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Company Name Change vs Conversion vs Merger: A Guide

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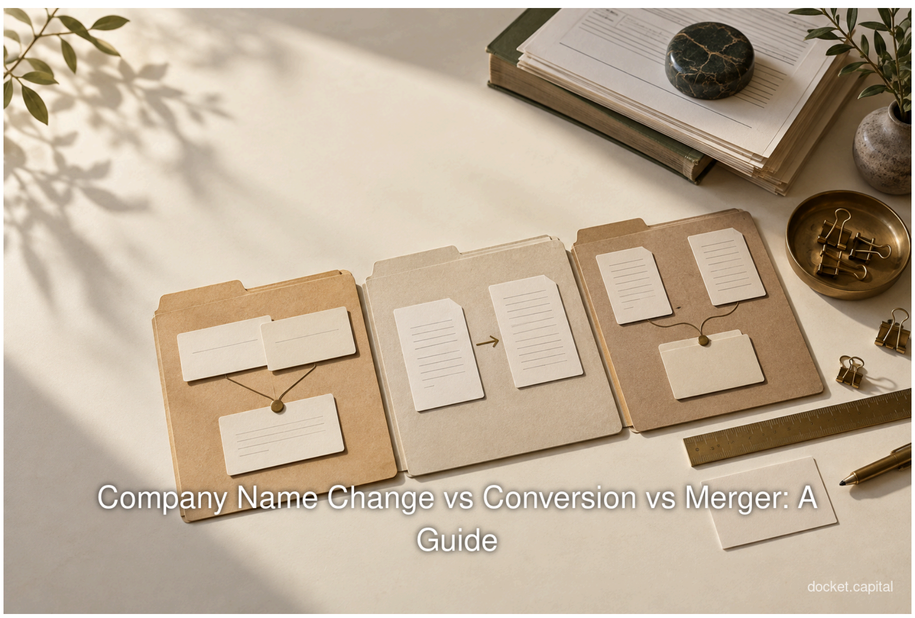

In this article

Executive Summary

A company name change, conversion, and merger should produce different actions in an acquisition target list. A name amendment ordinarily calls for an updated legal-name version and an alias on the same researched entity, subject to confirmation in the filed document. New York provides a name-only certificate of amendment, and Colorado permits a delayed effective date of up to **90 days**. (dos.ny.gov) (www.sos.state.co.us) A conversion changes legal form or jurisdiction; the relevant filing and registry determine continuity and number behavior. California says continuing conversions keep the original number; Oregon distinguishes conversion from withdrawal and new registration, which receives a new number. (www.sos.ca.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) (sos.oregon.gov)

A merger requires a predecessor and survivor decision, not a generic rebrand tag. California defines a merged-out entity as one that merged into another, and its summary filing history omits the parties named inside merger and conversion documents. The analyst needs the filed instrument, its operative text, and its effective date before closing a predecessor or linking a successor. (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.sos.ca.gov) Florida's limited liability company statute provides a useful jurisdiction-specific contrast: a converted entity is the same entity without interruption when the conversion results in a domestic Florida limited liability company, while a nonsurviving merger party ceases to exist when the merger is effective. These statutory results must be checked in the relevant jurisdiction rather than generalized to every filing. (www.leg.state.fl.us) (www.leg.state.fl.us)

The proposed research key is **formation jurisdiction plus official entity number**, with each number and name preserved as a dated observation. Delaware describes its file number as a unique identifier for a registered entity; the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) treats a local register number as reference data, rather than replacing the register. (icis.corp.delaware.gov) (www.gleif.org) A federal tax name report, assumed name, trademark assignment, website change, or foreign registration can corroborate an event but does not by itself establish a change of legal identity or equity ownership. The Internal Revenue

Service (IRS) gives business-type-specific name reporting instructions; Pennsylvania states that a fictitious name does not create a separate legal entity; the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) distinguishes assignment from an owner's name change. (www.irs.gov) (www.pa.gov) (www.uspto.gov)

For data teams, the deliverable is an **entity event ledger** and a reversible record action: alias, same-entity version, successor link, brand relationship, or unresolved. The worked examples below are hypothetical. The proposed duplicate metrics count lineage collisions and overwritten histories in a review batch, not company performance. California makes more than **17 million** filing images available online, yet access to a summary is not a substitute for reading the relevant filing. (www.sos.ca.gov) The principal limitation is state-specific effect and timing: editorial or legal review is required when a filing or cross-state record leaves the result ambiguous.

