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"New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act"

NJSA:

42:2B-1 to 42:2B-70

LAWS OF:

1993

CHAPTER: 210

Senate

Enacted

Committee

Substitute

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S890

SPONSOR(8)

Sinagra and others

DATE INTRODUCED:

June 1, 1992

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

SENATE:

Commerce

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

No

ASSEMBLY:

June 17, 1993

SENATE:

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DATE OF PASSAGE:

July 30, 1993

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY: No

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

Yes

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

**HEARINGS:** No

Kanigo, Jeffrey, "New Jersey catches the limited liability wave," 134 NJLJ 1495 (August 23, 1993)

See newspaper clippings-attached: "The limited liability company makes its New JErsey debut," 7-31-93, Trenton Times.

3:pp

## SENATE, No. 890

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### **INTRODUCED JUNE 1, 1992**

#### By Senators SINAGRA, INVERSO and Cardinale

AN ACT providing for the creation of limited liability companies,
supplementing Title 42 of the Revised Statutes and amending
N. J.S. 54A:5-4.

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

- 1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act."
- 2. (New section) As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Bankrupt" means bankrupt or debtor under the federal bankruptcy code of 1978, Title 11 of the United States Code (11 U.S.C. §101 et seq.), or an insolvent under any State insolvency act.

"Business" means any trade, occupation, profession, or other commercial activity engaged in for gain, profit, or livelihood.

"Certificate of organization" means the certificate of organization filed with the Secretary of State for the purpose of forming a limited liability company as specified in sections 10 through 12 of this act.

"Contribution" means anything of value which a person contributes to the limited liability company as a prerequisite for or in connection with membership, including cash, property, or a promissory note or other binding obligation to contribute cash or property.

"Court" includes every court and judge having jurisdiction in a case.

"Foreign limited liability company" means a limited liability company formed under the laws of any jurisdiction other than this State

"Limited liability company" or "company" means a limited liability company organized and existing under this act and having two or more members.

"Manager" means a person elected by the members of a limited liability company to manage the company pursuant to sections 22 and 23 of this act.

"Member" means a person with an ownership interest in a limited liability company with the rights and obligations specified in this act.

"Membership interest" means a member's share of the profits and losses of a limited liability company and the right to receive distributions of the company's assets.

"Operating agreement" means a valid written agreement of the

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

members as to the affairs of a limited liability company and the conduct of its business. The operating agreement may contain any provisions for the affairs of a limited liability company and the conduct of its business to the extent that the provisions are not inconsistent with law or the certificate of organization.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or association, or any other legal entity.

"Registered office" means the business address of the registered agent of the company on file with the Secretary of State.

- 3. (New section) A limited liability company may conduct any business that a partnership or limited partnership may lawfully conduct and may not conduct any business that is prohibited by law to those partnerships.
- 4. (New section) Each limited liability company organized and existing under this act may:
- a. Sue and be sued, and participate in administrative or other proceedings, in its name;
- b. Purchase, take, receive, lease or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use, and otherwise deal in and with real or personal property, or an interest in it, wherever situated;
- c. Sell, convey, assign, encumber, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer, and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets;
- d. Lend money to and otherwise assist its members and employees, except as otherwise provided in the operating agreement;
- e. Purchase, take, receive, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of, and otherwise use and deal in and with, shares or other interests in or obligations of other limited liability companies, domestic  $\mathbf{or}$ foreign corporations, associations, general or limited partnerships, or individuals or direct or indirect obligations of the United States or of any territory, governmental state, municipality or of any instrumentality of any of them;
- f. Make contracts and guarantees and incur liabilities, borrow money at rates of interest that the limited liability company may determine, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of all or any part of its property, franchises, and income;
- g. Lend money for its proper purposes, invest and reinvest its funds, and take and hold real property and personal property for the payment of funds so loaned or invested;
- h. Conduct its business, carry on its operations, and have and exercise the powers granted by this act in any state, territory, district, or possession of the United States or in any foreign country;
- i. Elect managers and appoint agents of the limited liability company and define their duties and fix their compensation;
- j. Make and alter operating agreements, not inconsistent with its certificate of organization or with the laws of this State, for the administration and regulation of the affairs of the limited

liability company;

- k. Indemnify a member or manager or former member or manager of the limited liability company as provided in section 29 of this act:
- l. Cease its activities and surrender its certificate of organization;
- m. Have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes for which the limited liability company is organized; and
- n. Become a member of a general partnership, limited partnership, joint venture, or similar association or any other limited liability company.
- 5. (New section) All persons who assume to act as a limited liability company without authority to do so and without good faith belief that they have that authority shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts and liabilities incurred by such persons so acting.
- 6. (New section) It is the intention of the Legislature by the enactment of this act that the legal existence of limited liability companies formed under this act be recognized beyond the limits of this State and that, subject to any reasonable registration requirements, any limited liability company transacting business outside this State be granted the protection of full faith and credit under Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States.
- 7. (New section) In any case in which a party seeks to hold the members of a limited liability company personally responsible for the alleged improper actions of the limited liability company, the court shall apply the case law which interprets the conditions and circumstances under which the shareholders of a corporation may be held liable under New Jersey law.
- 8. (New section) a. The words "limited liability company" shall be included in the name of every limited liability company formed under the provisions of this act, but the word "limited" may be abbreviated as "Ltd.", and the word "company" may be abbreviated as "Co."
- b. The name of a limited liability company shall not contain any word or phrase, or abbreviation or derivative thereof, which indicates or implies that it is organized for any purposes other than those permitted by this act and as limited by its certificate of organization.
- c. The name of a limited liability company shall be such as to distinguish it upon the records in the office of the Secretary of State from the names of other domestic and foreign limited liability companies, for profit and nonprofit domestic corporations and for profit and nonprofit foreign corporations qualified to do business in this State and from the names of domestic limited partnerships and foreign limited partnerships and from names subject to a current name reservation or a current name registration.
- d. The provisions of subsection c. of this section shall not apply if the organizer files with the Secretary of State either:
- (1) The written consent of the other corporation, limited partnership, limited liability company or holder of a reserved or

registered name to use the same or a deceptively similar name if one or more words are added, altered, or deleted to make the name distinguishable from the reserved or registered name; or

- (2) A certified copy of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the prior right of the applicant to the use of the name in this State.
- e. A limited liability company which acquires, upon a sale, lease, or other disposition to or exchange with a domestic limited liability company, all or substantially all the assets of another domestic or foreign limited liability company, including its name, may have a deceptively similar name if one or more words are added, altered, or deleted to make the name distinguishable from another name used in this State by any other limited liability company if the other limited liability company was organized under the laws of, or is authorized to transact business in, this State.
- f. The name of a limited liability company shall not contain any word or phrase, or any abbreviation thereof, the use of which is prohibited or restricted by any other statute of this State, unless those restrictions have been complied with.
- 9. (New section) a. The exclusive right to the use of a name of a limited liability company may be reserved by:
- (1) Any person intending to organize a limited liability company under this act and to adopt that name;
- (2) Any domestic limited liability company or any foreign limited liability company registered in this State which, in either case, intends to adopt that name;
- (3) Any foreign limited liability company intending to register in this State and adopt that name; and
- (4) Any person intending to organize a foreign limited liability company and intending to have it registered in this State and adopt that name.
- b. To reserve a specified name, a person shall submit an application to the Secretary of State, in the form and manner he shall designate. If the Secretary of State finds that the name is available for use by a domestic or foreign limited liability company, he shall reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of 120 days. A reservation may be renewed for additional periods not to exceed 120 days from the date of the renewals. The right to the exclusive use of a reserved name may be transferred to any other person by delivering to the office of the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, executed by the applicant for whom the name was reserved, and specifying the name and address of the transferee.
- 10. (New section) a. One or more natural persons 18 years of age or older may organize a limited liability company by executing and delivering a certificate of organization to the Secretary of State as specified in sections 11 and 12 of this act. The persons executing and delivering the certificate of organization need not be members of the limited liability company after formation has occurred. Any person who has executed the certificate of organization is deemed to have affirmed, under penalty of perjury, that the facts stated therein are true. A person may sign the certificate of organization by an

attorney-in-fact duly authorized by a written power of attorney.

- b. A limited liability company shall have two or more members at the time of its formation.
- 11. (New section) The certificate of organization shall set forth:
- a. The name of the limited liability company and, if known, its principal place of business;
- b. The period of its duration, which may not exceed thirty years from the date of the formation of the limited liability company pursuant to section 14 of this act;
- c. The name and business address of the registered agent for service of process as required by section 16 of this act.
- d. The names and business addresses of the initial manager or managers who are to serve until the first annual meeting of members or until their successors are elected and qualified;
- e. Any other provision, not inconsistent with law, which the members elect to set forth in the certificate of organization for the regulation of the internal affairs of the limited liability company, including any provision which under this act is required or permitted to be set forth in the operating agreement of the limited liability company.
- 12. (New section) a. The organizers shall execute and deliver duplicate originals of the certificate of organization to the Secretary of State with a filing fee in an amount to be determined by the Secretary of State.
- b. The Secretary of State shall review the certificate of organization, and, upon receipt of all filing fees, and unless he finds they do not conform to law, shall:
- (1) Endorse each of the duplicate originals with the word "Filed" and the date of the filing;
  - (2) File one duplicate original in his office; and
- (3) Return one duplicate copy to the principal place of business of the limited liability company or to its representative.
- 13. (New section) a. If the Secretary of State fails to approve any certificate of organization, amendment, or dissolution or any document required by this act and declines to file it, he shall, within 10 days of its delivery to him, give written notice of his disapproval to the person or limited liability company delivering the same, specifying the reasons therefor.
- b. A person or limited liability company may appeal the disapproval to the Superior Court by filing with the clerk of the court a petition setting forth a copy of the certificate or other documents sought to be filed and a copy of the written disapproval thereof by the Secretary of State. The matter shall be tried de novo by the court, and the court shall either sustain the action of the Secretary of State or direct him to take any action that the court deems proper.
- c. Appeals from all final orders and judgments entered by the Superior Court pursuant to this section in review of any ruling or decision of the Secretary of State may be taken as in other civil actions.
- 14. (New section) a. A limited liability company is formed upon the filing of the certificate of organization, or, as specified in the certificate, upon a later date, not more than 90 days after

the date of filing with the Secretary of State; except that, if the Secretary of State reviews the certificate of organization as delivered and finds that it conforms to this act, the date of filing shall relate back to the date of delivery, unless the certificate specifies a later date. If, for any reason, the Secretary of State finds that the delivered certificate does not conform to this act, including, but not limited to, a failure to enclose the filing fee, there shall be no relation back to the date of delivery. The earliest filing date shall be the date that the certificate is delivered to the Secretary of State in a form which conforms to this act.

- b. Each of the duplicate copies stamped "Filed" and marked with the filing date shall be conclusive evidence that all conditions precedent required to be performed by the organizers have been met and that the limited liability company has been or shall be, on a later date as specified in the certificate, legally organized and formed under this act.
- c. If a later date is specified, the certificate may be prevented from becoming effective by a certificate of withdrawal, executed in the same manner as the certificate of organization and filed with the Secretary of State on or before the specified effective date.
- d. Nothing in this section shall affect the right of this State to institute a proceeding to cancel or revoke the certificate of organization or for involuntary dissolution of the limited liability company or the right of any aggrieved person to maintain an action to enjoin or obtain other relief for a violation of, or failure to comply with, the provisions of subsection c. or d. of section 8 of this act.
- 15. (New section) a. The certificate of organization shall be amended when:
- (1) There is a change in the name of the limited liability company;
- (2) There is a false or erroneous statement in the certificate of organization;
- (3) There is a change in the time as stated in the certificate of organization for the dissolution of the limited liability company; or
- (4) The members desire to make a change in any other statement in the certificate of organization in order that it shall accurately represent the agreement between them.
- b. An amendment to the certificate of organization of a limited liability company shall be in the form and manner designated by the Secretary of State. The amendment shall be signed by a manager and may be signed on a manager's behalf by an attorney-in-fact, duly authorized by a written power of attorney. Duplicate originals of the amendment shall be delivered to the Secretary of State for filing accompanied by the requisite filing fee. The execution of an amendment constitutes an affirmation under the penalties of perjury that the facts stated therein are true.
- c. Unless the Secretary of State finds that any amendment does not conform to law, upon receipt of all filing fees required by law, he shall:

- (1) Endorse on each duplicate original the word "Filed" and the date of the filing;
  - (2) File one duplicate original in his office; and

- (3) Return the other duplicate original to the person who filed it or the person's representative.
- d. Upon the filing of an amendment in the office of the Secretary of State, the certificate of organization shall be amended as set forth therein.
- 16. (New section) Each limited liability company shall appoint and continuously maintain in this State a registered agent for service of process on the limited liability company. The limited liability company shall register the name and business address of the registered agent with the Secretary of State in the form and manner he shall designate.
- 17. (New section) a. Within 15 days of any change in the name or business address of the registered agent, a limited liability company shall file a report of that change with the Secretary of State, in the form and manner he shall designate.
- b. The report shall be executed by a manager and delivered to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State finds that the report conforms to the provisions of this act and if the filing fee is paid, he shall file the report in his office, and, upon the filing, any change specified in the report shall become effective.
- c. Any registered agent of a limited liability company may resign as agent by delivering an original and one copy of a written notice thereof to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall transmit one copy to the principal office of the limited liability company. The appointment of the agent shall terminate upon the expiration of 30 days after receipt of the notice by the Secretary of State. Upon the expiration of 30 days after the mailing by the Secretary of State of the notice to the limited liability company, any limited liability company that has not filed a report replacing the registered agent who resigned shall be deemed suspended and inoperative and shall be notified pursuant to section 20 of this act and be subject to the provisions of that subsection regarding suspension. In addition to any other obligations under this act, reinstatement after action under this section shall include the filing of a report to designate a new registered agent.
- d. If a registered agent changes his registered business address, he shall, within 15 days of the change, file a report with the Secretary of State in the form and manner he shall designate and shall pay a fee in an amount to be determined by the secretary. He shall submit a report for each limited liability company for which he is a registered agent and shall mail a copy of the appropriate report to each limited liability company so affected. If a registered agent provides a report to the Secretary of State as provided in this subsection, the limited liability company need not file a report to indicate the change in the business address of the registered agent; except that nothing in this section shall relieve the limited liability company from the responsibility of assuring that a report is filed.
- e. Limited liability companies which have been suspended for the preceding three-year period pursuant to this section and

section 20 of this act shall be dissolved without the necessity of any other action under the provisions of sections 56 and 57 of this act.

