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Nebraska Revised Statutes Sections 21-2001 to 21-20,193 shall be known and may be cited as the Business Corporation Act.

Following are selected statutes from the Business Corporation Act.

21-2003: Filing requirements.

- (1) A document shall satisfy the requirements of this section and of any other provision of law that adds to or varies these requirements to be entitled to filing by the Secretary of State.
- (2) The Business Corporation Act shall require or permit filing the document in the office of the Secretary of State.
- (3) The document shall contain the information required by the act. It may contain other information as well.
- (4) The document shall be typewritten or printed.
- (5) The document shall be in the English language. A corporate name shall not be required to be in English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals. The certificate of existence required of foreign corporations shall not be required to be in English if accompanied by a reasonably authenticated English translation.
- (6) The document shall be executed: (a) By the chairperson of the board of directors of a domestic or foreign corporation, by its president, or by another of its officers; (b) If directors have not been selected or the corporation has not been formed, by an incorporator; or (c) If the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court-appointed fiduciary, by that fiduciary.
- (7) The person executing the document shall sign it and state beneath or opposite his or her signature his or her name and the capacity in which he or she signs. The document may, but shall not be required to, contain (a) the corporate seal, (b) an attestation by the secretary or an assistant secretary, and (c) an acknowledgment, verification, or proof.
- (8) If the Secretary of State has prescribed a mandatory form for the document under section 21-2004, the document shall be in or on the prescribed form.
- (9) The document shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing and shall be accompanied by one exact or conformed copy, except as provided in sections 21-2033 and 21-20,176, the correct filing fee, and any tax, license fee, or penalty required by law.

21-2005: Fees.

- (1) The Secretary of State shall collect the fees prescribed by this section when the documents described in this subsection are delivered to him or her for filing:
 - (a) Articles of incorporation or documents relating to domestication:
 - (i) If the capital stock is \$10,000 or less, the fee shall be \$60;
 - (ii) If the capital stock is more than \$10,000 but does not exceed \$25,000, the fee shall be \$100;

(iii) If the capital stock is more than \$25,000 but does not exceed \$50,000, the fee shall be \$150;

(iv) If the capital stock is more than \$50,000 but does not exceed \$75,000, the fee shall be \$225;

(v) If the capital stock is more than \$75,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, the fee shall be \$300; and

(vi) If the capital stock is more than \$100,000, the fee shall be \$300, plus \$3 additional for each \$1,000 in excess of \$100,000.

For purposes of computing this fee, the capital stock of a corporation organized under the laws of any other state that domesticates in this state, and which stock does not have a par value, shall be deemed to have a par value of an amount per share equal to the amount paid in as capital for each of such shares as are then issued and outstanding, and in no event less than one dollar per share.

(b) Articles of incorporation or documents relating to domestication if filed by an insurer holding a certificate of authority issued by the Director of Insurance, the fee shall be \$300.

(c) Application for reserved name	\$25
(d) Notice of transfer of reserved name	\$25
(e) Application for registered name	\$25
(f) Application for renewal of registered name	\$25
(g) Corporation's statement of change of registered agent or registered office or both	\$25
(h) Agent's statement of change of registered office for each affected corporation	\$25
not to exceed a total of	\$1,000
(i) Agent's statement of resignation	No fee
(j) Amendment of articles of incorporation	\$25
(k) Restatement of articles of incorporation	\$25
with amendment of articles	\$25
(l) Articles of merger or share exchange	\$25
(m) Articles of dissolution	\$45
(n) Articles of revocation of dissolution	\$25
(o) Certificate of administrative dissolution	No fee
(p) Application for reinstatement	\$25
(q) Certificate of reinstatement	No fee
(r) Certificate of judicial dissolution	No fee
(s) Application for certificate of authority	\$130
(t) Application for amended certificate of authority	\$25
(u) Application for certificate of withdrawal	\$25
(v) Certificate of revocation of authority to transact business	No fee
(w) Articles of correction	\$25
(x) Application for certificate of existence or authorization	\$25
(y) Any other document required or permitted to be filed by the Business Corporation Act	\$25

(2) The Secretary of State shall collect a recording fee of five dollars per page in addition to the fees set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Secretary of State shall collect the following fees for copying and certifying the copy of any filed document relating to a domestic or foreign corporation:

- (a) One dollar per page for copying; and
- (b) Ten dollars for the certificate.
- (4) All fees set forth in this section shall be collected by the Secretary of State and remitted to the State Treasurer and credited two-thirds to the General Fund and one-third to the Corporation Cash Fund.