Introduction and Background

An origination system can encounter the same operating business under an old legal name, a new legal name, an assumed name, a different entity type, a foreign registration, and a trademark owner. Those labels answer different questions. The analyst's job is to decide whether a fresh observation updates an existing legal-entity record, represents a successor, describes a brand, or remains a separate candidate. A shared website or similar name is useful for search, but it is insufficient evidence for merging records. Texas notes that more than one assumed-name certificate can exist for a name. (www.sos.texas.gov)

The official record itself is also layered. California's filing-history certificate lists document types, file dates, effective dates, and earlier names, but does not identify the entities or entity types within a merger or conversion filing. The underlying image is therefore the decisive next document when an event changes continuity. (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.sos.ca.gov) Florida says images of electronic filings may appear within **three business days** after processing, so a recently indexed summary and its image may temporarily differ. (dos.fl.gov) A research note should mark that lag, not force a definitive relationship from an incomplete view.

This report treats identity as a dated chain of filed events. It does not supply a legal opinion on the consequences of any particular filing. The workflow is intentionally narrower than a general guide to finding the entity behind a brand or deduplicating domestic and foreign registrations. Its unit of work is one observed event, the document that records it, and the record action it can support. The same discipline applies whether a target list is maintained in a spreadsheet, customer relationship management (CRM) system, or research database. Docket's published description of Triage says it checks company identity and duplicate records, while Audit reviews supporting evidence; these are first-party descriptions of a research workflow, not independent validation of any matching result. (docket.capital) (docket.capital)

Key Changes

Name amendment and assumed name

A legal-name amendment modifies the name recorded for an existing entity. New York's domestic corporation process uses a certificate of amendment for a name-only change; Colorado's change workflow shows the existing entity ID and name from its registry. (dos.ny.gov) (www.sos.state.co.us) Retain the former name and use the filing's effective date rather than the website's branding date. Colorado permits a delayed effective date of up to **90 days**. (www.sos.state.co.us)

An assumed name, also called a doing-business-as (DBA) name or fictitious name, is a different field. Texas describes the option to keep the legal name while operating under another name. Pennsylvania says a fictitious name does not create a separate legal entity. (www.sos.texas.gov) (www.pa.gov) A DBA can be a searchable alias, while the registrant's official number remains the identity anchor. Florida likewise distinguishes fictitious from legal names. (dos.fl.gov)

Conversion, merger, and other lifecycle events

Conversion may change entity type, formation jurisdiction, or both. Florida's limited liability company statute describes the converted entity as the same entity without interruption when the conversion results in a domestic Florida limited liability company. (www.leg.state.fl.us) California says a continuing conversion retains its original number, while Oregon says conversion of a foreign registration to a domestic registration keeps the Oregon registry number and anniversary date. (www.sos.ca.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) Neither observation authorizes a blanket rule that every number survives every conversion.

A merger asks which entity survives. Delaware defines a merged status as a non-survivor merged into another entity. Oregon's merger instructions seek the parties' names, types, and registry numbers. (icis.corp.delaware.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) An asset purchase or trademark assignment is another kind of transaction: the IRS describes a business asset sale as a sale of individual assets for federal tax treatment, and the USPTO calls a trademark transfer an assignment. Neither source, by itself, identifies the purchaser of equity in the operating company. (www.irs.gov) (www.uspto.gov)

Table 1 translates those event categories into provisional target-list actions. Each action remains conditional on the filed instrument and its jurisdiction.