- 18. (New section) a. Each domestic limited liability company and each foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State shall file, within the time prescribed by this section, a limited liability company report setting forth:
- (1) The name of the limited liability company and, if a foreign company, the state where it is organized;
- (2) The name and business address of the registered agent of the limited liability company in this State, and, in the case of a foreign company, the address of its principal office in the state where it is organized; and
- (3) The name and address of each manager of the limited liability company.
- b. (1) The Secretary of State shall issue a report form to the limited liability company each year on or before the last day of the month in which the limited liability company was organized. The limited liability company shall return the report to the Secretary of State, hand-delivered or post-marked on or before the 60th day following the last day of the month in which the report form was mailed to the limited liability company by the Secretary of State.
- (2) The information required shall be reported as of the date of the execution of the report, and it shall be executed by a manager of the limited liability company, or, for a foreign limited liability company without a manager, by an authorized agent, or, if the limited liability company is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, by the receiver or trustee on behalf of the limited liability company. This report shall be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury.
- 19. (New section) If the Secretary of State finds that a report conforms to the requirements of this act, he shall file it. If he finds that it does not so conform, he shall promptly return it to the limited liability company for any necessary corrections. No penalty fee for late filing shall be assessed if the report was timely delivered, is corrected to conform to the requirements of this act, and is returned to the Secretary of State no later than 30 days from the date the report was mailed back to the limited liability company.
- 20. (New section) a. If any domestic limited liability company has failed to pay the fees required by law or to file any report or statement required by this act, the Secretary of State shall give notice by first-class mail to the limited liability company of the failure to pay or file, or both. Thirty days after the date of mailing of the notice, unless the report or statement with the fee and penalty, if any, has been delivered and paid to the Secretary of State, the limited liability company shall be suspended.
- b. Any domestic limited liability company which is suspended under the provisions of this section or section 17 of this act shall be inoperative and no longer competent to transact business in this State; except that the members of the suspended limited liability company may hold their annual or special meetings of members for the election of managers, and the limited liability

company may hold or continue to hold, encumber, sell, or convey real estate and make any reports as are required by the laws of the United States or this State. The suspension of the limited liability company shall not take away any remedy against the limited liability company, its members, or its managers for any liability incurred prior thereto.

- c. If the members' meetings have been regularly called and due notice has been given to the members, as required by this act, of any suspended limited liability company and a quorum is not present at any members' meeting, an election of managers may be held pursuant to the provisions of the operating agreement or, if the operating agreement does not so provide, by a majority vote of the members present and entitled to vote at the meeting, if not less than 30 percent of all members entitled to vote for the election of the managers is present at the meeting in person or by written proxy.
- d. Until dissolved pursuant to subsection e. of section 17 of this act or otherwise, any suspended domestic limited liability company may become reinstated, and operative by:
- (1) Paying a reinstatement fee as determined by the Secretary of State;
- (2) Making and delivering a limited liability company report and paying the fee due upon filing the report for the year in which it is to be reinstated;
- (3) Paying a late filing penalty for the current year's report if filed after the required reporting date;
- (4) Paying an amount equal to the fee charged and collected for filing of corporate reports for domestic limited liability companies, plus a late filing penalty for each year a required limited liability report was not filed; and
- (5) If the limited liability company has been suspended under subsection c. of section 17 of this act, making and delivering the report replacing a registered agent and paying the fee due upon filing that report.
- e. Upon the filing of any required report, and the payment of all sums due, a suspended limited liability company shall thereupon become reinstated, and operative.
- 21. (New section) a. Any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law may be served upon any domestic or foreign limited liability company by delivering a copy thereof to the registered agent required by section 16 or 65 of this act.
- b. If a limited liability company fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this State as required by section 16 or 65 of this act, or, if having been appointed, the agent's authority has been revoked, or if the agent cannot, with reasonable diligence, be found at the registered office, the Secretary of State shall become agent of the limited liability company upon whom any process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the Secretary of State of any process, notice, or demand shall be made by:
- (1) Personally serving him or any deputy or his designee that process, notice, or demand or by mailing a copy of the process, notice, or demand, by prepaid registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Secretary of State; and

(2) Mailing a notice of the service to the Secretary of State and a copy of the process, notice, or demand by prepaid registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the limited liability company at its office or, if it has no office, to any other address, if any, as may be known to the person.

- c. The service on the limited liability company by service upon the Secretary of State shall be complete upon the later of:
- (1) Personal service upon the Secretary of State or his designee or receipt of the return receipt requested of the mailing to the Secretary of State; or
- (2) Receipt of the return receipt requested of the mailing to the limited liability company, whether or not the receipt is signed.
- d. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of all processes, notices, and demands served upon him under this section and shall record therein the time of the service and his action with reference thereto.
- e. Nothing contained in this section shall limit or affect the right to serve any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the limited liability company in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law or applicable rules of procedure.
- 22. (New section) a. Except as provided in this act, management of the limited liability company's business shall be vested in a manager or managers. The certificate of organization or the operating agreement of the limited liability company may apportion management responsibility or voting power among the several managers, if there are two or more, in any manner or upon any basis not inconsistent with this act.
- b. Managers shall be natural persons 18 years of age or older but need not be residents of this State or members of the limited liability company unless the certificate of organization or the operating agreement so require. The certificate of organization or the operating agreement may prescribe other qualifications for managers.
- 23. (New section) a. The number of managers shall be fixed by or in the manner provided in the certificate of organization or the operating agreement, except as to the number constituting the initial manager or group of managers, which number shall be fixed by the certificate of organization. The number of managers may be increased or decreased by amendment to or in the manner provided in the certificate of organization or the operating agreement, but no decrease shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent manager. In the absence of an operating agreement provision providing for the number of managers, the number shall be the same as that provided for in the certificate of organization. The initial managers shall hold office until the first annual meeting of members and until their successors have been elected and qualified. In the absence of a provision in the operating agreement with respect to the rights of members to vote for managers, managers shall be elected by a majority of the members.
- b. At the first annual meeting of members and at each annual meeting thereafter, the members shall elect managers to hold office until the next succeeding annual meeting, except as

provided in section 24 of this act with respect to classification of managers. Each manager shall hold office for the term for which the manager is elected and until the manager's successor has been elected and qualified.

- 24. (New section) a. When there are six or more managers, in lieu of electing all the managers annually, the certificate of organization may provide that the managers be divided into either two or three classes, each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible, the term of office of managers of the first class to expire at the first annual meeting of members after their election, that of managers of the second class to expire at the second annual meeting after their election, and that of managers of the third class, if any, to expire at the third annual meeting after their election. At each annual meeting after classification, a number of managers equal to the number of the class whose term expires at the time of the meeting shall be elected to hold office until the second succeeding annual meeting, if there are two classes, or until the third succeeding annual meeting, if there No classification of managers shall be are three classes. effective prior to the first annual meeting of members.
- b. Any vacancies occurring in the class of managers may be filled by written agreement of a majority of the remaining managers. A manager chosen to fill a vacancy shall serve the unexpired term of his predecessor in office. Any manager's position to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of managers shall be filled by written agreement of a majority of the managers then in office or by election at an annual meeting or at a special meeting of members called for that purpose. A manager chosen to fill a position resulting from an increase in the number of managers shall hold office until the next annual meeting of members and until his successor has been elected and qualified.
- c. At a meeting called expressly for that purpose, all managers or any lesser number, may be removed, with or without cause, in the manner provided in the operating agreement. If the operating agreement does not provide for the removal of managers with or without cause, then all managers or any lesser number may be removed with or without cause by a vote of the majority of the members then entitled to vote at an election of managers.
- 25. (New section) a. A manager elected pursuant to section 23 of this act and as prescribed in the operating agreement of the limited liability company shall perform his duties as a manager in good faith, in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the limited liability company, and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. A person who so performs his duties shall not have any liability by reason of being or having been a manager of the limited liability company.
- b. In performing his duties, a manager shall be entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, or statements of the following persons or groups unless he has knowledge concerning the matter in question that would cause reliance to be unwarranted:
- (1) One or more employees or other agents of the limited liability company whom the manager reasonably believes to be

reliable and competent in the matters presented;

- (2) Any attorney, public accountant, or other person as to matters which the manager reasonably believes to be within that person's professional or expert competence; or
- (3) A committee upon which he does not serve, duly designated in accordance with a provision of the certificate of organization or the operating agreement, as to matters within its designated authority, which committee the manager reasonably believes to merit confidence.
- c. A manager shall have no authority to do any act in contravention of either the certificate of organization or the operating agreement.
- d. Every manager is an agent of the limited liability company for the purpose of its business, and the act of every manager, including the execution in the limited liability company name of any instrument for apparently carrying on in the usual way the business of the limited liability company of which he is a manager, binds the limited liability company, unless the act is in contravention of the certificate of organization or the operating agreement or unless the manager so acting otherwise lacks the authority to act for the limited liability company and the person with whom he is dealing has knowledge of the fact that he has no authority to act.
- 26. (New section) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the certificate of organization, or the operating agreement, no debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by or on behalf of a limited liability company, except by one or more of its managers.
- 27. (New section) Real and personal property owned or purchased by a limited liability company shall be held and owned, and conveyance made, in the name of a limited liability company. Instruments and documents providing for the acquisition, mortgage, or disposition of property of the limited liability company shall be valid and binding upon the limited liability company if executed by one or more managers of a limited liability company.
- 28. (New section) Except as provided in the operating agreement, a member or a manager may lend money to, act as surety for, and transact other business with the limited liability company and, subject to other applicable law, has the same rights and obligations with respect thereto as a person who is not a member or manager; except that this section shall not be construed to relieve a manager from any of his duties as specified in section 25 of this act.
  - 29. (New section) a. As used in this section:
  - "Expenses" include attorney fees.
- "Liability" means the obligation to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine, including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan, or reasonable expense incurred with respect to a proceeding.
- "Official capacity," when used with respect to a manager, means the office of manager in the limited liability company and, when used with respect to a person other than a manager, means the employment or agency relationship undertaken by the employee or agent on behalf of the limited liability company.

Official capacity does not include service for any other foreign or domestic limited liability company or for any corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, other enterprise, or employee benefit plan.

"Party" includes an individual who was, is, or potentially may be made a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding.

"Proceeding" means any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal.

- b. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, a limited liability company may indemnify against liability incurred in any proceeding an individual made a party to the proceeding because he is or was a manager if:
  - (a) He conducted himself in good faith;
  - (b) He reasonably believed:

- (i) In the case of conduct in his official capacity, that his conduct was in the limited liability company's best interests; or
- (ii) In all other cases, that his conduct was at least not opposed to the limited liability company's best interests; and
- (iii) In the case of any criminal proceeding, he had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.
- (2) The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, or conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, is not of itself determinative that the individual did not meet the standard of conduct set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- (3) A limited liability company shall not indemnify a manager under this subsection either:
- (a) In connection with a proceeding by or in the right of the limited liability company in which the manager was adjudged liable to the limited liability company; or
- (b) In connection with any proceeding charging improper personal benefit to the manager, whether or not involving action in his official capacity, in which he was adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by him.
- (4) Indemnification permitted under this subsection in connection with a proceeding by or in the right of a limited liability company is limited to reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding.
- c. Unless limited by the certificate of organization, a limited liability company shall be required to indemnify a manager of the limited liability company who was wholly successful, on the merits or otherwise, in defense of any proceeding to which he was a party, against reasonable expenses incurred by him in connection with the proceeding.
- d. Unless limited by the certificate of organization, a manager who is or was a party to a proceeding may apply for indemnification to the court conducting the proceeding or to another court of competent jurisdiction. On receipt of an application, the court, after giving any notice the court considers necessary, may order indemnification in the following manner:
- (1) If it determines the manager is entitled to mandatory indemnification under subsection c. of this section, the court shall order indemnification, in which case the court shall also

order the limited liability company to pay the manager's reasonable expenses incurred to obtain court-ordered indemnification.

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- (2) If it determines that the manager is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification in view of all the relevant circumstances, whether or not he met the standard of conduct set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection b. of this section, or was adjudged liable in the circumstances described in paragraph (3) of the subsection b. of this section, court may indemnification as the court deems proper; except that the indemnification with respect to any proceeding in which liability shall have been adjudged in the circumstances described in paragraph (3) of subsection b. of this section is limited to reasonable expenses incurred.
- e. (1) A limited liability company shall not indemnify a manager under subsection b. of this section unless authorized in the specific case after a determination has been made that indemnification of the manager is permissible in the circumstances because he has met the standard of conduct set forth in paragraph (1) of subsection b.
- (2) The determination required to be made by paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be made by the members by a majority vote; except that the vote shall not include members who are parties to the proceedings.
- (3) Authorization of indemnification and evaluation as to reasonableness of expenses shall be made in the same manner as the determination that indemnification is permissible.
- f. (1) A limited liability company may pay for or reimburse the reasonable expenses incurred by a manager who is a party to a proceeding in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding if:
- (a) The manager furnishes the limited liability company with a written affirmation of his good-faith belief that he has met the standard of conduct described in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) of subsection b. of this section;
- (b) The manager furnishes the limited liability company a written undertaking, executed personally or on his behalf, to repay the advance if it is determined that he did not meet that standard of conduct; and
- (c) A determination is made that the facts then known to those making the determination would not preclude indemnification under this subsection.
- (2) The undertaking required by subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be an unlimited general obligation of the manager but need not be secured and may be accepted without reference to financial ability to make repayment.
- (3) Determinations and authorizations of payments under this subsection shall be made in the manner specified in subsection e. of this section.
- g. (1) A provision concerning a limited liability company's indemnification of or advance for expenses to managers contained in its certificate of organization, its operating agreement, or in a contract, except for insurance policies, shall be valid only if and to the extent the provision is consistent with

this section and, if indemnification is limited by the certificate of organization, is consistent with the certificate.

- (2) This subsection shall not limit a limited liability company's power to pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a manager in connection with his appearance as a witness in a proceeding at a time when he has not been made a named defendant or respondent in the proceeding.
  - h. Unless limited by the certificate of organization:

- (1) A limited liability company may indemnify and advance expenses pursuant to subsection f. of this section to an employee or agent of the limited liability company who is not a manager to the same extent as a manager; and
- (2) A limited liability company may indemnify and advance expenses to an employee or agent of the limited liability company who is not a manager to a greater extent if consistent with law and if provided for by its certificate of organization, its operating agreement, or in a contract.
- i. A limited liability company may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a person who is or was a manager, employee, fiduciary, or agent of the limited liability company or who, while a manager, employee, fiduciary, or agent of the limited liability company, is or was serving at the request of the limited liability company as manager, officer, partner, trustee, employee, fiduciary, or agent of any foreign or domestic limited liability company or any corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, other enterprise, or employee benefit plan against any liability asserted against or incurred by him in such capacity or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the limited liability company would have the power to indemnify him against liability under the provisions of this section. Any liability insurance may be procured from any insurance company designated by the members of the limited liability company, whether the insurance company is formed under the laws of this State, any other jurisdiction of the United States or elsewhere.
- j. Any indemnification or advance of expenses to a manager in accordance with this section, if arising out of a proceeding by or on behalf of the limited liability company, shall be reported in writing to the members with or before the notice of the next members' meeting.
- 30. (New section) a. Each limited liability company shall keep at an office specified in the manner provided in the operating agreement or, if none, at the registered office, the following:
- (1) A current list of the full name and last-known business, residence, or mailing address of each member and manager, both past and present;
- (2) A copy of the certificate of organization and all amendments thereto, together with executed copies of any powers of attorney pursuant to which any amendment has been executed;
- (3) Copies of the limited liability company's federal, state, and local income tax returns and reports, if any, for the three most recent years;
- (4) Copies of any currently effective written operating agreements, copies of any writings permitted or required under

section 32 of this act, and copies of any financial statements of the limited liability company for the three most recent years;

- (5) Minutes of every annual and special meeting and any meeting ordered pursuant to subsection d. of section 42 of this act;
- (6) Unless contained in a written operating agreement or in a writing permitted or required under section 32 of this act, a statement prepared and certified as accurate by a manager of the limited liability company which describes:
- (a) The amount of cash and a description and statement of the agreed value of the other property or services contributed by each member and which each member has agreed to contribute in the future:
- (b) The times at which or events on the happening of which any additional contributions agreed to be made by each member are to be made;
- (c) If agreed upon, the time at which or the events on the happening of which a member may terminate his membership in the limited liability company and the amount of, or the method of determining, the distribution to which he may be entitled respecting his membership interest and the terms and conditions of the termination and distribution;
- (d) Any right of a member to receive distributions which include a return of all or any part of a member's contribution;
- (7) Any written consents obtained from members pursuant to section 46 of this act.
- b. The records specified in subsection a. of this section are subject to inspection and copying at the reasonable request, and at the expense, of any member during ordinary business hours.
- 31. (New section) The contribution of a member may be in cash, property, or a promissory note or other obligation to contribute cash or property.
- 32. (New section) a. Except as provided in the operating agreement, a member is obligated to the limited liability company to perform any enforceable promise to contribute cash or property, even if he is unable to perform because of death, disability, or any other reason. If a member does not make the required contribution of property, he shall at the option of the limited liability company, contribute cash equal to that portion of the value, as stated in the limited liability records required to be kept by section 30 of this act, of the contribution that has not been made.
- b. Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, the obligation of a member to make a contribution or return money or other property paid or distributed in violation of this act may be compromised only by consent in writing of all members. Notwithstanding the compromise, a creditor of a limited liability company who extends credit or otherwise acts in reliance on the original obligation may enforce the original obligation.
- c. No promise by a member to contribute to the limited liability company is enforceable unless set out in a writing signed by the member.
- 33. (New section) The profits and losses of a limited liability company shall be allocated among the members, and among

classes of members, in the manner provided in writing in the operating agreement. If the operating agreement does not so provide in writing, profits and losses shall be allocated on the basis of the value, as stated in the limited liability company records required to be kept pursuant to section 30 of this act, of contributions made by each member.

