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(Corporation Law)

NJSA:

14A:1-2.1

LAWS OF:

1995

CHAPTER:

279

BILL NO:

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SPONSOR(S):

Solomon and Russo

DATE INTRODUCED:

September 19, 1994

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY

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Yes

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Yes

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No

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New Jersey. Corporate and Business Law Study Commission. Annual report of the New Jersey Corporate and Business Law Study Commission..., January 6, 1994.
Trenton, 1994.

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[SECOND REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 2155

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 19, 1994

By Assemblymen SOLOMON and RUSSO

1	AN ACT revising certain provisions of the law of corporations,
2	allowing the merger or consolidation of corporations with
3	certain other business entities 1[and] 1 amending and
4	supplementing Title 14A of the New Jersey Statutes 1 and
5	amending the title and body of P.L.1973, c.3671.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the 5 State of New Jersey:

- 1. N.J.S.14A:1-2.1 is amended to read as follows:
- 10 14A:1-2.1. Definitions
- 11 As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the 12 term:
- 13 (a) "Act" or "this act" means the "New Jersey Business
 14 Corporation Act" and includes all amendments and supplements
 15 thereto.
 - (b) "Attorney General" means the Attorney General of New Jersey.
 - (c) "Authorized shares" means the shares of all classes and series which the corporation is authorized to issue.
 - (d) "Board" means board of directors. "Entire board" means the total number of directors which the corporation would have if there were no vacancies.
 - (e) "Bonds" includes secured and unsecured bonds, debentures, notes and other written obligations for the payment of money.
 - (f) "Certificate of incorporation" includes:
 - (i) the original certificate of incorporation or any other instrument filed or issued under any statute to form a domestic or foreign corporation, as amended, supplemented or restated by certificates of amendment, merger or consolidation or by other certificates or instruments filed or issued under any statute; and
 - (ii) a special act or charter creating a domestic or foreign corporation, as amended, supplemented or restated.
 - (g) "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation for profit organized under this act, or existing on its effective date and theretofore organized under any other law of this State for a purpose or purposes for which a corporation may be organized under this act.
 - (h) "Director" means any member of the governing board of a corporation, whether designated as director, trustee, manager, governor, or by any other title.
- 41 (i) "Foreign corporation" means a corporation for profit 42 organized under laws of a jurisdiction other than this State for a

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

purpose or purposes for which a corporation may be organized under this act.

- (j) "Resolution" means any action taken or authority granted by the shareholders, the board, or a committee of the board, regardless of whether evidenced by a formal resolution.
- (k) "Secretary of State" means the Secretary of State of New Jersey.
- (l) "Shareholder" means one who is a holder of record of shares in a corporation.
- (m) "Shares" means the units into which the proprietary interests in a corporation are divided.
 - (n) "Subscriber" means one who subscribes for shares in a corporation, whether before or after incorporation.
 - (o) "Subsidiary" means a domestic or foreign corporation whose outstanding shares are owned directly or indirectly by another domestic or foreign corporation in such number as to entitle the holder at the time to elect a majority of its directors without regard to voting power which may thereafter exist upon a default, failure or other contingency.
 - (p) "Treasury shares" means shares of a corporation which have been issued, and have been subsequently acquired by the corporation under circumstances which do not result in cancellation. Treasury shares are issued shares, but not outstanding shares.
 - (q) "Other business entity" means a partnership ¹[(general or limited)]¹ or limited liability company, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or foreign jurisdiction.
- (r) "Votes cast" means all votes cast in favor of and against a particular proposition, but shall not include abstentions.
- 31 (cf: N.J.S.14A:1-2.1)

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- 2. N.J.S.14A:1-6 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:1-6. Execution, filing and recording of documents.
- (1) If a document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation is required or permitted to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State under this act:
- (a) The document shall be in the English language, shall be typed or machine printed, except that the corporate name need not be in the English language if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals, and except that this requirement shall not apply to a certificate of good standing under paragraph 14A:2-4(2)(b), section 14A:2-5, or subsection 14A:13-4 (2).
- (b) The filing shall be accomplished by delivering the document to the office of the Secretary of State, together with the fees and any accompanying documents required by law. Thereupon, the Secretary of State shall endorse the document with the word "Filed" with his official title and shall file it in his office. Each document accepted for filing shall be deemed filed as of the latest date and time of receipt stamped upon it pursuant to subsection [(1)] (7) of this section. If a document was erroneously rejected for filing by the Secretary of State or for any other reason the latest "received" date would not properly reflect the filing date, the Secretary of State shall, upon request, mark the document "Filed" as of the correct date.

- (c) The transaction in connection with which the document has been filed shall be effective at the time of filing, unless a subsequent effective time is set forth in such document pursuant to any other provision of this act, in which case such transaction shall be effective at the time so specified, which shall in no event be later than 90 days after the date of filing.
- (2) If a document relating to a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation is required or permitted to be filed under this act and is also required by this act to be executed on behalf of such corporation, the document shall be signed by the chairman of the board, or the president or a vice-president. The name of any person so signing such a document, and the capacity in which he signs, shall be stated beneath or opposite his signature. The document may, but need not, contain
 - (a) The corporate seal; or

- (b) An attestation by the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation; or
 - (c) An acknowledgment or proof.

If the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court appointed officer, the document shall be signed by such fiduciary or the majority of them, if there are more than

- (3) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
- (4) The Secretary of State shall record all documents, excepting annual reports, which relate to or in any way affect corporations, and which are required or permitted by law to be filed in his office. The recording may be effected by typewritten copy, or by photographic, microphotographic or microfilming process, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such records shall be kept in a place separate and away from the place where the originals are filed.
- (5) If any instrument filed with the Secretary of State under any provision of this act is an inaccurate record of the corporate action therein referred to, or was defectively or erroneously executed, such instrument may be corrected by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of correction executed on behalf of the corporation. The certificate of correction shall specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected and shall set forth the correction. The instrument so corrected shall be deemed to have been effective in its corrected form as of its original filing date except as to persons who relied upon the inaccurate portion of the certificate and who are adversely affected by the correction; the correction shall be effective as to such persons as of the effective date of filing of the certificate of correction.
- (6) Whenever this act requires that any certificate, report or statement made, published or recorded by any corporation, domestic or foreign, state the residence or post office address of any incorporator, shareholder, director or officer, there may be furnished in the document either the home address or the business address of the person.
- (7) All documents submitted or resubmitted to the Secretary of State shall be stamped immediately with the word "Received" together with the date and time of receipt.
- 54 (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.2)

- 3. N.J.S.14A:1-10 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:1-10. Filing documents by telecopy
- (1) The Secretary of State may accept for filing by means of telecopy any document required or permitted to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State [except those requiring an original signature].
- (2) The Secretary of State shall charge a fee for the filing of a document by telecopy, which fee shall be in addition to the usual fee charged for filing the document.
- (3) "Telecopy" means any method or means adopted by the Secretary of State for the transmission or receipt of facsimile documents.
- 13 (cf: N. J.S.14A:1-10)