Observed event	Document to inspect	Provisional record action	What remains unproved
Name amendment	Filed amendment and effective date (dos.ny.gov)	Add name version and alias to the same entity key	Ownership or operating-brand transfer
Assumed name or DBA	Assumed-name registration and named registrant (www.pa.gov)	Add brand or alias relationship	A new legal entity
Conversion	Certificate or articles of conversion, old and new registry references (sos.oregon.gov)	Version the entity if continuity is explicit; otherwise link as unresolved	Identifier persistence in every jurisdiction
Merger	Filed merger document naming parties and survivor (www.sos.ca.gov)	Close the nonsurvivor at the effective event and link survivor	Whether a shared brand implies merger
Dissolution or reinstatement	Status record plus reinstatement filing (www.pa.gov)	Record status interval and review continuity	Permanent termination from a status label alone
Asset or trademark transfer	Transaction record or recorded assignment (www.uspto.gov)	Record asset or brand relationship	Transfer of the seller's legal identity

The table is a triage rule. Texas warns that an entity may display “merged” before a delayed effective date. (www.sos.state.tx.us) Preserve both observed status and operative date.

Entity Identity and Evidence

Start with a jurisdiction-qualified key

A registry number is meaningful inside its assigning authority. Delaware calls its file number a unique identifier; GLEIF describes an EntityID as the local number maintained by an authoritative register. (icis.corp.delaware.gov) (www.gleif.org) For a research database, a composite key such as `DE:1234567` is a practical convention, with the actual jurisdiction and exact number taken from the filed record. The key is not a claim that two registrations in different states are the same legal person. It is a way to avoid silently treating the same spelling as proof of identity.

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), tax identifier, trademark registration, domain, and CRM ID are cross-references. GLEIF's LEI material recognizes name changes, mergers, and acquisitions as legal-entity events and distinguishes legal effectiveness from when an event enters its system. (www.gleif.org) (www.gleif.org) Its public LEI search is free, and its field history extends back to **9 February 2018** for reference-data changes. (www.gleif.org) (www.gleif.org) These features can help discover an event, but the relevant registry filing remains the source for its operative language.

Capture the filed document, not just the search result

For each candidate event, record the official entity number before and after, current and former names, document type, filing date, effective date, and exactly which entity survives or continues. Delaware separately defines a receipt date and allows a future effective date; Wisconsin notes an effective date can precede, match, or follow a processed date. (icis.corp.delaware.gov) (dfi.wi.gov) If a search result shows a conversion but lacks the converted entity's name, request the instrument. California explicitly says its filing-history certificate omits that detail.

Foreign qualifications create another layer. A registration in a host state can lag a home-state name amendment. Washington asks for the home-jurisdiction filed name-change document when a foreign registration is amended; Virginia asks for certified home-state amendments or merger documents in filing-date order and sets a **30-day** submission period for certain foreign changes. (www.sos.wa.gov) (www.scc.virginia.gov) (www.scc.virginia.gov) California cautions that a foreign entity's status in its system applies only to its California registration. (www.sos.ca.gov) The analyst should therefore search the formation registry and each material foreign registration separately, record the dates observed in each, and keep a lagging name as a dated alias rather than a second company by default.

A brand or trademark record answers a narrower question. USPTO guidance distinguishes a recorded assignment from an owner-name change and says the trademark database should reflect the new owner information or name change once recorded. (www.uspto.gov) (www.uspto.gov) In some cases, the USPTO will not automatically update the trademark database to show the change in ownership or name. A recorded brand transfer can justify a brand-asset relationship, but it cannot alone support a claim that the operating company's shares or ownership changed. California also says ownership and subsidiaries are not information it records in its business-entity search. (www.sos.ca.gov)

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

A review sequence for newly observed names

Use the following sequence when a new name enters a target list. Every stage should leave a reproducible note. A failed lookup leaves the event unresolved.

