Upon the effectiveness under Sections 10A-1-4.11 and 10A-1-4.12 of the filing of the certificate of formation with the judge of probate Secretary of State, the corporate existence shall begin. The judge of probate's Secretary of State filing of the certificate of formation shall be conclusive evidence that the corporation has been incorporated under this chapter, except as against the State of Alabama in a proceeding to cancel or revoke the incorporation or for involuntary dissolution of the corporation.

"\$10A-3-4.02.

"The certificate of amendment of a nonprofit corporation shall be executed for the nonprofit corporation by its president or a vice president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the articles. The certificate of amendment shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing. The certificate of amendment shall set forth the information required by Section 10A-1-3.13 for certificates of amendment, and in addition shall set forth:

"(1) If there are members entitled to vote thereon,

(i) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of

members at which the amendment was adopted, that a quorum was

present at the meeting, and that the amendment received at

least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members

present or represented by proxy at the meeting, or (ii) a

statement that the amendment was adopted by a consent in

writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.

"(2) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of the fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the amendment was adopted, and a statement of the fact that the amendment received the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

"\$10A-3-4.04.

- "(a) A domestic nonprofit corporation may at any time restate its certificate of formation as theretofore amended, in the following manner:
- "(1) If there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed restated certificate of formation and directing that they be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting.
- "(2) Written notice setting forth the proposed restated articles or a summary of the provisions thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote thereon, within the time and in the manner provided in this chapter for the giving of notice of meetings of members. If the meeting is an annual meeting, the proposed restated articles or a summary of the provisions thereof may be included in the notice of the annual meeting.
- "(3) At the meeting a vote of the members entitled to vote thereon shall be taken on the proposed restated

articles, which shall be adopted upon receiving the
affirmative vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be
cast by members present or represented by proxy at the
meeting.

- "(4) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, or if the only amendments to the original certificate of formation or to the most recent restated certificate of formation are amendments that do not require member action under Section 10A-1-3.12(a), the proposed restated articles shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors in office.
- "(b) Upon the approval, a restated certificate of formation shall be executed for the nonprofit corporation, by its president or vice president, and by its secretary or assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the articles, and shall set forth:
- "(1) The information required by Section 10A-1-3.05, as supplemented by Section 10A-3-3.02.
- "(2) A statement that the restated certificate of formation shall state that they correctly set forth the provisions of the certificate of formation as theretofore amended, that they have been duly adopted as required by law and that they supersede the original certificate of formation and all amendments thereto.

- "(c) The restated certificate of formation shall be delivered to the judge of probate Secretary of State for filing pursuant to Section 10A-1-4.02.
 - "(d) Upon the filing of the restated certificate of formation, the restated certificate of formation shall become effective and shall supersede the original certificate of formation and all amendments thereto.

"\$10A-3-5.04.

- "(a) Upon the approval, articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be executed for each nonprofit corporation by its president or a vice president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the articles, and shall set forth:
- "(1) The plan of merger or the plan of consolidation—;
- "(2) If the members of any merging or consolidating nonprofit corporation are entitled to vote thereon, then as to each the nonprofit corporation (i) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of members at which the plan was adopted, that a quorum was present at the meeting, and that the plan received at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy at the meeting, or (ii) a statement that the amendment was adopted by a consent in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto; and
- "(3) If any merging or consolidating nonprofit corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote

thereon, then as to each nonprofit corporation a statement of the fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the plan was adopted and a statement of the fact that the plan received the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

"(4) As to each nonprofit corporation incorporated under the law of Alabama, the county in which its certificate of formation or other comparable charter document is filed.

"(b) The articles of merger or articles of consolidation and the additional number of copies as may be required for purposes of Section 10A-1-4.02 shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing pursuant to Section 10A-1-4.02.

"\$10A-3-7.01.

- "(a) A nonprofit corporation may dissolve and wind up its affairs in the following manner:
- "(1) If there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the nonprofit corporation be dissolved, and directing that the question of the dissolution be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the advisability of dissolving the nonprofit corporation, shall be given to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this chapter for the giving of notice of meetings of members.

A resolution to dissolve the nonprofit corporation shall be
adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes
entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy
at the meeting.

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- "(2) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, the dissolution of the corporation shall be authorized at a meeting of the board of directors upon the adoption of a resolution to dissolve by the vote of a majority of the directors in office.
- "(b) Upon the adoption of the resolution by the members, or by the board of directors if there are no members or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of intent to dissolve shall be executed for the nonprofit corporation by its president or a vice president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the statement, which statement shall set forth:
 - "(1) The name of the nonprofit corporation.
- "(2) The names and respective addresses of its officers.
- "(3) The names and respective addresses of its directors.
- "(4) If there are members entitled to vote thereon,

 (i) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of

 members at which the resolution to dissolve was adopted, that
 a quorum was present at the meeting, and that the resolution

 received at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast
 by members present or represented by proxy at the meeting, or

- (ii) a statement that the resolution was adopted by a consent
 in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect
 thereto.
 - "(5) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of the fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the resolution to dissolve was adopted and a statement of the fact that the resolution received the vote of a majority of the directors in office.
 - "(6) The unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State.
 - "(c) The statement of intent to dissolve shall be delivered to the judge of probate. If the judge of probate finds that the statement conforms to law, the judge of probate shall, when all fees prescribed in this title have been paid:

 Secretary of State for filing.
 - "(1) Endorse on the statement of intent to dissolve the word "filed," and the hour, day, month and year of the filing thereof.
- 20 "(2) File the statement of intent to dissolve in his
 21 or her office.
 - "(d) Upon the filing of a statement of intent to dissolve, the nonprofit corporation shall cease to conduct its affairs except insofar as may be necessary for the winding up thereof, and shall proceed to collect its assets and apply and distribute them as provided in this chapter.
- 27 "\$10A-3-7.04.

"(a) A nonprofit corporation may, at any time prior to the issuance of a certificate of dissolution by the judge of probate delivery of the articles of dissolution to the Secretary of State for filing, revoke the action theretofore taken to dissolve the nonprofit corporation, in the following manner:

"(1) If there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the voluntary dissolution proceedings be revoked, and directing that the question of the revocation be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the advisability of revoking the voluntary dissolution proceedings, shall be given to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this chapter for the giving of notice of meetings of members. A resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members present or represented by proxy at the meeting.

"(2) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

"(b) Upon the adoption of the resolution by the members, or by the board of directors where there are no members or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be executed for the nonprofit corporation by its president or a vice president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the statement, which statement shall set forth:

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- "(1) The name of the nonprofit corporation.
- "(2) The names and respective addresses of its officers.
- "(3) The names and respective addresses of its directors.
- "(4) If there are members entitled to vote thereon,

 (i) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of

 members at which the resolution to revoke the voluntary

 dissolution proceedings was adopted, that a quorum was present

 at the meeting, and that the resolution received at least

 two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by members present

 or represented by proxy at the meeting, or (ii) a statement

 that the resolution was adopted by a consent in writing signed

 by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.
- "(5) If there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of the fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings was adopted and a

statement of the fact that the resolution received the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

- "(6) The unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State.
- "(c) The statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be delivered to the judge of probate. If the judge of probate finds that the statement conforms to law, the judge of probate shall, when all fees prescribed in this title have been paid: Secretary of State for filing.
- "(1) Endorse on the statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings the word "filed," and the hour, day, month, and year of the filing thereof.
- "(2) File the statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings in the office of the judge of probate.
- "(d) Upon the filing of a statement of revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings, the nonprofit corporation may thereupon again conduct its affairs.

"\$10A-3-7.05.

"If voluntary dissolution proceedings have not been revoked, then when all debts, liabilities and obligations of the corporation shall have been paid and discharged, or adequate provision shall have been made therefor, and all of the remaining property and assets of the nonprofit corporation shall have been transferred, conveyed, or distributed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, articles of dissolution shall be executed for the nonprofit corporation by

- its president or a vice president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the articles, which statement shall set forth:
 - "(1) The name of the nonprofit corporation.
 - "(2) That a statement of intent to dissolve the nonprofit corporation has theretofore been filed, and the date on which the statement was filed.
 - "(3) That all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the nonprofit corporation have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor.
 - "(4) A copy of the plan of distribution, if any, as adopted by the nonprofit corporation, or a statement that no plan was so adopted.
 - "(5) That all the remaining property and assets of the nonprofit corporation have been transferred, conveyed, or distributed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
 - "(6) That there are no suits pending against the nonprofit corporation in any court, or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order, or decree which may be entered against it in any pending suit.
 - "(7) The unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State.

"\$10A-3-7.06.

"(a) The articles of dissolution and two copies thereof shall be delivered to the judge of probate. If the judge of probate finds that the articles of dissolution conform to law, the judge of probate shall, when all fees

| 1 | prescribed in this title have been paid: Secretary of State |
|----|--|
| 2 | for filing. |
| 3 | "(1) Endorse on the articles of dissolution and on |
| 4 | each of the copies the word "filed," and the hour, day, month, |
| 5 | and year of the filing thereof. |
| 6 | "(2) File the articles of dissolution in the office |
| 7 | of the judge of probate and certify the two copies thereof. |
| 8 | "(3) Issue a certificate of dissolution to which the |
| 9 | judge of probate shall affix a certified copy of the articles |
| 10 | of dissolution, and return the certificate of dissolution with |
| 11 | a certified copy of the articles of dissolution affixed |
| 12 | thereto to the representative of the dissolved nonprofit |
| 13 | corporation. |
| 14 | " (4) Within 10 days after the issuance of the |
| 15 | certificate of dissolution, transmit to the Secretary of State |
| 16 | a certificate of dissolution with a certified copy of the |
| 17 | articles of dissolution attached thereto, indicating thereon |
| 18 | the place, date, and time of filing of the statement. |
| 19 | "(b) For failure of the judge of probate to comply |
| 20 | with the requirements of subsection (a) (4), the judge of |
| 21 | probate shall forfeit fifty dollars (\$50) to the State of |
| 22 | Alabama to be recovered in an action by the State of Alabama. |
| 23 | "(c) (b) Upon the issuance filing of the certificate |
| 24 | articles of dissolution, the existence of the nonprofit |
| 25 | corporation shall cease, except for the purpose of suits, |
| 26 | other proceedings, and appropriate corporate action by |

members, directors, and officers as provided in this chapter or otherwise in this title.

3 "\$10A-3-7.07.

"A nonprofit corporation may be dissolved involuntarily by an order of the circuit court of the county in which the principal office of the nonprofit corporation in this state is located, and if none is located in this state, the circuit court for the county in which the most recent registered office of the nonprofit corporation is situated is located in an action filed by the Attorney General when it is established that:

- "(1) The nonprofit corporation procured its certificate of formation through fraud;
- "(2) The nonprofit corporation has continued to exceed or abuse the authority conferred upon it by law;
 - "(3) The nonprofit corporation has failed for 90 days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in Alabama; or
 - "(4) The nonprofit corporation has failed for 90 days after change of its registered agent to file in the office of the judge of probate Secretary of State a statement of the change.

"\$10A-3-7.08.

"The Secretary of State shall certify to the Attorney General, from time to time, the names of all nonprofit corporations which have given cause for dissolution as provided in this chapter, together with the facts pertinent thereto. Whenever the Secretary of State shall certify the

name of a nonprofit corporation to the Attorney General as having given any cause for dissolution, the Secretary of State shall concurrently mail to the nonprofit corporation at its registered office a notice that the certification has been made. Upon the receipt of the certification, the Attorney General shall, no sooner than 30 days nor more than 90 days after the receipt, file an action in the name of the State of Alabama against the nonprofit corporation for its dissolution. If, before an action is filed, the nonprofit corporation shall appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this title, or shall file with the judge of probate Secretary of State the required statement of change of registered agent, the fact shall be forthwith certified by the Secretary of State to the Attorney General and he or she shall not file an action against the nonprofit corporation for the cause. If, after an action is filed, the nonprofit corporation shall appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this title, or shall file with the judge of probate Secretary of State the required statement of change of registered agent, and shall pay the costs of the action, the action for the cause shall abate.

"\$10A-3-7.09.

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"Every action for the involuntary dissolution of a nonprofit corporation shall be commenced by the Attorney General in the circuit court of for the county in which the nonprofit corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, in the circuit court for the

county in which the nonprofit corporation's most recent registered office of the nonprofit corporation is situated is located. Summons shall issue and be served as in other civil actions. If process is returned not found, the Attorney General shall cause publication to be made as in other civil cases in some newspaper published in the county where the in which the nonprofit corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, in the county in which the nonprofit corporation's most recent registered office of the nonprofit corporation is situated is located, containing a notice of the pendency of the action, the title of the court, the title of the action, and the date on or after which default may be entered. The Attorney General may include in one notice the names of any number of nonprofit corporations against which actions are then pending in the same court. The Attorney General shall cause a copy of the notice to be mailed to the nonprofit corporation at its registered office within 10 days after the first publication thereof. The certificate of the Attorney General of the mailing of the notice shall be prima facie evidence thereof. The notice shall be published once each week for two successive weeks, and the first publication thereof may begin at any time after the summons has been returned. Unless a nonprofit corporation shall have been served with summons, no default shall be taken against it earlier than 30 days after the last publication of the notice.

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"\$10A-3-7.10.

"(a) The circuit court of the county in which the 1 2 nonprofit corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, the circuit court for the 3 county in which the nonprofit corporation's most recent 4 5 registered office of the nonprofit corporation is situated is 6 located shall have full power to liquidate the assets and 7 affairs of a nonprofit corporation: "(1) In an action by a member or director when it is 9 established: 10 "a. That the directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs and that irreparable 11 injury to the nonprofit corporation is being suffered or is 12 13 threatened by reason thereof, and either that the members are 14 unable to break the deadlock or there are no members having 15 voting rights; "b. That the acts of the directors or those in 16 17 control of the nonprofit corporation are illegal, oppressive 18 or fraudulent; "c. That the members entitled to vote in the 19 2.0 election of directors are deadlocked in voting power and have 21 failed for at least two years to elect successors to directors 22 whose terms have expired or would have expired upon the election of their successors; 23 24 "d. That the corporate assets are being misapplied 25 or wasted; or

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carry out its purposes.

"e. That the nonprofit corporation is unable to

| 1 | "(2) In an action by a creditor: |
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| 2 | "a. When the claim of the creditor has been reduced |
| 3 | to judgment and an execution thereon has been returned |
| 4 | unsatisfied and it is established that the nonprofit |
| 5 | corporation is insolvent; or |
| 6 | "b. When the nonprofit corporation has admitted in |
| 7 | writing that the claim of the creditor is due and owing and it |
| 8 | is established that the nonprofit corporation is insolvent. |
| 9 | "(3) Upon application by a nonprofit corporation to |
| 10 | have its dissolution continued under the supervision of the |
| 11 | court. |
| 12 | "(4) When an action has been filed by the Attorney |
| 13 | General to dissolve a nonprofit corporation and it is |
| 14 | established that liquidation of its affairs should precede the |
| 15 | entry of an order of dissolution. |
| 16 | "(b) Proceedings under this section shall be brought |
| 17 | in the <u>circuit court for the</u> county in which the <u>nonprofit</u> |
| 18 | corporation's principal office is located in this state, and |
| 19 | if none in this state, in the circuit court for the county in |
| 20 | which the nonprofit corporation's most recent registered |
| 21 | office of the nonprofit corporation is situated is located. |

"(c) It shall not be necessary to make directors or members parties to any action or proceedings unless relief is sought against them personally.