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- 4. N.J.S.14A:5-6 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:5-6. Action by shareholders without a meeting
- (1) Any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of shareholders by this act or the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of a corporation, may be taken without a meeting if all the shareholders entitled to vote thereon consent thereto in writing, except that in the case of any action to be taken pursuant to Chapter 10 of this act, such action may be taken without a meeting only if all shareholders consent thereto in writing or if all shareholders entitled to vote thereon consent thereto in writing and the corporation provides to all other shareholders the advance notification required by paragraph 14A:5-6(2)(b).
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation and subject to the provisions of this subsection, any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of shareholders by this act, the certificate of incorporation, or by-laws, other than the annual election of directors, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, upon the written consent of shareholders who would have been entitled to cast the minimum number of votes which would be necessary to authorize such action at a meeting at which all shareholders entitled to vote thereon were present and voting.
- (a) If any shareholder shall have the right to dissent from the proposed action, pursuant to Chapter 11 of this act, the board shall fix a date on which written consents are to be tabulated; in any other case, it may fix a date for tabulation. If no date is fixed, consents may be tabulated as they are received. No consent shall be counted which is received more than 60 days after the date of the board action authorizing the solicitation of consents or, in a case in which consents, or proxies for consents, are solicited from all shareholders who would have been entitled to vote at a meeting called to take such action, more than 60 days after the date of mailing of solicitation of consents, or proxies for consents.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection 14A:5-6(2)(c), the corporation, upon receipt and tabulation of the requisite number of written consents, shall promptly notify all non-consenting shareholders, who would have been entitled to notice of a meeting to vote upon such action, of the action consented to, the proposed effective date of such action, and any conditions

precedent to such action. Such notification shall be given at least 20 days in advance of the proposed effective date of such action in the case of any action taken pursuant to Chapter 10 of this act, and at least 10 days in advance in the case of any other action. Any shareholder who did not consent, personally, or by proxy, to any action which he has a right to dissent from as provided in Chapter 11 of this act shall in such notice also be informed that he has the right to dissent and to be paid the fair value of his shares, provided he files with the corporation a written notice of dissent as required by subsection 14A:11-2(1) within 20 days from the date of giving of the notice, or such greater period of time as may be granted by the corporation, and outlining briefly, with particular reference to the time periods within which actions must be taken, the procedures set forth in Chapter 11 of this act with which he must comply in order to assert and enforce such right.

- (c) The corporation need not provide the notification required by paragraph 14A:5-6(2)(b) if it
- (i) solicits written consents or proxies for consents from all shareholders who would have been entitled to vote at a meeting called to take such action, and at the same time gives notice of the proposed action to all other shareholders who would have been entitled to notice of a meeting called to vote upon such action;
- (ii) advises all shareholders, if any, who are entitled to dissent from the proposed action, as provided in Chapter 11 of this act, of their right to do so and to be paid the fair value of their shares, provided they file with the corporation before the date fixed for tabulation of the written consents a written notice of dissent as required by subsection 14A:11-2(1), and outlining briefly, with particular reference to the time periods within which actions must be taken, the procedures set forth in Chapter 11 of this act with which they must comply in order to assert and enforce such right; and
- (iii) fixes a date for tabulation of consents not less than 20 days, in the case of any proposed action to be taken pursuant to Chapter 10 of this act, or not less than 10 days in the case of any other proposed action, and not more than 60 days, after the date of mailing of solicitations of consents or proxies for consents.
- (d) Any consent obtained pursuant to paragraph 14A:5-6(2)(c) may be revoked at any time prior to the day fixed for tabulation of consents. Any other consent may be revoked at any time prior to the day on which the proposed action could be taken upon compliance with paragraph 14A:5-6(2)(b). No revocation shall be effective unless in writing and until received by the corporation at the place fixed for receipt of consents or, if none, at the main business office or headquarters of the corporation.
- (3) Whenever action is taken pursuant to subsection 14A:5-6(1) or 14A:5-6(2), the written consents of the shareholders consenting thereto or the written report of inspectors appointed to tabulate such consents shall be filed with the minutes of proceedings of shareholders.
- (4) Any action taken pursuant to subsection 14A:5-6(1) or 14A:5-6(2) shall have the same effect for all purposes as if such

action had been taken at a meeting of the shareholders.

(5) If any other provision of this act requires the filing of a certificate upon the taking of an action by shareholders, and such action is taken in the manner authorized by subsection 14A:5-6(1) or 14A:5-6(2), such certificate shall state that such action was taken without a meeting pursuant to the written consents of the shareholders and shall set forth the number of shares represented by such consents.

(cf: P.L.1973, c.366, s.12)

- 5. N.J.S.14A:5-7 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:5-7. Fixing record date.
- (1) The by-laws may provide for fixing, or in the absence of such a provision the board may fix, in advance, a date as the record date for determining the corporation's shareholders with regard to any corporate action or event and, in particular, for determining the shareholders entitled to
- (a) notice of or to vote at any meeting of shareholders or any adjournment thereof;
 - (b) give a written consent to any action without a meeting; or
- (c) receive payment of any dividend or allotment of any right. The record date may in no case be more than 60 days prior to the shareholders' meeting or other corporate action or event to which it relates. The record date for a shareholders' meeting may not be less than 10 days before the date of the meeting. The record date to determine shareholders entitled to give a written consent may not be more than 60 days before the date fixed for tabulation of the consents or, if no date has been fixed for tabulation, more than 60 days before the last day on which consents received may be counted.
 - (2) If no record date is fixed
- (a) the record date for a shareholders' meeting shall be the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if no notice is given, the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held; and
- (b) the record date for determining shareholders for any purpose other than that specified in paragraph 14A:5-7(2)(a) shall be at the close of business on the day on which the resolution of the board relating thereto is adopted; and
- (c) the record date for determining shareholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the board of directors is required by this act, shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this State, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders are recorded.
- (3) When a determination of shareholders of record for a shareholders' meeting has been made as provided in this section, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof, unless the board fixes a new record date under this section for the adjourned meeting.
- 53 (cf: P.L.1973, c.366, s.13)
- 6. N.J.S.14A:5-29 is amended to read as follows:

14A:5-29. Preemptive rights.

- (1) The shareholders of corporations organized after January 1, 1969 shall not have preemptive rights unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. The shareholders of corporations organized prior to January 1, 1969 shall have preemptive rights unless a by-law duly adopted by the shareholders prior to that date or the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Any corporation may alter or abolish preemptive rights by amendment to its certificate of incorporation.
- (2) Any corporation may elect to grant its shareholders preemptive rights. An election may be made by including in the certificate of incorporation a statement to the effect that the shareholders shall have preemptive rights.
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, the effect of shareholders having preemptive rights shall be as follows:
- (a) Upon the issuance for cash of shares, or options to purchase shares, of the same class as those held by a shareholder, the shareholder shall have a right to acquire a pro rata portion of such shares or options so issued according to the number of shares of such class held by him. Such preemptive right shall extend to shares, obligations or other securities, however described, which are convertible into shares of the same class as those held by the shareholder.
- (b) Shares, obligations or other securities of the corporation which are subject to preemptive rights as herein provided shall not be deemed to be issued for cash within the meaning of this section if cash constitutes only a part of the consideration received by the corporation.
- (c) A shareholder may waive his preemptive right; a waiver of a preemptive right, when evidenced by a writing, shall be binding upon the shareholder notwithstanding it is given without consideration.
- (d) No shareholder shall have a preemptive right to acquire shares, obligations or other securities as herein provided, which
 - (i) are issued pursuant to a plan of merger or consolidation;
- (ii) are issued pursuant to [subsection 14A:7-7(2) or] Chapter 8 of this act;
- (iii) are issued to satisfy conversion or option rights, however evidenced, granted by the corporation;
- (iv) are issued pursuant to a plan of reorganization approved by a court pursuant to a statute of this State or of the United States; or
- (v) are part of the shares, obligations or other securities authorized in the original certificate of incorporation and are issued within six months from the effective date of such certificate.
- (e) Upon the proposed issuance of shares, obligations or other securities subject to preemptive rights, the board shall cause notice to be given to each shareholder of record entitled to preemptive rights. The notice shall set forth (i) the amount of shares, obligations or other securities with respect to which the shareholder has a preemptive right and the method used to

determine that amount;

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- (ii) the price and other terms and conditions upon which the shareholder may purchase such shares, obligations or other securities; and
- (iii) the time within which and the method by which the shareholder must exercise the right.