- 34. (New section) Distributions of cash or other assets of a limited liability company shall be allocated among the members, and among classes of members, in the manner provided in writing in the operating agreement. If the operating agreement does not so provide in writing, distributions shall be made on the basis of the value, as stated in the limited liability company records required to be kept pursuant to section 30 of this act, of the contributions made by each member.
- 35. (New section) a. Except as provided in this section, a member is entitled to receive distributions from a limited liability company before his resignation from the limited liability company and before the dissolution and winding up thereof to the extent and at the times or upon the happening of the events specified in the operating agreement.
- b. A member may resign from a limited liability company at any time by giving written notice to the other members, but, if the resignation violates the operating agreement, the limited liability company may recover from the resigning member damages for breach of the operating agreement and offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to him.
- c. Except as otherwise provided in this act, upon resignation, any resigning member shall receive any distribution to which he is entitled under the operating agreement, and if not otherwise provided in the operating agreement, he shall receive, within a reasonable time after resignation, the fair value of his membership interest in the limited liability company as of the date of resignation based upon his right to share in distributions from the limited liability company.
- d. Except as provided in writing in the operating agreement, a member, regardless of the nature of his contribution, has no right to demand and receive any distribution from a limited liability company in any form other than cash. Except as provided in writing in the operating agreement, a member shall not be compelled to accept a distribution of any asset in kind from a limited liability company to the extent that the percentage of the asset distributed to him exceeds a percentage of that asset which is equal to the percentage in which he shares in distributions from the limited liability company.
- e. At the time a member becomes entitled to receive a distribution, he has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creator of the limited liability company with respect to the distribution.
- f. A member shall not receive a distribution from a limited liability company to the extent that, after giving effect to the distribution, all liabilities of the limited liability company, other than liabilities to members on account of their membership interests, would exceed the fair value of the limited liability company essets.

- g. (1) If a member has received the return of any part of his contribution without violation of the operating agreement or this act, he is liable to the limited liability company for a period of six years thereafter for the amount of the returned contribution, but only to the extent necessary to discharge the limited liability company's liability to creditors who extended credit to the limited liability company during the period the contribution was held by the limited liability company.
- (2) If a member has received the return of any part of his contribution in violation of the operating agreement or this act, he is liable to the limited liability company for a period of six years thereafter for the amount of the contribution wrongfully returned.
- (3) A member receives a return of his contribution to the extent that a distribution to him reduces his share of the fair value of the net assets of the limited liability company below the value, as set forth in the records required to be kept pursuant to section 30 of this act, of his contribution which has not been distributed to him.
- 36. (New section) After the filing of a limited liability company's original certificate of organization, a person shall be admitted as an additional member only upon the written consent of all members.
- 37. (New section) a. The interest of each member in a limited liability company constitutes the personal property of the member and may be transferred or assigned as provided in the operating agreement. However, if all of the other members of the limited liability company other than the member proposing to dispose of his interest do not approve of the proposed transfer or assignment by unanimous written consent, the transferee of the member's interest shall have no right to participate in the management of the business and affairs of the limited liability company or to become a member. The transferee shall only be entitled to receive the share of profits or other compensation by way of income and the return of contributions to which that member would otherwise be entitled.
- b. A substituted member is a person admitted to all the rights of a member who has died or has assigned his interest in a limited liability company with the approval of all the members of the limited liability company by unanimous written consent. The substituted member has all the rights and powers and is subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of his assignor; except that the substitution of the assignee does not release the assignor from liability to the limited liability company under section 32 of this act.
- 38. (New section) On application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a member, the court may charge the membership interest of the member with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment with interest. To the extent so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of an assignce of the membership interest. The operation of this section shall not deprive any member of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable to his membership interest.
  - 39. (New section) a. If a member who is an individual dies or

a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges him to be incompetent to manage his person or his property, the member's executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, or other legal representative may exercise all of the member's rights for the purpose of settling his estate or administering his property.

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- b. If a member is a corporation, trust, or other entity and is dissolved or terminated, the powers of that member may be exercised by its legal representative or successor.
- 40. (New section) Members and managers of limited liability companies are not liable under a judgment, decree, or order of a court, or in any other manner, for a debt obligation, or liability of the limited liability company.
- 41. (New section) a. Subject to the provisions of this act which require majority or unanimous consent, vote, or agreement of the members, the operating agreement may grant to all or a specified group of the members the right to consent, vote, or agree, on a per capita or other basis, upon any matter.
- b. Unless the operating agreement provides otherwise, any member may vote in person or by proxy.
- 42. (New section) a. Meetings of members may be held at any place, either within or without this State, as may be stated in or fixed in accordance with the operating agreement. If no other place is stated or so fixed, all meetings shall be held at the registered office of the limited liability company.
- b. An annual meeting of the members shall be held at any time as may be stated or fixed in accordance with the operating agreement. Failure to hold the annual meeting at the designated time shall not work a forfeiture or dissolution of the limited liability company.
- c. Special meetings of the members may be called by any manager or managers, by not less than one-tenth of all the members entitled to vote at the meeting, or by any other persons as may be provided in the certificate of organization or the operating agreement.
- d. (1) Any court of competent jurisdiction in the State of New Jersey may summarily order a meeting to be held:
- (a) On application of any member of the limited liability company, if an annual meeting was not held within six months after the end of the limited liability company's fiscal year or fifteen months after its last annual meeting, whichever is earlier; or
- (b) On application of a member who participated in a proper call for a special meeting, if:
- (i) Notice of the special meeting was not given within thirty days after the date the demand was delivered to the manager or managers of the limited liability company; or
- (ii) The special meeting was not held in accordance with the notice.
- (2) The court may fix the time and place of the meeting, specify a date for determining members entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting, prescribe the form and content of the meeting notice, fix the quorum required for a meeting or direct that the interests represented at the meeting constitute a quorum for the meeting, and enter other orders necessary to permit the

meeting to be held.

- 43. (New section) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of organization or in the operating agreement, a majority of the members entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum at the meeting of members. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the majority of the members represented at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the members, unless the vote of a greater proportion or number or voting by classes is required by this act, the certificate of organization, or the operating agreement. If a quorum is not represented at any meeting of the members, the meeting may be adjourned for a period not to exceed sixty days at any one adjournment.
- 44. (New section) a. Written notice stating the place, day, and hour of the meeting and in case of a special meeting, the purpose for which the meeting is called shall be delivered not less than 10 nor more than 50 days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by, or at the direction of, any manager or person calling the meeting to each member of record entitled to vote at such meeting.
- b. Notice to members, if mailed, shall be deemed delivered as to any member when deposited in the United States mail, addressed to the member, with postage prepaid, but, if three successive letters mailed to the last-known address of any member are returned as undeliverable, no further notices to the member shall be necessary until another address for the member is made known to the limited liability company.
- c. When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, unless the operating agreement otherwise requires, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting the limited liability company may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each member entitled to vote at the meeting.
- 45. (New section) a. When any notice is required to be given to any member of a limited liability company under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of the certificate of organization or the operating agreement of the limited liability company, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person entitled to the notice, whether before, at, or after the time stated therein, shall be equivalent to the giving of that notice.
  - b. By attending a meeting, a member:
- (1) Waives objection to lack of notice or defective notice of the meeting unless the member, at the beginning of the meeting, objects to the holding of the meeting or the transacting of business at the meeting;
- (2) Waives objection to consideration at the meeting of a particular matter not within the purposes described in the meeting notice unless the member objects to considering the matter when it is presented.
- 46. (New section) a. Unless the certificate of organization or the operating agreement provide otherwise, action required or

permitted by this act to be taken at a members' meeting may be taken without a meeting if the action is evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, signed by each member entitled to vote. Action taken under this subsection is effective when all members entitled to vote have signed the consent, unless the consent specifies a different effective date.

- b. Written consent of the members entitled to vote has the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the members and may be stated as having that effect in any document.
- 47. (New section) a. A member of a limited liability company shall have the right to:
- (1) Inspect and copy limited liability company records, as provided by section 30 of this act;
- (2) Obtain from the managers from time to time, subject to reasonable standards that may be set forth in the operating agreement or otherwise established by the managers, upon reasonable demand for any purpose reasonably related to the member's interest as a member:
- (a) True and full information regarding the state of the business and financial condition of the limited liability company and any other information regarding the affairs of the limited liability company; and
- (b) Promptly after becoming available, a copy of the limited liability company's federal, state and local income tax returns for each year; and
- (3) Have a formal accounting of limited liability company affairs whenever circumstances render it just and reasonable.
- 48. (New section) a. A limited liability company organized under this act shall be dissolved upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
- (1) When the period fixed for the duration of the limited liability company expires;
  - (2) By the unanimous written agreement of all members; or
- (3) Upon the death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy, or dissolution of a member or the occurrence of any other event which terminates the continued membership of a member in the limited liability company, unless there are at least two remaining members and the business of the limited liability company is continued by the consent of all the remaining members under a right to do so stated in the certificate of organization of the limited liability company within 90 days after the termination.
- b. As soon as possible following the occurrence of any of the events specified in this section effecting the dissolution of the limited liability company, the limited liability company shall execute a statement of intent to dissolve in a form that shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. The statement of intent to dissolve shall be executed by a manager of the limited liability company.
- 49. (New section) Any person who is adversely affected by the failure or refusal of any limited liability company to execute and file any amendment, statement of intent to dissolve, or other document to be filed under this act may petition the Superior Court in the county where the registered office of the limited

- liability company is located or, if no address is on file with the Secretary of State, in the county in which the person who is adversely affected by that failure resides, to direct the execution and filing of the amendment, statement of intent to dissolve, or other document. If the court finds that it is proper for the amendment, statement of intent to dissolve, or other document to be executed and filed and that there has been a failure or refusal to execute and file the document, it shall order the Secretary of State to record an appropriate amendment, statement of intent to dissolve, or other document.
  - 50. (New section) a. Duplicate originals of the statement of intent to dissolve shall be delivered to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State finds that the statement conforms to law, he shall, when all required fees have been paid:
  - (1) Endorse on each duplicate original the word "Filed" and the month, day, and year of the filing thereof;
    - (2) File one duplicate original in his office;

- (3) Return the other duplicate original to the limited liability company or its representative.
- b. The filing of the statement of intent to dissolve shall not affect the limited liability of the members.
- 51. (New section) Upon the filing with the Secretary of State of a statement of intent to dissolve, the limited liability company shall cease to carry on its business, except insofar as may be necessary for the winding up of its business, but its separate existence shall continue until the statement of intent to dissolve been filed with the Secretary of State or until a decree dissolving the limited liability company has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 52. (New section) In settling accounts after dissolution, the assets of the limited liability company shall be distributed as follows:
- a. To creditors, including members who are creditors, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, in satisfaction of liabilities of the limited liability company other than liabilities for distributions to members under section 35 of this act;
- b. Except as provided in the operating agreement, to members and former members of the limited liability company in satisfaction of liabilities for distributions under section 35 of this act; and
- c. Except as provided in the operating agreement, to members of the limited liability company for the return of their contributions and respecting their membership interests in the proportions in which the members share in distributions.
- 53. (New section) When all debts, liabilities, and obligations have been paid and discharged, or adequate provision has been made therefor and all of the remaining property and assets have been distributed to the members, a certificate of dissolution shall be executed in duplicate and verified by the person signing the statement, which statement shall set forth:
  - a. The name of the limited liability company;
- 52 b. That a statement of intent to dissolve the company has been 53 filed with the Secretary of State and the date on which the 54 statement was filed;

c. That all debts, obligations, and liabilities have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor;

- d. That all the remaining property and assets have been distributed among its members in accordance with their respective rights and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor;
- e. That all the remaining property and assets have been distributed among its members in accordance with their respective rights and interests; and
- f. That there are no suits pending against the company in any court or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgement, order, or decree which may be entered against it in any pending suit.
- 54. (New section) a. Duplicate originals of the certificate of dissolution shall be delivered to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State finds that the certificate of dissolution conforms to law, he shall, when all required fees have been paid:
- (1) Endorse on each duplicate original the word "Filed" and the date of the filing thereof; and
  - (2) File one duplicate original in his office.
- b. A duplicate original of the certificate of dissolution, together with a certificate of dissolution issued by the Secretary of State, shall be returned to the representative of the dissolved limited liability company. Upon the filing of the certificate of dissolution, the existence of the company shall cease, except for the purpose of suits, other proceedings, and appropriate action as provided in this act. The managers in office at the time of dissolution, or those which remain, shall thereafter be trustees for the members and creditors of the dissolved limited liability company and shall have authority to distribute any company property discovered after dissolution, convey real estate, and take any other action as may be necessary on behalf of and in the name of the dissolved limited liability company.
- 55. (New section) a. A limited liability company may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of the Superior Court in an action filed by the Attorney General when it is established that:
- (1) The limited liability company procured its certificate of organization through fraud;
- (2) The limited liability company has continued to exceed or abuse the authority conferred upon it by law;
- (3) The limited liability company has failed for 30 days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in this State; or
- (4) The limited liability company has failed for 30 days after the change of its registered office or registered agent to file in the office of the Secretary of State a statement of the change.
- b. The Superior Court shall have full power to liquidate the assets and business of a limited liability company:
  - (1) In an action by a creditor:
- (a) When the claim of the creditor has been reduced to judgment and an execution thereon is returned unsatisfied and it is established that the limited liability company is insolvent; or
- (b) When the limited liability company has admitted in writing that the claim of the creditor is due and owing and it is established that the limited liability company is insolvent;

(2) Upon application by a limited liability company, which has filed a statement of intent to dissolve as provided in this act, to have its liquidation continued under supervision of the court; or

- (3) When an action has been filed by the Attorney General to dissolve a limited liability company and it is established that liquidation of its business and affairs should precede the entry of a decree of dissolution.
- c. Proceedings under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection b. of this section shall be brought in the Superior Court of the county in which the registered office of the limited liability company is located.
- 56. (New section) a. The Secretary of State may certify to the Attorney General the name of any limited liability company which has given cause for dissolution as provided pursuant to section 55 of this act, together with the facts pertinent thereto.
- b. When the Secretary of State certifies the name of a limited liability company to the Attorney General as having given any cause for dissolution, the Secretary of State shall concurrently mail to the limited liability company at its registered office a notice that the certification has been made. Not less than thirty days after the receipt of the certification, the Attorney General shall file an action in the name of the State against the limited liability company for its dissolution.
- c. If, before an action is filed, the limited liability company appoints or maintains a registered agent as provided in this act or files with the Secretary of State the required statement of change of registered office or registered agent, this act shall be promptly certified by the Secretary of State to the Attorney General, and he shall not file an action against the limited liability company for dissolution.
- d. If, after an action has been filed, the limited liability company appoints or maintains a registered agent as provided in this act or files with the Secretary of State the required statement of change of registered office or registered agent and pays the cost of the action and a penalty of \$50, the action for cause shall abate.
- 57. (New section) a. Every action for the involuntary dissolution of a limited liability company brought by the Attorney General shall be commenced either in the Superior Court of the county in which the registered office of the limited liability company is located or in the Superior Court of the county of Mercer. Summons shall issue and be served as in other civil actions.
- b. If service of process is unsuccessful, the Attorney General shall cause publication to be made in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the registered office of the limited liability company is located, containing a notice of the pendency of the action, the title of the court, the title of the action, and the date on or after which default may be entered. The Attorney General may include in one notice the names of any number of limited liability companies against which actions are then pending in the same court. The Attorney General shall cause a copy of the notice to be mailed to the registered agent of the limited liability company within 10 days after the first

publication thereof.