"\$10A-3-7.16.

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"In case the court shall enter an order dissolving a nonprofit corporation, it shall be the duty of the court to

cause a certified copy of the order to be filed with the judge of probate in the county in which the certificate of formation was filed and with delivered to the Secretary of State for the filing. No fee shall be charged by the judge of probate or the Secretary of State for the filing thereof.

"\$10A-3-7.18.

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"The dissolution of a nonprofit corporation either (1) by the issuance of a certificate of filing of the articles of dissolution by the judge of probate Secretary of State, or (2) by an order of court when the court has not liquidated the assets and affairs of the corporation as provided in this chapter, or (3) by operation of law, or (4) by expiration of its period of duration, shall not take away or impair any remedy available to or against the nonprofit corporation, its directors, officers, or members, for any right or claim existing, or any liability incurred, prior to the dissolution if action or other proceeding thereon is commenced within two years after the date of the dissolution. Any action or proceeding by or against the nonprofit corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the nonprofit corporation in its corporate name. The members, directors, and officers shall have power to take the corporate or other action as shall be appropriate to protect the remedy, right, or claim. If the nonprofit corporation was dissolved by the expiration of its period of duration, the nonprofit corporation may amend its certificate of formation at any time during the period of two years so as to extend its period of duration.

"\$10A-4-3.02.

"(a) Upon the death of a shareholder of a domestic professional corporation or if a shareholder of a domestic professional corporation becomes a disqualified person or if shares of a domestic professional corporation are transferred by operation of law or court decree to a disqualified person, the shares of the deceased shareholder or of the disqualified person may be transferred to a qualified person and, if not so transferred, shall be purchased or redeemed by the domestic professional corporation to the extent of funds which may be legally made available for the purchase.

"(b) If the price for the shares is not fixed by the governing documents of the domestic professional corporation or by private agreement, the domestic professional corporation, within six months after the death or 30 days after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, shall make a written offer to pay for the shares at a specified price deemed by the domestic professional corporation to be the fair value thereof as of the date of the death, disqualification or transfer. The offer shall be given to the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased shareholder or to the disqualified shareholder or transferee and shall be accompanied by a balance sheet of the domestic professional corporation, as of the latest available date and not more than 12 months prior to the making of the offer, and a profit and loss statement of the domestic professional

corporation for the 12 months' period ended on the date of the balance sheet.

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"(c) If within 30 days after the date of the written offer from the domestic professional corporation the fair value of the shares is agreed upon between the disqualified person and the domestic professional corporation, payment therefor shall be made within 90 days, or other period as the parties may fix by agreement, after the date of the offer, upon surrender of the certificate or certificates representing the shares. Upon payment of the agreed value the disqualified persons shall cease to have any interest in the shares.

"(d) If within 30 days from the date of the written offer from the domestic professional corporation, the disqualified person and the domestic professional corporation do not so agree, then either party may commence a civil action in the circuit court in for the county in Alabama where which the domestic professional corporation's principal office is located in this state, and if none in this state, in the circuit court for the county in which the domestic professional corporation's most recent registered office of the domestic professional corporation is located requesting that the fair value of the shares be found and determined. The disqualified person, wherever residing, shall be made a party to the proceeding as an action against his or her shares quasi in rem. Service shall be made in accordance with the rules of civil procedure. The disqualified person shall be entitled to judgment against the domestic professional corporation for the

amount of the fair value of his or her shares as of the date of death, disqualification, or transfer upon surrender to the domestic professional corporation of the certificate or certificates representing the shares. The court may, in its discretion, order that the judgment be paid in installments and with interest and on terms as the court may determine. The court may, if it so elects, appoint one or more persons as appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value. The appraisers shall have the power and authority as shall be specified in the order of their appointment or an amendment thereof.

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"(e) The judgment shall include an allowance for interest at the rate the court finds to be fair and equitable in all the circumstances, from the date of death, disqualification, or transfer.

"(f) The costs and expenses of any proceeding shall be determined by the court and shall be assessed against the domestic professional corporation, but all or any part of the costs and expenses may be apportioned and assessed as the court may deem equitable against the disqualified person if the court shall find that the action of the disqualified person in failing to accept the offer was arbitrary or vexatious or not in good faith. The expenses shall include reasonable compensation for and reasonable expenses of the appraisers and a reasonable attorney's fee but shall exclude the fees and expenses of counsel for and of experts employed by any party; but if the fair value of the shares as

determined materially exceeds the amount which the domestic professional corporation offered to pay therefor, or if no offer was made, the court in its discretion may award to the disqualified person the sum the court determines to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the disqualified person in the proceeding.

- "(g) If a purchase, redemption, or transfer of the shares of a deceased or disqualified shareholder or of a transferee who is a disqualified person is not completed within 12 months after the death of the deceased shareholder or 12 months after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, the domestic professional corporation shall forthwith cancel the shares on its books and the disqualified person shall have no further interest as a shareholder in the domestic professional corporation other than his or her right to payment for the shares under this section.
- "(h) Shares acquired by a domestic professional corporation pursuant to payment of the agreed value therefor or to payment of the judgment entered therefor, as in this section provided, may be held, cancelled, or disposed of by the domestic professional corporation as in the case of other treasury shares.
- "(i) This section shall not be deemed to require the purchase of shares of a disqualified person where the period of the disqualification is for less than 12 months from the date of disqualification or transfer.

- "(j) Any provision regarding purchase, redemption,

 or transfer of shares of a domestic professional corporation

 contained in the certificate of formation, bylaws, or any

 private agreement shall be specifically enforceable in the

 courts of Alabama.
 - "(k) Nothing herein contained shall prevent or relieve a domestic professional corporation from paying pension benefits or other deferred compensation for services rendered to or on behalf of a former shareholder as otherwise permitted by law.
 - "(1) A domestic professional corporation may purchase its own shares from a disqualified person without regard to the availability of capital or surplus for the purchase; however, no purchase of or payment for the shares shall be made at a time when the domestic professional corporation is insolvent or when the purchase or payment would make it insolvent.
 - "(m) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to a domestic nonprofit professional corporation.

 Any member of a corporation who becomes a disqualified person must cease being a member not more than 12 months after the date of disqualification, if he or she is then a disqualified person.

"\$10A-4-4.01.

"Administrators, executors, guardians, conservators, or receivers of the estates of shareholders of a domestic professional corporation who hold all of the outstanding

shares of the corporation may amend the certificate of formation by signing a written consent to the amendment and delivering the amendment for filing to the judge of probate of the county in which the corporation's certificate of formation was filed in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1 Secretary of State. The certificate of amendment shall set forth, in addition to the information required to be included in the certificate of amendment by the Alabama Business Corporation Law, a statement that the administrators, executors, guardians, conservators, or receivers own all the outstanding shares.

"\$10A-4-5.08.

"(a) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all existing corporations organized under the statute formerly codified as Article 11 of Chapter 4, Title 10 and repealed by Acts 1983, No. 83-514, effective January 1, 1984; provided, that any professional corporation, or nonprofit corporation, in existence on December 31, 1983, in which duly licensed medical and dental professionals are shareholders, or in the case of a nonprofit professional corporation, render medical and dental services, shall be deemed to be in compliance with Sections 10A-4-2.01 and 10A-4-2.03, as amended, and other applicable provisions of this chapter. The repeal of a prior act by this chapter shall not impair, or otherwise affect, the organization or continued existence of an existing domestic professional corporation nor the right of any foreign professional corporation presently qualified to render

professional services in Alabama to continue to do so without again qualifying to render professional services in Alabama.

"(b) Any unincorporated professional association organized under Section 10A-30-1.01 may become subject to the provisions of this chapter by amending its certificate of association as a certificate of formation in compliance with this chapter, and filing duly executed duplicate originals of the certificate of formation with the judge of probate of the county in which its certificate of formation was filed delivering its certificate of formation to the Secretary of State for filing.

"(c) Any domestic nonprofit corporation rendering professional services may become subject to the provisions of this chapter by amending its certificate of formation in compliance with this chapter and filing duly executed duplicate originals of the certificate with the judge of probate of the county in which its certificate of formation was filed delivering the amendment to its certificate of formation to the Secretary of State for filing.

"(d) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any unincorporated professional association now in existence under Section 10A-30-1.01, or to any domestic nonprofit corporation rendering professional services unless the association or nonprofit corporation voluntarily becomes subject to this chapter as herein provided, and nothing contained in this chapter shall alter or affect any existing or future right or privilege permitting or not prohibiting

performance of professional services through the use of any 1 other form of business organization. 2 "\$10A-5A-2.01. 3 "(a) In order to form a limited liability company, 4 5 one or more organizers must execute a certificate of formation and deliver it for filing to the filing officer provided for 6 7 in subsection (e). Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-3.05, the certificate of formation shall set forth: 8 "(1) the name of the limited liability company, 9 10 which must comply with Article 5 of Chapter 1; "(2) the address of the registered office required 11 12 by Article 5 of Chapter 1; 13 "(3) the name of the registered agent at the 14 registered office required by Article 5 of Chapter 1; 15 "(4) a statement that there is at least one member 16 of the limited liability company; "(5) if applicable, a statement as provided in 17 18 Section 10A-5A-11.02(b)(3); and "(6) any other matters the members determine to 19 2.0 include therein. 21 "(b) A limited liability company is formed when its 22 certificate of formation becomes effective in accordance with 23 Article 4 of Chapter 1. 24 "(c) The fact that a certificate of formation has 25 been filed and is effective in accordance with Article 4 of

Chapter 1 is notice of the matters required to be included by

- Subsections (a) (1), (a) (2), (a) (3), and (a) (4) and if

 applicable, (a) (5), but is not notice of any other fact.
 - "(d) A limited liability company agreement shall be entered into either before, after, or at the time of the filing of the certificate of formation and, whether entered into before, after, or at the time of the filing, may be made effective as of the filing of the certificate of formation or at any other time or date provided in the limited liability company agreement.
 - "(e) A certificate of formation shall be delivered for filing to the judge of probate of the county in which the initial registered office of the limited liability company is located pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 1 unless the certificate of formation is required to be delivered for filing to a different filing officer under Article 10 of this chapter Secretary of State.
- 17 "\$10A-5A-2.02.

- "Notwithstanding Division B of Article 3 of Chapter
 19 1:
- 20 "(a) A certificate of formation may be amended at 21 any time.
 - "(b) A certificate of formation may be restated with or without amendment at any time.
 - "(c) To amend its certificate of formation, a limited liability company must deliver a certificate of amendment for filing to the filing officer provided for in

| 1 | subsection (g) <u>secretary or state</u> which certificate or |
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| 2 | amendment shall state: |
| 3 | "(1) the name of the limited liability company; |
| 4 | "(2) the date of filing of its certificate of |
| 5 | formation, and of all prior amendments and the filing office |
| 6 | or offices where filed unique identifying number or other |
| 7 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and |
| 8 | "(3) the changes the amendment makes to the |
| 9 | certificate of formation as most recently amended or restated. |
| 10 | "(d) To restate its certificate of formation, a |
| 11 | limited liability company must deliver a restated certificate |
| 12 | of formation for filing to the filing officer provided for in |
| 13 | subsection (g) Secretary of State. A restated certificate of |
| 14 | formation must: |
| 15 | "(1) be designated as such in the heading; |
| 16 | "(2) state the limited liability company's name; |
| 17 | "(3) state the date of the filing of its certificate |
| 18 | of formation, and of all prior amendments and the filing |
| 19 | office or offices where filed unique identifying number or |
| 20 | other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and |
| 21 | "(4) set forth any amendment or change effected in |
| 22 | connection with the restatement of the certificate of |
| 23 | formation. |
| 24 | "Any such restatement that effects an amendment |
| 25 | shall be subject to any other provision of this chapter, not |
| 26 | inconsistent with this section, which would apply if a |

separate certificate of amendment were filed to effect the amendment or change.

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"(e) The original certificate of formation, as theretofore amended, shall be superseded by the restated certificate of formation and thenceforth, the restated certificate of formation, including any further amendment or changes made thereby, shall be the certificate of formation of the limited liability company, but the original effective date of formation shall remain unchanged.

"(f) An amended or restated certificate of formation may contain only provisions that would be permitted at the time of the amendment if the amended or restated certificate of formation were a newly filed original certificate of formation.

"(g) If a limited liability company is not an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited liability company shall deliver the certificate of amendment or the restated certificate of formation for filing with the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of formation is filed. If a limited liability company is an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited liability company shall deliver the certificate of amendment or the restated certificate of formation for filing with the Secretary of State.

"\$10A-5A-2.04.

- "(a) A writing delivered to a filing officer the

 Secretary of State for filing pursuant to this chapter must be signed as provided by this section.
- "(1) A limited liability company's initial certificate of formation must be signed by at least one organizer.

- "(2) A writing signed on behalf of a limited liability company must be signed by a person authorized by the limited liability company.
 - "(3) A writing filed on behalf of a dissolved limited liability company that has no members must be signed by the person winding up the limited liability company's activities and affairs under Section 10A-5A-7.03 or a person appointed or designated under Section 10A-5A-7.03 to wind up those activities and affairs.
 - "(4) Any other writing must be signed by the person on whose behalf the writing is delivered to the filing officer Secretary of State.
 - "(b) Any writing to be filed under this chapter may be signed by an agent, including an attorney-in-fact. Powers of attorney relating to the signing of the writing need not be delivered to the filing officer Secretary of State.

"\$10A-5A-2.05.

"(a) If a person required by this chapter to sign a writing or deliver a writing to a filing officer for filing under this chapter does not do so, any other person that is aggrieved by that failure may petition the designated court,

- and if none, the circuit court in for the county in which the
 limited liability company's principal place of business office
 within this state is located, and if the limited liability
 company does not have a principal place of business office
 within this state then the circuit court for the county in
 which the limited liability company's most recent registered
 office is located, to order:
- 8 "(1) the person to sign the writing;

- 9 "(2) the person to deliver the writing to the filing 10 officer for filing; or
 - "(3) the filing officer to file the writing unsigned.
 - "(b) If a petitioner under subsection (a) is not the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company to whom the writing pertains, the petitioner shall make the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company a party to the action. A person aggrieved under subsection (a) may seek the remedies provided in subsection (a) in a separate action against the person required to sign or deliver the writing or as a part of any other action concerning the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company in which the person required to sign or deliver the writing is made a party.
 - "(c) A writing filed unsigned pursuant to this section is effective without being signed.
- "(d) A court may award reasonable expenses,
 including reasonable attorneys' fees, to the party or parties

who prevail, in whole or in part, with respect to any claim made under subsection (a).

"\$10A-5A-2.06.