1. **Normalize the observation.** Store the name exactly as seen, source URL, observation date, website, and any address. Preserve punctuation and legal suffix in the raw value; create a separate normalized search value.
2. **Find the likely filing authority.** Search the formation jurisdiction first. Capture the official number and entity type. Use a foreign registration as a cross-reference, not as the sole source of domestic continuity. (icis.corp.delaware.gov) (www.sos.ca.gov)
3. **Open the event document.** Read the filed amendment, conversion, or merger instrument. If the registry offers only a summary, request the image or certified copy. California's summary expressly omits parties to conversions and mergers. (www.sos.ca.gov)
4. **Extract operative language.** Transcribe the short clause naming the continuing, converted, or surviving entity; keep a pointer to the complete source. Do not replace the source with an analyst paraphrase.
5. **Resolve time.** Record submitted, processed, filed, effective, observed, and CRM update dates separately. Colorado permits a delayed name-change effect, and Delaware allows future effective dates. (www.sos.state.co.us) (icis.corp.delaware.gov)
6. **Check companion records.** Review material foreign registrations, IRS reporting where supplied, LEI changes, and trademark records for corroboration or lag. For a recorded trademark change, check TSDR, document any ownership-record discrepancy, and refer any needed USPTO correction to the trademark owner's authorized attorney. The IRS page directs tax reporting by entity type; it is not an entity-law ruling. (www.irs.gov) (www.gleif.org) (www.uspto.gov)
7. **Choose a reversible action.** Apply an alias, same-entity version, successor/predecessor link, brand relation, or unresolved flag. Require a second reviewer for a non-survivor close or cross-key consolidation.
8. **Refresh downstream uses.** Re-run screening, ownership research, and outreach checks that depended on the previous name or status. Preserve the prior values and the reason for the change.

The step most likely to be skipped is the effective-date check. Texas merger instructions warn of a displayed merged status before the delayed effective date. (www.sos.state.tx.us) A research system should model the operative date and the date the analyst learned of it as different timestamps.

Resolve conflicts without overwriting them

When a company website, IRS correspondence, state index, and USPTO owner field disagree, first label the fact each source actually supports. A website may support an operating name observed on a given day. The IRS business-name page describes how a taxpayer reports a name change, including an applicable Form 1120 name-change box for some corporations. It does not establish the legal effective date of a state amendment. (www.irs.gov) The filed amendment governs the recorded state name; a trademark assignment governs the recorded mark transfer; neither alone establishes the company's equity ownership. (dos.ny.gov) (www.uspto.gov)

A foreign registry may legitimately display an older name. Virginia requires home-state documents for certain foreign changes and tells foreign entities changing type to file as a new Virginia entity. (www.scc.virginia.gov) (www.scc.virginia.gov) Pennsylvania provides another warning against treating numbers mechanically: a domestically reinstated entity keeps its file number, while a foreign entity reregistering after administrative termination receives a new Pennsylvania number. (www.pa.gov) (www.pa.gov) Preserve both observations and the jurisdictional explanation in the event ledger. Escalate conflicting operative language or uncertain legal effect to editorial or legal review.

Record Architecture and Event Ledger

An event ledger lets a historical market map reconstruct the names, status, and reviewer conclusions available at each review date. It also makes a later correction traceable to the evidence that prompted it.

Entity event ledger template

Table 2 is a compact event ledger schema. It separates source evidence from reviewer action so a later correction need not destroy the earlier observation.

Field	Required content	Review purpose
Event ID and type	Immutable event ID; amendment, DBA, conversion, merger, dissolution, reinstatement, asset or mark transfer	Avoid turning all changes into “rebrand”
Entity keys before and after	Formation jurisdiction and official number for each party; null if unknown (icis.corp.delaware.gov)	Distinguish stable keys from new registrations
Names before and after	Exact names, aliases, and legal suffixes; retain every observed version (www.sos.ca.gov)	Reproduce historical screens
Filed document	Document type, number, image URL, official source, and retrieval date (www.sos.ca.gov)	Allow another analyst to reread the source
Time fields	Submission, filing, effective, observed, and review dates, each independently nullable (www.sos.ca.gov)	Avoid false ordering
Operative text	Short exact excerpt identifying continuation, survivor, or registrant (sos.oregon.gov)	Show why the action follows
Reviewer conclusion	Alias, same entity, successor, parent or brand relationship, separate, unresolved	Make the chosen record action explicit

Field	Required content	Review purpose
Confidence and questions	Evidence grade, reviewer, open contradiction, next check	Keep uncertain events visible

The template's blank fields are informative. A merger row with no survivor number should remain open even if a state summary says “merged.” California directs users to the filed merger document or a status report to obtain the survivor's name. (www.sos.ca.gov) Conversely, a name-only amendment tied to the same registry key can support a historical name version without inventing a new company. (dos.ny.gov) (www.sos.state.co.us)