Source:

Laws 1995, LB 109, § 5;
Laws 1996, LB 1036, § 5;
Laws 2007, LB117, § 1;
Laws 2008, LB907, § 2.
Effective date July 18, 2008

21-2017: Incorporators.

One or more persons may act as the incorporator or incorporators of a corporation by delivering articles of incorporation to the Secretary of State for filing.

21-2018: Articles of incorporation.

(1) The articles of incorporation shall set forth: (a) The corporate name for the corporation that satisfies the requirements of section 21-2028; (b) The number of shares the corporation is authorized to issue and, if such shares are to consist of one class only, the par value of each of such shares or, if such shares are to be divided into classes, the number of shares of each class and a statement of the par value of the shares of each such class; (c) The street address of the corporation's initial registered office and the name of its initial registered agent at that office; (d) The name and street address of each incorporator; and (e) Any provision limiting or eliminating the requirement to hold an annual meeting of the shareholders if the corporation is registered or intends to register as an investment company under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940. The provision shall not be effective if such corporation does not become or ceases to be so registered.

(2) The articles of incorporation may set forth: (a) The names and street addresses of the individuals who are to serve as the initial directors; (b) Provisions not inconsistent with law regarding: (i) The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized; (ii) Managing the business and regulating the affairs of the corporation; (iii) Defining, limiting, and regulating the powers of the corporation, its board of directors, and its shareholders; and (iv) The imposition of personal liability on shareholders for the debts of the corporation to a specified extent and upon specified conditions; (c) Any provision that under the Business Corporation Act is required or permitted to be set forth in the bylaws;

(d) A provision eliminating or limiting the liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders 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 he or she is not entitled; (ii) An intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or the shareholders; (iii) A violation of section 21-2096; or (iv) An intentional violation

of criminal law; and (e) A provision permitting or making obligatory indemnification of a director for liability, as defined in section 21-20,102, 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 he or she is not entitled, (ii) an intentional infliction of harm on the corporation or its shareholders, (iii) a violation of section 21-2096, or (iv) an intentional violation of criminal law.

(3) The articles of incorporation shall not be required to set forth any of the corporate powers enumerated in the act.

21-2019: Corporate existence.

(1) Unless a delayed effective date is specified, the corporate existence shall begin when the articles of incorporation are filed.

(2) The Secretary of State's filing of the articles of incorporation shall be conclusive proof that the incorporators satisfied all conditions precedent to incorporation except in a proceeding by the state to cancel or revoke the incorporation or involuntarily dissolve the corporation.

21-2024: Corporation; purpose.

(1) Every corporation incorporated under the Business Corporation Act shall have the purpose of engaging in any lawful business unless a more limited purpose shall be set forth in the articles of incorporation.

(2) A corporation engaging in a business subject to regulation under another law of this state may incorporate under the act only if permitted by, and subject to all limitations of, such other law.

(3) Corporations shall not be organized under the act to perform any personal services as specified in section 21-2202.

21-2025: Corporation; general powers.

Unless its articles of incorporation provide otherwise, every corporation shall have perpetual duration and succession in its corporate name and shall have the same powers as an individual to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out its business and affairs, including, without limitation, power to:

(1) Sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its corporate name ;

(2) Have a corporate seal, which may be altered at will, and use it or a facsimile of it, by impressing or affixing it or in any other manner reproducing it;

(3) Make and amend bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of the state, for managing the business and regulating the affairs of the corporation;

(4) Purchase, receive, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use, and otherwise deal with, real or personal property, or any legal or equitable interest in property, wherever located;

(5) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property;

(6) Purchase, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of and deal in and with shares or other interests in, or obligations of, any other entity;

(7) Make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, borrow money, issue its notes, bonds,

and other obligations, which may be convertible into or include the option to purchase other securities of the corporation, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of any of its property, franchises, or income;

(8) Lend money, invest and reinvest its funds, and receive and hold real and personal property as security for repayment;