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- c. The certificate of the Attorney General of the mailing of the notice shall be prima facie evidence thereof. The notice shall be published at least once each week for two successive weeks, and the first publication may begin at any time after the summons has been returned. Unless a limited liability company has been served with summons, no default shall be taken against it earlier than 30 days after the first publication of the notice.
- 58. (New section) The certificate of organization shall be cancelled by the Secretary of State upon filing the statement of intent to dissolve.
- 59. (New section) Subject to the constitution of this State, the laws of the jurisdiction under which a foreign limited liability company is organized govern its organization and internal affairs and the liability of its members, and a foreign limited liability company may not be denied a certificate of authority to transact business in this State by reason of any difference between those laws and the laws of this State.
- 60. (New section) A foreign limited liability company may apply for a certificate of authority under any name that would be available to a domestic limited liability company, whether or not the name is the name under which it is authorized in its jurisdiction of organization.
- 61. (New section) a. Any limited liability company organized and existing under laws other than the laws of this State may register its company name pursuant to the provisions of this act, if the name would be available to a domestic limited liability company pursuant to section 8 of this act.
- b. The registration shall be made by delivering to the Secretary of State an application for registration executed by an officer of the limited liability company, setting forth:
  - (1) The name of the limited liability company;
  - (2) The jurisdiction under the laws of which it is organized;
  - (3) The date of its organization;
- (4) A statement that it is carrying on or doing business and a brief statement of the business in which it is engaged; and
- (5) A certificate stating that the corporation is in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized, executed by the Secretary of State of that jurisdiction or by any other official that may have custody of the records pertaining to limited liability companies.
- c. The applicant shall also pay to the Secretary of State a registration fee in the amount of one dollar for each month, or fraction thereof, between the date of filing the application and December 31 of the calendar year in which the application is filed.
- d. The registration shall be effective until the close of the calendar year in which the application for registration is filed.
- 62. (New section) Before transacting business in this State, a foreign limited liability company shall obtain a certificate of authority. An applicant for a certificate shall pay a filing fee in an amount determined by the Secretary of State and shall submit to the Secretary of State, in duplicate, an application executed by a manager, member, or other authorized agent and setting

1 forth:

- a. The name of the foreign limited liability company and, if different, the name under which it proposes to transact business in this State;
  - b. The jurisdiction and date of its formation;
- c. The name and business address of the proposed registered agent in this State, which agent shall be an individual resident of this State, a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation having a place of business in, and authorized to do business in, this State:
- d. The address of the office required to be maintained in the jurisdiction of its organization by the laws of that jurisdiction or, if not so required, of the principal place of business of the foreign limited liability company; and
- e. Any additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the Secretary of State to determine whether the limited liability company is entitled to transact business in this State.
- 63. (New section) a. If the Secretary of State finds that an application or amended application for a certificate of authority conforms to law and all requisite fees have been paid, then he shall:
- (1) Endorse on the application or the amended application the word "Filed" and the date of the filing thereof;
- (2) File in his office one duplicate original of the application or the amended application; and
- (3) Return the other duplicate original of the application or the amended application to the person who filed it or to his representative with a certificate of authority issued by the Secretary of State.
- 64. (New section) If any statement in the application for a certificate of authority by a foreign limited liability company was false when made or any arrangements or other facts described have changed, making the application inaccurate in any respect, including but not limited to a change in the name or address of the registered agent required to be maintained by section 62 of this act, the foreign limited liability company shall promptly submit to the office of the Secretary of State, in duplicate, an amended application for a certificate of authority, executed by a manager, member, or other authorized agent correcting that statement.
- 65. (New section) a. A foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State shall:
- (1) Appoint and continuously maintain a registered agent in the same manner as provided in section 16 of this act;
- (2) File a report upon any change in the name or business address of its registered agent in the same manner as provided in section 17 of this act.
- (3) File limited liability company reports as provided in section 18 of this act.
- 51 66. (New section) a. The certificate of authority of a foreign 52 limited liability company to transact business in this State may 53 be revoked by the Secretary of State upon the occurrence of any 54 of these events:

(1) The foreign limited company has failed to:

- (a) File its limited liability company report within the time required by this act or has failed to pay any fees or penalties prescribed by this act;
- (b) Appoint and maintain a registered agent as required by this act:
- (c) File a report upon any change in the name or business address of the registered agent; or
- (d) File in the office of the Secretary of State any amendment to its application for a certificate of authority as specified in section 64 of this act.
- (2) A misrepresentation has been made of any material matter in any application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted by the foreign limited liability company pursuant to this act.
- b. No certificate of authority of a foreign limited liability company shall be revoked by the Secretary of State unless:
- (1) He has given the foreign limited liability company not less than 60 days' notice thereof by mail addressed to its registered office in this State or, if the foreign limited liability company fails to appoint and maintain a registered agent in this State, addressed to the office required to be maintained pursuant to section 62 of this act; and
- (2) During the 60-day period, the foreign limited liability company has failed to file the limited liability company report, to pay the fees or penalties, to file the report of change regarding the registered agent, to file any amendment, or to correct any misrepresentation.
- c. Upon the expiration of sixty days after the mailing of the notice, the authority of the foreign limited liability company to transact business in this State shall cease.
- 67. (New section) a. A foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State may withdraw from this State upon procuring from the Secretary of State a certificate of withdrawal. In order to procure the certificate, the foreign limited liability company shall deliver to the Secretary of State an application for withdrawal, which shall set forth:
- (1) The name of the limited liability company and the jurisdiction under the laws of which it is incorporated;
- (2) That the limited liability company is not transacting business in this State;
- (3) That the limited liability company surrenders its authority to transact business in this State;
- (4) That the limited liability company revokes the authority of its registered agent in this State to accept service of process and consents that service of process in any action, suit, or proceeding based upon any cause of action arising in this State during the time the limited liability company was authorized to transact business in this State may thereafter be made on the limited liability company by service thereof upon the Secretary of State;
- (5) A post office address to which a person may mail a copy of any process against the limited liability company; and
- (6) Any additional information that is necessary or appropriate in order to enable the Secretary of State to determine and assess

any unpaid fees payable by the limited liability company as prescribed in this act.

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- b. The application for withdrawal shall be in the form and manner designated by the Secretary of State and shall be executed by the limited liability company by one of its managers, or, if the limited liability company does not have a manager, by an authorized agent, or, if the limited liability company is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, by the receiver or trustee on behalf of the limited liability company. This report shall be accompanied by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury.
- 68. (New section) a. A foreign limited liability company transacting business in this State may not maintain any action, suit, or proceeding in any court of this State until it possesses a certificate of authority.
- b. The failure of a foreign limited liability company to obtain a certificate of authority does not impair the validity of any contract or act of the foreign limited liability company or prevent the foreign limited liability company from defending any action, suit, or proceeding in any court of this State.
- c. A foreign limited liability company, by transacting business in this State without a certificate of authority, appoints the Secretary of State as its agent upon whom any notice, process, or demand may be served.
- d. A foreign limited liability company which transacts business in this State without a valid certificate of authority shall be liable to the State for the years or parts thereof during which it transacted business in this State without the certificate in an amount equal to all fees which would have been imposed by this act upon that limited liability company had it duly obtained the certificate, filed all reports required by this act, and paid all penalties imposed by this act. The Attorney General shall bring proceedings to cover all amounts due this State under the provisions of this section.
- e. A foreign limited liability company which transacts business in this State without a valid certificate of authority shall be subject to a civil penalty, payable to the State, not to exceed \$5,000. Each manager or, in the absence of managers, each member or agent who authorizes, directs or participates in the transaction of business in this State on behalf of a foreign limited liability company which does not have a certificate shall be subject to a civil penalty, payable to the State, not to exceed \$1,000.
- f. The civil penalties set forth in subsection e. of this section may be recovered in an action brought pursuant to the "penalty enforcement law", N.J.S.A.2A:58-1 et seq., by the Attorney General. Upon a finding by the court that a foreign limited liability company or any of its members, managers, or agents have transacted business in this State in violation of this act, the court shall issue, in addition to the imposition of a civil penalty, an injunction restraining the further transaction of the business of the foreign limited liability company and the further exercise of any limited liability company's rights and privileges in this State. The foreign limited liability company shall be enjoined

from transacting business in this State until all civil penalties plus any interest and court costs which the court may assess have been paid and until the foreign limited liability company has otherwise complied with the provisions of this act.

- 69. (New section) A member of a foreign limited liability company is not liable for the debts and obligations of the limited liability company solely by reason of the company's having transacted business in this State without a valid certificate of authority.
- 70. (New section) The Attorney General may bring an action to restrain a foreign limited liability company from transacting business in this State in violation of sections 60 through 69 of this act.
- 71. (New section) Service of process on a foreign limited liability company shall be as provided in section 21 of this act.
- 72. (New Section) a. The Secretary of State shall charge and collect any fees and other charges which are authorized by law, including:
  - (1) Issuing a certificate for any purpose whatsoever;
- (2) Furnishing written information on any limited liability company;
- (3) Furnishing a copy of any document or instrument and certifying the copy of that document or instrument;
- (4) Any service of notice, demand, or process upon the Secretary of State as resident agent of a limited liability company, which amount may be recovered as taxable costs by the party to the suit, action, or proceeding causing the service to be made if the party prevails therein; and
- (5) Filing any document required or permitted to be filed under this act.
- b. The Secretary of State shall charge and collect, at the time of service of any subpoena upon the Secretary of State or his designee, a fee of \$50 and an allowance of \$10 for meals and a charge for mileage at the appropriate rate prescribed by the Secretary of State, for each mile from the State capitol to the place named in the subpoena. The fee is to be paid to the Secretary of State; the meal allowance and mileage charge are to be paid to the person named in the subpoena is required to appear at the place named in the subpoena for more than one day, he shall be paid in advance a per diem allowance of \$44 for each day of attendance in addition to the other fees, allowances, and charges.
- 73. (New section) All filings and reports required by this act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State shall be typewritten on forms which shall be prescribed and furnished by the Secretary of State.
- 74. N.J.S.54A:5-4 is amended to read as follows:
- 48 54A:5-4. Taxability of partners <u>and members of limited</u> 49 liability companies.
  - <u>a.</u> A partnership or association as such shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this act, but the income or gain of a member of a partnership or association shall be subject to the tax and the tax shall be imposed on his share, whether or not distributed, of the income or gain received by the partnership or association for

its taxable year ending within or with the partner's or member's taxable year.

b. A limited liability company authorized to conduct business in this State pursuant to P.L...., c....(C......) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this act, but the income or gain of a member of a limited liability company shall be subject to the tax and the tax shall be imposed in the same manner as it is imposed upon the income or gain of a member of a partnership or association pursuant to this section.

(cf: N.J.S.54A:5-4)

75. This act shall take effect on the 180th day following enactment.

#### **STATEMENT**

This bill creates the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act," which provides for the organization of limited liability companies to conduct business in this State and which allows foreign limited liability companies to register and conduct business in this State. Members and managers of limited liability companies will enjoy the limited liability afforded to shareholders and directors of corporations, while at the same time enjoying the pass through tax advantages available to partnerships.

Limited liability companies will not be confronted with some of the restrictions that are placed upon S corporations and limited partnerships. For example, S corporations are subject to certain limits upon the number of shareholders they may have, while the membership of limited liability companies is not limited. Also, in a limited partnership only the limited partners are afforded the benefit of limited liability, while all the members and managers of a limited liability company would be afforded the benefit of limited liability.

Several states have already enacted laws providing for the creation of limited liability companies, while many others are in the process of doing so. In Revenue Ruling 88-76 the Internal Revenue Service ruled that limited liability companies can be treated as partnerships for tax purposes if they possess no more than two of the four characteristics of corporateness. The four characteristics of corporateness are: 1) continuity of life; 2) centralization of management; 3) limited liability and 4) free transferability of interests. A limited liability company organized under this bill would lack the corporate characteristics of continuity of life and free transferability of interests.

Continuity of life would be lacking in a New Jersey limited liability company because it would be dissolved upon the death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy, or dissolution of a member or the occurrence of any other event which terminates the continued membership of a member of a limited liability company, unless there are at least two remaining members and all of the remaining members consent to continue the business of the limited liability company. Also, a limited liability company may continue in existence for only thirty years after the filing of

its certificate of organization with the Secretary of State.

A limited liability company formed under this bill would lack the corporate characteristic of free transferability of interests because, although a member of a New Jersey limited liability company would be able to transfer his holdings in the company, the member would not be able to transfer his management interest in the company unless all of the other members consented.

In addition to any powers specifically granted to limited liability companies by the bill, a limited liability company formed under the bill would be able to conduct any business that a partnership or limited partnership may conduct pursuant to New Jersey law. Furthermore, the act sets standards and procedures for the creation and regulation of State limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies through the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. Substantive standards for the management, finance, membership and distribution of the assets of limited liability companies are provided for in the act.

Finally, the act amends the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act" to provide that limited liability company income shall not be taxed under that act, but that the income of members of limited liability companies shall be taxed in the same manner as the income of members of a partnership is taxed under that act.

Provides for the creation of limited liability companies.

#### SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

# SENATE, No. 890

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**DATED: JUNE 14, 1993** 

The Senate Commerce Committee reports favorably a Senate Committee Substitute for Senate, No. 890.

