

1 company later organized under this Act or by another foreign company later authorized to
 2 transact business in this State. The registered name terminates when the limited liability company
 3 is organized or the foreign company qualifies or consents to the qualification of another foreign
 4 company under the registered name.

5 SECTION 108. Each limited liability company shall have, and continuously maintain in this
 6 state, a registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its place of business, and
 7 a registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this state whose business
 8 office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, or a foreign corporation
 9 authorized to transact business in this state, having a business office identical with such
 10 registered office.

11 SECTION 109. A limited liability company may change its registered office or agent, or
 12 both, upon filing in the Office of the Secretary of State a statement setting forth:

- 13 (1) The name of the limited liability company;
- 14 (2) The current address of its registered office;
- 15 (3) If there is a change of address of its registered office, the now address of the
 16 registered office;
- 17 (4) The name of its registered agent;
- 18 (5) If there is a change of its registered agent, the name of its successor registered agent;
- 19 (6) That the address of its registered office and the address of the business office of its
 20 registered agent, as changed, will be identical;
- 21 (7) That the change was authorized by affirmative vote of a majority of the members of
 22 the limited liability company.

23 The statement shall be verified by one or more of its managers if management of the limited
 24 liability company has been vested by the members in a manager or managers or if management
 25 of the limited liability company is retained by the members, then by any member and delivered

1 organization.

2 SECTION 205. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act a record to be filed by or on
3 behalf of a limited liability company in the Office of the Secretary of State must be signed in the
4 name of the company by a:

- 5 (1) Manager of a manager-managed company;
- 6 (2) Member of a member-managed company;
- 7 (3) Person organizing the company, if the company has not been formed; or
- 8 (4) Fiduciary, if the company is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or other court-
9 appointed fiduciary.

10 (b) A record signed under subsection (a) must state adjacent to the signature the name and
11 capacity of the signer.

12 (c) Any person may sign a record to be filed under subsection (a) by an attorney-in-fact.
13 Powers of attorney relating to the signing of records to be filed under subsection (a) by an
14 attorney-in-fact need not be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State as evidence of authority
15 by the person filing but must be retained by the company.

16 SECTION 206. (a) Articles of organization or any other record authorized to be filed under
17 this Act must be in a medium permitted by the secretary of state and must be delivered to the
18 Office of the Secretary of State. Unless the secretary of state determines that a record fails to
19 comply as to form with the filing requirements of this Act, and if all filing fees have been paid,
20 the secretary of state shall file the record and send a receipt for the record and the fees to the
21 limited liability company or its representative.

22 (b) Upon request and payment of a fee, the secretary of state shall send to the requester a
23 certified copy of the requested record.

24 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), sections 202A and 202B, and subsection
25 207(c), a record accepted for filing by the secretary of state is effective:

1 (b) A certificate of existence for a limited liability company must set forth:

2 (1) The company's name;

3 (2) That it is duly organized under the laws of this state, the date of organization, whether
4 its duration is at-will or for a specified term, and, if the latter, the period specified;

5 (3) If payment is reflected in the records of the secretary of state and if nonpayment
6 affects the existence of the company, that all fees, taxes, and penalties owed to this
7 state have been paid;

8 (4) Whether its most recent annual report required by section 211 has been filed with the
9 secretary of state;

10 (5) That articles of termination have not been filed; and

11 (6) Other facts of record in the Office of the Secretary of State which may be requested
12 by the applicant.

13 (c) A certificate of authorization for a foreign limited liability company must set forth:

14 (1) The company's name used in this state;

15 (2) That it is authorized to transact business in this state;

16 (3) If payment is reflected in the records of the secretary of state and if nonpayment
17 affects the authorization of the company, that all fees, taxes, and penalties owed to
18 this state have been paid;

19 (4) Whether its most recent annual report required by section 211 has been filed with the
20 secretary of state;

21 (5) That a certificate of cancellation has not been filed; and

22 (6) Other facts of record in the Office of the Secretary of State which may be requested
23 by the applicant.

24 (d) Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or
25 authorization issued by the secretary of state may be relied upon as conclusive evidence that the

1 (12) The sale, lease, exchange, or other disposal of all, or substantially all, of the
2 company's property with or without goodwill.

3 (d) Action requiring the consent of members or managers under this Act may be taken
4 without a meeting.

5 (e) A member or manager may appoint a proxy to vote or otherwise act for the member or
6 manager by signing an appointment instrument, either personally or by the member's or manager's
7 attorney-in-fact.

8 SECTION 404B. Nothing in this Act prohibits the articles of organization from establishing
9 classes or groups of one or more members having certain expressed relative rights, powers, or
10 duties, including voting rights and the articles of organization may provide for the future
11 creation, in the manner provided in the articles of organization, of additional classes or groups
12 of members having certain relative rights, powers, or duties, including voting rights, expressed
13 either in the regulations or at the time of creation. The rights, powers, or duties of a class or
14 group may be senior to those of one or more existing classes or groups of members.

15 SECTION 405. (a) Any distributions made by a limited liability company before its
16 dissolution and winding up must be in equal shares.

17 (b) A member has no right to receive, and may not be required to accept, a distribution in
18 kind.

19 (c) If a member becomes entitled to receive a distribution, the member has the status of, and
20 is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited liability company with respect to
21 the distribution.

22 SECTION 406. (a) A distribution may not be made if:

23 (1) The limited liability company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due
24 in the ordinary course of business; or

25 (2) The company's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the

1 amount that would be needed, if the company were to be dissolved, wound up, and
 2 terminated at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon
 3 dissolution, winding up, and termination of members whose preferential rights are
 4 superior to those receiving the distribution.

5 (b) A limited liability company may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited
 6 under subsection (a) on financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and
 7 principles that are reasonable in the circumstances or on a fair valuation or other method that is
 8 reasonable in the circumstances.

9 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), the effect of a distribution under
 10 subsection (a) is measured:

11 (1) In the case of distribution by purchase, redemption, or other acquisition of a
 12 distributional interest in a limited liability company, as of the date money or other
 13 property is transferred or debt incurred by the company; and

14 (2) In all other cases, as of the date the:
 15 (i) Distribution is authorized if the payment occurs within one hundred twenty
 16 days after the date of authorization; or
 17 (ii) Payment is made if it occurs more than one hundred twenty days after the date
 18 of authorization.

19 (d) A limited liability company's indebtedness to a member incurred by reason of a
 20 distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the company's indebtedness to
 21 its general, unsecured creditors.