(9) Be a promoter, partner, member, associate, or manager of any partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, trust, or other entity;

(10) Conduct its business, locate offices, and exercise the powers granted by the Business Corporation Act within or without this state;

(11) Elect directors and appoint officers, employees, and agents of the corporation, define their duties, fix their compensation, and lend them money and credit;

(12) Pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, profit-sharing plans, share-bonus plans, share-option plans, and benefit or incentive plans for any or all of its current or former directors, officers, employees, and agents;

(13) Make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes;

(14) Transact any lawful business that will aid governmental policy; and

(15) Make payments or donations or do any other act not inconsistent with law that furthers the business and affairs of the corporation.

21-2028. Corporate name.

(1) A corporate name:

(a) Shall contain the word corporation, incorporated, company, or limited, or the abbreviation corp., inc., co., or ltd., or words or abbreviations of like import in another language, except that a corporation organized to conduct a banking business under the Nebraska Banking Act may use a name which includes the word bank without using any such words or abbreviations; and

(b) Shall not contain language stating or implying that the corporation is organized for a purpose other than that permitted by section 21-2024 and its articles of incorporation.

(2) Except as authorized by subsections (3) and (4) of this section, a corporate name shall not be the same as or deceptively similar to, upon the records of the Secretary of State, any of the names referenced in subdivisions (2)(a) through (f) of this section:

(a) The corporate name of a corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state;

(b) A corporate name reserved or registered under section 21-2029 or 21-2030;

(c) The fictitious name adopted by a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state because its real name is unavailable;

(d) The corporate name of a not-for-profit corporation incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state;

(e) A trade name registered in this state pursuant to sections 87-208 to 87-220; and

(f) Any other business entity name registered or filed with the Secretary of State pursuant to Nebraska law.

(3) A corporation may apply to the Secretary of State for authorization to use a name that is deceptively similar to, upon his or her records, one or more of the names described in subsection (2) of this section. The Secretary of State shall authorize use of the name applied for if:

- (a) The other corporation or business entity consents to the use in writing; or
- (b) The applicant delivers to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.
- (4) A corporation may use the name, including the fictitious name, of another domestic or foreign corporation or business entity that is used in this state if the other corporation or business entity is incorporated or authorized to transact business in this state and the proposed user corporation has:
 - (a) Merged with the other corporation or business entity;
 - (b) Been formed by reorganization of the other corporation or business entity; or
 - (c) Acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the name, of the other corporation or business entity.
- (5) The Business Corporation Act shall not be construed to control the use of fictitious names.

21-2030. Registered name.

- (1) A foreign corporation may register its corporate name or its corporate name with any addition required by section 21-20,173 if the name is not the same as or deceptively similar to, upon the records of the Secretary of State, the corporate names that are not available under subdivision (2)(c) of section 21-2028.
- (2) A foreign corporation shall register its corporate name or its corporate name with any addition required by section 21-20,173 by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing an application:
 - (a) Setting forth its corporate name or its corporate name with any addition required by section 21-20,173, the state or country and date of its incorporation, and a brief description of the nature of the business in which it is engaged; and
 - (b) Accompanied by a certificate of existence, or a document of similar import, from the state or country of incorporation. Such certificate or document shall not bear a date of more than sixty days prior to the date the application is filed in this state.
- (3) The name shall be registered for the applicant's exclusive use upon the effective date of the application.
- (4) A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may renew it for successive years by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a renewal application which complies with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section between October 1 and December 31 of the preceding year. The renewal application shall renew the registration for the following calendar year.
- (5) A foreign corporation whose registration is effective may thereafter qualify as a foreign corporation under that name or consent in writing to the use of that name by a corporation thereafter incorporated under the Business Corporation Act or by another foreign corporation thereafter authorized to transact business in this state. The registration shall terminate when the domestic corporation is incorporated or the foreign corporation qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign corporation under the registered name.

21-2031. Registered office and registered agent.

Each corporation shall continuously maintain in this state:

- (1) A registered office that may be the same as any of its places of business; and
- (2) A registered agent, who may be:
 - (a) An individual who resides in this state and whose business office is identical with the registered office;
 - (b) A domestic corporation or not-for-profit domestic corporation whose business office is identical with the registered office; or
 - (c) A foreign corporation or not-for-profit foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state whose business office is identical with the registered office.

