



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 525

February Session, 2016

Substitute House Bill No. 5259

House of Representatives, April 7, 2016

The Committee on Judiciary reported through REP. TONG of the 147th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

***AN ACT CONCERNING ADOPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT
UNIFORM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ACT.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Sections 1 to 102, inclusive,
2 of this act may be cited as the Connecticut Uniform Limited Liability
3 Company Act.

4 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) As used in sections 1 to 102,
5 inclusive, of this act:

6 (1) "Certificate of organization" means the certificate required by
7 section 25 of this act, and includes the certificate as amended or
8 restated.

9 (2) "Connecticut Entity Transactions Act" means chapter 616 of the
10 general statutes.

11 (3) "Contribution", except in the phrase "right of contribution",
12 means property or a benefit described in section 40 of this act which is

13 provided by a person to a limited liability company to become a
14 member or in the person's capacity as a member.

15 (4) "Debtor in bankruptcy" means a person that is the subject of: (A)
16 An order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code or a
17 comparable order under a successor statute of general application; or
18 (B) a comparable order under federal, state or foreign law governing
19 insolvency.

20 (5) "Disinterested individual" means an individual, including a
21 disinterested member, who, at the time action is to be taken under
22 section 68 of this act, does not have (A) a material interest in the
23 outcome of the proceeding, or (B) a material relationship with a person
24 who has such an interest.

25 (6) "Disinterested member" means a member who, at the time action
26 is to be taken under:

27 (A) Subsection (b) or (d) of section 46 of this act, (i) is not a party to
28 the proceeding, (ii) is not a member who sought approval for a
29 member's conflicting interest transaction under subsection (f) of
30 section 47 of this act or a disclaimer of the limited liability company's
31 interest in a business opportunity under subsection (b) of section 47 of
32 this act, which approval or disclaimer is challenged in the proceeding,
33 and (iii) does not have a material relationship with a party or member
34 described in clause (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph;

35 (B) Subsection (f) of section 47 of this act, is not a member (i) as to
36 whom the transaction is a member's conflicting interest transaction, or
37 (ii) who has a material relationship with another member as to whom
38 the transaction is a member's conflicting interest transaction; or

39 (C) Subsection (b) of section 47 of this act, would be a disinterested
40 member under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision if the business
41 opportunity were a member's conflicting interest transaction.

42 (7) "Disinterested person" means a person, including a disinterested
43 member, who, at the time action is to be taken under subparagraph (A)

44 of subdivision (1) of subsection (d) of section 5 of this act, does not
45 have (A) a material interest in the outcome of the action, or (B) a
46 material relationship with a person who has such an interest.

47 (8) "Distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from
48 a limited liability company to a person on account of a transferable
49 interest or in the person's capacity as a member. "Distribution": (A)
50 Includes (i) a redemption or other purchase by a limited liability
51 company of a transferable interest; and (ii) a transfer to a member in
52 return for the member's relinquishment of any right to participate as a
53 member in the management or conduct of the company's activities and
54 affairs or to have access to records or other information concerning the
55 company's activities and affairs; and (B) does not include amounts
56 constituting reasonable compensation for present or past service or
57 payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide
58 retirement plan or other bona fide benefits program.

59 (9) "Foreign limited liability company" means an unincorporated
60 entity formed under the law of a jurisdiction other than this state
61 which would be a limited liability company if formed under the law of
62 this state.

63 (10) "Governing jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction whose law
64 governs the internal affairs of an entity.

65 (11) "Jurisdiction", when used to refer to a political entity, means the
66 United States, a state, a foreign county or a political subdivision of a
67 foreign country.

68 (12) "Limited liability company", except in the phrase "foreign
69 limited liability company" and when used in sections 80 to 89,
70 inclusive, of this act, means an entity formed under sections 1 to 102,
71 inclusive, of this act, or which becomes subject to said sections under
72 the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act or section 10 of this act.

73 (13) "Majority in interest of the members" means the members
74 owning more than fifty per cent of the transferable interests of the

75 limited liability company, excluding any transferable interests not
76 owned by the members; except that if it is not possible to determine
77 which members own more than fifty per cent of the transferable
78 interests based on the operating agreement of the limited liability
79 company, then majority in interest of the members means the members
80 who would receive more than fifty per cent of the distributions with
81 respect to the dissolution of the limited liability company at the time of
82 the vote if there would be such distributions, or if there would not be
83 such distributions, the "majority in interest of the members" means the
84 members who at the time of the vote contributed more than fifty per
85 cent of the unreturned capital contributions made to the limited
86 liability company since the date of formation of the limited liability
87 company.

88 (14) "Manager" means a person that, under the operating agreement
89 of a manager-managed limited liability company, is responsible, alone
90 or in concert with others, for performing the management functions set
91 forth in subsection (c) of section 45 of this act, regardless of the title
92 used to describe such person.

93 (15) "Manager-managed limited liability company" means a limited
94 liability company that qualifies under subsection (a) of section 45 of
95 this act.

96 (16) "Material relationship" means a familial, financial, professional
97 or employment relationship that would reasonably be expected to
98 impair the objectivity of the person's judgment when participating in
99 the action to be taken.

100 (17) "Material interest" means an actual or potential benefit or
101 detriment, other than one which would devolve on the limited liability
102 company or the members generally, that would reasonably be
103 expected to impair the objectivity of the person's judgment when
104 participating in the action to be taken.