Decision Tree and Historical Versions

Choosing a record action

A practical decision tree begins with the event document. If none is available, create an **unresolved candidate** and preserve the observation. If an amendment explicitly changes only a name for the same numbered entity, add an alias and a new dated legal-name version. If a conversion instrument establishes continuance, version the entity and record any old-to-new number crosswalk. If a merger names a survivor and a nonsurvivor, close the predecessor record at the effective date and link it to the survivor. If only a DBA or trademark assignment is evidenced, add a brand relationship and leave legal-entity identity unchanged. (dos.ny.gov) (www.leg.state.fl.us) (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.pa.gov) (www.uspto.gov)

This can be implemented as a **Type 2 slowly changing dimension**, a data-model pattern that creates a new row when an attribute changes and uses start and end dates to define each row's validity. Microsoft describes both features in its documentation. (learn.microsoft.com) (learn.microsoft.com) The following is a hypothetical data example: `entity_key = NY:000111`, legal name `Harbor Tools Inc.`, valid from `2022-01-01` through `2026-04-14`; a second row for `Harbor Systems Inc.` begins `2026-04-15`. Those dates and names are invented solely to show schema behavior. Both rows point to the same entity key; the amendment event stores the source, effective date, and review decision. A merger into another numbered company would instead add a relationship between two entity keys, with the nonsurvivor's status dated to the merger's effective time.

Table 3 compares operating responsibilities. Docket appears as a target-research provider because its own published workflow describes identity checks, evidence review, and retained correction history; the other rows are workflow components, not competing vendor claims.

Operating component	Documented or proposed role	Boundary for this use case
Official filing authority	Supplies entity number, event filing, and effective-date evidence (www.sos.ca.gov)	State-specific legal effect needs document review
Docket target research	Triage checks identity and duplicates; Audit checks evidence and unresolved findings (docket.capital) (docket.capital)	First-party process description, not proof of a particular entity match
CRM or research database	Stores dated names, event links, reviewer action, and reversible history	Local schema must implement these fields

Operating component	Documented or proposed role	Boundary for this use case
Trademark and LEI cross-references	Surface mark ownership and reference-data changes (www.uspto.gov) (www.gleif.org)	Neither replaces the operative entity filing

The table places the official filing first because it is the source for the event, while the data system and research process preserve the interpretation. A retained correction trail matters operationally: an analyst can undo a mistaken match without erasing which source was originally read. Docket's site says corrections preserve earlier findings, a first-party capability statement that still requires local process testing by a buyer. (docket.capital)

Data Analysis and Evidence

The relevant numbers describe **evidence availability and workflow timing**, not a measured return on investment from deduplication. California reports online access to more than **17 million** corporation, limited liability company, and limited partnership images; Oregon says most registration documents filed since **2009** are available online free of charge. (www.sos.ca.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) These figures indicate potential document access. They do not say that every historical filing is online or that an image alone resolves an ambiguous conversion.

Timing rules can materially change a target list's “as of” view. Colorado permits a name-change filing to have an effective date up to **90 days** later; Virginia requires certain foreign-entity changes to be reported within **30 days** of the home-state effective date; Florida says electronic filing images may appear within **three business days** after processing. (www.sos.state.co.us) (www.scc.virginia.gov) (dos.fl.gov) The intervals measure different things: legal postponement, reporting obligation, and image visibility. Adding them together would create a fictitious universal delay. The safe data model stores each timestamp and its source separately.

The USPTO reports that its trademark assignment dataset contains more than **1.38 million** assignments and other transactions through its stated update, but this is a mark-transaction corpus, not a database of corporate mergers. (www.uspto.gov) GLEIF's LEI search provides reference-data field history since **9 February 2018**; a change there can direct an analyst to further evidence, while the legal effective date remains distinct from the LEI system-entry date. (www.gleif.org) (www.gleif.org) Quantitative evidence from these systems should be labeled by unit of analysis: filings, image records, mark transactions, or entity-reference changes.