The notice shall be given at least 30 days prior to the time within which the shareholder must exercise the right.

- Shares, obligations or other securities subject preemptive rights, which are not acquired by shareholders in the exercise of their preemptive rights may, for a period not exceeding one year after the date limited by the directors for the exercise of such preemptive rights, be issued, sold, or optioned to such person or persons as the board may determine, at a price not less than that at which they were offered to such shareholders. Any such shares, obligations or other securities not so issued, sold or optioned during such one-year period, shall at the expiration of such period again be subject to preemptive rights of shareholders. (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.23)
- 7. N.J.S.14A:5-30 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:5-30. Liability of subscribers and shareholders.
 - (1) A holder of or subscriber for shares of a corporation shall
- be under no obligation to the corporation or its creditors to pay 23 24 for such shares other than the obligation to pay to the 25 corporation the unpaid portion of the consideration for which 26 such shares were issued or to be issued, which in no event shall be 27 less than the amount of the consideration for which such shares 28
 - could be lawfully issued.
 - (2) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, a shareholder of a corporation is not personally liable for the acts of the corporation, except that a shareholder may become personally liable by the reason of his own acts or conduct.
 - (3) A person holding stock in a fiduciary or representative capacity shall not be personally liable to the corporation as the holder of or subscriber for shares of a corporation but the estate and funds in his hands shall be so liable.
 - [(3)] (4) Any person becoming an assignee or transferee of shares or of a subscription for shares in good faith and without knowledge or notice that the full consideration therefor has not been paid shall not be liable to the corporation or its creditors for any unpaid portion of such consideration, but the original holder or subscriber and any assignee or transferee prior to an assignment or transfer to a person taking in good faith and without such knowledge or notice shall remain liable therefor.
 - [(4)] (5) No pledgee or other holder of shares as collateral security shall be liable as a shareholder.
 - (cf: N.J.S.14A:5-30)
 - 8. N.J.S.14A:7-15.1 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:7-15.1. Share dividends, share divisions and combinations.
 - (1) A corporation may effect a share dividend or a division or combination of its shares in the manner hereinafter set forth. As used in this section, the terms "division" and "combination" mean dividing or combining shares of any class or series, whether issued or unissued, into a greater or lesser number of shares of the same

class or series.

- Except as otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, a share dividend, a division or combination may be effected by action of the board alone; except that any division which adversely affects the shares of another class shall be made The board in effecting a share dividend, by amendment. combination or division shall have authority to amend the certificate of incorporation to increase or decrease the par value of shares, increase or decrease the number of authorized shares and to make any other change necessary or appropriate to assure that the rights or preferences of the holders of outstanding shares of any class or series will not be adversely affected by such combination or division. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, the board shall not have the authority to amend the certificate of incorporation, and shareholder approval for the amendment shall be required in accordance with subsection 14A:9-2(4) and section 14A:9-3, if as a result of the amendment:
- (a) The rights or preferences of the holders of outstanding shares of any class or series will be adversely affected; or
- (b) The percentage of authorized shares that remains unissued after the share dividend, division or combination will exceed the percentage of authorized shares that was unissued before the share dividend, division or combination.
- (3) If a share dividend, division or combination is effected by board action without shareholder approval and includes an amendment of the certificate of incorporation, there shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of amendment setting forth
 - (a) The name of the corporation;
- (b) The date of adoption by the board of the resolution approving the dividend, division or combination;
- (c) That the amendment to the certificate of incorporation will not adversely affect the rights or preferences of the holders of outstanding shares of any class or series and will not result in the percentage of authorized shares that remains unissued after the share dividend, division or combination exceeding the percentage of authorized shares that was unissued before the share dividend, division or combination;
- (d) The class or series and number of shares thereof subject to the dividend, division or combination and the number of shares to be issued on the dividend or into which they are to be divided or combined;
- (e) The amendment of the certificate of incorporation made in connection with the dividend, division or combination; and
- (f) If the dividend, division or combination is to become effective at a time subsequent to the time of filing, the date, which may not exceed 90 days from the date of filing, when the same is to become effective.
- (4) If a share dividend, division or combination is effected by action of the board and the shareholders, there shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of amendment as provided in subsection 14A:9-4(3), which certificate shall set forth, in addition to all information required by said subsection, the

information required by paragraph 14A:7-15.1(3)(d).

- (5) Upon a combination becoming effective, the authorized shares of the class or series subject thereto shall be reduced by the same percentage by which the issued shares of such class or series were reduced as a result of the combination unless the certificate of incorporation otherwise provides or the combination was approved by the shareholders in accordance with subsection 14A:9-2(4) and section 14A:9-3.
- (6) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)

10 (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.46)

- 9. N.J.S.14A:7-16 is amended to read as follows:
- 12 14A:7-16. Acquisitions of a corporation's own shares.
- 13 (1) Subject to the provisions of section [14A:7-14] 14A:7-14.1, 14 a corporation may acquire its own shares.
 - (2) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (3) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (4) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (5) No acquisition of its own shares shall be made by a corporation
 - (a) Contrary to any restrictions contained in the certificate of incorporation;
 - (b) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (c) Unless after such acquisition there remain outstanding one or more classes or series of shares possessing, among them collectively, voting rights and unlimited residual rights as to dividends and distribution of assets on liquidation; or
 - (d) In the case of redeemable shares and within the period of their redeemability, at a price greater than the applicable redemption price plus, in the case of shares entitled to cumulative dividends, the dividends which would have accrued to the next dividend date following the date of acquisition.
 - (6) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (7) Unless the certificate of incorporation otherwise provides, a corporation may acquire its shares whether or not the net assets remaining after the transaction are less than the aggregate amount of the preferences of outstanding shares in the assets of the corporation upon liquidation.
 - (8) In connection with an agreement to acquire its shares, a corporation may grant a security interest in the acquired shares to secure an obligation to pay for the acquisition. The shares shall not be deemed to be reacquired by the corporation and cancelled on its books until the obligation of the corporation is fully paid or discharged.
 - (9) A corporation may acquire or agree to acquire its shares, notwithstanding that the acquisition would constitute a distribution prohibited under section 14A:7-14.1, if all or part of the purchase price is deferred until such time as the payment would not constitute a prohibited distribution.
- 49 (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.47)
 - 10. N.J.S.14A:7-18 is amended to read as follows:
- 51 14A:7-18. Cancellation of reacquired shares.
- 52 (1) When shares of a corporation are reacquired by purchase, 53 by redemption or by their conversion into other shares of the 54 corporation, the reacquisition shall effect their cancellation,

unless the board determines that the shares shall be treasury shares or the by-laws so provide. In addition, any shares which were treasury shares on or before [January 1, 1987] December 1, 1988, shall continue to be treasury shares unless cancelled by the board. The board may cancel treasury shares at any time. Upon their cancellation, shares shall be restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares, unless the certificate of incorporation, or the plan of merger or consolidation in the case of shares acquired by the corporation pursuant to Chapter 11 of this act, provides that such shares shall not be reissued, in which case a certificate of amendment to the certificate of incorporation shall be filed, pursuant to a resolution of the board, reducing the authorized number of shares by the number of shares so cancelled.