21-2032. Change of registered office or registered agent.

- (1) A corporation may change its registered office or registered agent by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a statement of change that sets forth:
 - (a) The name of the corporation;
 - (b) The street address of its current registered office;
 - (c) If the current registered office is to be changed, the street address of the new registered office;
 - (d) The name of its current registered agent;
 - (e) If the current registered agent is to be changed, the name of the new registered agent and the new registered agent's written consent, either on the statement or attached to it, to the appointment; and
 - (f) That after the change or changes are made, the street addresses of its registered office and the business office of its registered agent will be identical.
- (2) If a registered agent changes the street address of his or her business office, he or she may change the street address of the registered office of any corporation for which he or she is the registered agent by notifying the corporation in writing of the change and signing, either manually or in facsimile, and delivering to the Secretary of State for filing a statement that complies with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section and recites that the corporation has been notified of the change.

21-2033. Resignation of registered agent.

- (1) A registered agent may resign his or her agency appointment by signing and delivering to the Secretary of State for filing the signed original and two exact or conformed copies of a statement of resignation. The statement may include a statement that the registered office is also discontinued.
- (2) After filing the statement the Secretary of State shall mail one copy to the registered office, if not discontinued, and the other copy to the corporation at its principal office.
- (3) The agency appointment shall be terminated and the registered office discontinued, if so provided, on the thirty-first day after the date on which the statement was filed.

21-20,121: Articles of incorporation; articles of amendment.

A corporation amending its articles of incorporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing articles of amendment setting forth:

- (1) The name of the corporation;
- (2) The text of each amendment adopted;
- (3) If an amendment provides for an exchange, reclassification, or cancellation of issued shares, provisions for implementing the amendment if not contained in the amendment

itself;

(4) The date of each amendment's adoption;

(5) If an amendment was adopted by the incorporators or board of directors without shareholder action, a statement to that effect and that shareholder action was not required; and

(6) If an amendment was approved by the shareholders: (a) The designation, number of outstanding shares, number of votes entitled to be cast by each voting group entitled to vote separately on the amendment, and number of votes of each voting group indisputably represented at the meeting; and (b) Either the total number of votes cast for and against the amendment by each voting group entitled to vote separately on the amendment or the total number of undisputed votes cast for the amendment by each voting group and a statement that the number cast for the amendment by each voting group was sufficient for approval by that voting group.

21-20,122: Restated articles of incorporation.

(1) A corporation's board of directors may restate its articles of incorporation at any time with or without shareholder action.

(2) The restatement may include one or more amendments to the articles. If the restatement includes an amendment requiring shareholder approval, it shall be adopted as provided in section 21-20,118.

(3) If the board of directors submits a restatement for shareholder action, the corporation shall notify each shareholder, whether or not entitled to vote, of the proposed shareholders' meeting in accordance with section 21-2055. The notice shall also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the proposed restatement and contain or be accompanied by a copy of the restatement that identifies any amendment or other change it would make in the articles.

(4) A corporation restating its articles of incorporation shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing articles of restatement setting forth the name of the corporation and the text of the restated articles of incorporation together with a certificate setting forth: (a) Whether the restatement contains an amendment to the articles requiring shareholder approval and, if it does not, that the board of directors adopted the restatement; or (b) If the restatement contains an amendment to the articles requiring shareholder approval, the information required by section 21-20,121.

(5) Duly adopted restated articles of incorporation shall supersede the original articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto.

(6) The Secretary of State may certify restated articles of incorporation as the articles of incorporation currently in effect without including the certificate information required by subsection (4) of this section.

21-20,123: Articles of incorporation; amendment pursuant to reorganization.

(1) A corporation's articles of incorporation may be amended without action by the board of directors or shareholders to carry out a plan of reorganization ordered or decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction under federal statute if the articles of incorporation after amendment contain only provisions required or permitted by section 21-2018.

(2) The individual or individuals designated by the court shall deliver to the Secretary of State for filing articles of amendment setting forth: (a) The name of the corporation; (b) The text of each amendment approved by the court; (c) The date of the court's order or decree approving the articles of amendment; (d) The title of the reorganization proceeding in which the order or decree was entered; and (e) A statement that the court had jurisdiction of the proceeding under federal statute.