- "(a) The Secretary of State, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a certificate of existence for a limited liability company if the writings filed in the Office of the Secretary of State show that the limited liability company has been formed under the laws of this state. A certificate of existence shall reflect only the information on file with the Secretary of State. A certificate of existence must state:
 - "(1) the limited liability company's name;
- "(2) that the limited liability company was formed under the laws of this state, the date of formation, and the filing office in which the certificate of formation was filed;
- "(3) whether the limited liability company has delivered to the Secretary of State for filing a statement of dissolution;
- "(4) whether the limited liability company has delivered to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of reinstatement; and
- "(5) the unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and

"(5)(6) other facts of record in the Office of the Secretary of State that are specified by the person requesting the certificate.

| "(b) The Secretary of State, upon request and |
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| payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a |
| certificate of qualification for a foreign limited liability |
| company if the writings filed in the Office of the Secretary |
| of State show that the Secretary of State has filed an |
| application for registration for authority to conduct |
| activities and affairs in this state and the registration has |
| not been revoked, withdrawn, or terminated. A certificate of |
| qualification must state: |

- "(1) the foreign limited liability company's name and any alternate name adopted for use in this state;
- "(2) that the foreign limited liability company is authorized to conduct activities and affairs in this state;
- "(3) that the Secretary of State has not revoked the foreign limited liability company's registration;
- "(4) that the foreign limited liability company has not filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of withdrawal or otherwise terminated its registration; and
- "(5) the unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and
- "(5) (6) other facts of record in the Office office of the Secretary of State that are specified by the person requesting the certificate.
- "(c) Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or certificate of qualification issued by the Secretary of State is conclusive evidence that the limited liability company is in existence or

the foreign limited liability company is authorized to conduct 1 activities and affairs in this state. 2 "\$10A-5A-4.01. 3 "(a) The initial member or members of a limited 4 5 liability company are admitted as a member or members upon the 6 formation of the limited liability company. 7 "(b) After formation of a limited liability company, a person is admitted as a member of the limited liability 8 9 company: 10 "(1) as provided in the limited liability company 11 agreement; 12 "(2) as the result of a transaction effective under 13 Article 10 of this chapter or Article 8 of Chapter 1; 14 "(3) with the consent of all the members; or 15 "(4) as provided in Section 10A-5A-7.01(c)(1) or 16 (c)(2).17 "(c) A person may be admitted as a member without 18 acquiring a transferable interest and without making or being 19 obligated to make a contribution to the limited liability 2.0 company. A person may be admitted as the sole member without 21 acquiring a transferable interest and without making or being 22 obligated to make a contribution to the limited liability 23 company. 24 "\$10A-5A-7.01. 25 "A limited liability company is dissolved and its 26 affairs shall be wound up upon the occurrence of the first of

the following events:

"(a) An event or circumstance that the limited liability company agreement states causes dissolution.

- "(b) Consent of all members to dissolve.
- "(c) When there is no remaining member, unless either of the following applies:
 - "(1) The holders of all the transferable interests in the limited liability company agree in writing, within 90 days after the dissociation of the last member, to continue the activities and affairs of the limited liability company and to appoint one or more new members.
 - "(2) The activities and affairs of the limited liability company are continued and one or more new members are appointed in the manner stated in the limited liability company agreement.
 - "(d) On application by a member, the entry of an order dissolving the limited liability company on the grounds that it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the limited liability company's activities and affairs in conformity with the limited liability company agreement, which order is entered by the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state is located, and if the limited liability company does not have a principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state then by the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is located.

"\$10A-5A-7.02.

| 1 | "Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-9.12: |
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| 2 | "(a) A dissolved limited liability company continues |
| 3 | its existence as a limited liability company but may not carry |
| 4 | on any activities and affairs except as is appropriate to wind |
| 5 | up and liquidate its activities and affairs, including: |
| 6 | "(1) collecting its assets; |
| 7 | "(2) disposing of its properties that will not be |
| 8 | distributed in kind to persons owning transferable interests; |
| 9 | "(3) discharging or making provisions for |
| 10 | discharging its liabilities; |
| 11 | "(4) distributing its remaining property in |
| 12 | accordance with Section 10A-5A-7.06; and |
| 13 | "(5) doing every other act necessary to wind up and |
| 14 | liquidate its activities and affairs. |
| 15 | "(b) In winding up its activities and affairs, a |
| 16 | limited liability company may: |
| 17 | "(1) deliver for filing a statement of dissolution |
| 18 | to the filing officer provided for in subsection (e) Secretary |
| 19 | of State setting forth: |
| 20 | "(A) The name of the limited liability company. |
| 21 | "(B) The date of filing its certificate of |
| 22 | formation, and all amendments and restatements thereof, and |
| 23 | the office or offices where filed unique identifying number or |
| 24 | other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State. |
| 25 | "(C) That the limited liability company has |
| 26 | dissolved. |

| 1 | "(D) Any other information the limited liability |
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| 2 | company deems appropriate. |
| 3 | "(2) preserve the limited liability company's |
| 4 | activities and affairs and property as a going concern for a |
| 5 | reasonable time; |
| 6 | "(3) prosecute, defend, or settle actions or |
| 7 | proceedings whether civil, criminal, or administrative; |
| 8 | "(4) transfer the limited liability company's |
| 9 | assets; |
| 10 | "(5) resolve disputes by mediation or arbitration; |
| 11 | and |
| 12 | "(6) merge or convert in accordance with Article 10 |
| 13 | of this chapter or Article 8 of Chapter 1. |
| 14 | "(c) The dissolution of a limited liability company |
| 15 | does not: |
| 16 | "(1) transfer title to the limited liability |
| 17 | company's property; |
| 18 | "(2) prevent the commencement of a proceeding by or |
| 19 | against the limited liability company in its limited liability |
| 20 | company name; |
| 21 | "(3) terminate, abate, or suspend a proceeding |
| 22 | pending by or against the limited liability company on the |
| 23 | effective date of dissolution; |
| 24 | "(4) terminate the authority of its registered |
| 25 | agent; or |
| 26 | "(5) abate, suspend, or otherwise alter the |
| 27 | application of Section 10A-5A-3.01. |

"(d) A statement of dissolution shall be deemed to be a filing instrument under Chapter 1.

"(e) If a limited liability company is not an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited liability company shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of formation is filed. If a limited liability company is an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited liability company shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the Secretary of State.

"\$10A-5A-7.03.

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"(a) The person or persons designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved limited liability company shall wind up the activities and affairs of the limited liability company in accordance with Section 10A-5A-7.02. If no person or persons are designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved limited liability company, then the remaining members of the dissolved limited liability company shall wind up the activities and affairs of the limited liability company in accordance with Section 10A-5A-7.02. If no person or persons are designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved limited liability company, then all

of the holders of the transferable interests of the limited liability company, or their designee, shall wind up the activities and affairs of the limited liability company in accordance with Section 10A-5A-7.02.

- "(b) The <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state is located, and if the limited liability company does not have a principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state then the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is located, may order judicial supervision of the winding up of a dissolved limited liability company, including the appointment of a person to wind up the limited liability company's activities and affairs:
 - "(1) on application of a member, if the applicant establishes good cause;
 - "(2) on application of a transferee, if:
 - "(A) the limited liability company does not have any members; and
 - "(B) within a reasonable time following the dissolution no person having the authority to wind up the activities and affairs of the limited liability company pursuant to subsection (a) is winding up the activities and affairs of the limited liability company; or
- "(3) in connection with a proceeding under Section 10A-5A-7.01(d).

1 "\$10A-5A-7.05.

2 "Notwithstanding Sections 10A-1-9.01 and 10A-1-9.22:

- "(a) A dissolved limited liability company may publish notice of its dissolution and request that persons with claims against the dissolved limited liability company present them in accordance with the notice.
 - "(b) The notice authorized by subsection (a) must:
 - "(1) be published at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved limited liability company's principal office is located or, if it has none in this state, in the county in which the dissolved limited liability company's most recent registered office is or was last located;
 - "(2) describe the information that must be included in a claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent; and
 - "(3) state that if not sooner barred, a claim against the dissolved limited liability company will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years after the publication of the notice.
 - "(c) If a dissolved limited liability company publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), unless sooner barred by any other statute limiting actions, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved limited liability company

- within two years after the publication date of the newspaper notice:
- "(1) a claimant who was not given notice under

 Section 10A-5A-7.04(b);

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- "(2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved limited liability company but not acted on by the dissolved limited liability company; and
 - "(3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company, or is based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company.
 - "(d) A claim that is not barred under this section, any other statute limiting actions, or Section 10A-5A-7.04 may be enforced:
 - "(1) against a dissolved limited liability company, to the extent of its undistributed assets; and
 - "(2) except as provided in subsection (h), if the assets of a dissolved limited liability company have been distributed after dissolution, against the person or persons owning the transferable interests to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets distributed to that person after dissolution, whichever is less, but a person's total liability for all claims under subsection (d) may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to that person after dissolution of the limited liability company.

"(e) A dissolved limited liability company that published a notice under this section may file an application with the circuit court in for the county in which the dissolved limited liability company's principal place of business office is located in this state, and if the limited liability company does not have a principal place of business office within this state, in with the circuit court for the county in which the dissolved limited liability company's most recent registered office is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent or have not been made known to the dissolved limited liability company or that are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company but that, based on the facts known to the dissolved limited liability company, are reasonably estimated to arise after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company. Provision need not be made for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c).

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- "(f) Within 10 days after the filing of the application provided for in subsection (e), notice of the proceeding shall be given by the dissolved limited liability company to each potential claimant as described in subsection (e).
- "(g) The circuit court under subsection (e) may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown in any proceeding brought under this

- section. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved limited liability company.
 - "(h) Provision by the dissolved limited liability company for security in the amount and the form ordered by the circuit court under subsection (e) shall satisfy the dissolved limited liability company's obligation with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the dissolved limited liability company, or are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company, and those claims may not be enforced against a person owning a transferable interest to whom assets have been distributed by the dissolved limited liability company after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited liability company.
 - "(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend any otherwise applicable statute of limitations.
 - "(j) If a claim has been satisfied, disposed of, or barred under Section 10A-5A-7.04, this section, or other law, the person or persons designated to wind up the affairs of a limited liability company, and the owners of the transferable interests receiving assets from the limited liability company, shall not be liable for that claim.

"\$10A-5A-7.08.

"(a) In order to reinstate a limited liability company under this article, a certificate of reinstatement shall be delivered for filing to the filing officer provided

| Τ | for in subsection (a) Secretary of State which certificate of |
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| 2 | reinstatement shall have attached thereto a true and complete |
| 3 | copy of the limited liability company's certificate of |
| 4 | formation. The certificate of reinstatement shall state: |
| 5 | "(1) the name of the limited liability company |
| 6 | before reinstatement; |
| 7 | "(2) the name of the limited liability company |
| 8 | following reinstatement, which limited liability company name |
| 9 | shall comply with Section 10A-5A-7.09; |
| 10 | "(3) the date of formation of the limited liability |
| 11 | company; |
| 12 | "(4) the date of dissolution of the limited |
| 13 | liability company, if known; |
| 14 | "(5) a statement that all applicable conditions of |
| 15 | Section 10A-5A-7.07 have been satisfied; and |
| 16 | "(6) the address of the registered office and the |
| 17 | name of the registered agent at that address in compliance |
| 18 | with Article 5 of Chapter 1 $\overline{\cdot}$; and |
| 19 | "(7) The unique identifying number or other |
| 20 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State. |
| 21 | "(b) A limited liability company shall not be |
| 22 | required to file a statement of dissolution in order to file a |
| 23 | certificate of reinstatement. |
| 24 | "(c) A certificate of reinstatement shall be deemed |
| 25 | to be a filing instrument under Chapter 1. |
| 26 | "(d) If a limited liability company is not an |
| 27 | organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that |

limited liability company shall deliver the certificate of reinstatement for filing to the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of formation is filed. If a limited liability company is an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited liability company shall deliver the certificate of reinstatement for filing to the Secretary of State.

"\$10A-5A-8.02.

"(a) In the case of a limited liability company performing professional services, upon the death of a member, upon a member becoming a disqualified person, or upon a transferable interest being transferred by operation of law or court decree to a disqualified person, the transferable interest of the deceased member or of the disqualified person may be transferred to a qualified person and, if not so transferred, subject to Section 10A-5A-4.06, shall be purchased by the limited liability company as provided in this section.

"(b) If the price of the transferable interest is not fixed by the limited liability company agreement, the limited liability company, within six months after the death or 30 days after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, shall make a written offer to pay to the holder of the transferable interest a specified price deemed by the limited liability company to be the fair value of the transferable interest as of the date of the death, disqualification, or transfer. The offer shall be given to the personal

representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by a balance sheet of the limited liability company, as of the latest available date and not more than 12 months prior to the making of the offer, and a profit and loss statement of the limited liability company for the 12 months' period ended on the date of the balance sheet.

"(c) If within 30 days after the date of the written offer from the limited liability company the fair value of the transferable interest is agreed upon between the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and the limited liability company, payment therefor shall be made within 90 days, or such other period as the parties may agree, after the date of the offer. Upon payment of the agreed value, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, shall cease to have any interest in, or claim to, the transferable interest.

"(d) If within 30 days from the date of the written offer from the limited liability company, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and the limited liability company do not so agree as to the fair value of the transferable interest, then either party may commence a civil action in the <u>designated court</u>, and if none, in the circuit court in for the county in which the limited

liability company's principal place of business office within this state is located, and if the limited liability company does not have a principal place of business office within this state, then in the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is located requesting that the fair value of the transferable interest be found and determined. The personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, wherever residing, shall be made a party to the proceeding as an action against that person's transferable interest quasi in rem. Service shall be made in accordance with the rules of civil procedure. The personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a judgment against the limited liability company for the amount of the fair value of that person's transferable interest as of the date of death, disqualification, or transfer. The court, in its discretion, may order that the judgment be paid in installments and with interest and on terms as the court may determine. The court, if it so elects, may appoint one or more persons as appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value. The appraisers shall have the power and authority as shall be specified in the order of their appointment or an amendment thereof.

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"(e) The judgment shall include an allowance for interest at the rate the court finds to be fair and equitable

in all the circumstances, from the date of death, disqualification, or transfer.

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- "(f) The costs and expenses of any proceeding shall be determined by the court and shall be assessed against the parties in a manner the court deems equitable.
 - "(g) The expenses shall include reasonable compensation for and reasonable expenses of the appraisers and a reasonable attorney's fee but shall exclude the fees and expenses of counsel for and of experts employed by any party; but: (1) if the fair value of the transferable interest as determined materially exceeds the amount which the limited liability company offered to pay therefor, or if no offer was made by the limited liability company, the court in its discretion may award to the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, the sum the court determines to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, in the proceeding; and (2) if the offer of the limited liability company for the transferable interest materially exceeds the amount of the fair value of the transferable interest as determined, the court in its discretion may award to the limited liability company the sum the court determines to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the limited liability company, in the proceeding.

"(h) If the purchase or transfer of the transferable interest of a deceased member, a disqualified person, or a transferee is not completed within 12 months after the death of the deceased member or 12 months after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, the limited liability company shall forthwith cancel the transferable interest on its books and the personal representative of the estate of the deceased member, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, shall have no further interest in the transferable interest other than that person's right to payment for the transferable interest under this section.

- "(i) This section shall not require a limited liability company to purchase a transferable interest of a disqualified person if the disqualification is for less than 12 months from the date of disqualification. A limited liability company may require the disqualified person to sell the disqualified person's transferable interest to the limited liability company upon any disqualification.
- "(j) Any provision of a limited liability company agreement regarding the purchase or transfer of a transferable interest of a limited liability company performing professional services shall be specifically enforceable in the courts of Alabama.
- "(k) Nothing in this section shall prevent or relieve a limited liability company from paying pension benefits or other deferred compensation.
 - "\$10A-5A-11.09.