- (2) The certificate of amendment reducing the authorized shares shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and filed in the office of the Secretary of State not later than 30 days after the cancellation of the reacquired shares not to be reissued. The statement shall set forth:
 - (a) The name of the corporation;

- (b) The number of shares cancelled, itemized by classes and series, and the date of adoption of the resolution of the board cancelling such shares;
- (c) The aggregate number of authorized shares, itemized by classes and series, after giving effect to such cancellation;
- (d) A statement that the certificate of incorporation or plan of merger provides that the shares cancelled shall not be reissued; and
- (e) That the certificate of incorporation is amended by decreasing the aggregate number of shares which the corporation is authorized to issue by the number of shares cancelled.
 - (f) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
 - (3) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1988, c.94.)
- (4) A certificate of amendment reducing the authorized shares because of the conversion of convertible shares shall be filed only if the certificate of incorporation provides that such shares shall not be reissued. The certificate of amendment shall set forth the information required by subsection 14A:7-18(2) and in the case of cancellation of converted shares, the certificate of amendment shall be filed not later than 90 days after the close of the fiscal year in which the shares were reacquired.
- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to forbid a cancellation of shares or a reduction of authorized shares in any other manner permitted by this act.
- (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.48)
 - 11. N.J.S.14A:9-2 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:9-2. Procedure to amend certificate of incorporation.
- (1) Before the organization meeting of the board, the incorporators may amend the certificate of incorporation by complying with subsection 14A:9-4(1).
- (2) Amendment of the certificate of incorporation by action of the board is provided for in subsection 14A:4-3(1), subsection 14A:5-21(4), subsection 14A:7-2(4), [subsection 14A:7-6(4),] subsection 14A:7-9(4), subsection 14A:7-15.1(3), and subsections

14A:7-18(1) and 14A:7-18(4). Amendment of the certificate of incorporation by action of the registered agent to change the registered office is provided for in subsection 14A:4-3(3).

- (3) An amendment of the certificate of incorporation pursuant to a plan of merger may be made in the manner provided in Chapter 10 of this act.
- (4) All other amendments of the certificate of incorporation shall be made in the following manner:
- (a) The board shall approve the proposed amendment and direct that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of the shareholders.
- (b) Written notice setting forth the proposed amendment or a summary of the changes to be effected thereby shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote thereon within the time and in the manner provided in this act for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders.
- (c) At such meeting a vote of shareholders entitled to vote thereon shall be taken on the proposed amendment. The proposed amendment shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote thereon and, in addition, if any class or series of shares is entitled to vote thereon as a class, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast in each class vote; except that, in the case of a corporation organized prior to January 1, 1969, the proposed amendment shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes so cast. The voting requirements of this section shall be subject to such greater requirements as are provided in this act for specific amendments, or as may be provided in the certificate of incorporation.
- (d) Subject to the provisions of section 14A:5-12, a corporation organized prior to January 1, 1969 may adopt the majority voting requirements prescribed in paragraph 14A:9-2(4)(c) by amendment of its certificate of incorporation adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote thereon.
- 36 (e) Any number of amendments may be acted upon at one 37 meeting.
 - (f) Upon adoption, a certificate of amendment shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State as provided in section 14A:9-4.
 - (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.53)
 - 12. N.J.S.14A:10-1 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:10-1. Procedure for merger.
 - (1) Any two or more domestic corporations, or any one or more domestic corporations and any one or more other business entities, may merge into one of such corporations or other business entities pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in this act.
- 49 (2) The board of each corporation shall approve a plan of 50 merger setting forth
- 51 (a) The names of the corporations or other business entities
 52 proposing to merge, and the name of the corporation or other
 53 business entity into which they propose to merge, which is
 54 hereinafter designated as the surviving corporation or surviving

other business entity;

- (b) The terms and conditions of the proposed merger, including a statement of any amendments in the certificate of incorporation of the surviving corporation to be effected by such merger which amendments may be set forth in and effected by a restated certificate of incorporation which may be filed as an additional document together with the certificate of merger;
- (c) The manner and basis of converting the shares of each corporation into shares, obligations, or other securities of the surviving corporation or of the surviving other business entity, or of any other corporation or other business entity, or, in whole or in part, into cash or other property; and
- (d) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger
 as are deemed necessary or desirable.
- 15 (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.56)
 - 13. N.J.S.14A:10-2 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:10-2. Procedure for consolidation.
 - (1) Any two or more domestic corporations, or any one or more coporations and any one or more other business entities, may consolidate into a new corporation or other business entity pursuant to a plan of consolidation approved in the manner provided in this act.
 - (2) The board of each corporation shall approve a plan of consolidation setting forth
 - (a) the names of the corporations proposing to consolidate, and the name of the new corporation or other business entity into which they propose to consolidate, which is hereinafter designated as the new corporation or new business entity;
 - (b) the terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation;
 - (c) the manner and basis of converting the shares of each corporation into shares, obligations or other securities of the new corporation or new business entity, or of any other corporation or business entity to, in whole or in part, into cash or other property;
 - (d) with respect to the new corporation, all of the statements required to be set forth in the certificate of incorporation for corporations organized under this act, except that it shall not be necessary to set forth the name and address of each incorporator; and
- (e) such other provisions with respect to the proposedconsolidation as are deemed necessary or desirable.
- 41 (cf: P.L.1973, c.366, s.52)
 - 14. N.J.S.14A:10-4.1 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:10-4.1. Certificate of merger or consolidation.
 - (1) After approval of the plan of merger or consolidation, a certificate of merger or a certificate of consolidation shall be executed on behalf of each corporation. The certificate shall set forth
 - (a) The name of the surviving or new corporation or new other business entity and the names of the merging or consolidating corporations or other business entities;
 - (b) The plan of merger or the plan of consolidation;
 - (c) The date or dates of approval by the shareholders of each corporation of the plan of merger or the plan of consolidation;
 - (d) As to each corporation whose shareholders are entitled to

vote, the number of shares entitled to vote thereon, and, if the shares of any class or series are entitled to vote thereon as a class, the designation and number of shares entitled to vote thereon of each class or series;

- (e) As to each corporation whose shareholders are entitled to vote, the number of shares voted for and against the plan, respectively, and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a class, the number of shares of each class or series voted for and against the plan, respectively; and
- (f) In the case of a merger governed by subsection 14A:10-3 (4), that the plan of merger was approved by the board of directors of the surviving corporation and that no vote of the shareholders of the surviving corporation was required because of the applicability of that subsection; and
- (g) If, pursuant to subsection 14A:10-4.1(2), the merger is to become effective at a time subsequent to the date of filing with the Secretary of State, the date when the merger is to become effective.
- (2) The executed original and a copy of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the merger or consolidation shall become effective upon the date of the filing or at a later time, not to exceed 90 days after the date of filing, as may be set forth in the certificate. The Secretary of State shall, upon filing, forward the copy of the certificate to the Director of the Division of Taxation.