22 (e) Indebtedness of a limited liability company, including indebtedness issued in connection
 23 with or as part of a distribution, is not considered a liability for purposes of determinations under
 24 subsection (a) if its terms provide that payment of principal and interest are made only if and to
 25 the extent that payment of a distribution to members could then be made under this section. If

1 the indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest on the
2 indebtedness is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is measured on the date the payment
3 is made.

4 SECTION 407. (a) Any member of a member-managed company or a member or manager
5 of a manager-managed company who votes for or assents to a distribution made in violation of
6 section 406, the articles of organization, or the operating agreement is personally liable to the
7 company for the amount of the distribution which exceeds the amount that could have been
8 distributed without violating section 406, the articles of organization, or the operating agreement
9 if it is established that the member or manager did not perform the member's or manager's duties
10 in compliance with section 409.

11 (b) A member of a manager-managed company who knew a distribution was made in
12 violation of section 406, the articles of organization, or the operating agreement is personally
13 liable to the company, but only to the extent that the distribution received by the member
14 exceeded the amount that could have been properly paid under section 406.

15 (c) A member or manager against whom an action is brought under this section may implead
16 in the action all:

17 (1) Other members or managers who voted for or assented to the distribution in violation
18 of subsection (a) and may compel contribution from them; and

19 (2) Members who received a distribution in violation of subsection (b) and may compel
20 contribution from the member in the amount received in violation of subsection (b).

21 (d) A proceeding under this section is barred unless it is commenced within two years after
22 the distribution.

23 SECTION 408. (a) A limited liability company shall provide members and their agents and
24 attorneys access for proper purposes to its records, if any, at the company's principal office or
25 other reasonable locations specified in the operating agreement. The company shall provide

1 former members and their agents and attorneys access for proper purposes to records pertaining
2 to the period during which they were members. The right of access provides the opportunity to
3 inspect and copy records during ordinary business hours. The company may impose a reasonable
4 charge, limited to the costs of labor and material, for copies of records furnished.

5 (b) A limited liability company shall furnish to a member, and to the legal representative of
6 a deceased member or member under legal disability:

7 (1) Without demand, information concerning the company's business or affairs reasonably
8 required for the proper exercise of the member's rights and performance of the
9 member's duties under the operating agreement or this Act; and

10 (2) On demand, other information concerning the company's business or affairs, except
11 to the extent the demand or the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise
12 improper under the circumstances.

13 (c) A member has the right upon written demand given to the limited liability company to
14 obtain at the company's expense a copy of any written operating agreement.

15 SECTION 409. (a) The only fiduciary duties a member owes to a member-managed
16 company and its other members are the duty of loyalty and the duty of care imposed by
17 subsections (b) and (c).

18 (b) A member's duty of loyalty to a member-managed company and its other members is
19 limited to the following:

20 (1) To account to the company and to hold as trustee for it any property, profit, or benefit
21 derived by the member in the conduct or winding up of the company's business or
22 derived from a use by the member of the company's property, including the
23 appropriation of a company's opportunity;

24 (2) To refrain from dealing with the company in the conduct or winding up of the
25 company's business as or on behalf of a party having an interest adverse to the

1 company; and

2 (3) To refrain from competing with the company in the conduct of the company's business
3 before the dissolution of the company.

4 (c) A member's duty of care to a member-managed company and its other members in the
5 conduct of and winding up of the company's business is limited to refraining from engaging in
6 grossly negligent or reckless conduct, intentional misconduct, or a knowing violation of law.

7 (d) A member shall discharge the duties to a member-managed company and its other
8 members under this Act or under the operating agreement and exercise any rights consistently
9 with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

10 (e) A member of a member-managed company does not violate a duty or obligation under
11 this Act or under the operating agreement merely because the member's conduct furthers the
12 member's own interest.

13 (f) A member of a member-managed company may lend money to and transact other
14 business with the company. As to each loan or transaction, the rights and obligations of the
15 member are the same as those of a person who is not a member, subject to other applicable law.

16 (g) This section applies to a person winding up the limited liability company's business as the
17 personal or legal representative of the last surviving member as if the person were a member.

18 (h) In a manager-managed company:

19 (1) A member who is not also a manager owes no duties to the company or to the other
20 members solely by reason of being a member;

21 (2) A manager is held to the same standards of conduct prescribed for members in
22 subsections (b) through (f);

23 (3) A member who pursuant to the operating agreement exercises some or all of the
24 rights of a manager in the management and conduct of the company's business is held
25 to the standards of conduct in subsections (b) through (f) to the extent that the

1 member exercises the managerial authority vested in a manager by this Act; and

2 (4) A manager is relieved of liability imposed by law for violation of the standards
3 prescribed by subsections (b) through (f) to the extent of the managerial authority
4 delegated to the members by the operating agreement.

5 SECTION 410. (a) A member may maintain an action against a limited liability company
6 or another member for legal or equitable relief, with or without an accounting as to the
7 company's business, to enforce:

8 (1) The member's rights under the operating agreement;

9 (2) The member's rights under this Act; and

10 (3) The rights and otherwise protect the interests of the member, including rights and
11 interests arising independently of the member's relationship to the company.

12 (b) The accrual, and any time limited for the assertion, of a right of action for a remedy
13 under this section is governed by other law. A right to an accounting upon a dissolution and
14 winding up does not revive a claim barred by law.

15 SECTION 501. (a) A member is not a co-owner of, and has no transferable interest in,
16 property of a limited liability company.

17 (b) A distributional interest in a limited liability company is personal property and, subject
18 to sections 502 and 503, may be transferred in whole or in part.

19 (c) An operating agreement may provide that a distributional interest may be evidenced by
20 a certificate of the interest issued by the limited liability company and, subject to section 503,
21 may also provide for the transfer of any interest represented by the certificate.

22 SECTION 502. A transfer of a distributional interest does not entitle the transferee to
23 become or to exercise any rights of a member. A transfer entitles the transferee to receive, to the
24 extent transferred, only the distributions to which the transferor would be entitled.

25 SECTION 503. (a) A transferee of a distributional interest may become a member of a

1 limited liability company if and to the extent that the transferor gives the transferee the right in
2 accordance with authority described in the operating agreement or all other members consent.