- "A series is dissolved and its activities and 1 2 affairs shall be wound up upon the first to occur of the 3 following: "(a) the dissolution of the limited liability 4 5 company under Section 10A-5A-7.01; "(b) an event or circumstance that the limited 6 7 liability company agreement states causes dissolution of the 8 series; "(c) the consent of all of the members associated 9 10 with the series; "(d) the passage of 90 days after the occurrence of 11 the dissociation of the last remaining member associated with 12 13 the series; or 14 "(e) on application by a member associated with the 15 series, an order dissolving the series on the grounds that it 16 is not reasonably practicable to carry on the series' 17 activities and affairs in conformity with the limited 18 liability company agreement which order is entered by the designated court, and if none, by the circuit court for the 19 2.0 county in which the limited liability company's principal 21 place of business office within this state is located, and if 22 the limited liability company does not have a principal place of business office within this state then by the circuit court 23 24 for the county in which the limited liability company's most
- 26 "\$10A-5A-11.11.

recent registered office is located.

"(a) The person or persons designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series shall wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series in accordance with Section 10A-5A-11.10. If no person or persons are designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series, then the remaining members associated with the dissolved series shall wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series in accordance with Section 10A-5A-11.10. If no person or persons are designated in the limited liability company agreement to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series and there are no remaining members associated with the dissolved series, then all of the holders of the transferable interests associated with the series, or their designee, shall wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved series in accordance with Section 10A-5A-11.10.

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"(b) The <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state is located, and if the limited liability company does not have a principal <u>place of business office</u> within this state then the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is located may order judicial supervision of the winding up of a dissolved series, including the appointment of a person to wind up the series' activities and affairs:

1 "(1) on application of a member associated with the 2 series, if the applicant establishes good cause; "(2) on the application of a transferee associated 3 with a series, if: 4 5 "(A) there are no members associated with the series; and 6 7 "(B) within a reasonable time following the 8 dissolution a person has not been appointed pursuant to 9 subsection (a); or 10 "(3) in connection with a proceeding under Section 10A-5A-11.09(e). 11 "\$10A-5A-11.13. 12 13 "Notwithstanding Sections 10A-1-9.01 and 10A-1-9.22: "(a) A dissolved series may publish notice of its 14 15 dissolution and request that persons with claims against the dissolved series present them in accordance with the notice. 16 17 "(b) The notice authorized by subsection (a) must: 18 "(1) be published at least one time in a newspaper 19 of general circulation in the county in which the limited 20 liability company's principal office is located or, if it has 21 none in this state, in the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is or was 22 23 last located; 24 "(2) describe the information that must be included 25 in a claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim is

to be sent; and

"(3) state that if not sooner barred, a claim 1 2 against the dissolved series will be barred unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years 3 after the publication of the notice.

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- "(c) If a dissolved series publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), unless sooner barred by any other statute limiting actions, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved series within two years after the publication date of the newspaper notice:
- "(1) a claimant who was not given notice under Section 10A-5A-11.12(b);
- "(2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved series but not acted on by the dissolved series; and
- "(3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at the effective date of the dissolution of the series, or is based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the series.
- "(d) A claim that is not barred under this section, any other statute limiting actions, or Section 10A-5A-11.12 may be enforced:
- "(1) against a dissolved series, to the extent of its undistributed assets associated with the series; and
- "(2) except as provided in subsection (h), if the assets of a dissolved series have been distributed after dissolution, against the person or persons owning the

transferable interests associated with the series to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets of the series distributed to that person after dissolution, whichever is less, but a person's total liability for all claims under this subsection may not exceed the total amount of assets of the series distributed to that person after dissolution of the series.

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"(e) A dissolved series that published a notice under this section may file an application with the circuit court in for the county in which the limited liability company's principal place of business office is located in this state and if the limited liability company does not have a principal place of business office within this state then the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability company's most recent registered office is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent or have not been made known to the dissolved series or that are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the series but that, based on the facts known to the dissolved series, are reasonably estimated to arise after the effective date of the dissolution of the series. Provision need not be made for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c).

"(f) Within 10 days after the filing of the application provided for in subsection (e), notice of the

proceeding shall be given by the dissolved series to each potential claimant as described in subsection (e).

- "(g) The circuit court under subsection (e) may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown in any proceeding brought under this section. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved series.
- "(h) Provision by the dissolved series for security in the amount and the form ordered by the circuit court under subsection (e) shall satisfy the dissolved series' obligation with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the dissolved series or are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the series, and those claims may not be enforced against a person owning a transferable interest to whom assets have been distributed by the dissolved series after the effective date of the dissolution of the series.
- "(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend any otherwise applicable statute of limitations.
- "(j) If a claim has been satisfied, disposed of, or barred under Section 10A-5A-11.12, this section or other law, the person or persons designated to wind up the affairs of a limited liability company, and the owners of the transferable interests receiving assets from the limited liability company, shall not be liable for that claim.
- "\$10A-8A-8.02.

| 1 | "Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-9.12: |
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| 2 | "(a) A dissolved partnership continues its existence |
| 3 | as a partnership but may not carry on any business or not for |
| 4 | profit activity except as is appropriate to wind up and |
| 5 | liquidate its business or not for profit activity, including: |
| 6 | "(1) collecting its assets; |
| 7 | "(2) disposing of its properties that will not be |
| 8 | distributed in kind to persons owning transferable interests; |
| 9 | "(3) discharging or making provisions for |
| 10 | discharging its liabilities; |
| 11 | "(4) distributing its remaining property in |
| 12 | accordance with Section 10A-8A-8.09; and |
| 13 | "(5) doing every other act necessary to wind up and |
| 14 | liquidate its business or not for profit activity. |
| 15 | "(b) In winding up its business or not for profit |
| 16 | activity, a partnership may: |
| 17 | "(1) deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a |
| 18 | statement of dissolution setting forth: |
| 19 | "(A) The name of the partnership; |
| 20 | "(B) If the partnership has filed a statement of |
| 21 | partnership, a statement of not for profit partnership, a |
| 22 | statement of authority, or a statement of limited liability |
| 23 | partnership, the date of filing its statement of partnership, |
| 24 | statement of not for profit partnership, statement of |
| 25 | authority, or statement of limited liability partnership, and |
| 26 | all amendments and restatements thereof, and the office or |

| Τ | offices where filed unique identifying number or other |
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| 2 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; |
| 3 | "(C) That the partnership has dissolved; |
| 4 | "(D) The name, street address, and mailing address |
| 5 | of the partner who will be winding up the business or not for |
| 6 | profit activity of the partnership pursuant to Section |
| 7 | 10A-8A-8.03(a), and if none, the name, street address, and |
| 8 | mailing address of the person appointed pursuant to Section |
| 9 | 10A-8A-8.03(b) or (c) to wind up the business or not for |
| 10 | profit activity of the partnership; |
| 11 | "(E) If the partnership has filed a statement of |
| 12 | partnership, a statement of not for profit partnership, or a |
| 13 | statement of limited liability partnership, the name, street |
| 14 | address, and mailing address of the partnership's registered |
| 15 | agent; and |
| 16 | "(F) Any other information the partnership deems |
| 17 | appropriate; |
| 18 | "(2) preserve the partnership's business or not for |
| 19 | profit activity as a going concern for a reasonable time; |
| 20 | "(3) prosecute, defend, or settle actions or |
| 21 | proceedings whether civil, criminal or administrative; |
| 22 | "(4) transfer the partnership's assets; |
| 23 | "(5) resolve disputes by mediation or arbitration; |
| 24 | and |
| 25 | "(6) merge or convert in accordance with Article 9 |
| 26 | of this chapter or Article 8 of Chapter 1. |
| 27 | "(c) The dissolution of a partnership does not: |

| 1 | "(1) transfer title to the partnership's property; |
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| 2 | "(2) prevent the commencement of a proceeding by or |
| 3 | against the partnership in its partnership name; |
| 4 | "(3) terminate, abate or suspend a proceeding |
| 5 | pending by or against the partnership on the effective date of |
| 6 | dissolution; |
| 7 | "(4) terminate the authority of its registered |
| 8 | agent; or |
| 9 | "(5) abate, suspend, or otherwise alter the |
| 10 | application of Section 10A-8A-3.06. |
| 11 | "(d) A statement of dissolution is a filing |
| 12 | instrument under Chapter 1. |
| 13 | "\$10A-8A-8.07. |
| 14 | "Notwithstanding Sections 10A-1-9.01 and 10A-1-9.22: |
| 15 | "(a) A dissolved partnership may publish notice of |
| 16 | its dissolution and request that persons with claims against |
| 17 | the dissolved partnership present them in accordance with the |
| 18 | notice. |
| 19 | "(b) The notice authorized by subsection (a) must: |
| 20 | "(1) be published at least one time in a newspaper |
| 21 | of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved |
| 22 | partnership's principal place of business or not for profit |
| 23 | activity office in this state is located, and if none, was |
| 24 | last located; |
| 25 | "(2) describe the information that must be included |
| 26 | in a claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim is |
| 27 | to be sent; |

"(3) state that if not sooner barred, a claim

against the dissolved partnership will be barred unless a

proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within two years

after the publication of the notice; and

- "(4) unless the partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any partner or person dissociated as a partner which is based on Section 10A-8A-3.06.
- "(c) If a dissolved partnership publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), unless sooner barred by any other statute limiting actions, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved partnership within two years after the publication date of the newspaper notice:
- "(1) a claimant who was not given notice under Section 10A-8A-8.06;
- "(2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved partnership but not acted on by the dissolved partnership; and
- "(3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership, or is based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership.

- "(d) A claim that is not barred under this section,
 any other statute limiting actions, or Section 10A-8A-8.06 may
 be enforced:
 - "(1) against a partnership, to the extent of its undistributed assets;

- "(2) except as provided in subsection (h), if the assets of a dissolved partnership have been distributed after dissolution, against the person or persons owning the transferable interests to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets distributed to that person after dissolution, whichever is less, but a person's total liability for all claims under subsection (d) may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to that person after dissolution of the partnership; or
- "(3) against any person liable on the claim under Sections 10A-8A-3.06, 10A-8A-7.03, and 10A-8A-8.05.
- "(e) A dissolved partnership that published a notice under this section may file an application with a court of competent jurisdiction for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent or have not been made known to the dissolved partnership or that are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership but that, based on the facts known to the dissolved partnership, are reasonably estimated to arise after the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership. Provision need not be made for

any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c).

- "(f) Within $\frac{10}{10}$ days after the filing of the application provided for in subsection (e), notice of the proceeding shall be given by the dissolved partnership to each potential claimant as described in subsection (e).
- "(g) The court under subsection (e) may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown in any proceeding brought under this section. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved partnership.
- "(h) Provision by the dissolved partnership for security in the amount and the form ordered by the court under subsection (e) shall satisfy the dissolved partnership's obligation with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the dissolved partnership, or are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership, and those claims may not be enforced against a person owning a transferable interest to whom assets have been distributed by the dissolved partnership after the effective date of the dissolution of the partnership.
- "(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend any otherwise applicable statute of limitations.
- "(j) If a claim has been satisfied, disposed of, or barred under Section 10A-8A-8.06, this section, or other law,

1 the person or persons designated to wind up the business or 2 not for profit activity of a partnership, and the owners of the transferable interests receiving assets from the 3 partnership, shall not be liable for that claim. 4 5 "\$10A-8A-8.11. "A partnership that has dissolved, has filed a 6 7 statement of dissolution, and is seeking to reinstate in accordance with Section 10A-8A-8.10, shall deliver to the 8 9 Secretary of State for filing a certificate of reinstatement 10 in accordance with the following: "(a) A certificate of reinstatement shall be 11 12 delivered to the Secretary of State for filing. The 13 certificate of reinstatement shall state: "(1) the name of the partnership before 14 15 reinstatement; "(2) the name of the partnership following 16 17 reinstatement, which partnership name shall comply with 18 Section 10A-8A-8.12; "(3) the date of formation of the partnership; 19 20 "(4) the date of filing its statement of 21 dissolution, and all amendments and restatements thereof, and the office or offices where filed; 22 23 "(5) if the partnership has filed a statement of 24 partnership, a statement of not for profit partnership, a 25 statement of authority, or a statement of limited liability

partnership, the date of filing its statement of partnership,

statement of not for profit partnership, statement of

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| 1 | authority, or statement of limited liability partnership, and |
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| 2 | all amendments and restatements thereof, and the office or |
| 3 | offices where filed unique identifying number or other |
| 4 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; |
| 5 | "(6) the date of dissolution of the partnership, if |
| 6 | known; |
| 7 | "(7) a statement that all applicable conditions of |
| 8 | Section 10A-8A-8.10 have been satisfied; and |
| 9 | "(8) the address of the registered office and the |
| 10 | name of the registered agent at that address in compliance |
| 11 | with Article 5 of Chapter 1. |
| 12 | "(b) A partnership shall deliver to the Secretary of |
| 13 | State for filing a statement of dissolution prior to or |
| 14 | simultaneously with the certificate of reinstatement. If a |
| 15 | partnership has not filed a statement of partnership, a |
| 16 | statement of not for profit partnership, or a statement of |
| 17 | limited liability partnership prior to filing its statement of |
| 18 | dissolution, the partnership must also deliver to the |
| 19 | Secretary of State for filing a statement of partnership, a |
| 20 | statement of not for profit partnership, or a statement of |
| 21 | limited liability partnership, simultaneously with the |
| 22 | certificate of reinstatement. |
| 23 | "(c) A certificate of reinstatement is a filing |
| 24 | instrument under Chapter 1. |
| 25 | "\$10A-8A-10.03. |
| 26 | "(a) In the case of a limited liability partnership |
| 27 | performing professional services, upon the death of a partner, |

upon a partner becoming a disqualified person, or upon a 1 2 transferable interest being transferred by operation of law or court decree to a disqualified person, the transferable 3 interest of the deceased partner or of the disqualified person 4 5 may be transferred to a qualified person and, if not so 6 transferred, subject to Section 10A-8A-4.09, shall be 7 purchased by the limited liability partnership as provided in this section. 8

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"(b) If the price of the transferable interest is not fixed by the partnership agreement, the limited liability partnership, within six months after the death or 30 days after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, shall make a written offer to pay to the holder of the transferable interest a specified price deemed by the limited liability partnership to be the fair value of the transferable interest as of the date of the death, disqualification, or transfer. The offer shall be given to the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by a balance sheet of the limited liability partnership, as of the latest available date and not more than 12 months prior to the making of the offer, and a profit and loss statement of the limited liability partnership for the 12-month period ended on the date of the balance sheet.

"(c) If within 30 days after the date of the written offer from the limited liability partnership the fair value of

the transferable interest is agreed upon between the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and the limited liability partnership, payment therefor shall be made within 90 days, or such other period as the parties may agree, after the date of the offer. Upon payment of the agreed value, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, shall cease to have any interest in, or claim to, the transferable interest.