This bill, a Senate Committee Substitute for Senate, No. 890, enacts the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act." It provides for the organization of limited liability companies to conduct business in New Jersey, and allows foreign limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships to register and conduct business in this State. It entitles members and managers of these entities to take advantage of both the limited liability afforded to shareholders and directors of corporations and the pass through tax advantages available to partnerships.

Many states have already enacted laws providing for the creation of limited liability companies, while others are in the process of doing so. In Revenue Ruling 88-76 the Internal Revenue Service ruled that limited liability companies can be treated as partnerships for tax purposes if they possess no more than two of the four characteristics of corporateness. The four characteristics of corporateness are: 1) continuity of life; 2) centralization of management; 3) limited liability, and 4) free transferability of interests. A limited liability company organized under this bill would lack the corporate characteristics of continuity of life and free transferability of interests.

Continuity of life would be lacking in a limited liability company organized under this bill because it would be dissolved upon the death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy, or dissolution of a member or the occurrence of any other event which terminates the continued membership of a member of a limited liability company, unless all of the remaining members consent to continue the business of the limited liability company or pursuant to a right to continue stated in the operating agreement. Also, a limited liability company may continue in existence for only thirty years after the filing of its certificate of organization with the Secretary of State.

A limited liability company formed under the bill would lack the corporate characteristic of free transferability of interests because, although a member of a New Jersey limited liability company would be able to transfer his holdings in the company, the member would not be able to transfer his management interest in the company unless all of the other members consent or any procedures set forth in the operating agreement are complied with.

Furthermore the bill sets standards and procedures for the creation and regulation of State limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies and partnerships through the Secretary of State. Substantive standards for the management, finance, membership and distribution of the assets of limited liability companies are provided for in the bill.

Finally, this bill provides that limited liability companies formed under its provisions shall be treated as partnerships for purposes of State taxation, unless it is treated otherwise for federal income tax purposes. Also, a member or an assignee of a member of a limited liability company formed under the bill would be treated as a partner in a partnership for purposes of State taxation, unless the limited liability company is treated otherwise for federal income tax purposes.

This Senate Committee Substitute is identical to Assembly, No. 2350 (1R).

# SENATE, No. 890

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED JUNE 14, 1993

#### Sponsored by Senator SINAGRA

AN ACT provid	ing for	the	creation	of limited	liability	companies
and supplementing Title 42 of the Revised Statutes.						

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

- 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act."
  - 2. As used in this Act unless the context otherwise requires:

"Bankruptcy" means an event that causes a person to cease to be a member as provided in section 24 of this act.

"Certificate of formation" means the certificate referred to in section 11 of this act, and the certificate as amended.

"Contribution" means any cash, property, services rendered or a promissory note or other obligation to contribute cash or property or to perform services, which a person contributes to a limited liability company in his capacity as a member; provided however, that services rendered and obligations to perform services are contributions only to the extent designated as contributions in the operating agreement.

"Foreign limited liability company" means a limited liability company or a registered limited liability partnership formed under the laws of any state or under the laws of any foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction and denominated as such under the laws of such state or foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction.

"Limited liability company" and "domestic limited liability company" means a limited liability company formed under the laws of this State and having two or more members.

"Limited liability company interest" means a member's share of the profits and losses of a limited liability company and a member's right to receive distributions of the limited liability company's assets.

"Liquidating trustee" means a person carrying out the winding up of a limited liability company.

"Manager" means a person who is named as a manager of a limited liability company in, or designated as a manager of a limited liability company pursuant to, an operating agreement or similar instrument under which the limited liability company is formed.

"Member" means a person who has been admitted to a limited liability company as a member as provided in section 21 of this act or, in the case of a foreign limited liability company, in accordance with the laws of the state or foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction under which the foreign limited liability company is organized.

"Operating agreement" means a written agreement of the members as to the affairs of a limited liability company and the conduct of its business.

"Person" means a natural person, partnership (whether general or limited and whether domestic or foreign), limited liability company, foreign limited liability company, trust, estate, association, corporation, custodian, nominee or any other individual or entity in its own or any representative capacity.

"State" means the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any state, territory, possession, or other jurisdiction of the United States other than this State.

- 3. The name of each limited liability company as set forth in its certificate of formation:
- a. Shall contain the words "Limited Liability Company" or the abbreviation "L.L.C.";
  - b. May contain the name of a member or manager;
- c. Must be such as to distinguish it upon the records in the office of the Secretary of State from the name of any corporation, limited partnership, business trust or limited liability company reserved, registered, formed or organized under the laws of this State or qualified to do business or registered as a foreign corporation, foreign limited partnership or foreign limited liability company in this State; provided, however, that a limited liability company may register under any name which does not distinguish it upon the records in the office of the Secretary of State from the name of any domestic or foreign corporation, limited partnership, business trust or limited liability company reserved, registered, formed or organized under the laws of this State with the written consent of the other corporation, limited partnership, business trust or limited liability company, which written consent shall be filed with the Secretary of State; and
- d. Shall not contain any word or phrase, or any abbreviation or derivative thereof, the use of which is prohibited or restricted by any other statute of this State, unless the restrictions have been complied with.
- 4. a. No domestic limited liability company or foreign limited liability company which conducts activities in this State shall conduct any of those activities using an alternate name, including an abbreviation of its name or an acronym, unless:
- (1) It also uses its actual name in the transaction of any of its activities in a manner that is not deceptive as to its actual identity; or
- (2) It has first registered the alternate name as provided in subsection b. of this section.
- b. Any limited liability company may adopt and use any alternate name, including any name which would be unavailable as the name of a domestic or foreign limited liability company because of the prohibitions of subsection c. of section 3, but not including any name not permitted as a limited liability company name by subsections a. or d. of section 3, by filing an original and a copy of a certificate of registration of alternate name with the Secretary of State executed on behalf of the limited liability company. The certificate shall set forth:
  - (1) The name, jurisdiction and date of establishment of the

limited liability company;

- (2) the alternate name:
- (3) A brief statement of the character or nature of the particular activities to be conducted using the alternate name;
- (4) That the limited liability company intends to use the alternate name in this State;
- (5) That the limited liability company has not previously used the alternate name in this State in violation of this section or, if it has, the month and year in which it commenced the use.
- c. The registration shall be effective for five years from the date of filing and may be renewed successively for additional five-year periods by filing an original and a copy of the certificate of renewal executed on behalf of the limited liability company any time within 90 days prior to, but not later than, the date of expiration of the registration. The certificate of renewal shall set forth the information required in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection b. of this section, the date of the certificate of registration then in effect and that the limited liability company is continuing to use the alternate name.
  - d. This section shall not:
- (1) Grant to the registrant of an alternate name any right in the name as against any prior or subsequent use of the name, regardless of whether used as a trademark, trade name, business name or corporate name; or
- (2) Interfere with the power of any court to enjoin the use of the name on the basis of the law of unfair competition or on any other basis except the identity or similarity of the alternate name to any corporate, limited partnership or limited liability company name.
- e. A limited liability company which has used an alternate name in this State contrary to the provisions of this section shall, upon filing a certificate of registration of alternate name or an untimely certificate of renewal, pay to the Secretary of State the filing fee prescribed for the certificate plus an additional filing fee equal to the full amount of the regular filing fee multiplied by the number of years it has been using the alternate name in violation of this section. For the purpose of this subsection, any part of a year shall be considered a full year.
- f. The failure of a limited liability company to file a certificate of registration or renewal of alternate name shall not impair the validity of any contract or act of the limited liability company and shall not prevent the limited liability company from defending any action or proceedings in any court of this State, but the limited liability company shall not maintain any action or proceeding in any court of this State arising out of a contract or act in which it used the alternate name until it has filed the applicable certificate.
- g. (1) A limited liability company which files a certificate of registration of alternate name which contains a false statement or omission regarding the date it first used an alternate name in this State shall, if the false statement or omission reduces the amount of the additional fee it paid or should have paid as provided in subsection e. of this section, forfeit to the State a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.

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- (2) A limited liability company which should have filed a certificate of registration or renewal of alternate name and fails to do so within 60 days after being notified of its obligation to do so by certified or registered mail by the Secretary of State, by any other governmental officer, or by any person aggrieved by its failure to do so, shall forfeit to the State a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.
- (3) A penalty imposed under this section shall be recovered with costs in an action brought by the Attorney General. The court may proceed on the action in a summary manner.
- 5. a. The exclusive right to the use of a name may be reserved by:
- (1) Any person intending to organize a limited liability company under this act and to adopt that name;
- (2) Any domestic limited liability company or any foreign limited liability company registered in this State which, in either case, proposes to change its name;
- (3) Any foreign limited liability company intending to register in this State and adopt that name; and
- (4) Any person intending to organize a foreign limited liability company and intending to have it register in this State and adopt that name.
- b. The reservation of a specified name shall be made by filing with the Secretary of State an application, executed by the applicant, together with a duplicate copy, which may be either a signed or conformed copy, specifying the name to be reserved and the name and address of the applicant. If the Secretary of State finds that the name is available for use by a domestic or foreign limited liability company, he shall reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of 120 days. Once having so reserved a name, the same applicant may again reserve the same name for successive 120 day periods. The right to the exclusive use of a reserved name may be transferred to any other person by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a notice of the transfer, executed by the applicant for whom the name was reserved, together with a duplicate copy, which may be either a signed or conformed copy, specifying the name to be transferred and the name and address of the transferee. The reservation of a specified name may be cancelled by filing with the Secretary of State a notice of cancellation, executed by the applicant or transferee, together with a duplicate copy, which may be either a signed or conformed copy, specifying the name reservation to be cancelled and the name and address of the applicant or transferee. Any duplicate copy filed with the Secretary of State as required by this subsection shall be returned by the Secretary of State to the person who filed it or his representative with a notation thereon of the action taken with respect to the original copy thereof by the Secretary of State.
- 6. a. Each domestic and foreign limited liability company shall have and maintain in this State:
- (1) A registered office, which may but need not be a place of its business in this State; and
- (2) A registered agent for service of process on the limited liability company, which agent may be either an individual

resident of this State whose business office is identical with the limited liability company's registered office, or a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this State having a business office identical with such registered office, or the limited liability company itself.

- b. (1) A registered agent may (with prior notice to the limited liability company for which it is the registered agent), change the address of the registered office of any domestic or foreign limited liability company for which the registered agent is registered agent to another address in this State by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate, executed by the registered agent, setting forth the names of each limited liability company, and the address at which the registered agent has maintained the registered office for each limited liability company, and further certifying to the new address to which the registered office will be changed on a given day, and at which new address the registered agent will thereafter maintain the registered office for each limited liability company recited in the certificate. Upon the filing of such certificate, the Secretary of State shall furnish to the registered agent a certified copy of the same under his hand and seal of office, and thereafter, or until further change of address, as authorized by law, the registered office in this State of each limited liability company recited in the certificate shall be located at the new address of the registered agent thereof as given in the certificate.
- (2) In the event of a change of name of any person acting as a registered agent of a limited liability company, the registered agent shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate, executed by the registered agent, setting forth the new name of the registered agent, the name of the registered agent before it was changed, the name of each limited liability company represented by the registered agent, and the address at which the registered agent has maintained the registered office for each limited liability company. Upon the filing of the certificate, the Secretary of State shall furnish to the registered agent a certified copy of the certificate under his hand and seal of office.
- (3) Filing a certificate under this section shall be deemed to be an amendment of the certificate of formation of each limited liability company affected thereby and no limited liability company shall be required to take any further action with respect thereto, to amend its certificate of formation under this act.
- 7. a. The registered agent of a domestic limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this State may resign by complying with the provisions of this section.
- b. The registered agent of a foreign or domestic limited liability company may resign and appoint a successor registered agent by filing a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, stating that it resigns and the name and address of the successor registered agent. There shall be attached to such certificate a statement executed by the affected limited liability company ratifying and approving such change of registered agent. Upon such filing, the successor registered agent shall

become the registered agent of each limited liability company which has ratified and approved the substitution and the successor registered agent's address, as stated in such certificate, shall become the address of each limited liability company's registered office in this State. The Secretary of State shall furnish to the successor registered agent upon request a certified copy of the certificate of resignation. Filing of the certificate of resignation shall be deemed to be an amendment of the certificate of formation of the limited liability company affected thereby and the limited liability company shall not be required to take any further action with respect thereto, to amend its certificate of formation under this act.

- c. The registered agent of a limited liability company may resign without appointing a successor registered agent by complying with the following provisions:
- (1) The registered agent, or, in the case of a registered agent who is deceased or has been declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, his legal representative, shall serve a notice of resignation by certified mail, return receipt requested, upon the limited liability company at the address last known to the agent, and shall make an affidavit of such service. If service cannot be made, the affidavit shall so state, and shall state briefly why service cannot be made. The affidavit, together with a copy of notice of resignation, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.
- (2) The resignation shall become effective 30 days after filing the affidavit of service in the office of the Secretary of State or upon the designation by the limited liability company of a new registered agent pursuant to this act, whichever is earlier. If the limited liability company fails to designate a new registered agent within the 30 day period, the limited liability company shall thereafter be deemed to have no registered agent or registered office in this State, until the limited liability company files a certificate of change of address of registered office and registered agent indicating the new registered office and registered agent.
- (3) If any certificate of change replacing a resigned agent is not filed, the limited liability company shall, after written demand therefor by the Secretary of State, forfeit to the State a penalty of \$200 for each year or part thereof until an agent is appointed. The Secretary of State may issue a certificate to the Clerk of the Superior Court that the limited liability company is indebted for the payment of this penalty. This certificate shall be entered by the Clerk as a judgment docketed in the Superior Court, and shall have the same form as a docketed judgment.
- (4) If a certificate of change replacing a resigned agent is not filed within two years from the effective date of the resignation, the certificate of formation of the limited liability company shall remain filed with the office of the Secretary of State but be transferred to an inactive list. A limited liability company whose certificate has been transferred to the inactive list shall remain a limited liability company formed under this act but no name reservations, transfers of reserved names or certificates of amendment may be filed until the limited liability company

regains active status by making all required filings and payments. The transfer of the certificate of formation of a limited liability company to the inactive list shall have no effect on the liability of a member of a limited liability company.

- 8. a. A limited liability company may carry on any lawful business, purpose or activity.
- b. A limited liability company shall possess and may exercise all the powers and privileges granted by this act or by any other law or by its operating agreement, together with any powers incidental thereto, so far as such powers and privileges are necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion or attainment of the business, purposes or activities of the limited liability company.
- 9. Except as otherwise provided in an operating agreement, a member or manager may lend money to, borrow money from, act as a surety, guaranter or endorser for, guarantee or assume one or more specific obligations of, provide collateral for, and transact other business with a limited liability company and, subject to other applicable law, has the same rights and obligations with respect to any such matter as a person who is not a member or manager.
- 10. Subject to such standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in its operating agreement, a limited liability company may, and shall have the power to, indemnify and hold harmless any member or manager or other person from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever.
- 11. a. In order to form a limited liability company, one or more authorized persons must execute a certificate of formation. The certificate of formation shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and set forth:
  - (1) The name of the limited liability company;
- (2) The address of the registered office and the name and address of the registered agent for service of process required to be maintained by section 6 of this act;
- (3) That the limited liability company has two or more members;
- (4) If the limited liability company is to have a specific date of dissolution, the latest date on which the limited liability company is to dissolve; and
- (5) Any other matters the members determine to include therein.
- b. A limited liability company is formed at the time of the filing of the initial certificate of formation in the office of the Secretary of State or at any later date or time specified in the certificate of formation if, in either case, there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this section. A limited liability company formed under this act shall be a separate legal entity, the existence of which as a separate legal entity shall continue until cancellation of the limited liability company's certificate of formation.
- 12. If any instrument filed with the Secretary of State under any provision of this act is an inaccurate record of the limited liability company action therein referred to, or was defectively or erroneously executed, the instrument may be corrected by

filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of correction executed by an authorized person. 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 actually relied in good faith upon the inaccurate portion of the certificate and who are adversely affected by the correction. As to these persons, the correction shall be effective as of the effective date of filing of the certificate of correction. Such filing shall only be made if the Secretary of State consents to the filing. 