Two proposed metrics test the quality of a target-list workflow. **Lineage-collision count** equals the number of pairs that the system consolidated into one entity key despite incompatible official-number or operative-document evidence. **Overwritten-history count** equals the number of accepted entity events whose previous name, source, effective date, or reviewer conclusion is no longer retrievable. In a hypothetical review of **500** event candidates, if **4** consolidations lack compatible evidence and **7** prior values were overwritten, the counts are **4** and **7**, with rates of **0.8%** and **1.4%** respectively. These are illustrative calculations, not observed company results or benchmarks. A quality review should inspect the underlying event rows and measure counts by batch, jurisdiction, and event type before interpreting trends.

Case Studies and Real-World Examples

Rename (Hypothetical Example)

A fictional New York corporation, Harbor Tools Inc., appears in a target list under a new website name, Harbor Systems. The analyst finds its existing state entity number and a name-only certificate of amendment, then reads the filing's effective date. New York offers that amendment route for domestic corporations. (dos.ny.gov) The correct provisional action is a new dated legal-name version and an alias on the existing entity key. The old name stays searchable for historical screening and correspondence. No ownership change is inferred from the website. An IRS business-name update, if later observed, is stored as a separate tax-reporting observation because the IRS page prescribes reporting by business type. (www.irs.gov)

Conversion (Hypothetical Example)

A fictional Oregon limited liability company changes jurisdictional form through a conversion. The analyst records the filing, the old and new registry references, and the precise continuation language. Oregon says a specified conversion route retains its Oregon registry number and anniversary date, while withdrawal followed by new registration receives a new number. (sos.oregon.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) If the case instead involved a conversion resulting in a domestic Florida limited liability company, the applicable 2026 statute describes the converted entity as the same entity without interruption. (www.leg.state.fl.us) The example illustrates why the action follows the actual jurisdiction and filed instrument: a number can persist or change independently of the analyst's continuity conclusion.

Merger and brand transfer (Hypothetical Example)

Two fictional entities, Pine Components LLC and Cedar Components LLC, appear under the same post-transaction brand. A filed merger document names Cedar as survivor and Pine as nonsurvivor. The data team closes Pine's active target record at the merger's effective date, keeps its prior record and outreach history, and links Pine to Cedar as predecessor and survivor. Florida's LLC rule provides one jurisdiction-specific model in which the nonsurvivor ceases to exist when the merger takes effect; Delaware's status definition similarly identifies a non-survivor. (www.leg.state.fl.us) (icis.corp.delaware.gov) If the evidence were only a recorded trademark assignment, the team would record a brand-asset relationship and leave the entity lineage unresolved. USPTO treats assignment as a transfer of mark ownership, a different proposition. (www.uspto.gov)

Implications and Future Directions

The main operational change is to separate **observations**, **filing events**, and **record decisions**. A state index may report a new status; the filing explains its parties and timing; a reviewer chooses whether to version, link, close, or hold. California's description of its summary certificate makes this separation explicit because the summary lists event types and dates while omitting merger and conversion party details. (www.sos.ca.gov) A system that stores only the current legal name loses the evidence needed to explain older screens and outreach decisions.

Refresh rules should follow events rather than a single global interval. A new official filing, a foreign-registration amendment, a trademark assignment, or a LEI change can trigger a targeted review. Washington asks foreign registrants to provide the home-state name-change filing; Virginia requires certain foreign changes to be reported within **30 days**. (www.sos.wa.gov) (www.scc.virginia.gov) Those rules can produce temporary disagreement between registries. The record should show that disagreement and its dates until the document chain is reconciled.

The most consequential downstream use is identity-sensitive screening. A renamed company should not be counted twice in a market map; a nonsurviving merger party should not remain an active independent candidate after the operative date; a merely assigned brand should not be presented as proof of company ownership. The first two conclusions depend on amendment and merger evidence, and the third on the scope of the trademark record. (dos.ny.gov) (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.uspto.gov) When evidence is missing or inconsistent, the appropriate state is unresolved with a named next document to obtain. State-specific legal effect, especially for conversions, reinstatements, and delayed filings, should receive editorial or legal review before a consequential record consolidation.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Does a company name change create a new legal entity?

A name amendment to an existing entity generally supports a same-entity name version when the filed amendment and number align. New York's name-only amendment and Colorado's prefilled existing entity information illustrate the evidence to inspect. (dos.ny.gov) (www.sos.state.co.us) An assumed name does not establish a new entity: Pennsylvania states this directly. (www.pa.gov)

Does conversion preserve identity and the registry number?