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"(d) If within 30 days from the date of the written offer from the limited liability partnership, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, and the limited liability partnership do not so agree as to the fair value of the transferable interest, then either party may commence a civil action in the designated court, and if none, in the circuit court in for the county in which the limited liability partnership's principal place of business or not for profit activity office within this state is located, and if the limited liability partnership does not have a principal place of business or not for profit activity office within this state, then the circuit court for the county in which the limited liability partnership's most recent registered office is located requesting that the fair value of the transferable interest be found and determined. The personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner,

the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may 1 2 be, wherever residing, shall be made a party to the proceeding as an action against that person's transferable interest quasi 3 in rem. Service shall be made in accordance with the rules of 5 civil procedure. The personal representative of the estate of 6 the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the 7 transferee, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a judgment against the limited liability partnership for the amount of the fair value of that person's transferable 9 10 interest as of the date of death, disqualification, or transfer. The court may order that the judgment be paid in 11 installments and with interest and on terms as the court may 12 13 determine. The court may appoint one or more persons as 14 appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the 15 question of fair value. The appraisers shall have the power 16 and authority as shall be specified in the order of their appointment or an amendment thereof. 17

"(e) The judgment shall include an allowance for interest at the rate the court finds to be fair and equitable in all the circumstances, from the date of death, disqualification, or transfer.

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- "(f) The costs and expenses of any proceeding shall be determined by the court and shall be assessed against the parties in a manner the court deems equitable.
- "(g) The expenses shall include reasonable compensation for and reasonable expenses of the appraisers and a reasonable attorney's fee but shall exclude the fees and

expenses of counsel for and of experts employed by any party;

but:

- "(1) if the fair value of the transferable interest as determined materially exceeds the amount which the limited liability partnership offered to pay therefor, or if no offer was made by the limited liability partnership, the court in its discretion may award to the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, the sum the court determines to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the personal representative of the estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or the transferee, as the case may be, in the proceeding; and
- "(2) if the offer of the limited liability partnership for the transferable interest materially exceeds the amount of the fair value of the transferable interest as determined, the court in its discretion may award to the limited liability partnership the sum the court determines to be reasonable compensation to any expert or experts employed by the limited liability partnership, in the proceeding.
- "(h) If the purchase or transfer of the transferable interest of a deceased partner, a disqualified person or a transferee is not completed within 12 months after the death of the deceased partner or 12 months after the disqualification or transfer, as the case may be, the limited liability partnership shall forthwith cancel the transferable interest on its books and the personal representative of the

estate of the deceased partner, the disqualified person, or
the transferee, as the case may be, shall have no further
interest in the transferable interest other than that person's
right to payment for the transferable interest under this
section.

- "(i) This section shall not require a limited liability partnership to purchase a transferable interest of a disqualified person if the disqualification is for less than 12 months from the date of disqualification. A limited liability partnership may require the disqualified person to sell the disqualified person's transferable interest to the limited liability partnership upon any disqualification.
- "(j) Any provision of a partnership agreement regarding the purchase or transfer of a transferable interest of a limited liability partnership performing professional services shall be specifically enforceable in the courts of Alabama.
- "(k) Nothing in this section shall prevent or relieve a limited liability partnership from paying pension benefits or other deferred compensation.

21 "\$10A-9A-2.01.

"(a) In order to form a limited partnership, a person must deliver a certificate of formation for filing to the filing officer as provided in subsection (e) Secretary of State. Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-3.05, the certificate of formation shall set forth:

- "(1) the name of the limited partnership, which must comply with Article 5 of Chapter 1;
- "(2) the address of the registered office required
 by Article 5 of Chapter 1;
- 5 "(3) the name of the registered agent at the 6 registered office as required by Article 5 of Chapter 1;
- 7 "(4) the name and the street and mailing address of each general partner;
- 9 "(5) whether the limited partnership is a limited 10 liability limited partnership;

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- "(6) any additional information required by Article 8 of Chapter 1 or by Article 10 of this chapter; and
- "(7) any other matters the partners determine to include therein which comply with Section 10A-9A-1.08.
 - "(b) A limited partnership is formed when the certificate of formation becomes effective in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1.
 - "(c) The fact that a certificate of formation has been filed and is effective in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1 is notice of the matters required to be included by Subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), if applicable, (a)(5), and (a)(6), but is not notice of any other fact.
 - "(d) A partnership agreement shall be entered into either before, after, or at the time of filing the certificate of formation and, whether entered into before, after, or at the time of filing, may be made effective as of the filing of

the certificate of formation or at any other time or date provided in the partnership agreement.

"(e) A certificate of formation shall be delivered for filing to the judge of probate of the county in which the initial registered office of the limited partnership is located pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 1 unless the certificate of formation is required to be delivered for filing to a different filing officer under Article 8 of Chapter 1 or Article 10 of this chapter.

"\$10A-9A-2.02.

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"Notwithstanding Division B of Article 3 of Chapter
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- "(a) A certificate of formation may be amended at any time.
- "(b) A certificate of formation may be restated with or without amendment at any time.
 - "(c) To amend its certificate of formation, a limited partnership must deliver a certificate of amendment for filing to the filing officer provided for in subsection (j) Secretary of State which certificate of amendment shall state:
 - "(1) the name of the limited partnership;
 - "(2) the date of filing of its certificate of formation, and of all prior amendments and the office or offices where filed unique identifying number or other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and

"(3) the changes the amendment makes to the certificate of formation as most recently amended or restated.

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- "(d) Prior to a statement of dissolution being delivered to the <u>filing officer</u> <u>Secretary of State</u> for filing, a limited partnership shall promptly deliver a certificate of amendment for filing with the <u>filing officer provided for in subsection (j)</u> Secretary of State to reflect:
 - "(1) the admission of a new general partner; or
- "(2) the dissociation of a person as a general partner.
 - "(e) Prior to a statement of dissolution being delivered to the filing officer Secretary of State for filing, if a general partner knows that any information in a filed certificate of formation was inaccurate when the certificate of formation was filed or has become inaccurate due to changed circumstances and if such information is required to be set forth in a newly filed certificate of formation under this chapter, the general partner shall promptly:
 - "(1) cause the certificate of formation to be amended; or
 - "(2) if appropriate, deliver for filing with the filing officer provided for in subsection (j) a statement of change in accordance with Division D of Article 4 of Chapter 1 or a statement Secretary of State a certificate of correction in accordance with Division C of Article 5 of Chapter 1.
 - "(f) A certificate of formation may be amended at any time pursuant to this section for any other proper purpose

| 1 | as determined by the limited partnership. A certificate of |
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| 2 | formation may also be amended in a statement of merger |
| 3 | pursuant to Article 8 of Chapter 1 or Article 10 of this |
| 4 | chapter. |
| 5 | "(g) In order to restate its certificate of |
| 6 | formation, a limited partnership must deliver a restated |
| 7 | certificate of formation for filing with the filing officer |
| 8 | provided for in subsection (j) Secretary of State. A restated |
| 9 | certificate of formation must: |
| 10 | "(1) be designated as such in the heading; |
| 11 | "(2) state the name of the limited partnership; |
| 12 | "(3) state the date of filing of its certificate of |
| 13 | formation, and of all prior amendments and the filing office |
| 14 | or offices where filed; and unique identifying number or other |
| 15 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; |
| 16 | "(4) set forth any amendment or change effected in |
| 17 | connection with the restatement of the certificate of |
| 18 | formation. Any such restatement that effects an amendment |
| 19 | shall be subject to any other provision of this chapter not |
| 20 | inconsistent with this section, which would apply if a |
| 21 | separate certificate of amendment were filed to effect the |
| 22 | amendment or change-; |
| 23 | "(5) set forth the text of the restated certificate |
| 24 | of formation; and |
| 25 | "(6) state that the restated certificate of |

formation consolidates all amendments into a single document.

"(h) The original certificate of formation, as theretofore amended, shall be superseded by the restated certificate of formation and thenceforth, the restated certificate of formation, including any further amendment or changes made thereby, shall be the certificate of formation of the limited partnership, but the original effective date of formation shall remain unchanged.

- "(i) An amended or restated certificate of formation may contain only the provisions that would be permitted at the time of the amendment if the amended or restated certificate of formation were a newly filed original certificate of formation.
- "(j) If a limited partnership is not an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited partnership shall deliver the certificate of amendment or restated certificate of formation for filing with the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of formation is filed. If a limited partnership is an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited partnership shall deliver the certificate of amendment or restated certificate of formation for filing with the Secretary of State.

" $\frac{(k)}{(j)}$ The filing of a certificate of amendment to the certificate of formation shall have the effect, and shall take effect, as provided in Section 10A-1-3.14.

"(1)(k) The filing of a restated certificate of formation shall have the effect, and shall take effect, as provided in Section 10A-1-3.18.

"\$10A-9A-2.03.

- "(a) A writing delivered to a filing officer

 Secretary of State for filing pursuant to this chapter must be signed as provided by this section.
- "(1) A limited partnership's initial certificate of formation must be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate of formation.
 - "(2) An amendment adding or deleting a statement that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership must be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate of formation.
 - "(3) An amendment designating as general partner a person admitted under Section 10A-9A-8.01(c) following the dissociation of a limited partnership's last general partner must be signed by the person or persons so designated.
 - "(4) Any other amendment must be signed by:
 - "(A) at least one general partner; and
- "(B) each other person designated in the amendment as a new general partner.
 - "(5) A restated certificate of formation must be signed by at least one general partner and, to the extent the restated certificate of formation effects a change under any other paragraph of this subsection, the restated certificate

of formation must be signed in a manner that satisfies that paragraph.

- "(6) a statement of dissolution must be signed by all general partners or by the person or persons appointed pursuant to Section 10A-9A-8.03(b) or (c) to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities and affairs.
 - "(7) A statement of conversion must be signed by each general partner of the limited partnership.
 - "(8) A statement of merger must be signed by each general partner of the limited partnership.
 - "(9) Any other writing delivered on behalf of a limited partnership for filing must be signed by at least one general partner.
- "(10) A statement of withdrawal by a person pursuant to Section 10A-9A-3.06 must be signed by that person.
 - "(11) A writing delivered on behalf of a foreign limited partnership to the Secretary of State for filing must be signed by at least one general partner of the foreign limited partnership.
 - "(12) Any other writing delivered on behalf of any person for filing must be signed by that person.
 - "(b) Any writing to be filed under this chapter may be signed by an agent, including an attorney-in-fact. Powers of attorney relating to the signing of the writing need not be delivered to the filing officer Secretary of State.
 - "(c) Any writing which is required in this chapter to be signed by a person need not be signed by any person:

"(1) who is deceased or dissolved or for whom a guardian or general conservator has been appointed, if the record so states; or

- "(2) who has previously delivered for filing with the filing officer pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 1

 Secretary of State a statement of dissociation or withdrawal.

 "\$10A-9A-2.04.
- "(a) If a person required by this chapter to sign a writing or deliver a writing to a filing officer the Secretary of State for filing under this chapter does not do so, any other person that is aggrieved by that failure may petition the designated court, and if none, the circuit court in for the county in which the limited partnership's principal place of business office within this state is located, and if the limited partnership does not have a principal place of business office within this state then the circuit court for the county in which the limited partnership's most recent registered office is located, to order:
 - "(1) the person to sign the writing;
- "(2) the person to deliver the writing to the filing officer Secretary of State for filing; or
- "(3) the <u>filing officer</u> <u>Secretary of State</u> to file the writing unsigned.
- "(b) If a petitioner under subsection (a) is not the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership to whom the writing pertains, the petitioner shall make the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership a party to the

action. A person aggrieved under subsection (a) may seek the
remedies provided in subsection (a) in a separate action
against the person required to sign or deliver the writing or
as a part of any other action concerning the limited
partnership or foreign limited partnership in which the person
required to sign or deliver the writing is made a party.

- "(c) A writing filed unsigned pursuant to this section is effective without being signed.
- "(d) A court may award reasonable expenses,

 including reasonable attorneys' fees, to the party or parties

 who prevail, in whole or in part, with respect to any claim

 made under subsection (a).

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- "(a) The Secretary of State, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a certificate of existence for a limited partnership if the writings filed in the office of the Secretary of State show that the limited partnership has been formed under the laws of this state. A certificate of existence shall reflect only the information on file with the Secretary of State. To the extent writings have been delivered to the Secretary of State, the certificate of existence must state:
 - "(1) the limited partnership's name;
- "(2) that the limited partnership was formed under the laws of this state, the date of formation, and the filing office in which the certificate of formation was filed;

| 1 | "(3) whether a statement of dissolution of the |
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| 2 | limited partnership has been delivered to the Secretary of |
| 3 | State for filing; |
| 4 | "(4) whether the limited partnership has delivered |
| 5 | to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate of |
| 6 | reinstatement; and |
| 7 | "(5) the unique identifying number or other |
| 8 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and |
| 9 | " $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ other facts of record in the office of the |
| 10 | Secretary of State which may be requested by the applicant. |
| 11 | "(b) The Secretary of State, upon request and |
| 12 | payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish to any person a |
| 13 | certificate of authorization for a foreign limited partnership |
| 14 | if the writings filed in the office of the Secretary of State |
| 15 | show that the Secretary of State has filed a certificate of |
| 16 | authority, has not revoked the certificate of authority, and |
| 17 | has not filed a notice of cancellation. A certificate of |
| 18 | authorization must state: |
| 19 | "(1) the foreign limited partnership's name and any |
| 20 | alternate name for use in this state under Article 5 of |
| 21 | Chapter 1; |
| 22 | "(2) that the foreign limited partnership is |
| 23 | authorized to conduct activities and affairs in this state; |
| 24 | "(3) that the Secretary of State has not revoked the |
| 25 | foreign limited partnership's certificate of authority; |
| 26 | "(4) that the foreign limited partnership has not |
| 27 | filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of withdrawal, |

| Τ | a notice of cancernation, of otherwise terminated its |
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| 2 | certificate of authority; and |
| 3 | "(5) the unique identifying number or other |
| 4 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; and |
| 5 | " (5) (6) other facts of record in the office of the |
| 6 | Secretary of State which may be requested by the applicant. |
| 7 | "(c) Subject to any qualification stated in the |
| 8 | certificate, a certificate of existence or authorization |
| 9 | issued by the Secretary of State may be relied upon as |
| 10 | conclusive evidence that the limited partnership or foreign |
| 11 | limited partnership is in existence or is authorized to |
| 12 | transact activities and affairs in this state. |
| 13 | "(d) The Secretary of State shall not be required to |
| 14 | issue a certificate of existence for a limited partnership if |
| 15 | its certificate of formation was filed prior to January 1, |
| 16 | 2011; provided, however, that the Secretary of State shall |
| 17 | issue a certificate of existence upon the filing by the |
| 18 | limited partnership of a certificate of information with the |
| 19 | Secretary of State which must: |
| 20 | "(1) state all information required in Section |
| 21 | 10A-9A-2.01(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6); |
| 22 | and |
| 23 | "(2) list and attach certified copies of all |
| 24 | writings filed as to the limited partnership. |
| 25 | "\$10A-9A-8.01. |

"A limited partnership is dissolved and its activities and affairs shall be wound up upon the occurrence of the first of the following events:

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- "(a) An event or circumstance that the partnership agreement states causes dissolution.
 - "(b) Consent of all partners to dissolve.
- "(c) When there is no remaining general partner, unless either of the following applies:
 - "(1) All of the limited partners agree in writing, within 90 days after the dissociation of the last general partner, to continue the activities and affairs of the limited partnership and to admit one or more new general partners.
 - "(2) The activities and affairs of the limited partnership are continued and one or more new general partners are admitted in the manner stated in the partnership agreement.
 - "(d) When there is no remaining limited partner, unless either of the following applies:
 - "(1) All of the general partners agree in writing, within 90 days after the dissociation of the last limited partner, to continue the activities and affairs of the limited partnership and to admit one or more new limited partners.
 - "(2) The activities and affairs of the limited partnership are continued and one or more new limited partners are admitted in the manner stated in the partnership agreement.