- 13. a. A certificate of formation is amended by filing a certificate of amendment thereto in the office of the Secretary of State. The certificate of amendment shall set forth:
  - (1) The name of the limited liability company; and

- (2) The amendment to the certificate of formation.
- b. A manager or, if there is no manager, any member who becomes aware that any statement in a certificate of formation was false when made, or that any matter described has changed making the certificate of formation false in any material respect, shall promptly amend the certificate of formation.
- c. A certificate of formation may be amended at any time for any other proper purpose.
- d. Unless a later effective date (which shall be a date certain not later than 30 days after the date of filing) is provided for in the certificate of amendment, a certificate of amendment shall be effective at the time of its filing with the Secretary of State.
- 14. a. A certificate of formation shall be cancelled upon the dissolution and the completion of winding up of a limited liability company, or at any other time there are fewer than two members, or upon the filing of a certificate of merger or consolidation if the limited liability company is not the surviving or resulting entity in a merger or consolidation.
- b. A certificate of cancellation shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State to accomplish the cancellation of a certificate of formation upon the dissolution and the completion of winding up of a limited liability company or at any other time there are not two members and shall set forth:
  - (1) The name of the limited liability company;
  - (2) The date of filing of its certificate of formation;
  - (3) The reason for filing the certificate of cancellation;
- (4) The future effective date or time (which shall be a date or time certain) of cancellation if it is not to be effective upon the filing of the certificate; and
- (5) Any other information the person filing the certificate of cancellation determines.
- 15. a. Each certificate required by this act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State shall be executed by one or more authorized persons.
- b. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, any person may sign any certificate or amendment thereof or enter into an operating agreement or amendment thereof by an agent, including an attorney-in-fact. An authorization, including a power of attorney, to sign any certificate or amendment thereof

or to enter into an operating agreement or amendment thereof need not be in writing, need not be sworn to, verified or acknowledged, and need not be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, but if in writing, must be retained by the limited liability company.

- c. The execution of a certificate by an authorized person constitutes an oath or affirmation, under the penalties of perjury in the third degree, that, to the best of the authorized person's knowledge and belief, the facts stated therein are true.
- 16. a. If a person required to execute a certificate required by this act fails or refuses to do so, any other person who is adversely affected by the failure or refusal may petition the Superior Court to direct the execution of the certificate. If the court finds that the execution of the certificate is proper and that any person so designated has failed or refused to execute the certificate, it shall order the Secretary of State to record an appropriate certificate.
- b. If a person required to execute an operating agreement or amendment thereof fails or refuses to do so, any other person who is adversely affected by the failure or refusal may petition the Superior Court to direct the execution of the operating agreement or amendment thereof. If the court finds that the operating agreement or amendment thereof should be executed and that any person required to execute the operating agreement or amendment thereof has failed or refused to do so, it shall enter an order granting appropriate relief.
- 17. a. The original signed copy of the certificate of formation and of any certificates of amendment or cancellation (or of any judicial decree of amendment or cancellation), and of any certificate of merger or consolidation and of any restated certificate shall be delivered to the Secretary of State. A person who executes a certificate as an agent or fiduciary need not exhibit evidence of his authority as a prerequisite to filing. Any signature on any certificate authorized to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State under any provision of this act may be a facsimile. Unless the Secretary of State finds that any certificate does not conform to law, upon receipt of all filing fees required by law the Secretary of State shall:
- (1) Certify that the certificate of formation, the certificate of amendment, the certificate of cancellation (or of any judicial decree of amendment or cancellation), the certificate of merger or consolidation or the restated certificate has been filed in his office by endorsing upon the original certificate the word "Filed," and the date and hour of the filing. This endorsement is conclusive of the date and time of its filing in the absence of actual fraud;
  - (2) File and index the endorsed certificate; and
- (3) Prepare and return to the person who filed it or his representative a copy of the original signed instrument, similarly endorsed, and shall certify such copy as a true copy of the original signed instrument.
- b. Upon the filing of a certificate of amendment (or judicial decree of amendment) or restated certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, or upon the future effective date or time

 of a certificate of amendment (or judicial decree thereof) or restated certificate, as provided for therein, the certificate of formation shall be amended or restated as set forth therein. Upon the filing of a certificate of cancellation (or a judicial decree thereof), or a certificate of merger or consolidation which acts as a certificate of cancellation, or upon the future effective date or time of a certificate of cancellation (or a judicial decree thereof) or of a certificate of merger or consolidation which acts as a certificate of cancellation, the certificate of formation is cancelled.

- 18. A certificate of formation filed in the office of the Secretary of State is notice that the entity formed in connection with the filing of the certificate of formation is a limited liability company formed under the laws of this State and is notice of all other facts set forth therein which are required or permitted to be set forth in a certificate of formation by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection a. of section 11 of this act.
- 19. a. A limited liability company may, at any time, integrate into a single instrument all of the provisions of its certificate of formation which are then in effect and operative as a result of there having previously been filed in the office of the Secretary of State one or more certificates or other instruments pursuant to this act and it may at the same time also further amend its certificate of formation by adopting a restated certificate of formation.
- b. If a restated certificate of formation merely restates and integrates but does not further amend the initial certificate of formation, as previously amended or supplemented by any instrument that was executed and filed pursuant to this act, it shall be specifically designated in its heading as a "Restated Certificate of Formation" together with such other words as the limited liability company may deem appropriate and shall be executed by an authorized person and filed as provided in section 17 of this act in the office of the Secretary of State. If a restated certificate restates and integrates and also further amends in any respect the certificate of formation, as previously amended or supplemented, it shall be specifically designated in its heading as an "Amended and Restated Certificate of Formation" together with such other words as the limited liability company may deem appropriate and shall be executed by at least one authorized person, and filed as provided in section 17 of this act in the office of the Secretary of State.
- c. A restated certificate of formation shall state, either in its heading or in an introductory paragraph, the limited liability company's present name, and, if it has been changed, the name under which it was originally filed, and the future effective date (which shall be a date certain not more than 30 days after the date of filing) of the restated certificate if it is not to be effective upon the filing of the restated certificate. If a restated certificate only restates and integrates and does not further amend a limited liability company's certificate of formation and there is no discrepancy between the existing certificate of formation and the restated certificate, it shall state that fact as well.

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- d. Upon the filing of a restated certificate of formation with the Secretary of State, or upon the future effective date or time of a restated certificate of formation as provided for therein, the initial certificate of formation, as amended or supplemented, shall be superseded; the restated certificate of formation, including any further amendment or changes made thereby, shall be the certificate of formation of the limited liability company, but the original effective date of formation shall remain unchanged.
- e. Any amendment or change effected in connection with the restatement and integration of the certificate of formation shall be subject to any other provision of this act, not inconsistent with this section, which would apply if a separate certificate of amendment were filed to effect such amendment or change.
- 20. a. As used in this section, "other business entity" means a corporation, or a business trust or association, a real estate investment trust, a common-law trust, or any other unincorporated business, including a partnership (whether general or limited), and a foreign limited liability company, but excluding a domestic limited liability company.
- b. Pursuant to an agreement of merger or consolidation, a domestic limited liability company may merge or consolidate with or into one or more domestic limited liability companies or other business entities formed or organized under the laws of this State or any other state or the United States or any foreign country or other foreign jurisdiction, with such domestic limited liability company or other business entity as the agreement shall provide being the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity. Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, a merger or consolidation shall be approved by the members of each domestic limited liability company which is to merge or consolidate or, if there is more than one class or group of members, then by each class or group of members who under the provisions of the operating agreement are entitled to vote, in either case, by members who own more than 50 percent (unless a higher percentage is specified in the operating agreement) of the then current percentage or other interest in the profits of the domestic limited liability company owned by all of the members or by the members in each class or group, as appropriate. In connection with a merger or consolidation hereunder, rights or securities of, or interests in, a domestic limited liability company or other business entity which is a constituent party to the merger or consolidation may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, rights or securities of, or interests in, the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity or, in addition to or in lieu thereof, may be exchanged for or converted into cash, property, rights or securities of, or interests in, a domestic limited liability company or other business entity which is not the surviving or resulting limited liability company or other business entity in the merger or consolidation. Notwithstanding prior approval, an agreement of merger or consolidation may be terminated or amended pursuant to a provision for such termination or amendment contained in the agreement of merger

or consolidation.

- c. If a domestic limited liability company merges or consolidates under this section, the domestic limited liability company or other business entity surviving or resulting in or from the merger or consolidation shall file a certificate of merger or consolidation in the office of the Secretary of State. The certificate of merger or consolidation shall state:
- (1) The name and jurisdiction of formation or organization of each of the domestic limited liability companies or other business entities which is to merge or consolidate;
- (2) That an agreement of merger or consolidation has been approved and executed by each of the domestic limited liability companies or other business entities which is to merge or consolidate;
- (3) The name of the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity;
- (4) The future effective date or time (which shall be a date or time certain) of the merger or consolidation if it is not to be effective upon the filing of the certificate of merger or consolidation;
- (5) That the agreement of merger or consolidation is on file at a place of business of the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity, and shall state the address thereof;
- (6) That a copy of the agreement of merger or consolidation will be furnished by the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity, on request and without cost, to any member of any domestic limited liability company or any person holding an interest in any other business entity which is to merge or consolidate; and
- (7) If the surviving or resulting entity is not a domestic limited liability company, or a corporation or limited partnership organized under the laws of this State, a statement that such surviving or resulting other business entity agrees that it may be served with process in this State in any action, suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of any domestic limited liability company which is to merge or consolidate, irrevocably appointing the Secretary of State as its agent to accept service of process in any such action, suit or proceeding and specifying the address to which a copy of such process shall be mailed to it by the Secretary of State.
- d. Unless a future effective date or time is provided in a certificate of merger or consolidation, in which event a merger or consolidation shall be effective at any such future effective date or time, a merger or consolidation shall be effective upon the filing in the office of the Secretary of State of a certificate of merger or consolidation.
- e. A certificate of merger or consolidation shall act as a certificate of cancellation for a domestic limited liability company which is not the surviving or resulting entity in the merger or consolidation.
- f. An agreement of merger or consolidation approved in accordance with subsection b. of this section may (1) effect any amendment to the operating agreement or (2) effect the adoption

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of a new operating agreement for a limited liability company if it is the surviving or resulting limited liability company in the Any amendment to an operating merger or consolidation. agreement or adoption of a new operating agreement made pursuant to this subsection shall be effective at the time or date of the merger or consolidation. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to limit the accomplishment of a merger or of any of the matters referred to herein by any other means provided for in an operating agreement or other agreement or as otherwise permitted by law, including that the operating agreement of any constituent limited liability company to the merger or consolidation (including a limited liability company the purpose of consummating a merger or for consolidation) shall be the operating agreement of the surviving or resulting limited liability company.

- g. When any merger or consolidation becomes effective under this section, for all purposes of the laws of this State, all of the rights, privileges and powers of each of the domestic limited liability companies and other business entities that have merged or consolidated, and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due to any of those domestic limited liability companies and other business entities, as well as all other things and causes of action belonging to each of those domestic limited liability companies and other business entities, shall be vested in the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity, and shall thereafter be the property of the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity as they were of each of the domestic limited liability companies and other business entities that have merged or consolidated, and the title to any real property vested by deed or otherwise, under the laws of this State, in any of those domestic limited liability companies and other business entities, shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of this act; but all rights of creditors and all liens upon any property of any of those domestic limited liability companies and other business entities shall be preserved unimpaired, and all debts, liabilities and duties of each of those domestic limited liability companies and other business entities that have merged or consolidated shall attach to the surviving or resulting domestic limited liability company or other business entity, and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if the debts, liabilities and duties had been incurred or contracted by it. Unless otherwise agreed, a merger or consolidation of a domestic limited liability company, including a domestic limited liability company which is not the surviving or resulting entity in the merger or consolidation, shall not require the domestic limited liability company to wind up its affairs under section 50 of this act or pay its liabilities and distribute its assets under section 51 of this act.
- 21. a. In connection with the formation of a limited liability company, a person acquiring a limited liability company interest is admitted as a member of the limited liability company upon the later to occur of:
  - (1) The formation of the limited liability company; or
- (2) The time provided in and upon compliance with the

operating agreement or, if the operating agreement does not so provide, when the person's admission is reflected in the records of the limited liability company.

- b. After the formation of a limited liability company, a person acquiring a limited liability company interest is admitted as a member of the limited liability company:
- (1) In the case of a person acquiring a limited liability company interest directly from the limited liability company, at the time provided in and upon compliance with the operating agreement or, if the operating agreement does not so provide, upon the consent of all members and when the person's admission is reflected in the records of the limited liability company; or
- (2) In the case of an assignee of a limited liability company interest, (a) as provided in section 46 of this act and (b) at the time provided in and upon compliance with the operating agreement or, if the operating agreement does not so provide, when the assignee's permitted admission is reflected in the records of the limited liability company.
- c. A person may be admitted to a limited liability company as a member of the limited liability company and may receive a limited liability company interest in the limited liability company without making a contribution or being obligated to make a contribution to the limited liability company.
- d. An operating agreement or another written agreement or writing:
- (1) May provide that a person shall be admitted as a member of a limited liability company, or shall become an assignee of a limited liability company interest or other rights or powers of a member to the extent assigned, and shall become bound by the operating agreement (a) if the person (or a representative authorized by the person orally, in writing or by other action such as payment for a limited liability company interest) executes the operating agreement or any other writing evidencing the intent of the person to become a member or assignee, or (b) without such execution, if the person (or a representative authorized by the person orally, in writing or by other action such as payment for a limited liability company interest) complies with the conditions for becoming a member or assignee as set forth in the operating agreement or any other writing and requests (orally, in writing or by other action such as payment for a limited liability company interest) that the records of the limited liability company reflect such admission or assignment; and
- (2) Shall not be unenforceable by reason of its not having been signed by a person being admitted as a member or becoming an assignee as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, or by reason of its having been signed by a representatives as provided in this act.
- 22. a. An operating agreement may provide for classes or groups of members having such relative rights, powers and duties as the operating agreement may provide, and may make provision for the future creation in the manner provided in the operating agreement of additional classes or groups of members having such relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established, including rights, powers and duties senior to existing

classes and groups of members. An operating agreement may provide for the taking of an action, including the amendment of the operating agreement, without the vote or approval of any member or class or group of members, including an action to create under the provisions of the operating agreement a class or group of limited liability company interests that was not previously outstanding.