The legal effect and number behavior depend on the jurisdiction and filing. Florida's 2026 LLC rule says the converted entity is the same entity without interruption when the result is a domestic Florida limited liability company; California says a continuing conversion retains its original number; Virginia says a foreign entity changing type must file as a new Virginia entity. (www.leg.state.fl.us) (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.scc.virginia.gov) The analyst should record each number and the instrument's continuation language, not infer identity from number persistence alone.

How should a successor after a merger be identified?

Read the filed merger instrument for the survivor, all other parties, and the effective date. California says the survivor's name can be obtained from the merger document or a status report; Oregon's instructions request each party's name, type, and registry number. (www.sos.ca.gov) (sos.oregon.gov) Keep a predecessor-to-survivor link and retain the predecessor's historical record.

What if state records and a company website disagree?

Date the website observation and compare it with the filed amendment and any foreign registration. Wisconsin distinguishes effective from processed dates, while Washington calls for a home-jurisdiction name-change filing to update a foreign record. (dfi.wi.gov) (www.sos.wa.gov) Keep the discrepancy open if the operative filing is unavailable.

Conclusion

A target list should treat legal identity as an event chain, not a single editable name field. The minimum defensible chain contains the authority, jurisdiction-qualified official number, filed document, before-and-after names or entity types, operative text, effective date, and reviewer action. A name amendment normally leads to a dated same-entity version; a DBA or mark assignment leads to an alias or brand relationship; a conversion requires a jurisdiction-specific continuity check; and a merger requires a documented survivor and predecessor link.

The workflow is deliberately reversible. Preserve the old name, old status, source image, and prior conclusion even after a reviewer accepts a new one. Measure collisions and overwritten history as research-quality defects, with transparent batch denominators, rather than claiming that any particular filing proves ownership or predicts a deal outcome. When the filed event is missing, the record remains unresolved and the next requested document is explicit. This keeps a market map usable across rebrands and reorganizations while leaving legal conclusions to the relevant filing and qualified review. It also creates a reviewable handoff between research operations and counsel: the researcher supplies the dated document chain and states the unresolved question; the legal reviewer addresses the jurisdiction-specific effect. A later correction changes the current decision while preserving how the earlier decision was reached.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

1. https://dos.ny.gov/certificate-amendment-name-change-only-domestic-business-corporations-0
2. https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/business/helpFiles/CHANGE_ENTITY_HELP.html
3. https://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/bizfile
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22. https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/sale-of-a-business
23. https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dos/programs/business/types-of-filings-and-registrations/annual-reports
24. https://www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/instructions/621.shtml
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27. https://www.gleif.org/en/lei-data/lei-search/about-lei-search/how-to-use-lei-search
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About Docket

Docket provides deal-origination research software and managed research for private equity firms. We help investment teams investigate acquisition targets using structured screening criteria, retained sources and reviewable company evidence. Teams can work through a self-serve platform or use managed research, depending on how they want research delivered.

Research against a defined mandate

A useful target list needs more than company names. Docket focuses on the questions that determine whether a company fits an investment mandate, including the evidence needed to support or qualify each answer. Our research approach makes the connection between screening criteria, source material and conclusions visible to the team reviewing the work.

Triage, Scout and Audit

Docket's three named research agents perform complementary tasks. Triage resolves company identity and screens fit. Scout collects sourced answers against the mandate. Audit checks retained evidence, addresses contradictions and leaves unsupported answers visibly unresolved. This structure helps reviewers distinguish established findings from missing information and questions requiring further investigation.

Evidence that supports investment-team judgment

Our research library covers market mapping, screening criteria, private-company data, succession and ownership, source evaluation and evidence standards. These resources explain the methods and limitations behind origination research. Findings support a team's judgment; they do not establish that a company is for sale or guarantee a transaction or investment outcome.

Work with Docket

Visit Docket to explore the platform, managed research and the current contact path. Read about screening criteria, evidence standards, AI research agents and market mapping.

Public examples are illustrative unless explicitly identified otherwise. Research preparation and authorized outreach are separate activities; confidential target lists and customer outcomes should never be inferred from an educational example.

Website: https://docket.capital