- "(e) When there are no remaining partners, unless either of the following applies:
 - "(1) The holders of all of the transferable interests in the limited partnership agree in writing, within 90 days after the dissociation of the last general partner, to continue the activities and affairs of the limited partnership and to admit one or more new general partners and one or more new limited partners.
 - "(2) The activities and affairs of the limited partnership are continued and one or more new general partners and one or more new limited partners are admitted in the manner stated in the partnership agreement.
 - "(f) On application by a partner, the entry of an order dissolving the limited partnership on the grounds that it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the limited partnership's activities and affairs in conformity with the partnership agreement, which order is entered by the designated court, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the limited partnership's principal place of business office within this state is located, and if the limited partnership does not have a principal place of business office within this state then by the circuit court for the county in which the limited partnership's most recent registered office is located.
- 25 "\$10A-9A-8.02.

26 "Notwithstanding Section 10A-1-9.12:

| 1 | "(a) A dissolved limited partnership continues its |
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| 2 | existence as a limited partnership but may not carry on any |
| 3 | activities and affairs except as is appropriate to wind up and |
| 4 | liquidate its activities and affairs, including: |
| 5 | "(1) collecting its assets; |
| 6 | "(2) disposing of its properties that will not be |
| 7 | distributed in kind to persons owning transferable interests; |
| 8 | "(3) discharging or making provisions for |
| 9 | discharging its liabilities; |
| 10 | "(4) distributing its remaining property in |
| 11 | accordance with Section 10A-9A-8.09; and |
| 12 | "(5) doing every other act necessary to wind up and |
| 13 | liquidate its activities and affairs. |
| 14 | "(b) In winding up its activities and affairs, a |
| 15 | limited partnership may: |
| 16 | "(1) deliver for filing a statement of dissolution |
| 17 | to the filing officer provided for in subsection (e) Secretary |
| 18 | of State setting forth: |
| 19 | "(A) The name of the limited partnership; |
| 20 | "(B) The date of filing its certificate of |
| 21 | formation, and all amendments and restatements thereof, and |
| 22 | the office or offices where filed unique identifying number or |
| 23 | other designation as assigned by the Secretary of State; |
| 24 | "(C) That the limited partnership has dissolved; |
| 25 | "(D) The name and street mailing address of the |
| 26 | general partner who will be winding up the affairs of the |
| 27 | limited partnership pursuant to Section 10A-9A-8.03(a), and if |

| 1 | none, the name and street address of the person appointed |
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| 2 | pursuant to Section 10A-9A-8.03(b) or (c) to wind up the |
| 3 | activities and affairs of the limited partnership; and |
| 4 | "(E) Any other information the limited partnership |
| 5 | deems appropriate; |
| 6 | "(2) preserve the limited partnership's activities |
| 7 | and affairs and property as a going concern for a reasonable |
| 8 | time; |
| 9 | "(3) prosecute, defend, or settle actions or |
| 10 | proceedings whether civil, criminal, or administrative; |
| 11 | "(4) transfer the limited partnership's assets; |
| 12 | "(5) resolve disputes by mediation or arbitration; |
| 13 | and |
| 14 | "(6) merge or convert in accordance with Article 10 |
| 15 | of this chapter or Article 8 of Chapter 1. |
| 16 | "(c) The dissolution of a limited partnership does |
| 17 | not: |
| 18 | "(1) transfer title to the limited partnership's |
| 19 | property; |
| 20 | "(2) prevent the commencement of a proceeding by or |
| 21 | against the limited partnership in its limited partnership |
| 22 | name; |
| 23 | "(3) terminate, abate, or suspend a proceeding |
| 24 | pending by or against the limited partnership on the effective |
| 25 | date of dissolution; |
| 26 | "(4) terminate the authority of its registered |
| 27 | agent; or |

- "(5) abate, suspend, or otherwise alter the

 application of Sections 10A-9A-3.03 and 10A-9A-4.04(b) and

 (c).
 - "(d) A statement of dissolution shall be deemed to be a filing instrument under Chapter 1.

"(e) If a limited partnership is not an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited partnership shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of formation is filed. If a limited partnership is an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited partnership shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the Secretary of State.

"\$10A-9A-8.03.

- "(a) If a dissolved limited partnership has a general partner or general partners that have not dissociated, that general partner or those general partners shall wind up the activities and affairs of the limited partnership and shall have the powers set forth in Section 10A-9A-8.04.
- "(b) If a dissolved limited partnership does not have a general partner, a person or persons to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities and affairs may be appointed by the consent of a majority of the limited partners.
- "(c) The <u>designated court</u>, and if none, the circuit court for the county in which the limited partnership's principal <u>place of business</u> <u>office</u> within this state is

located, and if the limited partnership does not have a

principal place of business office within this state then the

circuit court for the county in which the limited

partnership's most recent registered office is located, may

order judicial supervision of the winding up of a dissolved

limited partnership, including the appointment of a person to

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"(1) on application of a partner, if the applicant establishes good cause;

wind up the limited partnership's activities and affairs:

- "(2) on application of a partner or transferee, if the limited partnership does not have a general partner and within a reasonable time following the dissolution no person having the authority to wind up the activities and affairs of the limited partnership has been appointed pursuant to subsection (b);
- "(3) on application of a partner or transferee, if the limited partnership does not have a general partner and within a reasonable time following the dissolution the person appointed pursuant to subsection (b) is not winding up the activities and affairs of the limited partnership; or
- "(4) in connection with a proceeding under Section 10A-9A-8.01(f).
- "(d) A person appointed under subsection (b) or (c) is not a general partner but:
 - "(1) has the powers of a general partner under Section 10A-9A-8.04 but is not liable for the debts, liabilities, and other obligations of the limited partnership

solely by reason of having or exercising those powers or

otherwise acting to wind up the activities and affairs of the

dissolved limited partnership; and

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- "(2) shall promptly deliver for filing a statement of dissolution to the filing officer provided for in subsection (e) Secretary of State setting forth the items listed in Section 10A-9A-8.02(b)(1) and the following:
- "(A) that the limited partnership does not have a general partner;
 - "(B) the name and street mailing address of each person that has been appointed to wind up the activities and affairs of the limited partnership;
 - "(C) that each person has been appointed pursuant to this subsection to wind up the activities and affairs of the limited partnership; and
 - "(D) pursuant to this section, that each person has the powers of a general partner under Section 10A-9A-8.04 but is not liable for the debts, liabilities, and other obligations of the limited partnership solely by reason of having or exercising those powers or otherwise acting to wind up the activities and affairs of the dissolved limited partnership.
 - "(e) If the limited partnership is not an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then the person or persons appointed pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the judge of probate in whose office the original certificate of

1 formation is filed. If the limited partnership is an 2 organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then the 3 person or persons appointed pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) shall deliver the statement of dissolution for filing to the 4 5 Secretary of State. "\$10A-9A-8.07. 6 7 "Notwithstanding Sections 10A-1-9.01 and 10A-1-9.22: "(a) A dissolved limited partnership may publish 8 notice of its dissolution and request that persons with claims 9 10 against the dissolved limited partnership present them in accordance with the notice. 11 "(b) The notice authorized by subsection (a) must: 12 13 "(1) be published at least one time in a newspaper 14 of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved 15 limited partnership's principal place of business office is 16 located or, if it has in this state, and if none in this state, in the county in which the limited partnership's most 17 18 recent registered office is or was last located; "(2) describe the information that must be included 19 20 in a claim and provide a mailing address to which the claim is 21 to be sent; 22 "(3) state that if not sooner barred, a claim against the dissolved limited partnership will be barred 23 24 unless a proceeding to enforce the claim is commenced within 25 two years after the publication of the notice; and

throughout its existence a limited liability limited

"(4) unless the limited partnership has been

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partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the limited partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any general partner or person dissociated as a general partner which is based on Section 10A-9A-4.04.

- "(c) If a dissolved limited partnership publishes a newspaper notice in accordance with subsection (b), unless sooner barred by any other statute limiting actions, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved limited partnership within two years after the publication date of the newspaper notice:
- "(1) a claimant who was not given notice under Section 10A-9A-8.06;
- "(2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved limited partnership but not acted on by the dissolved limited partnership; and
 - "(3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership, or is based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership.
 - "(d) A claim that is not barred under this section, any other statute limiting actions, or Section 10A-9A-8.06 may be enforced:
- "(1) against a dissolved limited partnership, to the extent of its undistributed assets;
- "(2) except as provided in subsection (h), if the assets of a dissolved limited partnership have been

distributed after dissolution, against the person or persons owning the transferable interests to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or of the assets distributed to that person after dissolution, whichever is less, but a person's total liability for all claims under subsection (d) may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to that person after dissolution of the limited partnership; or

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- "(3) against any person liable on the claim under Section 10A-9A-4.04 and 10A-9A-6.07.
- "(e) A dissolved limited partnership that published a notice under this section may file an application with the designated court, and if none the circuit court in for the county in which the dissolved limited partnership's principal place of business office is located in this state and if the dissolved limited partnership does not have a principal place of business office within this state, in the circuit court for the county in which the dissolved limited partnership's most recent registered office is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent or have not been made known to the dissolved limited partnership or that are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership but that, based on the facts known to the dissolved limited partnership, are reasonably estimated to arise after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership. Provision need not be made for any claim

that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c).

- "(f) Within ten 10 days after the filing of the application provided for in subsection (e), notice of the proceeding shall be given by the dissolved limited partnership to each potential claimant as described in subsection (e).
- "(g) The circuit court under subsection (e) may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown in any proceeding brought under this section. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved limited partnership.
- "(h) Provision by the dissolved limited partnership for security in the amount and the form ordered by the circuit court under subsection (e) shall satisfy the dissolved limited partnership's obligation with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the dissolved limited partnership, or are based on an event occurring after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership, and those claims may not be enforced against a person owning a transferable interest to whom assets have been distributed by the dissolved limited partnership after the effective date of the dissolution of the limited partnership.
- "(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend any otherwise applicable statute of limitations.
- "(j) If a claim has been satisfied, disposed of, or barred under Section 10A-9A-8.06, this section, or other law,

1 the person or persons designated to wind up the affairs of a 2 limited partnership, and the owners of the transferable interests receiving assets from the limited partnership, shall 3 not be liable for that claim. 4 5 "\$10A-9A-8.11. "(a) In order to reinstate a limited partnership 6 7 under this article, a certificate of reinstatement shall be 8 delivered for filing to the filing officer provided for in subsection (d) Secretary of State which certificate of 9 10 reinstatement shall have attached thereto a true and complete copy of the limited partnership's certificate of formation. 11 The certificate of reinstatement shall state: 12 13 "(1) the name of the limited partnership before 14 reinstatement; 15 "(2) the name of the limited partnership following reinstatement, which limited partnership name shall comply 16 with Section 10A-9A-8.12; 17 "(3) the date of formation of the limited 18 19 partnership; 20 "(4) the date of dissolution of the limited 21 partnership, if known; 22 "(5) a statement that all applicable conditions of Section 10A-9A-8.10 have been satisfied; and 23 24 "(6) the address of the registered office and the

name of the registered agent at that address in compliance

with Article 5 of Chapter 1-; and

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| 1 | "(7) the unique identifying number or other |
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| 2 | designation as assigned by the Secretary of State. |
| 3 | "(b) A limited partnership shall not be required to |
| 4 | file a statement of dissolution in order to file a certificate |
| 5 | of reinstatement. |
| 6 | "(c) A certificate of reinstatement shall be deemed |
| 7 | to be a filing instrument under Chapter 1. |
| 8 | "(d) If a limited partnership is not an organization |
| 9 | described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then that limited |
| 10 | partnership shall deliver the certificate of reinstatement for |
| 11 | filing to the judge of probate in whose office the original |
| 12 | certificate of formation is filed. If a limited partnership is |
| 13 | an organization described in Section 10A-1-4.02(c)(4), then |
| 14 | that limited partnership shall deliver the certificate of |
| 15 | reinstatement for filing to the Secretary of State. |
| 16 | "\$10A-10-1.07. |
| 17 | "(a) A real estate investment trust may provide by |
| 18 | its declaration of trust any of the following: |
| 19 | "(1) That any specified class of shares is preferred |
| 20 | over another class as to its distributive share of the assets |
| 21 | on voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the real estate |
| 22 | investment trust and the amount of the preference. |
| 23 | "(2) That any specified class of shares may be |
| 24 | redeemed at the option of the real estate investment trust or |
| 25 | of the holders of the shares and the terms and conditions of |
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redemption, including the time and price of redemption.

"(3) That any specified class of shares is

convertible into shares of one or more classes and the terms

and conditions of conversion.

- "(4) That the holders of any specified securities issued or to be issued by the real estate investment trust have any voting or other rights which, by law, are or may be conferred on shareholders.
- "(5) For any other preferences, rights, restrictions, including restrictions on transferability and qualifications not inconsistent with law.
- "(6) That the board of trustees may classify or reclassify any unissued shares, from time to time, by setting or changing the preferences, conversion, or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption of the shares.
- "(7) That the board of trustees may amend the declaration of trust to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares or the number of shares of any class that the trust has authority to issue.
- "(b) If, under a power contained in the declaration of trust, the board of trustees classifies or reclassifies any unissued shares by setting or changing the preferences, conversion, or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption, the board, before issuing any of the shares, shall file deliver articles

supplementary for record with the judge of probate in the

county in which its principal place of business is located, in

the manner and as provided by Article 4 of Chapter 1 to the

Secretary of State for filing, which shall include both of the

following:

- "(1) A description of the shares, including the preferences, conversion, and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, and terms and conditions of redemption, as set or changed by the board of trustees.
- "(2) A statement that the shares have been classified or reclassified by the board of trustees under the authority contained in the declaration of trust.
- "(c) (1) For purposes of this subsection, "facts" include the occurrence of any event, including a determination or action by any person or body, including the real estate investment trust.
- "(2) Any of the preferences, conversion, or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or distributions, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption of any class or series of shares may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside the declaration of trust and may vary among holders of the shares, provided, that the manner in which the facts or variations will operate upon the preferences, conversion, or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or distributions, qualifications, or terms or

- conditions of redemption of the class or series of shares is clearly and expressly set forth in the declaration of trust.
- "(d) If the real estate investment trust has

 authority to issue shares of more than one class, the

 certificate evidencing the shares shall contain on its face or

 back a full statement or summary of:

- "(1) The designations and any preferences, conversion, and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or distributions, qualifications, and terms and conditions of redemption of the shares of each class which the real estate investment trust is authorized to issue.
 - "(2) If the real estate investment trust is authorized to issue any preferred or special class in series both of the following:
 - "a. The differences in the relative rights and preferences between the shares of each series to the extent they have been set.
- "b. The authority of the board of trustees to set the relative rights and preferences of subsequent series.
- "(e)(1) A summary of the information required by subsection (d), as included in a registration statement permitted to become effective under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, is an acceptable summary for the purposes of this section.
- "(2) Instead of a full statement or summary, the certificate may state that the real estate investment trust

will furnish a full statement of the information required by subsection (d) to any holder of shares on request and without charge.