3 (b) A transferee who has become a member, to the extent transferred, has the rights and
4 powers, and is subject to the restrictions and liabilities, of a member under the operating
5 agreement of a limited liability company and this Act. A transferee who becomes a member also
6 is liable for the transferor member's obligations to make contributions under section 402 and for
7 obligations under section 407 to return unlawful distributions, but the transferee is not obligated
8 for the transferor member's liabilities unknown to the transferee at the time the transferee
9 becomes a member.

10 (c) Whether or not a transferee of a distributional interest becomes a member under
11 subsection (a), the transferor is not released from liability to the limited liability company under
12 the operating agreement or this Act.

13 (d) A transferee who does not become a member is not entitled to participate in the
14 management or conduct of the limited liability company's business, require access to information
15 concerning the company's transactions, or inspect or copy any of the company's records.

16 (e) A transferee who does not become a member is entitled to:

- 17 (1) Receive, in accordance with the transfer, distributions to which the transferor would
18 otherwise be entitled;
- 19 (2) Receive, upon dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company's business:
 - 20 (i) In accordance with the transfer, the net amount otherwise distributable to the
21 transferor;
 - 22 (ii) A statement of account only from the date of the latest statement of account
23 agreed to by all the members;
- 24 (3) Seek under section 801(a)(5) a judicial determination that it is equitable to dissolve
25 and wind up the company's business.

1 (f) A limited liability company need not give effect to a transfer until it has notice of the
2 transfer.

3 SECTION 504. (a) On application by a judgment creditor of a member of a limited liability
4 company or of a member's transferee, a court having jurisdiction may charge the distributional
5 interest of the judgment debtor to satisfy the judgment. The court may appoint a receiver of the
6 share of the distributions due or to become due to the judgment debtor and make all other
7 orders, directions, accounts, and inquiries the judgment debtor might have made or which the
8 circumstances may require to give effect to the charging order.

9 (b) A charging order constitutes a lien on the judgment debtor's distributional interest. The
10 court may order a foreclosure of a lien on a distributional interest subject to the charging order
11 at any time. A purchaser at the foreclosure sale has the rights of a transferee.

12 (c) At any time before foreclosure, a distributional interest in a limited liability company
13 which is charged may be redeemed:

- 14 (1) By the judgment debtor;
- 15 (2) With property other than the company's property, by one or more of the other
16 members; or
- 17 (3) With the company's property, but only if permitted by the operating agreement.

18 (d) This Act does not affect a member's right under exemption laws with respect to the
19 member's distributional interest in a limited liability company.

20 (e) This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a judgment creditor of a member
21 or a transferee may satisfy a judgment out of the judgment debtor's distributional interest in a
22 limited liability company.

23 SECTION 601. A member is dissociated from a limited liability company upon the
24 occurrence of any of the following events:

- 25 (1) The company's having notice of the member's express will to withdraw upon the date

- 1 of notice or on a later date specified by the member;
- 2 (2) An event agreed to in the operating agreement as causing the member's dissociation;
- 3 (3) Upon transfer of all of a member's distributional interest, other than a transfer for
4 security purposes or a court order charging the member's distributional interest which
5 has not been foreclosed;
- 6 (4) The member's expulsion pursuant to the operating agreement;
- 7 (5) The member's expulsion by unanimous vote of the other members if:
 - 8 (i) It is unlawful to carry on the company's business with the member;
 - 9 (ii) There has been a transfer of substantially all of the member's distributional
10 interest, other than a transfer for security purposes or a court order charging
11 the member's distributional interest which has not been foreclosed;
 - 12 (iii) Within ninety days after the company notifies a corporate member that it will
13 be expelled because it has filed a certificate of dissolution or the equivalent, its
14 charter has been revoked, or its right to conduct business has been suspended
15 by the jurisdiction of its incorporation, the member fails to obtain a revocation
16 of the certificate of dissolution or a reinstatement of its charter or its right to
17 conduct business; or
 - 18 (iv) A partnership or a limited liability company that is a member has been dissolved
19 and its business is being wound up;
- 20 (6) On application by the company or another member, the member's expulsion by judicial
21 determination because the member:
 - 22 (i) Engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affected the
23 company's business;
 - 24 (ii) Willfully or persistently committed a material breach of the operating
25 agreement or of a duty owed to the company or the other members under

- 1 section 409; or
- 2 (iii) Engaged in conduct relating to the company's business which makes it not
- 3 reasonably practicable to carry on the business with the member;
- 4 (7) The member's:
- 5 (i) Becoming a debtor in bankruptcy;
- 6 (ii) Executing an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
- 7 (iii) Seeking, consenting to, or acquiescing in the appointment of a trustee,
- 8 receiver, or liquidator of the member or of all or substantially all of the
- 9 member's property; or
- 10 (iv) Failing, within ninety days after the appointment, to have vacated or stayed the
- 11 appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the member or of all or
- 12 substantially all of the member's property obtained without the member's
- 13 consent or acquiescence, or failing within ninety days after the expiration of a
- 14 stay to have the appointment vacated;
- 15 (8) In the case of a member who is an individual:
- 16 (i) The member's death;
- 17 (ii) The appointment of a guardian or general conservator for the member; or
- 18 (iii) A judicial determination that the member has otherwise become incapable of
- 19 performing the member's duties under the operating agreement;
- 20 (9) In the case of a member that is a trust or is acting as a member by virtue of being a
- 21 trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire rights to receive distributions from
- 22 the company, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor trustee;
- 23 (10) In the case of a member that is an estate or is acting as a member by virtue of being
- 24 a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire rights to
- 25 receive distributions from the company, but not merely the substitution of a successor

1 personal representative; or

2 (11) Termination of the existence of a member if the member is not an individual, estate,
3 or trust other than a business trust.

4 SECTION 602. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, a member has
5 the power to dissociate from a limited liability company at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by
6 express will pursuant to section 601(1).

7 (b) If the operating agreement has not eliminated a member's power to dissociate, the
8 member's dissociation from a limited liability company is wrongful only if:

9 (1) It is in breach of an express provision of the agreement; or

10 (2) Before the expiration of the term specified in the articles of organization if any:

11 (i) The member withdraws by express will;

12 (ii) The member is expelled by judicial determination under section 601(6);

13 (iii) The member is dissociated by becoming a debtor in bankruptcy; or

14 (iv) In the case of a member who is not an individual, trust other than a business
15 trust, or estate, the member is expelled or otherwise dissociated because it
16 willfully dissolved or terminated its existence.