(3) Shareholders of a corporation undergoing reorganization shall not have dissenters' rights except as and to the extent provided in the reorganization plan.

(4) This section shall not apply after entry of a final decree in the reorganization proceeding even though the court retains jurisdiction of the proceeding for limited purposes unrelated to consummation of the reorganization plan.

21-20,189: Publication and notice requirements.

(1) Notice of incorporation, amendment, merger, or share exchange of a domestic corporation subject to the Business Corporation Act shall be published for three successive weeks in some legal newspaper of general circulation in the county where the corporation's principal office, or, if none in this state, its registered office, is located. A notice of incorporation shall show (a) the corporate name for the corporation, (b) the number of shares the corporation is authorized to issue, (c) the street address of the corporation's initial registered office and the name of its initial registered agent at that office, and (d) the name and street address of each incorporator. A brief resume of any amendment, merger, or share exchange of the corporation shall be published in the same manner and for the same period of time as a notice of incorporation is required to be published.

(2) Notice of the dissolution of a domestic corporation and the terms and conditions of such dissolution and the names of the persons who are to wind up and liquidate its business and affairs and their official titles, with a statement of assets and liabilities of the corporation, shall be published for three successive weeks in some legal newspaper of general circulation in the county where the corporation's principal office, or, if none in this state, its registered office, is located.

(3) Proof of publication of any of the notices required to be published under this section shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. In the event any notice required to be given pursuant to this section is not given, but is subsequently published for the required time, and proof of the publication thereof is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the acts of such corporation prior to, as well as after, such publication shall be valid.

Section 21-20,151 Voluntary dissolution; dissolution by incorporators or initial directors.

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

(1) The name of the corporation;

(2) The date of its incorporation;

(3) Either (a) that none of the corporation's shares has been issued or (b) that the corporation has not commenced business;

- (4) That no debt of the corporation remains unpaid;
- (5) That the net assets of the corporation remaining after winding up have been distributed to the shareholders if shares were issued; and
- (6) That a majority of the incorporators or initial directors authorized the dissolution.

Section 21-20,153 Voluntary dissolution; articles of dissolution.

(1) At any time after dissolution is authorized, the corporation may dissolve by delivering to the Secretary of State for filing articles of dissolution setting forth:

- (a) The name of the corporation;
- (b) The date dissolution was authorized;
 - (c) If dissolution was approved by the shareholders:
 - (i) The number of votes entitled to be cast on the proposal to dissolve; and
 - (ii) Either the total number of votes cast for and against dissolution or the total number of undisputed votes cast for dissolution and a statement that the number cast for dissolution was sufficient for approval; and
 - (d) If voting by voting groups was required, the information required by subdivision (c) of this subsection shall be separately provided for each voting group entitled to vote separately on the proposal to dissolve.

(2) A corporation shall be dissolved upon the effective date of its articles of dissolution.

21-301. Domestic corporations; biennial report and fee; procedure.

(1) Each corporation organized under the laws of this state, for profit, shall make a report in writing to the Secretary of State, as of January 1, of each even-numbered year, in such form as the Secretary of State may prescribe. The report shall be signed by one of the following: The president, a vice president, a secretary, or a treasurer of the corporation. The report and biennial fee shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State. The report and fee shall be due on March 1 of each even-numbered year and shall become delinquent if not filed and paid by April 15 of each even-numbered year. If the Secretary of State finds that such report and biennial fee conform to the requirements of the law, the Secretary of State shall file the report. If the Secretary of State finds that the report or fee does not conform, the Secretary of State shall return the report and fee to the corporation for any necessary corrections. A correction or amendment to the biennial report may be filed at any time.

(2) In each even-numbered year, the Secretary of State shall cause a notice to be sent by United States mail to each corporation for which a report and fee as described in this section has not been received as of March 1. The notice shall state that the report has not been received, that the report and fee are due on March 1, and that the corporation will be dissolved if the report and proper fee are not received by April 15. Intention of Legislature was to place domestic and foreign corporation upon an equality as regards tax. State ex rel. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. v. Marsh, 117 Neb. 832, 223 N.W. 126 (1929).