"(f) Unless the declaration of trust provides otherwise, the trustees of a real estate investment trust may authorize the issue of some of the shares of any or all of its classes or series without certificates. The authorization does not affect shares already represented by certificates until they are surrendered to the real estate investment trust. At the time of issuance or transfer of any shares without certificates, the real estate investment trust shall send the shareholder a written statement of the information required on certificates by subsection (d) or (e).

"\$10A-10-1.14.

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- "(a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 10A-10-1.06 or subdivision (7) of subsection (a) of Section 10A-10-1.07, a declaration of trust may be amended only as provided in this section.
- "(b) The board of trustees of a real estate investment trust proposing an amendment to its declaration of trust shall:
- "(1) Adopt a resolution which sets forth the proposed amendment and declares that it is advisable.
- "(2) Direct that the proposed amendment be submitted for consideration at either an annual or special meeting of the shareholders.

- "(c) Notice which states that a purpose of the
 meeting will be to act upon the proposed amendment shall be
 given by the real estate investment trust in the manner
 provided in the declaration of trust or bylaws to:
 - "(1) Each shareholder entitled to vote on the proposed amendment.

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- "(2) Each shareholder not entitled to vote on the proposed amendment if the contract rights of the shareholder's shares, as expressly set forth in the declaration of trust, would be altered by the amendment.
- "(3) The notice shall include a copy of the amendment or a summary of the changes it will affect.
- "(d) The proposed amendment shall be approved by the shareholders of the real estate investment trust by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast in the matter.
- "(e) A declaration of trust may permit the trustees by a two-thirds vote to amend provisions of the declaration of trust, from time to time, to qualify as a real estate investment trust under the Internal Revenue Code or under this chapter.
- "(f) A certificate of amendment setting forth the amendment and stating the manner in which it was adopted shall be signed and acknowledged by at least a majority of the trustees or an officer duly authorized by at least a majority of the trustees and filed with the judge of probate in the county in which its declaration of trust is filed and deliver

| 1 | the certificate of amendment to the Secretary of State for |
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| 2 | filing. |
| 3 | "\$10A-10-1.15. |
| 4 | "(a) For purposes of this section, the following |
| 5 | words shall have the respective meanings ascribed to them: |
| 6 | "(1) ALABAMA REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST. A real |
| 7 | estate investment trust organized in compliance with the |
| 8 | provisions of this chapter. |
| 9 | "(2) BUSINESS TRUST. |
| 10 | "a. An entity described in Section 10A-16-1.01. |
| 11 | "b. An unincorporated trust or association, |
| 12 | including an Alabama real estate investment trust, a |
| 13 | common-law trust, or a Massachusetts trust, which is engaged |
| 14 | in business and in which property is acquired, held, managed, |
| 15 | administered, controlled, invested, or disposed of for the |
| 16 | benefit and profit of any person who may become a holder of a |
| 17 | transferable unit of beneficial interest in the trust. |
| 18 | "(3) DOMESTIC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. A limited |
| 19 | liability company formed as defined under the laws of this |
| 20 | state Alabama Limited Liability Company Law. |
| 21 | "(4) DOMESTIC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A <u>limited</u> |
| 22 | partnership formed by two or more persons under the laws of |
| 23 | the state and having one or more general partners and one or |
| 24 | more limited partners as defined under the Alabama Limited |
| 25 | Partnership Law. |
| 26 | "(5) FOREIGN BUSINESS TRUST. A business trust |

organized under the laws of the United States, another state

of the United States, or a territory, possession, or district of the United States.

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- "(6) FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. A limited liability company formed under the laws of any state other than the State of Alabama or under the laws of a foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction and denominated as such under the laws of such state, foreign country, or other foreign jurisdiction.
- "(7) FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. A <u>limited</u>
 partnership formed under the laws of any state other than the
 State of Alabama or under the laws of a foreign country and
 having as partners one or more general partners and one or
 more <u>limited</u> partners or other foreign jurisdiction and
 denominated as such under the laws of such state, foreign
 country, or other foreign jurisdiction.
- "(b) Unless the declaration of trust provides otherwise, an Alabama real estate investment trust may merge into an Alabama or foreign business trust, into an Alabama or foreign corporation having capital stock, or into a domestic or foreign limited partnership or limited liability company; or one or more business trusts, corporations, domestic or foreign limited partnerships, or limited liability companies may merge into an Alabama real estate investment trust.
- "(c) A merger shall be approved in the manner provided by this section, except that:
- "(1) A foreign business trust, an Alabama business trust, other than an Alabama real estate investment trust, a

- corporation, a domestic or foreign limited partnership, or a
 domestic or foreign limited liability company party to the
 merger shall have the merger advised, authorized, and approved
 in the manner and by the vote required by its declaration of
 trust, charter, or partnership agreement, and the laws of the
 place where it is organized.
 - "(2) A merger needs to be approved by an Alabama real estate investment trust successor only by a majority of its entire board of trustees if:

- "a. The merger does not reclassify or change its outstanding shares or otherwise amend its declaration of trust.
 - "b. The number of shares to be issued or delivered in the merger is not more than 15 percent of the number of its shares of the same class or series outstanding immediately before the merger becomes effective.
 - "(d) The board of trustees of each Alabama real estate investment trust proposing to merge shall:
 - "(1) Adopt a resolution that declares the proposed transaction is advisable in substantially the terms and conditions set forth or referred to in the resolution.
 - "(2) Direct that the proposed transaction be submitted for consideration at either an annual or special meeting of shareholders.
- "(e) Notice which states that a purpose of a meeting will be to act upon the proposed merger shall be given by each

- Alabama real estate investment trust in the manner provided for corporations by the Alabama Business Corporation Law, to:
- "(1) Each of its shareholders entitled to vote on
 the proposed transaction.

- "(2) Each of its shareholders not entitled to vote on the proposed transaction, except the shareholders of a successor in a merger if the merger does not alter the contract rights of their shares as expressly set forth in the declaration of trust.
 - "(f) Except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 10A-10-1.06, the proposed merger shall be approved by the shareholders of each Alabama real estate investment trust by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.
 - "(g) Articles of merger containing the information required by the Alabama Business Corporation Law, and the other provisions as permitted by that section shall be:
 - "(1) Executed for each party to the articles of merger in the manner required by the Alabama Business Corporation Law.
 - "(2) Filed for the record in the Office of the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 1.
 - "(h)(1) A proposed merger may be abandoned before the effective date of the articles of merger:
- "a. If the articles of merger so provide, by majority vote of the entire board of trustees of any one

business trust party to the articles or by a majority of the entire board of directors of any one corporation party to the articles.

- "b. Unless the articles of merger provide otherwise by a majority vote of the entire board of trustees of each Alabama real estate investment trust party to the articles.
- "c. By unanimous consent of the members of a limited liability company party to the articles of merger.
 - "d. By unanimous consent of the partners of a limited partnership party to the articles of merger.
 - "(2) If the articles of merger have been filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, notice of the abandonment shall be given promptly to the Secretary of State.
 - "(3)a. If the proposed merger is abandoned as provided in this subsection, no legal liability arises under the articles of merger.
 - "b. An abandonment does not prejudice the rights of any person under any other contract made by a business trust, corporation, limited partnership, or limited liability company party to the proposed articles of merger in connection with the proposed merger.
 - "c. Each shareholder of an Alabama real estate investment trust objecting to a merger of the Alabama real estate investment trust shall have the same rights as a stockholder of an Alabama corporation under Article 13 of Chapter 2A and under the same procedures.

- 1 "(i) The Secretary of State shall prepare 2 certificates of merger that specify: "(1) The name of each party to the articles of 3 4 merger. 5 "(2) The name of the successor and the location of its principal office in this state or, if it has none, its 6 7 principal place of business. "(3) The time the articles of merger are accepted 9 for record by the Secretary of State. 10 "(j) If the successor in a merger is an Alabama real estate investment trust, a merger is effective as of the later 11 of: 12 13 "(1) The time the Secretary of State accepts the articles of merger for record. 14 15 "(2) The time established under the articles of merger, not to exceed 30 days after the articles are accepted 16 for record. 17 18 "(k)(1) If the successor in a merger is a foreign corporation, a foreign limited partnership, a foreign limited 19 20 liability company, or an Alabama or foreign business trust, 21 other than an Alabama real estate investment trust, the merger is effective as of the later of: 22 "a. The time specified by the law of the place where 23
 - "b. The time the Secretary of State accepts the articles of merger for record.

the successor is organized.

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"(2) A foreign successor in a merger may file for record with the judge of probate deliver for filing to the Secretary of State a certificate from the place where it is organized which certifies the date the articles of merger were filed. However, the failure to file this certificate does not invalidate the merger.

- "(1)(1) Consummation of a merger has the effects provided in this subsection.
- "(2) The separate existence of each business trust, corporation, limited partnership, or limited liability company party to the articles of merger, except the successor, ceases.
- "(3) The shares of each business trust party to the articles of merger which are to be converted or exchanged under the terms of the articles cease to exist, subject to the rights of an objecting shareholder under this section.
- "(4) In addition to any other purposes and powers set forth in the articles, if the articles of merger provide, the successor has the purposes and powers of each party to the articles.
- "(5)a. The assets of each party to the articles of merger, including any legacies which it would have been capable of taking, transfer to, vest in, and devolve on the successor without further act or deed.
- "b. Confirmatory deeds, assignments, or similar instruments to evidence the transfer merger may be executed and delivered at any time in the name of the transferring either party to the articles of merger by-its-last-acting

officers or trustees or by the appropriate officers or trustees of the successor. A certified copy of any document required to be filed under this section may be filed in the real estate records in the office of the judge of probate in any county in which the nonsuccessor party owned real property, without payment and without collection by the judge of probate of any deed or other transfer tax or fee. The judge of probate, however, may collect a filing fee of five dollars (\$5). Any such filing shall evidence chain of title, but lack of filing shall not affect the converted entity's title to the real property.

"(6) a. The successor is liable for all the debts and obligations of each nonsurviving party to the articles of merger. An existing claim, action, or proceeding pending by or against any nonsurviving party to the articles of merger may be prosecuted to judgment as if the merger had not taken place, or, on motion of the successor or any party, the successor may be substituted as a party and the judgment against the nonsurviving party to the articles of merger constitutes a lien on the property of the successor.

"b. A merger does not impair the rights of creditors or any liens on the property of any business trust, corporation, limited partnership, or limited liability company which is a party to the articles of merger.

"(m) This section is not exclusive. Real estate investment trusts may merge or exchange their shares in any

other manner provided by law, including pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 of Chapter 1.

3 "\$10A-16-1.05.

- "(a) The written declaration of trust may provide for the election of successor trustees in the event of the death, resignation, and removal of a trustee and may provide for the amendment of the declaration of trust. The declaration of trust may also contain other provisions regarding the operation and administration of the business trust as may be necessary or desirable.
- "(b) Two copies of the The declaration of trust shall be delivered to the judge of probate in the county in which its principal place of business is located Secretary of State for filing, accompanied by the filing fees for the State of Alabama and for the judge of probate in the amounts fee in the amount prescribed by Section 10A-1-4.31 Chapter 1 for a certificate of formation. The judge of probate shall file one copy in his or her office and certify the other copy, which shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, together with the fee collected for the State of Alabama.

"\$10A-17-1.06.

- "(a) A nonprofit association shall execute and record a statement of authority to transfer an estate or interest in real property in the name of the nonprofit association.
- "(b) An estate or interest in real property in the name of a nonprofit association may be transferred by a person

so authorized in a statement of authority recorded in the

office of the judge of probate of the county in which the real

property is located.

- "(c) A statement of authority shall set forth:
- "(1) The name of the nonprofit association;
- "(2) The address in Alabama, including the street address, if any, of the nonprofit association, or, if the nonprofit association does not have an address in Alabama, its address out of state;
- "(3) The name or title of a person authorized to transfer an estate or interest in real property held in the name of the nonprofit association; and
- "(4) The action, procedure, or vote of the nonprofit association which authorizes the person to transfer the real property of the nonprofit association and which authorizes the person to execute the statement of authority.
- "(d) A statement of authority shall be executed and recorded in the same manner as a deed by a person who is not the person authorized to transfer the estate or interest.
- "(e) The judge of probate may shall collect a fee for recording a statement of authority in the amount authorized to be collected by and for the judge of probate pursuant to Section 10A-1-4.31 for filing a certificate of formation in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 1.
- "(f) An amendment, including a cancellation, of a statement of authority shall meet the requirements for execution and recording, and be accompanied by payment of the

same recording fee payable to and for the judge of probate, of an original statement. Unless cancelled earlier, a recorded statement of authority as amended is cancelled by operation of law five years after the date of the most recent amended statement of authority.

"(g) If the record title to real property is in the name of a nonprofit association and the statement of authority is recorded in the office of the judge of probate of the county in which the real property is located, the authority of the person named in a statement of authority is conclusive in favor of a person who gives value without notice that the person lacks authority.

"\$10A-17-1.11.

- "(a) A nonprofit association may file in the office of the judge of probate of the county where the association has its principal office deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a statement appointing an agent authorized to receive service of process.
- "(b) A statement appointing an agent shall set forth:
 - "(1) The name of the nonprofit association;
- "(2) The address in Alabama, including the street address, if any, of the nonprofit association, or, if the nonprofit association does not have an address in Alabama, its address out of state; and

"(3) The name of the person in Alabama authorized to receive service of process and the person's address, including the street address, in Alabama.

- "(c) A statement appointing an agent shall be signed and acknowledged by a person authorized to manage the affairs of the nonprofit association. The statement shall also be signed and acknowledged by the person appointed agent, who thereby accepts appointment. The statement and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the judge of probate, who will transmit a certified copy to the Secretary of State. If the judge of probate finds that the statement conforms to provisions of this section, he or she shall file the statement in his or her office, and upon the filing, the statement becomes effective.
- "(d) The appointed agent may resign by <u>delivering to</u> the Secretary of State for filing a resignation and one copy thereof with the judge of probate, and by giving notice to the nonprofit association. The judge of probate shall transmit a certified copy to the Secretary of State. The appointment of the agent shall terminate upon the expiration of 30 days after receipt of the notice by the judge of probate the Secretary of State has filed the resignation.
- "(e) The judge of probate Secretary of State may collect a fee for filing a statement appointing an agent to receive service of process, an amendment, or a resignation in the amount charged for filing similar documents for nonprofit corporations.

"(f) An amendment to a statement appointing an agent to receive service of process shall meet the requirements for execution of an original statement.

"\$10A-20-1.08.

"Upon the presentation to the Secretary of State of any application provided for in this article, the applicant shall not be required to pay any fee to or for the judge of probate but shall pay to the Secretary of State the fee prescribed to be paid to the Secretary of State by Section 10A-1-4.31 Chapter 1 as follows:

- "(1) for the filing of an application under Section 10A-20-1.02 to become a corporation sole, the fee prescribed for filing a certificate of formation;
- "(2) for the filing of an application under Section 10A-20-1.05 for a certificate of succession, the fee prescribed for filing a certificate of formation;
- "(3) for the filing of an application under Section 10A-20-1.06 for appointment of an administrator, the fee prescribed for filing a certificate of formation; and
- "(4) for the filing of an application to dissolve under Section 10A-20-1.07, the fee prescribed for filing statement or articles of dissolution.