17 (c) A member who wrongfully dissociates from a limited liability company is liable to the
18 company and to the other members for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in
19 addition to any other obligation of the member to the company or to the other members.

20 SECTION 603. (a) A limited liability company does not dissolve and wind up its business
21 as result of a member's dissociation.

22 (b) Upon a member's dissociation from a limited liability company:

23 (1) The member's right to participate in the management and conduct of the company's
24 business terminates, except as otherwise provided in section 803, and the member
25 ceases to be a member and is treated the same as a transferee of a member;

1 (2) The member's duty of loyalty under section 409(b)(3) terminates; and

2 (3) The member's duty of loyalty under section 409(b)(1) and (2) and duty of care under
3 section 409(c) continue only with regard to matters arising and events occurring
4 before the member's dissociation.

5 SECTION 604. For two years after a member dissociates without the dissociation resulting
6 in a dissolution and winding up of a limited liability company's business, the company, including
7 a surviving company under Article 9, is bound by an act of the dissociated member which would
8 have bound the company under section 301 before dissociation only if at the time of entering into
9 the transaction the other party:

10 (1) Reasonably believed that the dissociated member was then a member;

11 (2) Did not have notice of the member's dissociation; and

12 (3) Is not deemed to have had notice under section 605.

13 SECTION 605. (a) A dissociated member or a limited liability company may file in the office
14 of the secretary of state a statement of dissociation stating the name of the company and that the
15 member is dissociated from the company. If the statement is filed by a dissociated member a copy
16 of the statement must also be delivered to the company by the dissociated member.

17 (b) For the purposes of sections 301 and 604, a person not a member is deemed to have
18 notice of the dissociation ninety days after the statement of dissociation is filed.

19 SECTION 801. (a) A limited liability company is dissolved, and its business must be wound
20 up, upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

21 (1) An event specified in the operating agreement;

22 (2) Consent of the number or percentage of members specified in the operating
23 agreement;

24 (3) An event that makes it unlawful for all or substantially all of the business of the
25 company to be continued, but any cure of illegality within ninety days after notice to

1 the company of the event is effective retroactively to the date of the event for
2 purposes of this section;

3 (4) On application by a member or a dissociated member, upon entry of a judicial decree
4 that:

5 (i) The economic purpose of the company is likely to be unreasonably frustrated;

6 (ii) Another member has engaged in conduct relating to the company's business
7 that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the company's business
8 with that member;

9 (iii) It is not otherwise reasonably practicable to carry on the company's business
10 in conformity with the articles of organization and the operating agreement; or

11 (iv) The managers or members in control of the company have acted, are acting,
12 or will act in a manner that is illegal, oppressive, fraudulent, or unfairly
13 prejudicial to the petitioner; or

14 (5) On application by a transferee of a member's interest, a judicial determination that it
15 is equitable to wind up the company's business after the expiration of a specified
16 duration or event, if the company was for a specified duration at the time the applicant
17 became a transferee by member dissociation, transfer, or entry of a charging order that
18 gave rise to the transfer.

19 SECTION 802. (a) Subject to subsection (b), a limited liability company continues after
20 dissolution only for the purpose of winding up its business.

21 (b) At any time after the dissolution of a limited liability company and before the winding
22 up of its business is completed, the members may unanimously waive the right to have the
23 company's business wound up and the company terminated. In that case:

24 (1) The limited liability company resumes carrying on its business as if dissolution had
25 never occurred and any liability incurred by the company or a member after the

1 dissolution and before the waiver is determined as if the dissolution had never
2 occurred; and

3 (2) The rights of a third party accruing as a result of the dissolution, under section 804(a),
4 or arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or
5 received a notification of the waiver are not adversely affected.

6 SECTION 803. (a) After dissolution, a member who has not wrongfully dissociated may
7 participate in winding up a limited liability company's business, but on application of any member,
8 member's legal representative, or transferee, the circuit court, for good cause shown, may order
9 judicial supervision of the winding up.

10 (b) A legal representative of the last surviving member may wind up a limited liability
11 company's business.

12 (c) A person winding up a limited liability company's business may preserve the company's
13 business or property as a going concern for a reasonable time, prosecute and defend actions and
14 proceedings, whether civil, criminal, or administrative, settle and close the company's business,
15 dispose of and transfer the company's property, discharge the company's liabilities, distribute the
16 assets of the company pursuant to section 806, settle disputes by mediation or arbitration, and
17 perform other necessary acts.

18 SECTION 804. (a) A limited liability company is bound by a member's or manager's act after
19 dissolution that:

20 (1) Is appropriate for winding up the company's business; or

21 (2) Would have bound the company under section 301 before dissolution, if the other
22 party to the transaction did not have notice of the dissolution.

23 (b) A member or manager who, with knowledge of the dissolution, subjects a limited liability
24 company to liability by an act that is not appropriate for winding up the company's business is
25 liable to the company for any damage caused to the company arising from the liability.

1 SECTION 805. (a) At any time after dissolution and winding up, a limited liability company
 2 may terminate its existence by filing with the secretary of state articles of termination stating:

- 3 (1) The name of the company;
- 4 (2) The date of the dissolution; and
- 5 (3) That the company's business has been wound up and the legal existence of the
 6 company has been terminated.

7 (b) The existence of a limited liability company is terminated upon the filing of the articles
 8 of termination, or upon a later effective date, if specified in the articles of termination.

9 SECTION 806. (a) In winding up a limited liability company's business, the assets of the
 10 company must be applied to discharge its obligations to creditors, including members who are
 11 creditors. Any surplus must be applied to pay in money the net amount distributable to members
 12 in accordance with their right to distributions under subsection (b).

13 (b) Each member is entitled to a distribution upon the winding up of the limited liability
 14 company's business consisting of a return of all contributions which have not previously been
 15 returned and a distribution of any remainder in equal shares.

16 SECTION 807. (a) A dissolved limited liability company may dispose of the known claims
 17 against it by following the procedure described in this section.

18 (b) A dissolved limited liability company shall notify its known claimants in writing of the
 19 dissolution. The notice must:

- 20 (1) Specify the information required to be included in a claim;
- 21 (2) Provide a mailing address where the claim is to be sent;
- 22 (3) State the deadline for receipt of the claim, which may not be less than one hundred
 23 twenty days after the date the written notice is received by the claimant; and
- 24 (4) State that the claim will be barred if not received by the deadline.