21-302. Domestic corporations; biennial report; contents.

The biennial report required under section 21-301 from a domestic corporation subject to the Business Corporation Act shall show:

- (1) The exact corporate name of the corporation;

- (2) The street address of the corporation's registered office and the name of its registered agent at that office in this state;
- (3) The street address of the corporation's principal office;
- (4) The names and street addresses of the corporation's directors and principal officers, which shall include the president, secretary, and treasurer;
- (5) A brief description of the nature of the corporation's business;
- (6) The amount of paid-up capital stock; and
- (7) The change or changes, if any, in the above particulars made since the last biennial report.

21-303. Domestic corporations; occupation tax; fees; amount; stock without par value, determination of amount.

(1) At the time of filing the report under section 21-301 each even-numbered year, it shall be the duty of every corporation for profit, and registered in the office of the Secretary of State on January 1, whether incorporated under the laws of this state or incorporated under the laws of any other state when such corporations have domesticated in this state, to pay to the Secretary of State a biennial fee for each even-numbered calendar year beginning January 1, which fee shall be due and assessable on such date and delinquent if not paid on or before April 15 of each even-numbered year.

(2) The biennial fee shall be as follows: When the paid-up capital stock of a corporation does not exceed ten thousand dollars, a fee of twenty-six dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds ten thousand dollars but does not exceed twenty thousand dollars, a fee of forty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds twenty thousand dollars but does not exceed thirty thousand dollars, a fee of sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds thirty thousand dollars but does not exceed forty thousand dollars, a fee of eighty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds forty thousand dollars but does not exceed fifty thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds fifty thousand dollars but does not exceed sixty thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred twenty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds sixty thousand dollars but does not exceed seventy thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred forty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds seventy thousand dollars but does not exceed eighty thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds eighty thousand dollars but does not exceed ninety thousand dollars, a fee of one hundred eighty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds ninety thousand dollars but does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, a fee of two hundred dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, a fee of two hundred forty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars but does not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, a fee of two hundred eighty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars but does not exceed one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, a fee of three hundred twenty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars but does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, a fee of three hundred sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds two hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, a fee of four hundred dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars but does not exceed two

hundred fifty thousand dollars, a fee of four hundred forty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds two hundred fifty thousand dollars but does not exceed two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, a fee of four hundred eighty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars but does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, a fee of five hundred twenty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds three hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, a fee of five hundred sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars but does not exceed three hundred fifty thousand dollars, a fee of six hundred dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds three hundred fifty thousand dollars but does not exceed four

hundred thousand dollars, a fee of six hundred sixty-six dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds four hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed four hundred fifty thousand dollars, a fee of seven hundred thirty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds four hundred fifty thousand dollars but does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, a fee of eight hundred dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds five hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, a fee of nine hundred ten dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds six hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars, a fee of one thousand ten dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, a fee of one thousand one hundred twenty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed nine hundred thousand dollars, a fee of one thousand two hundred thirty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds nine hundred thousand dollars but does not exceed one million dollars, a fee of one thousand three hundred thirty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one million dollars but does not exceed ten million dollars, a fee of one thousand three hundred thirty dollars, and eight hundred dollars additional for each million or fraction thereof over and above one million dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds ten million dollars but does not exceed fifteen million dollars, a fee of twelve thousand dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds fifteen million dollars but does not exceed twenty million dollars, a fee of fourteen thousand six hundred sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds twenty million dollars but does not exceed twenty-five million dollars, a fee of seventeen thousand three hundred thirty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds twenty-five million dollars but does not exceed fifty million dollars, a fee of twenty thousand six hundred sixty dollars; when such paid-up capital stock exceeds fifty million dollars but does not exceed one hundred million dollars, a fee of twenty-one thousand three hundred thirty dollars; and when such paid-up capital stock exceeds one hundred million dollars, a fee of twenty-three thousand nine hundred ninety dollars. The minimum biennial fee for filing such report shall be twenty-six dollars. For purposes of determining the fee, the stock of corporations incorporated under the laws of any other state, which corporations have domesticated in this state and which stock is without par value, shall be deemed to have a par value of an amount equal to the amount paid in as capital for such shares at the time of the issuance thereof.