"\$10A-20-2.01.

"(a) The members of any church, conference of churches, religious society, educational society, benevolent, monument, or burial society, patriotic society, societies for the purpose of nature study or scientific research, society

for establishing public parks or places of public recreation, societies for promoting knowledge, promoting arts, or promoting sciences, societies for purposes of like kind or the owners of a graveyard, or the trustees of any of the foregoing churches, conferences, institutions, or societies elected by the organization, or organizations, of the church, conferences, institution, association, or society desiring to become incorporated, shall adopt a resolution signifying the intention and elect not less than three trustees.

"(b) The trustees shall, within 30 days after their election, file in the office of the judge of probate of the county in which the corporation is to exercise its functions, or part of its functions deliver to the Secretary of State for filing, a certificate stating the corporate name selected, the names of the trustees, and the length of time for which they are elected, which certificate shall be subscribed by them and recorded and shall pay to the judge of probate Secretary of State the filing fee required to be paid for the benefit of the judge of probate under Section 10A-1-4.31 Chapter 1 for filing a certificate of formation. The members of the society, their associates and successors are, from the filing of the certificate, incorporated by the name specified.

"\$10A-20-6.02.

"(a) The incorporators of any corporation to be governed by this article shall prepare and file in the office of the judge of probate of the county in which the corporation is to have its principal place of business deliver to the

- Secretary of State for filing a certificate of formation stating an intention to become a corporation, which certificate of formation shall be signed by each of the incorporators and shall set forth:
 - "(1) The name of the proposed corporation;
 - "(2) The objects and purposes for which the corporation is organized;

- "(3) The location of the principal office of the corporation in this state; and
 - "(4) The name and post office address of each incorporator, not less than three in number.
 - "(b) The certificate of formation may also contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, which the incorporators may desire to insert for the regulation of the business or affairs of the corporation or which would be permitted nonprofit corporations by the Alabama Nonprofit Corporation Law. The filing of the certificate of formation shall be accompanied with payment of the filing fee payable to and for the benefit of the judge of probate provided for filing the Secretary of State in the amount prescribed by Chapter 1 for certificates of formation under Section 10A-1-4.31. The filing in the probate office of the certificate of formation by the Secretary of State effects the creation of a corporation for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a health care service plan as provided for in this article.

"§10A-20-6.06.

"The corporation may change its corporate name, the location of its principal place of business office, or make other alteration, amendment, or change in its certificate of formation, as may be desired in the following manner:

- "(1) Its board of directors by a majority vote thereof, either in person or by proxy, at any regular meeting of the board, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, shall adopt a resolution or resolutions setting forth the respect or respects in which the certificate of formation of the corporation shall be altered, amended, or changed;
- "(2) The report thereof, certified by the president or the secretary of the corporation under corporate seal, if any, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the judge of probate of the county in which the corporation was organized delivered to the Secretary of State for filing; and
- "(3) Upon the filing of same, its certificate of formation shall be deemed to be altered, amended, or changed; provided, that the certificate of alteration, amendment, or change shall contain only the provisions as would be lawful and proper to insert in an original certificate of formation made at the time of making the amendment.

"\$10A-20-7.02.

"(a) Five or more financial institutions or persons, a majority of whom shall be residents of this state, who may desire to create an industrial development corporation under the provisions of this article for the purpose of promoting, developing, and advancing the prosperity and economic welfare

of the state and, to that end, to exercise the powers and privileges provided in this article may be incorporated by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing in the office of the Secretary of State, as provided in this section, a certificate of formation. The filing of the certificate shall be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount prescribed to be paid to the Secretary of State under Section 10A-1-4.31 in connection with the filing of a certificate of formation. The certificate of formation shall contain:

- "(1) The name of the corporation which shall include the words "industrial development corporation of Alabama."
- "(2) The location of the principal office of the corporation, but the corporation may have offices in other places within the state as may be fixed by the board of directors.
- "(3) The purposes for which the corporation is founded, which shall be to promote, stimulate, develop, and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of Alabama and its citizens, to encourage and assist through loans, investments, or other business transactions in the location of new business and industry in this state, to rehabilitate and assist existing business and industry, to stimulate and assist in the expansion of all kinds of business activity which will tend to promote the business development and maintain the economic stability of this state, to provide maximum opportunities for employment, encourage thrift, and improve the standard of living of the citizens of this state,

to cooperate and act in conjunction with other organizations, public or private, in the promotion and advancement of industrial, commercial, agricultural, and recreational developments in this state, and to provide financing for the promotion, development, and conduct of all kinds of business activity in this state.

- "(4) The names and post office addresses of the members of the first board of directors, who, unless otherwise provided by the governing documents, shall hold office for the first year of existence of the corporation or until their successors are elected and have qualified.
- "(5) Any provision which the incorporators may choose to insert for the regulation of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation and any provision creating, dividing, limiting, and regulating the powers of the corporation, the directors, stockholders or any class of the stockholders, including, but not limited to, a list of the officers and provisions governing the issuance of stock certificates to replace lost or destroyed certificates; provided, that no provision shall be contained for cumulative voting for directors.
- "(6) The amount of authorized capital stock and the number of shares into which it is divided, the par value of each share and the amount of the capital with which it will commence business and, if there is more than one class of stock, a description of the different classes, the names and post office addresses of the subscribers of stock and the

number of shares subscribed by each. The aggregate of the subscription shall be the minimum amount of the capital with which the corporation shall commence business, which shall be not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The certificate of formation may also contain any provision consistent with the laws of this state for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

- "(7) The certificate of formation shall be in writing, subscribed by not less than three natural persons competent to contract, acknowledged by each of the subscribers before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State for approval. A duplicate copy so subscribed and acknowledged may also be filed.
- "(8) The certificate of formation shall recite that the corporation is organized under this article.
- "(b) The Secretary of State shall not approve the certificate of formation for a corporation organized under this article until a total of at least five national banks, state banks, mortgage banks, federal savings and loan associations, state savings and loan associations, domestic building and loan associations, pension funds, or insurance companies authorized to do business within this state, or any combination thereof, have agreed in writing to become members of the corporation; and the written agreement shall be filed with the Secretary of State with the certificate of formation and the filing of same shall be a condition precedent to the

approval of the certificate of formation by the Secretary of State. Whenever the certificate of formation shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by him or her and all filing fees and taxes prescribed by Alabama statutes, including Section 10A-1-4.31, have been paid, the subscribers, their successors, and assigns shall constitute a corporation, and the corporation shall then be authorized to commence business and stock thereof to the extent herein, or hereafter, duly authorized may from time to time be issued.

"\$10A-20-9.01.

"Ten or more persons desiring to associate themselves together for nonprofit purposes in the sense of not paying interest or dividends on stock, but for mutual benefit through the application of cooperation, single-tax, or other economic principles, may become a body corporate in the manner following:

"(1) The persons proposing to form the corporation shall file with the judge of probate in the county in which it proposes to establish itself deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a declaration in writing, setting out the name of the proposed corporation, the names of the charter members, and the purposes of the corporation, which declaration shall constitute its corporate charter, together with a filing fee in the amount prescribed by Section 10A-1-4.31 to be paid to the judge of probate Chapter 1 for filing a certificate of formation.

"(2) Upon the filing of such declaration, the judge

of probate shall issue to the corporation a charter

corporation's existence begins, which shall be perpetual,

subject to revocation at any time by the Legislature.

"\$10A-20-10.01.

- "(a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the certificate of formation, other governing instrument, or under any other law of this state, and except as otherwise provided by court order, or by a provision in the certificate of formation or other governing instrument, which in either case is entered or made after August 11, 1971, and expressly limits the applicability of this section, a corporation which is, or is treated as, a private foundation, as defined in Section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 1986, as amended, during the period it is, or is treated as, a private foundation:
- "(1) Shall not engage in any act of self-dealing as defined in Section 4941 (d) thereof;
- "(2) Shall distribute, for the purposes specified in its certificate of formation, for each taxable year not less than the amounts at the time and in the manner as not to become subject to the tax on undistributed income imposed by Section 4942 thereof;
- "(3) Shall not, if Section 4943 thereof is applicable, retain any excess business holdings as defined in subsection (c) of that section beyond the period permitted by that section;

- "(4) Shall not make any investment in a manner as to subject it to tax under Section 4944 thereof; and
 - "(5) Shall not make any taxable expenditures as defined in Section 4945 (d) thereof.

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- "(b) Nothing in this section shall impair the rights and powers of the courts or the Attorney General of this state with respect to any corporation described in this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation to the extent that a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine that the application would be contrary to the terms of the certificate of formation or other instrument governing the corporation or governing the administration of charitable funds held by it and that the same may not properly be changed to conform to this section.
- "(c) All references to sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 1986, as amended, shall include future amendments to the sections and corresponding provisions of future internal revenue laws.

"\$10A-20-11.01.

- "(a) Any incorporated medical association of the State of Alabama, Alabama Dental Association, Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, or other corporations organized similarly to the corporation or of a similar kind may alter, amend, or extend its charter, or may do any two or all of these, in the manner following:
- "(1) A written resolution setting out the name of the corporation and embodying the proposed alterations,

amendments, or extensions shall be submitted to a lawful annual meeting of the corporation or other lawful meeting of the corporation and adopted by a two-thirds vote of those present at the meeting and lawfully entitled to vote on business matters coming before the meeting;

- "(2) The president, or some other executive officer of the corporation, and the secretary thereof shall prepare, sign, and acknowledge as conveyances are acknowledged and file in the office of the judge of probate of the county wherein the original declaration of incorporation was filed if the charter was secured in that manner or, if the charter was granted by act or acts of the Legislature prior to the time when the Constitution of 1901, went into effect, in the office of the Secretary of State deliver to the Secretary of State for filing a certificate containing a copy of the resolution and certifying that it was adopted in the manner above provided; and
- "(3) Upon the filing of the certificate, together with payment of the filing fee prescribed by Section

 10A-1-4.31 to be paid to the Secretary of State Chapter 1 for filing an amendment to a certificate of formation, the charter of the corporation shall stand altered, amended, or extended as therein shown.
- "(b) Any such alteration, amendment, or extension under subsection (a), may be made by changing or adding to the language of the act, or acts, of incorporation, declaration of incorporation, or certificate of incorporation of the

corporation, as the case may be, or by changing or adding to the language of both or all of them. When any such corporation is now or hereafter may be charged by law with public or quasi-public functions, alterations to, or amendments or extensions of its charter shall in no manner add to, detract from or modify the functions or the rights and duties of the corporation in reference thereto, but no alteration, amendment, or extension of the charter of any corporation so charged by law shall be made which will interfere with the discharge of the functions.

"\$10A-20-12.01.

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"(a) Unless otherwise provided, any corporation, not of a business character, may alter or amend its charter whenever not less than three fourths in number of its members, in case of corporations having no central or general governing body, or where the corporations have a central or general governing body, then whenever not less than three fourths of the first four principal officers of the central or general governing body, shall file in the office of the judge of probate of the county wherein the original declaration of incorporation was filed or in cases where the charter was granted by an act of the Legislature, prior to the adoption of the Constitution in 1901, in the Office of the Secretary of State deliver to the Secretary of State for filing, together with a filing fee in the amount prescribed in Chapter 1 for an amendment to a certificate of formation, a declaration in writing signed by them setting forth:

- "(1) When the corporation was organized, its name and what changes, if any, it is desired to make in the name;
- "(2) The purposes of the corporation as the same are set forth in the original declaration of incorporation, and the alterations and the amendments thereof, if any are desired:

the holding of real estate in area and value and of personal property in value, the declaration shall set forth the limitations prescribed as to these matters in the original certificate of formation, and any amendments heretofore made thereto, and shall also set forth the increase in area of real property it is desired to acquire and hold, together with the purposes for which it is desired, and the increase in value of personal property desired to be acquired and held, and the purpose for which it is desired, and if the purposes as so declared are not violative of any of the laws or public policies of the State of Alabama, the filing of the declaration shall authorize and empower the corporation to acquire and hold such additional real estate and personal property.

"But no such change or alteration in the charter or the character of any corporation shall authorize it to exercise any power or to do any acts which similar corporations are not authorized to do under the laws existing at the time such alteration or amendment may be made, nor to

decrease its capital stock below the minimum fixed by existing laws.

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"(b) The declaration provided in subsection (a) shall be verified by the affidavit of some one or more of the signers, stating that the statements contained therein are true, and the signers thereof signed the same in the presence of affiant, or acknowledged their signatures thereto to him or her; and upon the filing of the declaration in the office of the judge of probate or Secretary of State, as the case may be, together with the appropriate filing fee due to such officer under Section 10A-1-4.31 for filing an amendment to a certificate of formation, it shall be the duty of such officer to issue a certificate, certifying that such corporation under its new name and style, is duly authorized to do business with the powers and capacity conferred after such alterations and amendments. Such declaration and certificate must be recorded in the office of the judge of probate or the Secretary of State, in and from which the same are filed and issued.

"(c) The provisions of this section are cumulative and shall not be construed to repeal or supersede any laws not directly inconsistent herewith.

"\$10A-20-16.01.

"The Legislature finds and declares that the services of nonprofit corporations, organizations, associations, boards, authorities, and commissions are critical to the efficient conduct and management of the public, civic, and charitable affairs of the citizens of this

state. Noncompensated officers, directors, trustees, <u>partners</u>, <u>managers</u>, <u>members</u>, and <u>governing persons</u> and <u>other</u> members of governing <u>bodies</u> <u>authorities</u> of such nonprofit entities must be permitted to operate without undue concern for the possibility of litigation arising from the discharge of their duties as policymakers.

"\$10A-20-16.02.

"The following terms shall have the following respective meanings for the purposes of this chapter:

partner, manager, member, and governing person and other member of the governing body authority of a qualified entity who does not receive compensation for serving in such capacity. A per diem amount of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) per day and actual, reasonable, and necessary expenses shall not constitute compensation for the purposes of this article. Provided, however, that the immunity granted herein shall not extend to officers and, directors, trustees, partners, managers, or members of any board, authority, or commission dealing with pari-mutuel betting, gambling, or games of chance.

"(2) QUALIFIED ENTITY.

"a. Any nonprofit corporation, association, or organization which is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954
1986, as amended;

"b. Any nonprofit corporation, association, or 1 2 organization which is organized pursuant to Section 3 10A-4-1.01, et seq.; "c. Any organization organized under Sections 4 22-51-1, 22-51-2, 22-51-3, 22-51-4, 22-51-5, 22-51-6, 22-51-7, 5 22-51-8, 22-51-9, 22-51-10, 22-51-11, 22-51-12, 22-51-13, and 6 7 22-51-14; "d. Any self-insured fund established pursuant to 8 Section 11-26-1, 11-26-2, 11-30-2, or 25-5-9, provided, 9 10 however this chapter shall not apply to any self-insured employer operating under Section 25-5-8; and 11 "e. Any board, authority, or commission the members 12 13 of which are appointed by the governing body or bodies of any county or municipality, or by the Governor or other 14 15 constitutional officer or member of the Legislature pursuant to legislative or constitutional authorization, or the members 16 of which are constitutionally or legislatively delegated." 17 Section 11. This act shall become effective on 18 January 1, 2021, following its passage and approval by the 19

Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.