26 (cf: N.J.S.14A:10-4.1)

- 15. N.J.S.14A:10-5.1 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:10-5.1. Merger of subsidiary corporation.
- (1) A domestic corporation owning at least 90% of the outstanding shares of each class and series of another domestic corporation or corporations, may merge the other corporation or corporations into itself, or may merge itself, or itself and any subsidiary corporation or corporations, into any subsidiary corporation, without approval of the shareholders of any of the corporations, except as provided in subsections 14A:10-5.1(5) and 14A:10-5.1(6). The board of the parent corporation shall approve a plan of merger setting forth those matters required to be set forth in plans of merger under section 14A:10-1. Approval by the board of any subsidiary corporation shall not be required.
- (2) If the parent corporation owns less than 100% of the outstanding shares of each subsidiary corporation, it shall mail to each minority shareholder of record of each subsidiary corporation, unless waived in writing, a copy or a summary of the plan of merger. The parent corporation shall also mail to each shareholder who, under Chapter 11 of this act, is entitled to dissent, a statement informing the shareholder that he has the right to dissent and to be paid the fair value of his shares, and outlining briefly, with particular reference to the time periods within which actions shall be taken, the procedures set forth in Chapter 11 of this act with which he shall comply in order to assert and enforce that right.
- (3) A certificate of merger shall be executed on behalf of the parent corporation. The certificate shall set forth:
- (a) The name of the surviving corporation and the names of the

merged corporations;

1 2

- (b) The plan of merger;
- (c) The date of approval by the board of the parent corporation of the plan of merger;
- (d) The number of outstanding shares of each class and series of each subsidiary corporation which is a party to the merger and the number of shares of each class and series owned by the parent corporation;
- (e) If the parent corporation owns less than 100% of the outstanding shares of each subsidiary corporation, the date of the mailing of a copy or a summary of the plan of merger to minority shareholders of each subsidiary corporation; or if all the shareholders have waived the mailing in writing, a statement that the waiver has been obtained;
- (f) If approval of the shareholders of the parent corporation is required by subsection 14A:10-5.1(6), the information as to the corporation required by paragraphs [14A:10-4.1(1)(b) and 14A:10-4.1(1)(c)] 14A:10-4.1(1)(d) and (e); and
- (g) If, pursuant to subsection 14A:10-5.1(4), the merger is to become effective at a time subsequent to the date of filing with the Secretary of State, the date when the merger is to become effective.
- (4) The executed original and a copy of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the merger shall become effective upon the date of the filing or at a later time, not to exceed 90 days from the date of filing, as may be set forth in the certificate. The Secretary of State shall, upon filing, forward the copy of the certificate to the Director of the Division of Taxation.
- (5) Approval of the shareholders of any subsidiary corporation shall be obtained pursuant to its certificate of incorporation, if the certificate requires approval of a merger by the affirmative vote of the holders of more than the percentage of the shares of any class or series of the corporation then owned by the parent corporation.
- (6) Approval of the shareholders of the parent corporation shall be obtained:
 - (a) Whenever its certificate of incorporation requires shareholder approval of a merger; or
 - (b) Pursuant to section 14A:10-3 where
 - (i) the plan of merger contains a provision which would change any part of the certificate of incorporation of the parent corporation into which a subsidiary corporation is being merged, unless the change is one that can be made by the board without shareholder approval as referred to in subsection 14A:9-2(2); or
 - (ii) a subsidiary corporation is to be the surviving corporation.
- (7) The grant of the power to merge under this section shall not preclude the effectuation of any merger as elsewhere provided in this Chapter.
- 50 (cf: N.J.S.14A:10-5.1)
- 51 16. N.J.S.14A:10-11 is amended to read as follows:
- 52 14A:10-11. Sale or other disposition of assets other than in regular course of business.
- 54 (1) A sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of all, or

substantially all, the assets of a corporation, if not in the usual and regular course of its business as conducted by such corporation, may be made upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, which may consist in whole or in part of money or property, real or personal, including shares, bonds, or other securities of any other corporation, domestic or foreign, as may be authorized in the following manner:

- (a) The board shall recommend such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition and direct that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders.
- (b) Written notice shall be given not less than 20 nor more than 60 days before such meeting to each shareholder of record, whether or not entitled to vote at such meeting, in the manner provided in this act for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders. Such notice shall include, or shall be accompanied by
- (i) a statement summarizing the principal terms of the proposed transaction; and (ii) a statement informing shareholders who, under Chapter 11 of this act, are entitled to dissent, that they have the right to dissent and to be paid the fair value of their shares and outlining briefly, with particular reference to the time periods within which actions must be taken, the procedures set forth in Chapter 11 of this act with which they must comply in order to assert and enforce such right.
- (c) At such meeting the shareholders may approve such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition and may fix, or may authorize the board to fix, any or all of the terms and conditions thereof and the consideration to be received by the corporation therefor. Such sale, lease, exchange or other disposition shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote thereon, and, in addition, if any class or series of shares is entitled to vote thereon as a class, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast in each class vote; except that, in the case of a corporation organized prior to January 1, 1969, the sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes so cast.
- (d) Subject to the provisions of section 14A:5-12, a corporation organized prior to January 1, 1969, may adopt the majority voting requirements prescribed in paragraph 14A:10-11(1)(c) by an amendment of its certificate of incorporation adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote thereon.
- (2) Notwithstanding such approval or authorization by the shareholders, the board may abandon such sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of assets, subject to the rights of third parties under any contracts relating thereto, without further action by the shareholders.
- (3) The sale, lease, exchange, or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the assets of one or more subsidiaries of a corporation, if not in the usual and regular course of business as conducted by such subsidiary or subsidiaries, shall be treated as a disposition within the meaning of subsection 14A:10-11(1) if the subsidiary or subsidiaries constitute all, or substantially all, the

assets of the corporation.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, a parent corporation may, upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration as may be determined by its board, transfer any or all of its assets to any corporation, all of the outstanding shares of which are owned, directly or indirectly, by the parent corporation, and, unless the certificate of incorporation of the parent corporation otherwise requires, no approval or authorization by the shareholders of the parent corporation shall be required.

11 (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.61)

- 17. N.J.S.14A:11-11 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:11-11. Disposition of shares acquired by corporation.
- (1) The shares of a dissenting shareholder in a transaction described in [paragraph 14A:11-1(1)(b) and the shares of a dissenting shareholder of the surviving corporation in a merger] subsection 14A:11-1(1) shall become reacquired by the corporation which issued them or by the surviving corporation, as the case may be, upon the payment of the fair value of shares. [Such shares shall be cancelled if reacquired out of stated capital or if the plan of merger so requires; otherwise they shall become treasury shares.]
- (2) [In a merger or consolidation, if the surviving or new corporation pays out of surplus the fair value of the shares of dissenting shareholders of the merged or constituent corporation, the shares of the surviving or new corporation into which such shares would have been converted under the plan of merger or consolidation shall become treasury shares of such corporation, unless the plan shall provide otherwise.] [Deleted by amendment, P.L., C.]
- (3) In an acquisition of shares pursuant to section 14A:10-9 or section 14A:10-13, the shares of a dissenting shareholder shall become the property of the acquiring corporation upon the payment by the acquiring corporation of the fair value of such shares. Such payment may be made, with the consent of the acquiring corporation, by the corporation which issued the shares, in which case the shares so paid for shall become reacquired by the corporation which issued them and shall be cancelled.
- 39 (cf: N.J.S.14A:11-11)
 - 18. N.J.S.14A:12-3 is amended to read as follows:
 - 14A:12-3. Dissolution without a meeting of shareholders.