- b. An operating agreement may grant to all or certain identified members or a specified class or group of the members the right to vote, separately or with all or any class or group of managers or members, on any matter. Voting by members may be on a per capita, number, financial interest, class, group or any other basis. In the absence of any provision in the operating agreement, voting by members shall be on a per capita basis.
- c. An operating agreement which grants a right to vote may set forth provisions relating to notice of the time, place or purpose of any meeting at which any matter is to be voted on by any manager or class or group of managers, waiver of any such notice, action by consent without a meeting, the establishment of a record date, quorum requirements, voting in person or by proxy, or any other matter with respect to the exercise of any such right to vote.
- 23. Except as otherwise provided by this act, the debts, obligations and liabilities of a limited liability company, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise, shall be solely the debts, obligations and liabilities of the limited liability company; and no member, manager, employee or agent of a limited liability company shall be obligated personally for any such debt, obligation or liability of the limited liability company, or for any debt, obligation or liability of any other member, manager, employee or agent of the limited liability company, by reason of being a member, or acting as a manager, employee or agent of the limited liability company.
- 24. A person ceases to be a member of a limited liability company upon the happening of any of the following events:
- a. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, or with the written consent of all members, a member:
  - (1) Makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
  - (2) Files a voluntary petition in bankruptcy;
- (3) Is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or has entered against him an order for relief, in any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding;
- (4) Files a petition or answer seeking for himself any reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any statute, law or regulation;
- (5) Files an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest the material allegations of a petition filed against him in any proceeding of this nature;
- (6) Seeks, consents to or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of the member or of all or any substantial part of his properties; or
- b. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, or with the written consent of all members, 120 days after the

commencement of any proceeding against the member seeking reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution or similar relief under any statute, law or regulation, if the proceeding has not been dismissed, or if within 90 days after the appointment without his consent or acquiescence of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of the member or of all or any substantial part of his properties, the appointment is not vacated or stayed, or within 90 days after the expiration of any such stay, the appointment is not vacated.

- 25. a. Each member of a limited liability company has the right, subject to such reasonable standards (including standards governing what information and documents are to be furnished at what time and location and at whose expense) as may be set forth in an operating agreement or otherwise established by the manager or, if there is no manager, then by the members, to obtain from the limited liability company from time to time upon reasonable demand for any purpose reasonably related to the member's interest as a member of the limited liability company:
- (1) True and full information regarding the status of the business and financial condition of the limited liability company;
- (2) Promptly after becoming available, a copy of the limited liability company's federal, state and local income tax returns for each year;
- (3) A current list of the name and last known business, residence or mailing address of each member and manager;
- (4) A copy of any written operating agreement and certificate of formation and all amendments thereto, together with executed copies of any written powers of attorney pursuant to which the operating agreement and any certificate and all amendments thereto have been executed;
- (5) True and full information regarding the amount of cash and a description and statement of the agreed value of any other property or services contributed by each member and which each member has agreed to contribute in the future, and the date on which each became a member; and
- (6) Except as kept confidential pursuant to subsection c. of this section, other information regarding the affairs of the limited liability company as is just and reasonable.
- b. Each manager shall have the right to examine all of the information described in this section for a purpose reasonably related to his position as a manager.
- c. The manager of a limited liability company shall have the right to keep confidential from the members, for such period of time as the manager deems reasonable, any information which the manager reasonably believes to be in the nature of trade secrets or other information the disclosure of which the manager in good faith believes is not in the best interest of the limited liability company or could damage the limited liability company or its business or which the limited liability company is required by law or by agreement with a third party to keep confidential.
- d. A limited liability company may maintain its records in other than a written form if such form is capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time.
  - e. Any demand by a member under this section shall be in

writing and shall state the purpose of the demand.

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26. An operating agreement may provide that a member who fails to perform in accordance with, or to comply with the terms and conditions of, the operating agreement shall be subject to specified penalties or specified consequences, and at the time or upon the happening of events specified in the operating agreement, a member shall be subject to specified penalties or Unless otherwise provided in the specified consequences. operating agreement, a member shall not be personally liable for failure to perform in accordance with, or to comply with the terms and conditions of, the operating agreement or for any other reason unless such failure to perform or to comply or such other reason constitutes gross negligence or willful misconduct by the member. The operating agreement may, in any event, eliminate or limit the personal liability of the member for such failure to perform or to comply or for such other reason.

27. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, the management of a limited liability company shall be vested in its members in proportion to the then current percentage or other interest of members in the profits of the limited liability company owned by all of the members, the decision of members owning more than 50 percent of the then current percentage or other interest in the profits controlling; provided, however, that if an operating agreement provides for the management, in whole or in part, of a limited liability company by a manager, the management of the limited liability company, to the extent so provided, shall be vested in the manager who shall be chosen by the members in the manner provided in the operating agreement. The manager shall also hold the offices and have the responsibilities accorded to him by the members and set forth in an operating agreement. Subject to section 37 of this act, a manager shall cease to be a manager as provided in an operating agreement.

28. A manager of a limited liability company may make contributions to the limited liability company and share in the profits and losses of, and in distributions from, the limited liability company as a member. A person who is both a manager and a member has the rights and powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a manager and, except as provided in an operating agreement, also has the rights and powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a member to the extent of his participation in the limited liability company as a member.

29. a. An operating agreement may provide for classes or groups of managers having such relative rights, powers and duties as the operating agreement may provide, and may make provision for the future creation in the manner provided in the operating agreement of additional classes or groups of managers having such relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established, including rights, powers and duties senior to existing classes and groups of managers. An operating agreement may provide for the taking of an action, including the amendment of the operating agreement, without the vote or approval of any manager or class or group of managers, including an action to

create under the provisions of the operating agreement a class or group of limited liability company interests that was not previously outstanding.

- b. An operating agreement may grant to all or certain identified managers or a specified class or group of the managers the right to vote, separately or with all or any class or group of managers or members, on any matter. Voting by managers may be on a per capita, number, financial interest, class, group or any other basis.
- c. An operating agreement which grants a right to vote may set forth provisions relating to notice of the time, place or purpose of any meeting at which any matter is to be voted on by any manager or class or group of managers, waiver of any such notice, action by consent without a meeting, the establishment of a record date, quorum requirements, voting in person or by proxy, or any other matter with respect to the exercise of any such right to vote.
- 30. An operating agreement may provide that a manager who fails to perform in accordance with, or to comply with the terms and conditions of, the operating agreement shall be subject to specified penalties or specified consequences, and at the time or upon the happening of events specified in the operating agreement, a manager shall be subject to specified penalties or specified consequences. Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, a manager shall not be personally liable for failure to perform in accordance with, or to comply with the terms and conditions of, the operating agreement or for any other reason unless such failure to perform or to comply or such other reason constitutes gross negligence or willful misconduct by the manager. The operating agreement may, in any event, eliminate or limit the personal liability of the manager for such failure to perform or to comply or for such other reason.
- 31. A member or manager of a limited liability company shall be fully protected in relying in good faith upon the records of the limited liability company and upon such information, opinions, reports or statements presented to the limited liability company by any of its other managers, members, officers, employees, or committees of the limited liability company, or by any other person, as to matters the member or manager reasonably believes are within such other person's professional or expert competence and who has been selected with reasonable care by or on behalf of the limited liability company, including information, opinions, reports or statements as to the value and amount of the assets, liabilities, profits or losses of the limited liability company or any other facts pertinent to the existence and amount of assets from which distributions to members might properly be paid.
- 32. The contribution of a member to a limited liability company may be in cash, property or services rendered, or a promissory note or other obligation to contribute cash or property or to perform services.
- 33. a. Except as provided in an operating agreement, a member is obligated to a limited liability company to perform any promise to contribute cash or property or to perform services, even if he is unable to perform because of death,

disability or any other reason. If a member does not make the required contribution of property or services, he is obligated at the option of the limited liability company to contribute cash equal to that portion of the agreed value (as stated in the records of the limited liability company) of the contribution that has not been made. The foregoing option shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other rights, including the right to specific performance, that the limited liability company may have against such member under the operating agreement or applicable law.

b. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, the obligation of a member to make a contribution or return money or other property paid or distributed in violation of this act may compromised only by consent of all the members. Notwithstanding the compromise, a creditor of a limited liability company who extends credit, after the entering into of an operating agreement or an amendment thereto which, in either case, reflects the obligation, and before the amendment thereof to reflect the compromise, may enforce the original obligation to the extent that, in extending credit, the creditor reasonably relied on the obligation of a member to make a contribution or A conditional obligation of a member to make a contribution or return money or other property to a limited liability company may not be enforced unless the conditions of the obligation have been satisfied or waived as to or by such member. Conditional obligations include contributions payable upon a discretionary call of a limited liability company prior to the time the call occurs.

c. An operating agreement may provide that the limited liability company interest of any member who fails to make any contribution that he is obligated to make shall be subject to specified penalties for, or specified consequences of, such failure. Such penalty or consequence may take the form of reducing or eliminating the defaulting member's proportionate interest in a limited liability company, subordinating his limited liability company interest to that of nondefaulting members, a forced sale of his limited liability company interest, forfeiture of his limited liability company interest, the lending by other members of the amount necessary to meet his commitment, a fixing of the value of his limited liability company interest by appraisal or by formula and redemption or sale of his limited liability company interest at such value, or other penalty or consequence.

34. The profits and losses of a limited liability company shall be allocated among the members, and among classes or groups of members, in the manner provided in an operating agreement. If the operating agreement does not so provide, profits and losses shall be allocated on the basis of the agreed value (as stated in the records of the limited liability company) of the contributions made by each member to the extent they have been received by the limited liability company and have not been returned.

35. Distributions of cash or other assets of a limited liability company shall be allocated among the members, and among classes or groups of members, in the manner provided in an operating agreement. If the operating agreement does not so

provide, distributions shall be made on the basis of the agreed value (as stated in the records of the limited liability company) of the contributions made by each member to the extent they have been received by the limited liability company and have not been returned.

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- 36. Except as provided in this act, to the extent and at the times or upon the happening of the events specified in an operating agreement, a member is entitled to receive from a limited liability company distributions before his resignation from the limited liability company and before the dissolution and winding up thereof.
- 37. A manager may resign as a manager of a limited liability company at the time or upon the happening of events specified in an operating agreement and in accordance with the operating agreement. An operating agreement may provide that a manager shall not have the right to resign as a manager of a limited liability company. Notwithstanding that an operating agreement provides that a manager does not have the right to resign as a manager of a limited liability company, a manager may resign as a manager of a limited liability company at any time by giving written notice to the members and other managers. If the resignation of a manager violates an operating agreement, in addition to any remedies otherwise available under applicable law, a limited liability company may recover from the resigning manager damages for breach of the operating agreement and offset the damages against the amount otherwise distributable to the resigning manager.
- 38. A member may resign from a limited liability company at the time or upon the happening of events specified in an operating agreement and in accordance with the operating agreement. If an operating agreement does not specify the time or the events upon the happening of which a member may resign or a definite time for the dissolution and winding up of a limited liability company, a member may resign upon not less than 6 months' prior written notice to the limited liability company at its registered office as set forth in the certificate of formation filed in the office of the Secretary of State and to each member and manager at each member's and manager's address as set forth on the records of the limited liability company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in this act, an operating agreement may provide that a member may not resign from a limited liability company or assign his limited liability company interest prior to the dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company.
- 39. Except as provided in this act, upon resignation any resigning member is entitled to receive any distribution to which he is entitled under an operating agreement and, if not otherwise provided in an operating agreement, he is entitled to receive, within a reasonable time after resignation, the fair value of his limited liability company interest as of the date of resignation based upon his right to share in distributions from the limited liability company.
- 40. Except as provided in an operating agreement, a member, regardless of the nature of his contribution, has no right to

demand and receive any distribution from a limited liability company in any form other than cash. Except as provided in an operating agreement, a member may not be compelled to accept a distribution of any asset in kind from a limited liability company to the extent that the percentage of the asset distributed to him exceeds a percentage of that asset which is equal to the percentage in which he shares in distributions from the limited liability company.

- 41. Subject to sections 42 and 51 of this act, and unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, at the time a member becomes entitled to receive a distribution, he has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of a limited liability company with respect to the distribution. An operating agreement may provide for the establishment of a record date with respect to allocations and distributions by a limited liability company.
- 42. a. A limited liability company shall not make a distribution to a member to the extent that at the time of the distribution, after giving effect to the distribution, all liabilities of the limited liability company, other than liabilities to members on account of their limited liability company interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specified property of the limited liability company, exceed the fair value of the assets of the limited liability company, except that the fair value of property that is subject to a liability for which the recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the limited liability company only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds that liability.
- b. A member who receives a distribution in violation of subsection a. of this section, and who knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution violated subsection a. of this section, shall be liable to a limited liability company for the amount of the distribution. A member who receives a distribution in violation of subsection a. of this section, and who did not know at the time of the distribution that the distribution violated subsection a. of this section, shall not be liable for the amount of the distribution. Subject to subsection c. of this section, this subsection b. shall not affect any obligation or liability of a member under an operating agreement or other applicable law for the amount of a distribution.
- c. Unless otherwise agreed, a member who receives a distribution from a limited liability company shall have no liability under this act or other applicable law for the amount of the distribution after the expiration of three years from the date of the distribution unless an action to recover the distribution from the member is commenced prior to the expiration of the three year period and an adjudication of liability against the member is made in the said action.
- 43. A limited liability company interest is personal property. A member has no interest in specific limited liability company property.
- 44. a. A limited liability company interest is assignable in whole or in part except as provided in an operating agreement. The assignee of a member's limited liability company interest

shall have no right to participate in the management of the business and affairs of a limited liability company except as provided in an operating agreement and upon:

- (1) The approval of all of the members of the limited liability company other than the member assigning his limited liability company interest; or
- (2) Compliance with any procedure provided for in the operating agreement.
  - b. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement:
- (1) An assignment entitles the assignee to share in the profits and losses, to receive the distribution or distributions, and to receive the allocation of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit or similar item to which the assignor was entitled, to the extent assigned;
- (2) A member ceases to be a member and to have the power to exercise any rights or powers of a member upon assignment of all of his limited liability company interest; and
- (3) The pledge of, or granting of a security interest, lien or other encumbrance in or against, any or all of the limited liability company interest of a member shall not cause the member to cease to be a member or to have the power to exercise any rights or powers of a member.
- c. An operating agreement may provide that a member's interest in a limited liability company may be evidenced by a certificate of limited liability company interest issued by the limited liability company.
- d. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement and except to the extent assumed by agreement, until an assignee of a limited liability company interest becomes a member, the assignee shall have no liability as a member solely as a result of the assignment.
- 45. On application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a member, the court may charge the limited liability company interest of the member with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment with interest. To the extent so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of an assignee of the limited liability company interest. An action by a court pursuant to this section does not deprive any member of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable to his limited liability company interest.
- 46. a. An assignee of a limited liability company interest may become a member as provided in an operating agreement and upon:
- (1) The approval of all of the members of the limited liability company other than the member assigning his limited liability company interest; or
- (2) Compliance with any procedure provided for in the operating agreement.
- b. An assignee who has become a member has, to the extent assigned, the rights and powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a member under an operating agreement and this act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, an assignee who becomes a member is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make

contributions as provided in section 33 of this act, but shall not be liable for the obligations of his assignor under sections 37 or 38. However, the assignee is not obligated for liabilities, including the obligations of his assignor to make contributions as provided in section 33 of this act, unknown to the assignee at the time he became a member and which could not be ascertained from an operating agreement.