25 (c) A claim against a dissolved limited liability company is barred if the requirements of

1 subsection (b) are met, and:

- 2 (1) The claim is not received by the specified deadline; or
- 3 (2) In the case of a claim that is timely received but rejected by the dissolved company,
- 4 the claimant does not commence a proceeding to enforce the claim within ninety days
- 5 after the receipt of the notice of the rejection.

6 (d) For purposes of this section, claim does not include a contingent liability or a claim based
7 on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution.

8 SECTION 808. (a) A dissolved limited liability company may publish notice of its
9 dissolution and request persons having claims against the company to present them in accordance
10 with the notice.

11 (b) The notice must:

- 12 (1) Be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which
- 13 the dissolved limited liability company's principal office is located or, if none in this
- 14 state, in which its registered office is or was last located;
- 15 (2) Describe the information required to be contained in a claim and provide a mailing
- 16 address where the claim is to be sent; and
- 17 (3) State that a claim against the limited liability company is barred unless a proceeding
- 18 to enforce the claim is commenced within five years after publication of the notice.

19 (c) If a dissolved limited liability company publishes a notice in accordance with subsection
20 (b), the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences a
21 proceeding to enforce the claim against the dissolved company within five years after the
22 publication date of the notice:

- 23 (1) A claimant who did not receive written notice under section 807;
- 24 (2) A claimant whose claim was timely sent to the dissolved company but not acted on;
- 25 and

1 (3) A claimant whose claim is contingent or based on an event occurring after the
2 effective date of dissolution.

3 (d) A claim not barred under this section may be enforced:

4 (1) Against the dissolved limited liability company, to the extent of its undistributed
5 assets; or

6 (2) If the assets have been distributed in liquidation, against a member of the dissolved
7 company to the extent of the member's proportionate share of the claim or the
8 company's assets distributed to the member in liquidation, whichever is less, but a
9 member's total liability for all claims under this section may not exceed the total
10 amount of assets distributed to the member.

11 SECTION 809. The secretary of state may commence a proceeding to dissolve a limited
12 liability company administratively if the company does not:

13 (1) Pay any fees, taxes, or penalties imposed by this Act or other law within sixty days
14 after they are due; or

15 (2) Deliver its annual report to the secretary of state within sixty days after it is due.

16 SECTION 810. (a) If the secretary of state determines that a ground exists for
17 administratively dissolving a limited liability company, the secretary of state shall enter a record
18 of the determination and serve the company with a copy of the record.

19 (b) If the company does not correct each ground for dissolution or demonstrate to the
20 reasonable satisfaction of the secretary of state that each ground determined by the secretary of
21 state does not exist within sixty days after service of the notice, the secretary of state shall
22 administratively dissolve the company by signing a certification of the dissolution that recites the
23 ground for dissolution and its effective date. The secretary of state shall file the original of the
24 certificate and serve the company with a copy of the certificate.

25 (c) A company administratively dissolved continues its existence but may carry on only

1 business necessary to wind up and liquidate its business and affairs under section 802 and to
2 notify claimants under sections 807 and 808.

3 (d) The administrative dissolution of a company does not terminate the authority of its agent
4 for service of process.

5 SECTION 811. (a) A limited liability company administratively dissolved may apply to the
6 secretary of state for reinstatement after the effective date of dissolution. The application must:

7 (1) Recite the name of the company and the effective date of its administrative
8 dissolution;

9 (2) State that the ground for dissolution either did not exist or have been eliminated;

10 (3) State that the company's name satisfies the requirements of section 105; and

11 (4) Contain a certificate from the appropriate state authority reciting that all taxes owed
12 by the company have been paid.

13 (b) If the secretary of state determines that the application contains the information required
14 by subsection (a) and that the information is correct, the secretary of state shall cancel the
15 certificate of dissolution and prepare a certificate of reinstatement that recites this determination
16 and the effective date of reinstatement, file the original of the certificate, and serve the company
17 with a copy of the certificate.

18 (c) When reinstatement is effective, it relates back to and takes effect as of the effective date
19 of the administrative dissolution and the company may resume its business as if the administrative
20 dissolution had never occurred.

21 SECTION 812. (a) If the secretary of state denies a limited liability company's application
22 for reinstatement following administrative dissolution, the secretary of state shall serve the
23 company with a record that explains the reason or reasons for denial.

24 (b) The company may appeal the denial of reinstatement to the state circuit court within
25 thirty days after service of the notice of denial is perfected. The company appeals by petitioning

1 the court to set aside the dissolution and attaching to the petition copies of the secretary of
2 state's certificate of dissolution, the company's application for reinstatement, and the secretary
3 of state's notice of denial.

4 (c) The court may summarily order the secretary of state to reinstate the dissolved company
5 or may take other action the court considers appropriate.

6 (d) The court's final decision may be appealed as in other civil proceedings.

7 SECTION 901. Terms used in this article:

8 (1) "Corporation" means a corporation under State Dakota Business Act, a predecessor
9 law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction;

10 (2) "General partner" means a partner in a partnership and a general partner in a limited
11 partnership;

12 (3) "Limited partner" means a limited partner in a limited partnership;

13 (4) "Limited partnership" means a limited partnership created under chapter 48-7, a
14 predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction;

15 (5) "Partner" includes a general partner and a limited partner;

16 (6) "Partnership" means a general partnership under chapters 48-1 to 48-5, inclusive, a
17 predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction;

18 (7) "Partnership agreement" means an agreement among the partners concerning the
19 partnership or limited partnership;

20 (8) "Shareholder" means a shareholder in a corporation.

21 SECTION 902. (a) A partnership or limited partnership may be converted to a limited
22 liability company pursuant to this section.

23 (b) The terms and conditions of a conversion of a partnership or limited partnership to a
24 limited liability company must be approved by all of the partners or by a number or percentage
25 of the partners required for conversion in the partnership agreement.

1 (c) An agreement of conversion must set forth the terms and conditions of the conversion
2 of the interests of partners of a partnership or of a limited partnership, as the case may be, into
3 interests in the converted limited liability company or the cash or other consideration to be paid
4 or delivered as a result of the conversion of the interests of the partners, or a combination
5 thereof.

6 (d) After a conversion is approved under subsection (b), the partnership or limited
7 partnership shall file articles of organization in the Office of the Secretary of State which satisfy
8 the requirements of section 203 and contain:

9 (1) A statement that the partnership or limited partnership was converted to a limited
10 liability company from a partnership or limited partnership, as the case may be;

11 (2) Its former name;

12 (3) A statement of the number of votes cast by the partners entitled to vote for and
13 against the conversion and, if the vote is less than unanimous, the number or
14 percentage required to approve the conversion under subsection (b); and

15 (4) In the case of a limited partnership, a statement that the certificate of limited
16 partnership is to be canceled as of the date the conversion took effect.