A corporation may be dissolved by the consent of all its shareholders entitled to vote thereon. Notice of dissolution pursuant to this section shall be provided to all shareholders not entitled to vote thereon, not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the filing of the certificate of dissolution, in the manner provided in this act for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders. To effect such dissolution, all [such] shareholders entitled to vote thereon shall sign and file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of dissolution which shall state

- (a) the name of the corporation;
- (b) the name of the registered agent of the corporation;
- 53 (c) the location of the registered office of the corporation;
- 54 (d) the names of its directors and officers;

(e) that the corporation is dissolved; and

- (f) that the certificate has been signed in person or by proxy by all the shareholders of the corporation entitled to vote thereon. (cf: N.J.S.14A:12-3)
 - 19. N.J.S.14A:12-4 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:12-4. Dissolution pursuant to action of board and shareholders.
 - (1) A corporation may be dissolved by action of its board and its shareholders as provided in this section.
 - (2) The board shall recommend that the corporation be dissolved, and direct that the question of dissolution be submitted to a vote at a meeting of shareholders.
 - (3) [Notice] Written notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the meeting to each shareholder of record whether or not entitled to vote at such meeting [within the time and] in the manner provided in this act for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders.
 - (4) At such meeting, a vote of the shareholders shall be taken on the proposed dissolution. Such dissolution shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares of the corporation entitled to vote thereon, and, in addition, if any class or series is entitled to vote thereon as a class, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast in each class vote; except that, in the case of a corporation organized prior to the effective date of this act, the proposed dissolution shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes so cast. The voting requirements of this section shall be subject to such greater requirements as may be provided in the certificate of incorporation.
 - (5) Subject to the provisions of section 14A:5-12, a corporation organized prior to [the effective date of this act] <u>January 1, 1969</u> may adopt the majority voting requirements prescribed in subsection 14A:12-4(4) by an amendment of its certificate of incorporation adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes cast by the holders of shares entitled to vote thereon.
 - (6) If dissolution is approved as provided in this section, a certificate of dissolution shall be executed on behalf of the corporation and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The certificate shall set forth
 - (a) the name of the corporation:
 - (b) the name of the registered agent of the corporation;
 - (c) the location of the registered office of the corporation;
 - (d) the names of the corporation's directors and officers;
 - (e) the text of the board resolution authorizing the dissolution;
 - (f) the date and place of the meeting of shareholders called to vote upon the dissolution;
 - (g) the number of outstanding shares of the corporation entitled to vote on the dissolution, and, if the shares of any class or series are entitled to vote as a class, the designation and number of outstanding shares of each such class and series; and
 - (h) the number of shares represented at the meeting, the number of shares voted for and voted against the dissolution, and, if the shares of any class or series are entitled to vote as a class, the number of shares of each such class and series voted for and

voted against the dissolution.

(cf: N.J.S.14A:12-4)

- 20. N.J.S.14A:12-8 is amended to read as follows:
- 14A:12-8. Effective time of dissolution.
 - A corporation is dissolved
- (a) when the period of duration stated in the corporation's certificate of incorporation expires and the corporation files a certificate of dissolution in the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to section 14A:12-5.1; or
- (b) upon the proclamation of the Secretary of State issued pursuant to section 54:11-2 of the Revised Statutes; or
- (c) when a certificate of dissolution is filed in the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to sections 14A:12-2, 14A:12-3, 14A:12-4 or 14A:12-5, except when a later time not to exceed [30] 90 days after the date of filing is specified in the certificate of dissolution; or
 - (d) when a judgment of forfeiture of corporate franchises or of dissolution is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 19 (cf: P.L.1973, c.366, s.68)
- 20 ¹21. N.J.S.14A:11-1 is amended to read as follows:
- 21 14A:11-1. Right of shareholders to dissent
 - (1) Any shareholder of a domestic corporation shall have the right to dissent from any of the following corporate actions
 - (a) Any plan of merger or consolidation to which the corporation is a party, provided that, unless the certificate of incorporation otherwise provides
 - (i) a shareholder shall not have the right to dissent from any plan of merger or consolidation with respect to shares
 - (A) of a class or series which is listed on a national securities exchange or is held of record by not less than 1,000 holders on the record date fixed to determine the shareholders entitled to vote upon the plan of merger or consolidation; or
 - (B) for which, pursuant to the plan of merger or consolidation, he will receive (x) cash, (y) shares, obligations or other securities which, upon consummation of the merger or consolidation, will either be listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by not less than 1,000 holders, or (z) cash and such securities;
 - (ii) a shareholder of a surviving corporation shall not have the right to dissent from a plan of merger, if the merger did not require for its approval the vote of such shareholders as provided in section 14A:10-5.1 or in subsections 14A:10-3(4), 14A:10-7(2) or 14A:10-7(4); or
 - (b) Any sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of a corporation not in the usual or regular course of business as conducted by such corporation, other than a transfer pursuant to subsection (4) of N.J.S.14A:10-11, provided that, unless the certificate of incorporation otherwise provides, the shareholder shall not have the right to dissent
- 51 (i) with respect to shares of a class or series which, at the 52 record date fixed to determine the shareholders entitled to vote 53 upon such transaction, is listed on a national securities exchange 54 or is held of record by not less than 1,000 holders; or

- (ii) from a transaction pursuant to a plan of dissolution of the corporation which provides for distribution of substantially all of its net assets to shareholders in accordance with their respective interests within one year after the date of such transaction, where such transaction is wholly for
 - (A) cash; or

- (B) shares, obligations or other securities which, upon consummation of the plan of dissolution will either be listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by not less than 1,000 holders; or
 - (C) cash and such securities; or
- (iii) from a sale pursuant to an order of a court having jurisdiction.
 - (2) Any shareholder of a domestic corporation shall have the right to dissent with respect to any shares owned by him which are to be acquired pursuant to section 14A:10-9.
 - (3) A shareholder may not dissent as to less than all of the shares owned beneficially by him and with respect to which a right of dissent exists. A nominee or fiduciary may not dissent on behalf of any beneficial owner as to less than all of the shares of such owner with respect to which the right of dissent exists.
 - (4) A corporation may provide in its certificate of incorporation that holders of all its shares, or of a particular class or series thereof, shall have the right to dissent from specified corporate actions in addition to those enumerated in subsection 14A:11-1(1), in which case the exercise of such right of dissent shall be governed by the provisions of this Chapter. 1
- (cf: P.L.1988, c.94, s.64)
- ¹22. Section 1 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-12) is amended to read as follows:
 - 1. As used in this [act,] P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-12 et seq.):
- a. "taxes" means all taxes, fees, penalties, and interest owing under any State tax law;
- b. "foreign corporation" means any corporation other than a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under any State tax law;
- c. "business entity" means corporation, partnership or limited liability company, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or foreign jurisdiction, which is subject to taxation under any State tax law. 1
- (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.1)
- ¹23. Section 2 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-13) is amended to read as follows:
 - 2. Until all taxes owing by it have been paid, or provided for as set forth in section 4 of [this act,] P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-15):
- a. no domestic or foreign corporation shall merge or consolidate into a foreign corporation not authorized to transact business in this State; and
- b. no domestic corporation shall dissolve and no domestic or foreign corporation shall distribute any of its assets in dissolution or liquidation to any shareholder unless
 - (1) one or more domestic corporations or foreign corporations authorized to transact business in this State are owners in the aggregate of 50% or more of all classes of such corporation's

- capital stock and, prior to such dissolution or distribution, all such holders of the corporation's capital stock jointly and severally undertake in writing to pay all such taxes on or before the date such taxes are payable; or
 - (2) such corporate action is pursuant to a plan of reorganization under which a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State has purchased, or is about to purchase, all, or substantially all, of the assets of such corporation in exchange for shares of its capital stock and has undertaken in writing to pay all such taxes on or before the date such taxes are payable; and
 - c. no business entity shall merge or consolidate into any other business entity ²[; except that this subsection shall not apply to any corporation subject to the provisions of subsections a. or b. of this section] other than a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State². ¹
- 17 (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.2)