- c. Whether or not an assignee of a limited liability company interest becomes a member, the assignor is not released from his liability to a limited liability company under sections 32 through 42 of this act.
- 47. If a member who is an individual dies or a court of competent jurisdiction adjudges him to be incompetent to manage his person or his property, the member's executor, administrator, guardian, conservator or other legal representative may exercise all of the member's rights for the purpose of settling his estate or administering his property, including any power under an operating agreement of an assignee to become a member. If a member is a corporation, trust or other entity and is dissolved or terminated, the powers of that member may be exercised by its legal representative or successor.
- 48. A limited liability company is dissolved and its affairs shall be wound up upon the first to occur of the following:
- a. At the time specified in an operating agreement, or 30 years from the date of the formation of the limited liability company if no such time is set forth in the operating agreement;
- b. Upon the happening of events specified in an operating agreement;
  - c. The written consent of all members;
- d. The death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy or dissolution of a member or the occurrence of any other event which terminates the continued membership of a member in the limited liability company unless the business of the limited liability company is continued either by the consent of all the remaining members within 90 days following the occurrence of any such event or pursuant to a right to continue stated in the operating agreement; or
- e. The entry of a decree of judicial dissolution under section 49 of this act.
- 49. On application by or for a member or manager the Superior Court may decree dissolution of a limited liability company whenever it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business in conformity with an operating agreement.
- 50. a. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, a manager who has not wrongfully dissolved a limited liability company or, if there is no manager, the members or a person approved by the members or, if there is more than one class or group of members, then by each class or group of members, in either case, by members who own more than 50 percent of the then current percentage or other interest in the profits of the limited liability company owned by all of the members or by the members in each class or group, as appropriate, may wind up the limited liability company's affairs; but the Court of Chancery, upon cause shown, may wind up the limited liability company's

affairs upon application of any member or manager, his legal representative or assignee, and in connection therewith, may appoint a liquidating trustee.

- b. Upon dissolution of a limited liability company and until the filing of a certificate of cancellation as provided in section 14 of this act, the persons winding up the limited liability company's affairs may, in the name of, and for and on behalf of, the limited liability company, prosecute and defend suits, whether civil, criminal or administrative, gradually settle and close the limited liability company's business, dispose of and convey the limited liability company's property, discharge or make reasonable provision for the limited liability company's liabilities, and distribute to the members any remaining assets of the limited liability company, all without affecting the liability of members and managers and without imposing liability on a liquidating trustee.
- 51. a. Upon the winding up of a limited liability company, the assets shall be distributed as follows:
- (1) To creditors, including members and managers who are creditors, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, in satisfaction of liabilities of the limited liability company (whether by payment or the making of reasonable provision for payment thereof) other than liabilities for which reasonable provision for payment has been made and liabilities for distributions to members under sections 36 or 39 of this act;
- (2) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, to members and former members in satisfaction of liabilities for distributions under sections 36 or 39 of this act; and
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, to members first for the return of their contributions and second respecting their limited liability company interests, in the proportions in which the members share in distributions.
- b. A limited liability company which has dissolved shall pay or make reasonable provision to pay all claims and obligations, including all contingent, conditional or unmatured claims and obligations, known to the limited liability company and all claims and obligations which are known to the limited liability company but for which the identity of the claimant is unknown. If there are sufficient assets, the claims and obligations shall be paid in full and any provision for payment made shall be made in full. If there are insufficient assets, the claims and obligations shall be paid or provided for according to their priority and, among claims and obligations of equal priority, ratably to the extent of assets available therefor. Unless otherwise provided in an operating agreement, any remaining assets shall be distributed as provided in this act. Any liquidating trustee winding up a limited liability company's affairs who has complied with this section shall not be personally liable to the claimants of the dissolved limited liability company by reason of the trustee's actions in winding up the limited liability company.
- 52. The laws of the state, territory, possession, or other jurisdiction or country under which a foreign limited liability company is organized govern its organization and internal affairs and the liability of its members and managers and a foreign

limited liability company may not be denied registration by reason of any difference between those laws and the laws of this State.

- 53. a. Before doing business in this State, a foreign limited liability company shall register with the Secretary of State. In order to register, a foreign limited liability company shall submit to the Secretary of State a copy executed by an authorized person of an application for registration as a foreign limited liability company, setting forth:
- (1) The name of the foreign limited liability company and, if different, the name under which it proposes to register and do business in this State;
- (2) The state, territory, possession or other jurisdiction or country where formed, the date of its formation and a statement from an authorized person that, as of the date of filing, the foreign limited liability company validly exists as a limited liability company or a registered limited liability partnership under the laws of the jurisdiction of its formation;
- (3) The nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted in this State;
- (4) The address of the registered office and the name and address of the registered agent for service of process required to be maintained by section 6 of this act;
- (5) A statement that the Secretary of State is appointed the agent of the foreign limited liability company for service of process; and
- (6) The date on which the foreign limited liability company first did, or intends to do, business in this State.
- b. A person shall not be deemed to be doing business in this State solely by reason of being a member or manager of a domestic limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company.
- 54. a. If the Secretary of State finds that an application for registration from a foreign limited liability company conforms to law and all requisite fees have been paid, he shall:
- (1) Certify that the application has been filed in his office by endorsing upon the original application the word "Filed," and the date and hour of the filing. This endorsement is conclusive of the date and time of its filing in the absence of actual fraud;
  - (2) File and index the endorsed application.
- b. The duplicate of the application, similarly endorsed, shall be returned to the person who filed the application or his representative.
- 55. If any statement in the application for registration of a foreign limited liability company was false when made or any arrangements or other facts described have changed, making the application false in any respect, the foreign limited liability company shall promptly file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate, executed by an authorized person, correcting the statement.
- 56. A foreign limited liability company may cancel its registration by filing in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate of cancellation, executed by an authorized person. A cancellation does not terminate the authority of the Secretary of

State to accept service of process on the foreign limited liability company with respect to causes of action arising out of the doing of business in this State.

- 57. a. A foreign limited liability company doing business in this State may not maintain any action, suit or proceeding in this State until it has registered in this State, and has paid to this State all fees and penalties for the years or parts thereof, during which it did business in this State without having registered.
- b. The failure of a foreign limited liability company to register in this State does not impair:
- (1) The validity of any contract or act of the foreign limited liability company;
- (2) The right of any other party to the contract to maintain any action, suit or proceeding on the contract; or
- (3) Prevent the foreign limited liability company from defending any action, suit or proceeding in any court of this State.
- c. A member or a manager of a foreign limited liability company is not liable for the obligations of the foreign limited liability company solely by reason of the limited liability company's having done business in this State without registration.
- d. Any foreign limited liability company doing business in this State without first having registered shall be fined and shall pay to the Secretary of State \$200 for each year or part thereof during which the foreign limited liability company failed to register in this State. The penalty shall be recovered with costs in an action prosecuted by the Attorney General. The Superior Court may proceed in the action in a summary manner or otherwise.
- 58. a. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction to enjoin any foreign limited liability company, or any agent thereof, from doing any business in this State if the foreign limited liability company has failed to register under this act or if the foreign limited liability company has secured a certified and endorsed application from the Secretary of State under section 54 of this act on the basis of false or misleading representations, or if the registration of the foreign limited liability company in this State has been surrendered or if the foreign limited liability company has been dissolved or its authority or existence is otherwise terminated or cancelled in the jurisdiction of its organization. The Attorney General shall, upon his own motion or upon the relation of proper parties, proceed for this purpose by complaint in any county in which the foreign limited liability company is doing or has done business.
- b. The provision of this section shall not exclude any other ground provided by law for injunctive relief against a foreign limited liability company to restrain it from the exercise of any franchise or the carrying on of any business, purpose or activity within this State.
- c. The Superior Court may proceed in the action in a summary manner or otherwise.
- 59. Section 15 of this act shall be applicable to foreign limited liability companies as if they were domestic limited liability companies.
  - 60. A member may bring an action in the Superior Court in the

right of a limited liability company to recover a judgment in its favor if managers or members with authority to do so have refused to bring the action or if an effort to cause those managers or members to bring the action is not likely to succeed.

- 61. In a derivative action, the plaintiff must be a member at the time of bringing the action and:
  - a. At the time of the transaction of which he complains; or
- b. His status as a member had devolved upon him by operation of law or pursuant to the terms of an operating agreement from a person who was a member at the time of the transaction.
- 62. In a derivative action, the complaint shall set forth with particularity the effort, if any, of the plaintiff to secure initiation of the action by a manager or member or the reasons for not making the effort.
- 63. Unless the plaintiff's or plaintiffs' contributions to the limited liability company or the plaintiff's or plaintiff's allocable share of property amount to 5% or more of the contributions of, or allocation to, property of all members of the limited liability company in their status as members, or unless the contributions or the share allocable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs have a fair value in excess of \$100,000, the limited liability company in whose right the derivative action is brought shall be entitled at any stage of the proceedings before final judgment to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give security for the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, which may be incurred by the limited liability company in connection with the action. The amount of this security shall be determined by the Superior Court.
- 64. If a derivative action is successful, in whole or in part, as a result of a judgment, compromise or settlement of the derivative action, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, from any recovery in any such action or from a limited liability company.
- 65. a. No document required to be filed under this act shall be effective until the applicable fee required by this section is paid. The following fees shall be paid to and collected by the Secretary of State for the use of the State:
- (1) Upon the receipt for filing of a certificate of registration of alternate name or a certificate of renewal pursuant to section 4 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$50.
- (2) Upon the receipt for filing of an application for reservation of name, an application for renewal of reservation or a notice of transfer or cancellation of reservation pursuant to section 5 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$50.
- (3) Upon the receipt for filing of a certificate under subsection b. of section 6 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$25, upon the receipt for filing of a certificate under subsection b. of section 7 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$25 and a further fee of \$10 for each limited liability company affected by such certificate.
- (4) Upon the receipt for filing of a notice of resignation and affidavit pursuant to subsection c. of section 7 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$25 and upon the receipt for filing of a certificate of change pursuant to subsection c. of section 7 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$25.

- (5) Upon the receipt for filing of a certificate of formation under section 11 of this act, a certificate of correction under section 12 of this act, a certificate of amendment under section 13 of this act, a certificate of cancellation under section 14 of this act, a certificate of merger or consolidation under section 20 of this act or a restated certificate of formation under section 19 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$100.
- (6) For certifying copies of any paper on file as provided for by this act, a fee in the amount of \$25 for each copy certified.
- (7) The Secretary of State may issue photocopies of instruments on file as well as other copies, and for all of those copies, whether certified or not, a fee in the amount of \$10 for the first page and \$2 per page thereafter shall be paid.
- (8) Upon the receipt for filing of an application for registration as a foreign limited liability company under section 53 of this act or a certificate of cancellation under section 56 of this act, a fee in the amount of \$100.
- (9) For preclearance of any document for filing, a fee in the amount of \$50.
- (10) For preparing and providing a written report of a record search, a fee in the amount of \$50.
- (11) For issuing any certificate of the Secretary of State, including but not limited to a certificate of good standing, other than a certification of a copy under paragraph (6) of this subsection, a fee in the amount of \$50, except that for issuing any certificate of the Secretary of State that recites all of a limited liability company's filings with the Secretary of State, a fee of \$100 shall be paid for each such certificate.
- (12) For receiving and filing and/or indexing any certificate, affidavit, agreement or any other paper provided for by this act, for which no different fee is specifically prescribed, a fee in the amount of \$50.
- (13) The Secretary of State may in his discretion charge a fee of \$50 for each check received for payment of any fee that is returned due to insufficient funds or the result of a stop payment order.
- b. In addition to those fees charged under subsection a. of this section, there shall be collected by and paid to the Secretary of State the following:
- (1) for all services described in subsection a. of this section that are requested to be completed within the same day as the day of the request, an additional sum of up to \$50; and
- (2) for all services described in subsection a. of this section that are requested to be completed within a 24-hour period from the time of the request, an additional sum of up to \$25.

The Secretary of State shall establish (and may from time to time amend) a schedule of specific fees payable pursuant to this subsection.

- c. The Secretary of State may in his discretion permit the extension of credit for the fees required by this section upon such terms as he shall deem to be appropriate.
- 66. a. This act is to be liberally construed to give the maximum effect to the principle of freedom of contract and to the enforceability of operating agreements.

- b. To the extent that, at law or in equity, a member or manager has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating to a limited liability company or to another member or manager: (1) any member or manager acting under an operating agreement shall not be liable to the limited liability company or to any other member or manager of the limited liability company for the member's or manager's good faith reliance on the provisions of the operating agreement; and (2) the member's or manager's duties and liabilities may be expanded or restricted by provisions in an operating agreement.
- 67. In any case not provided for in this act, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, shall govern.
- 68. All provisions of this act may be altered from time to time or repealed and all rights of members and managers are subject to this reservation.
- 69. For all purposes of taxation under the law of this State, a limited liability company formed under this act or qualified to do business in this State as a foreign limited liability company shall be classified as a partnership unless classified otherwise for federal income tax purposes, in which case the limited liability company shall be classified in the same manner as it is classified for federal income tax purposes. For all purposes of taxation under the laws of this State, a member or an assignee of a member of a limited liability company formed under this act or qualified to do business in this State as a foreign limited liability company shall be treated as a partner in a partnership unless the limited liability company is classified otherwise for federal income tax purposes, in which case the member or assignee of a member shall have the same status as the member or assignee of a member has for federal income tax purposes.
- 70. All filings and reports required by this act to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State shall be on forms and in a manner which shall be prescribed and furnished by the Secretary of State.
- 71. This act shall take effect on the 180th day following enactment.

Provides for the creation of limited liability companies.

## LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE TO

## SENATE, No. 890

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: July 8, 1993

Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 890 of 1993 creates the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act," which provides for the organization of limited liability companies and allows foreign limited liability companies and foreign registered limited liability partnerships to register and conduct business in this State. Members and managers of limited liability companies would enjoy the limited liability afforded to shareholders and directors of corporations while enjoying the pass through tax advantages available to partnerships.

This substitute sets standards and procedures for the creation and regulation of State limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies through the Secretary of State. This substitute also establishes a fee schedule for applications, renewals and filings of various certificates. These fees would be collected by the Secretary of State.

In addition, this substitute provides that limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies qualified to do business in this State are treated as partnerships for purposes of State taxation unless they are treated otherwise for federal income tax purposes. Also, a member or an assignee of a member of a limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company qualified to do business in this State is treated as a partner in a partnership for purposes of State taxation unless the limited liability company is treated other than as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Information provided by the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury estimates that enactment of this substitute would have little fiscal impact in fiscal years 1994 and 1995. The limited impact is due to the limited use of the relatively new limited liability company form because of interstate variations in legal and taxation approaches. As these interstate issues are resolved and approaches become standard and known to business organizers, the limited liability company may become appealing to more new and existing businesses, but the potential revenue impact is unknown at this time.

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) concurs and, likewise, estimates that enactment of this substitute would have little fiscal impact on the Division of Commercial Recording in the Department of State over the same time period. OLS notes that the division may experience increased costs from an increased workload from this substitute's enactment; however, the related fees should be sufficient to cover the division's costs.

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c.67.