17 (e) In the case of a limited partnership, the filing of articles of organization under subsection
18 (d) cancels its certificate of limited partnership as of the date the conversion took effect.

19 (f) A conversion takes effect when the articles of organization are filed in the Office of the
20 Secretary of State or at any later date specified in the articles of organization.

21 (g) A general partner who becomes a member of a limited liability company as a result of
22 a conversion remains liable as a partner for an obligation incurred by the partnership or limited
23 partnership before the conversion takes effect.

24 (h) A general partner's liability for all obligations of the limited liability company incurred
25 after the conversion takes effect is that of a member of the company. A limited partner who

1 becomes a member as a result of a conversion remains liable only to the extent the limited partner
 2 was liable for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership before the conversion takes effect.

3 SECTION 903. (a) A partnership or limited partnership that has been converted pursuant
 4 to this article is for all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.

5 (b) When a conversion takes effect:

6 (1) All property owned by the converting partnership or limited partnership vests in the
 7 limited liability company;

8 (2) All debts, liabilities, and other obligations of the converting partnership or limited
 9 partnership continue as obligations of the limited liability company;

10 (3) An action or proceeding pending by or against the converting partnership or limited
 11 partnership may be continued as if the conversion had not occurred;

12 (4) Except as prohibited by other law, all of the rights, privileges, immunities, powers,
 13 and purposes of the converting partnership or limited partnership vest in the limited
 14 liability company; and

15 (5) Except as otherwise provided in the agreement of conversion under section 902(c),
 16 all of the partners of the converting partnership continue as members of the limited
 17 liability company.

18 SECTION 904. (a) Pursuant to a plan of merger approved under subsection (c), a limited
 19 liability company may be merged with or into one or more limited liability companies, foreign
 20 limited liability companies, corporations, foreign corporations, partnerships, foreign partnerships,
 21 limited partnerships, foreign limited partnerships, or other domestic or foreign entities.

22 (b) A plan of merger must set forth:

23 (1) The name of each entity that is a party to the merger;

24 (2) The name of the surviving entity into which the other entities will merge;

25 (3) The type of organization of the surviving entity;

- 1 (4) The terms and conditions of the merger;
- 2 (5) The manner and basis for converting the interests of each party to the merger into
- 3 interests or obligations of the surviving entity, or into money or other property in
- 4 whole or in part; and
- 5 (6) The street address of the surviving entity's principal place of business.

6 (c) A plan of merger must be approved:

- 7 (1) In the case of a limited liability company that is a party to the merger, by all of the
- 8 members or by a number or percentage of members specified in the operating
- 9 agreement;
- 10 (2) In the case of a foreign limited liability company that is a party to the merger, by the
- 11 vote required for approval of a merger by the law of the state or foreign jurisdiction
- 12 in which the foreign limited liability company is organized;
- 13 (3) In the case of a partnership or domestic limited partnership that is a party to the
- 14 merger, by the vote required for approval of a conversion under section 902(b); and
- 15 (4) In the case of any other entities that are parties to the merger, by the vote required for
- 16 approval of a merger by the law of this state or of the state or foreign jurisdiction in
- 17 which the entity is organized and, in the absence of such a requirement, by all the
- 18 owners of interests in the entity.

19 (d) After a plan of merger is approved and before the merger takes effect, the plan may be

20 amended or abandoned as provided in the plan.

21 (e) The merger is effective upon the filing of the articles of merger with the secretary of

22 state, or at such later date as the articles may provide.

23 SECTION 905. (a) After approval of the plan of merger under section 904(c), unless the

24 merger is abandoned under section 904(d), articles of merger must be signed on behalf of each

25 limited liability company and other entity that is a party to the merger and delivered to the

1 secretary of state for filing. The articles must set forth:

2 (1) The name and jurisdiction of formation or organization of each of the limited liability
3 companies and other entities that are parties to the merger;

4 (2) For each limited liability company that is to merge, the date its articles of organization
5 were filed with the secretary of state;

6 (3) That a plan of merger has been approved and signed by each limited liability company
7 and other entity that is to merge;

8 (4) The name and address of the surviving limited liability company or other surviving
9 entity;

10 (5) The effective date of the merger;

11 (6) If a limited liability company is the surviving entity, such changes in its articles of
12 organization as are necessary by reason of the merger;

13 (7) If a party to a merger is a foreign limited liability company, the jurisdiction and date
14 of filing of its initial articles of organization and the date when its application for
15 authority was filed by the secretary of state or, if an application has not been filed, a
16 statement to that effect; and

17 (8) If the surviving entity is not a limited liability company, an agreement that the
18 surviving entity may be served with process in this state and is subject to liability in
19 any action or proceeding for the enforcement of any liability or obligation of any
20 limited liability company previously subject to suit in this state which is to merge, and
21 for the enforcement, as provided in this Act, of the right of members of any limited
22 liability company to receive payment for their interest against the surviving entity.

23 (b) If a foreign limited liability company is the surviving entity of a merger, it may not do
24 business in this state until an application for that authority is filed with the secretary of state.

25 (c) The surviving limited liability company or other entity shall furnish a copy of the plan of

1 merger, on request and without cost, to any member of any limited liability company or any
2 person holding an interest in any other entity that is to merge.

3 (d) Articles of merger operate as an amendment to the limited liability company's articles of
4 organization.

5 SECTION 906. (a) When a merger takes effect:

6 (1) The separate existence of each limited liability company and other entity that is a party
7 to the merger, other than the surviving entity, terminates;

8 (2) All property owned by each of the limited liability companies and other entities that
9 are party to the merger vests in the surviving entity;

10 (3) All debts, liabilities, and other obligations of each limited liability company and other
11 entity that is party to the merger become the obligations of the surviving entity;

12 (4) An action or proceeding pending by or against a limited liability company or other
13 party to a merger may be continued as if the merger had not occurred or the surviving
14 entity may be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding; and

15 (5) Except as prohibited by other law, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and
16 purposes of every limited liability company and other entity that is a party to a merger
17 vest in the surviving entity.