- ¹24. Section 3 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-14) is amended to read as follows:
 - 3. The Secretary of State shall not:
 - a. accept for filing a certificate of dissolution of a domestic corporation;
 - b. issue a certificate of withdrawal of a foreign corporation, unless such withdrawal is effected by its merger or consolidation into a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State; [or]
 - c. accept for filing a certificate of merger or consolidation of a domestic corporation into a foreign corporation not authorized to transact business in this State; \underline{or}
 - d. accept for filing a certificate of merger or consolidation of any business entity into any other business entity ²[; except that this subsection shall not apply to any corporation subject to subsections a., b. or c. of this section] other than a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State²;
 - unless the [corporation] <u>business entity</u> files with the Secretary of State a certificate issued by the Director of the Division of Taxation dated not earlier than 45 days prior to the effective date of the [corporate] <u>business entity</u> action evidencing that the [corporation's] <u>business entity</u>'s taxes have been paid or provided for.¹
- 42 (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.3)
- ¹25. Section 4 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-15) is amended to read as follows:
 - 4. The Director of the Division of Taxation shall, upon application, issue a certificate evidencing that a [corporation's] business entity's taxes have been paid or provided for if:
 - a. In his judgment the amount which has been deposited or paid on account by [such corporation] the business entity is adequate to cover estimated taxes up to the date of the relevant [corporate] business entity action; or
- 52 b. In a case in which the [corporate] action taken or proposed 53 to be taken is one of the exceptions specified in paragraph (1) or 54 (2) of subsection b. of section 2 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-13),

- the application for such certificate is accompanied by
 - (1) An opinion signed by an attorney-at-law of the State of New Jersey, who states that he is familiar with the facts of the transaction and that the requirements for such exception have been met and
 - (2) The written undertaking of the corporation or corporations assuming the tax liability; or
 - c. The application for such certificate is accompanied by
 - (1) A written undertaking from another [domestic corporation, or foreign corporation] <u>business entity</u> authorized to transact business in this State, to pay all taxes of the applicant [corporation] <u>business entity</u> on or before the date such taxes are payable and
 - (2) A certification that the [corporation] <u>business entity</u> making such undertaking has a net worth <u>or capital</u>, as the <u>case</u> <u>may be</u>, not less than 10 times the amount of all taxes paid by the applicant [corporation] <u>business entity</u> during the last complete year in which it filed tax returns with the State of New Jersey.

The Director of the Division of Taxation shall be entitled to receive as a fee for the issuance of such certificate the sum of \$25.00.1

22 (cf: P.L.1987, c.76, s.13)

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- ¹26. Section 5 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-16) is amended to read as follows:
 - 5. The Director of the Division of Taxation may require, as a condition of issuing a certificate evidencing that a [corporation's] <u>business entity's</u> taxes have been paid or provided for, evidence by affidavit or otherwise that any foreign [corporation] <u>business entity</u> not qualified to transact business in this State, which is a party to the transaction causing the [corporation] <u>business entity</u> to seek such a certificate, has paid all taxes, if any, owing by it.¹
- 33 (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.5)
 - ¹27. Section 6 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-17) is amended to read as follows:
 - 6. Any written undertaking or certificate to be filed by a [corporation] business entity with the Director of the Division of Taxation as provided in [this section] P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-12 et seq.) shall be executed under oath on its behalf by its president, vice president, [or] treasurer, partner, member or manager. 1
- 42 (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.6)
- ¹28. Section 7 of P.L.1973, c.367 (C.54:50-18) is amended to read as follows:
 - 7. Any officer [or], director, partner, member or manager of a [corporation] <u>business entity</u> who is instrumental in a [corporation] <u>business entity</u> violating section 2 of [this act] <u>P.L.1973</u>, c.367 (C.54:50-13), or in a [corporation] <u>business entity</u> filing any certification under <u>paragraph</u> (2) of subsection [4c(2)] <u>c.</u> of [this act] <u>section 4 of P.L.1973</u>, c.367 (C.54:50-15) which is materially false, shall be personally liable for payment of the [corporation's] <u>business entity's</u> taxes, if such taxes are not paid by the taxpayer [corporation] <u>business entity</u>, or by the [corporation] <u>business entity</u> which has undertaken to pay them,

when due and payable. The amount of such personal liability shall be recoverable by the State in any court of competent jurisdiction and the Director of the Division of Taxation shall have such additional remedies for the enforcement of such personal liability as may be available under any law of this State. 1 (cf: P.L.1973, c.367, s.7)

129. The title of P.L.1973, c.367 is amended to read as follows: AN ACT concerning tax procedure in connection with the dissolution, merger or consolidation of corporations and certain other business entities in certain cases, supplementing the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, chapter 50 of Title 54 of the Revised Statutes and repealing R.S. 54:50-11 and section 12 of the "Corporation Business Tax Act(1945)," approved April 13, 1945 (C.54:10A-12).

(cf: P.L.1973, c.367, title)

¹[21.] <u>30.</u> ¹ (New section) (1) A domestic corporation may merge or consolidate with one or more other business entities in the following manner:

- (a) Each domestic corporation shall comply with the provisions of chapter 10 of Title 14A of the New Jersey Statutes with respect to the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations and each other business entity shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction under which it is organized.
- (b) The certificate of merger or consolidation required by section 14A:10-4.1 shall be executed on behalf of each domestic corporation and each other business entity and, in addition to the information required by subsection 14A:10-4.1(1), shall set forth that the applicable provisions of the laws of the jurisdiction under which each other business entity was organized have been, or upon compliance with filing and recording requirements will have been, complied with.
- (c) If the surviving business entity or new business entity meets the definition of "other business entity" pursuant to section $^2[(r)]$ (q) 2 of N.J.S.14A:1-2.1 is organized under the laws of another state or foreign jurisdiction and is to transact business in this State, it shall comply with the provisions of the laws of this State with respect to foreign partnerships $^1[(\text{whether general or limited})]^1$ or foreign limited liability companies, as appropriate, and, whether or not it is to transact business in this State, the certificate of merger or consolidation required by section $^{14A:10-4.1}$ shall, in addition to other required information, set forth
- (i) an agreement by such foreign business entity that it may be served with process in this State in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of any domestic corporation or any other business entity, previously amenable to suit in this State, which is a party to such merger or consolidation, and in any proceeding for the enforcement of the rights of a dissenting shareholder of any such domestic corporation against the surviving or new corporation; and
- (ii) an irrevocable appointment by such foreign business entity of the Secretary of State of this State as its agent to accept service of process in any such proceeding, and the post office

address, within or without this State, to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of the process in such proceeding;

- (iii) an agreement by such foreign business entity that it will promptly pay to the dissenting shareholders of any such domestic corporation the amount, if any, to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of ¹[this act] chapter 11 of Title 14A of the New Jersey Statutes with respect to the rights of dissenting shareholders.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 14A:10-3(4) shall apply to a merger in which the surviving corporation is a domestic corporation.
- (3) If the surviving or new corporation is a domestic corporation, the effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations. If the surviving or new corporation is any other business entity, the effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations except insofar as provided otherwise in the laws under which such other business entity is organized.

¹[22.] 31.¹ This act shall take effect immediately ¹, except that sections 12, 13, 14, and 30 shall remain inoperative until the 90th day following the date of enactment ¹.