18 (b) The secretary of state is an agent for service of process in an action or proceeding
19 against the surviving foreign entity to enforce an obligation of any party to a merger if the
20 surviving foreign entity fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent designated for service of
21 process in this state or the agent for service of process cannot with reasonable diligence be found
22 at the registered office. Upon receipt of process, the secretary of state shall send a copy of the
23 process by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the surviving entity at the
24 address set forth in the articles of merger. Service is effected under this subsection at the earliest
25 of:

- 1 (1) The date the company receives the process, notice, or demand;
- 2 (2) The date shown on the return receipt, if signed on behalf of the company; or
- 3 (3) Five days after its deposit in the mail, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.

4 (c) A member of the surviving limited liability company is liable for all obligations of a party
5 to the merger for which the member was personally liable before the merger.

6 (d) Unless otherwise agreed, a merger of a limited liability company that is not the surviving
7 entity in the merger does not require the limited liability company to wind up its business under
8 this Act or pay its liabilities and distribute its assets pursuant to this Act.

9 (e) Articles of merger serve as articles of dissolution for a limited liability company that is
10 not the surviving entity in the merger.

11 SECTION 907. This article does not preclude an entity from being converted or merged
12 under other law.

13 SECTION 1001. (a) The laws of the state or other jurisdiction under which a foreign limited
14 liability company is organized govern its organization and internal affairs and the liability of its
15 managers, members, and their transferees.

16 (b) A foreign limited liability company may not be denied a certificate of authority by reason
17 of any difference between the laws of another jurisdiction under which the foreign company is
18 organized and the laws of this state.

19 (c) A certificate of authority does not authorize a foreign limited liability company to engage
20 in any business or exercise any power that a limited liability company may not engage in or
21 exercise in this state.

22 SECTION 1002. (a) A foreign limited liability company may apply for a certificate of
23 authority to transact business in this state by delivering an application to the secretary of state
24 for filing. The application must set forth:

- 25 (1) The name of the foreign company or, if its name is unavailable for use in this state, a

- 1 name that satisfies the requirements of section 1005;
- 2 (2) The name of the state or country under whose law it is organized;
- 3 (3) The street address of its principal office;
- 4 (4) The address of its initial designated office in this state;
- 5 (5) The name and street address of its initial agent for service of process in this state;
- 6 (6) Whether the duration of the company is for a specified term and, if so, the period
- 7 specified;
- 8 (7) Whether the company is manager-managed, and, if so, the name and address of each
- 9 initial manager; and
- 10 (8) Whether the members of the company are to be liable for its debts and obligations
- 11 under a provision similar to section 303(c).

12 (b) A foreign limited liability company shall deliver with the completed application a

13 certificate of existence or a record of similar import authenticated by the secretary of state or

14 other official having custody of company records in the state or country under whose law it is

15 organized together with the annual report required by section 211, the fees required by section

16 212, and all other fees.

17 SECTION 1003. (a) Activities of a foreign limited liability company that do not constitute

18 transacting business in this state within the meaning of this article include:

- 19 (1) Maintaining, defending, or settling an action or proceeding;
- 20 (2) Holding meetings of its members or managers or carrying on any other activity
- 21 concerning its internal affairs;
- 22 (3) Maintaining bank accounts;
- 23 (4) Maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange, and registration of the
- 24 foreign company's own securities or maintaining trustees or depositories with respect
- 25 to those securities;

- 1 (5) Selling through independent contractors;
- 2 (6) Soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by mail or through employees or agents or
- 3 otherwise, if the orders require acceptance outside this state before they become
- 4 contracts;
- 5 (7) Creating or acquiring indebtedness, mortgages, or security interests in real or personal
- 6 property;
- 7 (8) Securing or collecting debts or enforcing mortgages or other security interests in
- 8 property securing the debts, and holding, protecting, and maintaining property so
- 9 acquired;
- 10 (9) Conducting an isolated transaction that is completed within 30 days and is not one in
- 11 the course of similar transactions of a like manner; and
- 12 (10) Transacting business in interstate commerce.

13 (b) For purposes of this article, the ownership in this state of income-producing real property
14 or tangible personal property, other than property excluded under subsection (a), constitutes
15 transacting business in this state.

16 (c) This section does not apply in determining the contacts or activities that may subject a
17 foreign limited liability company to service of process, taxation, or regulation under any other
18 law of this state.

19 SECTION 1004. Unless the secretary of state determines that an application for a certificate
20 of authority fails to comply as to form with the filing requirements of this Act, the secretary of
21 state, upon payment of all filing fees, shall file the application and send a receipt for it and the
22 fees to the limited liability company or its representative.

23 SECTION 1005. (a) If the name of a foreign limited liability company does not satisfy the
24 requirements of section 105, the company, to obtain or maintain a certificate of authority to
25 transact business in this state, must use a fictitious name to transact business in this state if its

1 real name is unavailable and it delivers to the secretary of state for filing a copy of the resolution
2 of its managers, in the case of a manager-managed company, or of its members, in the case of
3 a member-managed company, adopting the fictitious name.

4 (b) Except as authorized by subsections (c) and (d), the name, including a fictitious name
5 to be used to transact business in this state, of a foreign limited liability company must be
6 distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from:

7 (1) The name of any corporation, limited partnership, or company incorporated,
8 organized, or authorized to transact business in this state;

9 (2) A name reserved or registered under section 106 or 107; and

10 (3) The fictitious name of another foreign limited liability company authorized to transact
11 business in this state.

12 (c) A foreign limited liability company may apply to the secretary of state for authority to
13 use in this state a name that is not distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of state from
14 a name described in subsection (b). The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied
15 for if:

16 (1) The present user, registrant, or owner of a reserved name consents to the use in a
17 record and submits an undertaking in form satisfactory to the secretary of state to
18 change its name to a name that is distinguishable upon the records of the secretary of
19 state from the name of the foreign applying limited liability company; or

20 (2) The applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of a final judgment of
21 a court establishing the applicant's right to use the name applied for in this state.

22 (d) A foreign limited liability company may use in this state the name, including the fictitious
23 name, of another domestic or foreign entity that is used in this state if the other entity is
24 incorporated, organized, or authorized to transact business in this state and the foreign limited
25 liability company:

- 1 (1) Has merged with the other entity;
- 2 (2) Has been formed by reorganization of the other entity; or
- 3 (3) Has acquired all or substantially all of the assets, including the name, of the other
- 4 entity.

5 (e) If a foreign limited liability company authorized to transact business in this state changes
6 its name to one that does not satisfy the requirements of section 105, it may not transact business
7 in this state under the name as changed until it adopts a name satisfying the requirements of
8 section 105 and obtains an amended certificate of authority.

9 SECTION 1006. (a) A certificate of authority of a foreign limited liability company to
10 transact business in this state may be revoked by the secretary of state in the manner provided
11 in subsection (b) if:

12 (1) The company fails to:

- 13 (i) Pay any fees, taxes, and penalties owed to this state;
- 14 (ii) Deliver its annual report required under section 211 to the secretary of state
- 15 within sixty days after it is due;
- 16 (iii) Appoint and maintain an agent for service of process as required by this article;
- 17 or
- 18 (iv) File a statement of a change in the name or business address of the agent as
- 19 required by this article; or

20 (2) A misrepresentation has been made of any material matter in any application, report,
21 affidavit, or other record submitted by the company pursuant to this article.

22 (b) The secretary of state may not revoke a certificate of authority of a foreign limited
23 liability company unless the secretary of state sends the company notice of the revocation, at
24 least sixty days before its effective date, by a record addressed to its registered agent for service
25 of process in this state, or if the company fails to appoint and maintain a proper agent in this

1 state, addressed to the registered office required to be maintained by section 108. The notice
2 must specify the cause for the revocation of the certificate of authority. The authority of the
3 company to transact business in this state ceases on the effective date of the revocation unless
4 the foreign limited liability company cures the failure before that date.

5 SECTION 1007. A foreign limited liability company may cancel its authority to transact
6 business in this state by filing in the Office of the Secretary of State a certificate of cancellation.
7 Cancellation does not terminate the authority of the secretary of state to accept service of
8 process on the company for claims for relief arising out of the transactions of business in this
9 state.

10 SECTION 1008. (a) A foreign limited liability company transacting business in this state
11 may not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it has a certificate of authority to
12 transact business in this state.

13 (b) The failure of a foreign limited liability company to have a certificate of authority to
14 transact business in this state does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the company or
15 prevent the foreign limited liability company from defending an action or proceeding in this state.

16 (c) Limitations on personal liability of managers, members, and their transferees are not
17 waived solely by transacting business in this state without a certificate of authority.

18 (d) If a foreign limited liability company transacts business in this state without a certificate
19 of authority, it appoints the secretary of state as its agent for service of process for claims for
20 relief arising out of the transaction of business in this state.

21 SECTION 1009. The attorney general may maintain an action to restrain a foreign limited
22 liability company from transacting business in this state in violation of this article.

23 SECTION 1101. A member of a limited liability company may maintain an action in the right
24 of the company if the members or managers having authority to do so have refused to commence
25 the action or an effort to cause those members or managers to commence the action is not likely

1 to succeed.

2 SECTION 1102. In a derivative action for a limited liability company, the plaintiff must be
3 a member of the company when the action is commenced; and:

- 4 (1) Must have been a member at the time of the transaction of which the plaintiff
5 complains; or
6 (2) The plaintiff's status as a member must have devolved upon the plaintiff by operation
7 of law or pursuant to the terms of the operating agreement from a person who was
8 a member at the time of the transaction.

9 SECTION 1103. In a derivative action for a limited liability company, the complaint must
10 set forth with particularity the effort of the plaintiff to secure initiation of the action by a member
11 or manager or the reasons for not making the effort.

12 SECTION 1104. If a derivative action for a limited liability company is successful, in whole
13 or in part, or if anything is received by the plaintiff as a result of a judgment, compromise, or
14 settlement of an action or claim, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including
15 reasonable attorney's fees, and shall direct the plaintiff to remit to the limited liability company
16 the remainder of the proceeds received.

17 SECTION 1201. This Act shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose
18 to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this Act among states enacting it.

19 SECTION 1202. This Act may be cited as the South Dakota Limited Liability Company Act.

20 SECTION 1204. This Act takes effect July 1, 1998.

21 SECTION 1205. (a) Before January 1, 1999, this Act governs only a limited liability
22 company organized:

- 23 (1) After the effective date of this Act, unless the company is continuing the business of
24 a dissolved limited liability company.;

- 25 (2) Before the effective date of this Act, which elects, as provided by subsection (c), to

1 be governed by this Act.

2 (b) Before January 1, 2004, a limited liability company existing before the effective date of
3 this Act may voluntarily elect, in the manner provided in its operating agreement or by law for
4 amending the operating agreement, to be governed by this Act.

5 (c) On and after January 1, 2004, this Act governs all limited liability companies.

6 SECTION 1206. The secretary of state may charge the following fees:

7 (a) For amending or restating the articles of organization in the case of a domestic limited
8 liability company or amending the registration in the case of a foreign limited liability company,
9 a filing fee of ten dollars;

10 (b) For filing articles of termination, ten dollars;

11 (c) For filing articles of merger, ten dollars;

12 (d) For filing a statement of dissociation, ten dollars;

13 (e) For filing an application to reserve a name, fifteen dollars;

14 (f) For issuing a certificate of existence, ten dollars;

15 (g) For filing an application for reservation of name, one dollar for each month, or fraction
16 thereof, between the date of filing such application and December thirty-first of the calendar year
17 in which such application is filed;

18 (h) For filing an annual renewal of registration, a limited liability company which has in effect
19 a registration of its name, may renew such registration from year to year by annually filing an
20 application for renewal setting forth the facts required to be set forth in an original application
21 for registration and a certificate of good standing as required for the original registration and by
22 paying a fee of ten dollars. A renewal application may be filed between the first day of October
23 and the thirty-first day of December in each year, and shall extend the registration for the
24 following year;

25 (i) For acting as agent for service of process the secretary of state shall charge and collect

1 at the time of such service five dollars which may be recoverable as taxable costs by the party
2 to the suit or action causing the service to be made if the party prevails in the suit or action.

3 SECTION 1207. This Act does not affect an action or proceeding commenced or right
4 accrued before the effective date of this Act.

1 **BILL HISTORY**

2 1/26/98 First read in Senate and referred to Judiciary. S.J. 199

3 2/4/98 Scheduled for Committee hearing on this date.

4 2/6/98 Scheduled for Committee hearing on this date.

5 2/6/98 Judiciary Do Pass Amended, Passed, AYES 5, NAYS 0. S.J. 356

6 2/6/98 Judiciary Reconsidered.

7 2/6/98 Judiciary Do Pass Amended, Passed, AYES 5, NAYS 0.