Allows the merger of corporations with certain other business entities and requires tax clearance certificates therefor.

address, within or without this State, to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of the process in such proceeding:

- (iii) an agreement by such foreign business entity that it will promptly pay to the dissenting shareholders of any such domestic corporation the amount, if any, to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act with respect to the rights of dissenting shareholders.
- (2) The provisions of subsection 14A:10-3(4) shall apply to a merger in which the surviving corporation is a domestic corporation.
- (3) If the surviving or new corporation is a domestic corporation, the effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations. If the surviving or new corporation is any other business entity, the effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations except insofar as provided otherwise in the laws under which such other business entity is organized.
 - 22. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill makes changes to the "New Jersey Business Corporation Act" recommended by the New Jersey Corporate and Business Law Study Commission. The bill allows domestic corporations to merge or consolidate into one or more "other business entities" as long as they comply with certain requirements set forth in the bill. The bill defines "other business entities" as partnerships (general or limited) or limited liability companies, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or foreign jurisdiction.

The bill also defines the term "votes cast" to mean the total votes cast in favor of and against a particular proposition. excluding abstentions. Shareholder votes on at least the following types of propositions require either a majority or two thirds of the "votes cast": amendments to the certificate of incorporation: dissolution: and the sale or other disposition of business assets.

The bill clarifies that certain actions which may be taken upon the written consent of shareholders without a meeting of shareholders, may also be taken without prior notice to the shareholders and without a vote by the shareholders.

The bill also provides for the fixing of a record date for determining the shareholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the board of directors is required. The record date for this type of action is the date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this State, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders are recorded.

The bill provides that shareholders of corporations organized

prior to January 1. 1969 shall have preemptive rights unless a by-law duly adopted by the shareholders prior to that date or the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. The bill provides that unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. a shareholder of a corporation is not personally liable for the acts of the corporation, except that a shareholder may become personally liable by reason of the shareholder's own acts or conduct.

The bill requires that any division of shares which adversely affects the shares of another class of shares is to be made by amendment to the certificate of incorporation. The bill specifies the type of notice which shall be given to shareholders in the case of dissolution pursuant to action of the board and shareholders, and in the case of dissolution without a meeting of shareholders. The bill also provides that a certificate of dissolution may provide for a dissolution date within ninety days after the certificate of dissolution has been filed with the Secretary of State.

The bill also allows a parent corporation under certain conditions to transfer any or all of its assets to any corporation. all of the outstanding shares of which are owned by the parent corporation, without approval or authorization of the shareholders of the parent corporation.

Revises certain provisions of the law governing corporations and allows the merger or consolidation of corporations with certain other business entities.

ASSEMBLY LABOR, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 2155

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 23, 1995

The Assembly Labor, Business and Industry Committee reports favorably, Assembly, No. 2155, with committee amendments.

This bill makes changes to the "New Jersey Business Corporation Act" recommended by the New Jersey Corporate and Business Law Study Commission. The bill allows domestic corporations to merge or consolidate into one or more "other business entities" as long as they comply with certain requirements set forth in the bill. The bill defines "other business entities" as partnerships or limited liability companies, whether organized under the laws of this State or under the laws of any other state or foreign jurisdiction.

The bill also defines the term "votes cast" to mean the total votes cast in favor of and against a particular proposition, excluding abstentions. Shareholder votes on at least the following types of propositions require either a majority or two thirds of the "votes cast": amendments to the certificate of incorporation; dissolution; and the sale or other disposition of business assets.

The bill clarifies that certain actions which may be taken upon the written consent of shareholders without a meeting of shareholders, may also be taken without prior notice to the shareholders and without a vote by the shareholders.

The bill also provides for the fixing of a record date for determining the shareholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the board of directors is required. The record date for this type of action is the date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in this State, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of shareholders are recorded.

The bill provides that shareholders of corporations organized prior to January 1, 1969 shall have preemptive rights unless a by-law duly adopted by the shareholders prior to that date or the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. The bill provides that unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, a shareholder of a corporation is not personally liable for the acts of the corporation, except that a shareholder may become personally liable by reason of the shareholder's own acts or conduct.

The bill requires that any division of shares which adversely affects the shares of another class of shares is to be made by amendment to the certificate of incorporation. The bill specifies

the type of notice which shall be given to shareholders in the case of dissolution pursuant to action of the board and shareholders, and in the case of dissolution without a meeting of shareholders. The bill also provides that a certificate of dissolution may provide for a dissolution date within ninety days after the certificate of dissolution has been filed with the Secretary of State.

The bill also allows a parent corporation under certain conditions to transfer any or all of its assets to any corporation, all of the outstanding shares of which are owned by the parent corporation, without approval or authorization of the shareholders of the parent corporation.

The committee amended the bill to provide the following: that sections 12, 13, 14 and 30 shall remain inoperative until the 90th day following the date of enactment; that shareholders in a parent corporation have no right to dissent when the board of directors transfers assets to a wholly owned subsidiary; to require that tax clearance certificates be obtained by other business entities before they merge or consolidate into other business entities; to clarify that "other business entity" includes all partnerships. The term also includes limited liability partnerships, which are a type of general partnership; and, technical amendments were made to the bill.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 2155 (First Reprint)

To the General Assembly:

Pursuant to Article V, Section I, Paragraph 14 of the New Jersey Constitution, I am returning Assembly Bill No. 2155 First Reprint) with my recommendations for reconsideration.

A. Summary of Bill

This bill makes a number of amendments to the New Jersey Susiness Corporation Act (the "Act"), based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Corporate and Business Law Study Commission (the "Commission"). The bill allows domestic corporations to merge or consolidate into one or more other business entities as long as they comply with certain requirements set forth in the bill.

The bill also requires that a business entity pay its taxes in full and obtain a tax-clearance or other certificate from the Division of Taxation before it may merge with another entity.

In addition to changing the law on mergers, the bill makes further changes to the Act according to the Commission's recommendations. These changes update and amend the Act in a variety of ways.

B. Recommended Action

I commend the Legislature for recognizing the need to keep New Jersey's Business Corporation Act up-to-date with the everchanging business world and for giving business entities much-needed flexibility. However, the bill prohibits mergers between business entities unless their taxes are paid in full or, in the case of domestic or qualified foreign corporations, otherwise provided for, and requires those entities to obtain a tax-slearance or other partificate before they may merge. I am

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advised that that provision effectively eliminates an exemption to that requirement that has existed for several years.

Under current law, a business entity that merges into either a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation licensed to do business in New Jersey is not required to obtain a tax-clearance or other certificate or to demonstrate that its taxes are paid in full. However, the language of the Committee amendment unintentionally eliminates that exemption because it requires a tax-clearance certificate, or other certification that taxes are either paid in full or otherwise provided for, from any business entity that merges into any other business entity.

The definition of "other business entity" includes both domestic and foreign corporations. Therefore, without a specific exemption for domestic corporations and foreign corporations licensed to do business in New Jersey, those entities will once again be subject to the requirements that all taxes be paid in full and that they obtain a tax-clearance or other certificate before they can merge.

Consequently, I recommend that the bill be amended to retain the exemption that domestic corporations and foreign corporations that are authorized to transact business in this State currently enjoy.

Therefore, I herewith return Assembly Bill No. 2155 (First Reprint) and recommend that it be amended as follows:

Page 21. Section 23. Line 13:

C

Delete "; except that this subsection shall not apply to any"; insert "other than a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State"

A

Page 11, Section 13, Lines 14-15: Delete in their entirety

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Page 21. Section 24. Line 30:

Delete "; except that"; in-sert "other than a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this State"

Page 21 . Section 24 . Lines 31-32: Delete in their entirety

Page 23. Section 30. Line 32:

Delete "(r)"; insert "(q)"

>

Respectfully,

/s/ Christine Todd Whitman

GOVERNOR

[seal]

Attest:

/s/ Margaret M. Foti

Chief Counsel to the Governor

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