105 (18) "Member" means a person that: (A) Has become a member of a
106 limited liability company under section 39 of this act or was a member

107 in a company when the company became subject to sections 1 to 102,
108 inclusive, of this act, under section 10 of this act; and (B) has not
109 dissociated under section 54 of this act.

110 (19) "Member-managed limited liability company" means a limited
111 liability company that is not a manager-managed limited liability
112 company.

113 (20) "Operating agreement" means the agreement, whether or not
114 referred to as an operating agreement and whether oral, implied, in a
115 record or in any combination thereof, of all the members of a limited
116 liability company, including a sole member, concerning the matters
117 described in subsection (a) of section 5 of this act. "Operating
118 agreement" includes the agreement as amended or restated.

119 (21) "Organizer" means a person that acts under section 25 of this act
120 to form a limited liability company.

121 (22) "Person" means an individual, business corporation, nonprofit
122 corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability
123 company, foreign limited liability company, cooperative association,
124 limited cooperative association, unincorporated nonprofit association,
125 statutory trust, business trust, common law business trust, estate, trust,
126 association, joint venture, public corporation, government or
127 governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, or any other
128 domestic or foreign legal or commercial entity.

129 (23) "Principal office" means the principal executive office of a
130 limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, whether
131 or not the office is located in this state.

132 (24) "Professional service" means any type of service to the public
133 that requires members of a profession rendering such service to obtain
134 a license or other legal authorization as a condition precedent to the
135 rendition thereof, limited to the professional services rendered by
136 dentists, natureopaths, chiropractors, physicians and surgeons,
137 physician assistants, doctors of dentistry, physical therapists,

138 occupational therapists, podiatrists, optometrists, nurses, nurse-
139 midwives, veterinarians, pharmacists, architects, professional
140 engineers, or jointly by architects and professional engineers,
141 landscape architects, real estate brokers, insurance producers, certified
142 public accountants and public accountants, land surveyors,
143 psychologists, attorneys-at-law, licensed marital and family therapists,
144 licensed professional counselors, licensed or certified alcohol and drug
145 counselors and licensed clinical social workers.

146 (25) "Property" means all property, whether real, personal, or mixed
147 or tangible or intangible, or any right or interest therein.

148 (26) "Record", when used as a noun, means information that is
149 inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or
150 other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

151 (27) "Registered agent" means an agent of a limited liability
152 company or foreign limited liability company which is authorized to
153 receive service of any process, notice, or demand required or permitted
154 by law to be served on the company.

155 (28) "Registered foreign limited liability company" means a foreign
156 limited liability company that is registered to do business in this state
157 pursuant to a certificate of registration filed by the Secretary of the
158 State.

159 (29) "Sign" means, with the present intent to authenticate or adopt a
160 record: (A) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or (B) to attach to or
161 logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound or
162 process.

163 (30) "State", when used as a noun, means a state of the United States,
164 the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands,
165 or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the
166 United States.

167 (31) "Transfer" includes: (A) An assignment; (B) a conveyance; (C) a
168 sale; (D) a lease; (E) an encumbrance, including a mortgage or security

169 interest; (F) a gift; and (G) a transfer by operation of law.

170 (32) "Transferable interest" means the right, as initially owned by a
171 person in the person's capacity as a member, to receive distributions
172 from a limited liability company, whether or not the person remains a
173 member or continues to own any part of the right. "Transferable
174 interest" applies to any fraction of the interest, by whomever owned.

175 (33) "Transferee" means a person to which all or part of a
176 transferable interest has been transferred, whether or not the transferor
177 is a member. "Transferee" includes a person that owns a transferable
178 interest under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 55 of this act.

179 (34) "Two-thirds in interest of the members" means the members
180 owning at least two-thirds of the transferable interests of the limited
181 liability company, excluding any transferable interests not owned by
182 the members; except that if it is not possible to determine which
183 members own at least two-thirds of the transferable interests based on
184 the operating agreement of the limited liability company, two-thirds in
185 interest of the members means the members who would receive at
186 least two-thirds of the distributions with respect to the dissolution of
187 the limited liability company at the time of the vote if there would be
188 such distributions, or if there would not be such distributions, two-
189 thirds in interest of the members means the members who at the time
190 of the vote contributed at least two-thirds of the unreturned capital
191 contributions made to the limited liability company since the date of
192 formation of the limited liability company.

193 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A person knows a fact if the
194 person: (1) Has actual knowledge of the fact; or (2) is deemed to know
195 the fact under subdivision (1) of subsection (d) of this section or
196 pursuant to law other than sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act.

197 (b) A person has notice of a fact if the person: (1) Has reason to
198 know the fact from all the facts known to the person at the time in
199 question; or (2) is deemed to have notice of the fact under subdivision
200 (2) of subsection (d) of this section.

201 (c) Subject to subsection (f) of section 34 of this act, a person notifies
202 another person of a fact by taking steps reasonably required to inform
203 the other person in ordinary course, whether or not those steps cause
204 the other person to know the fact.

205 (d) A person that is not a member is deemed to have notice of a
206 limited liability company's: (1) Dissolution ninety days after a
207 certificate of dissolution under subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of
208 subsection (b) of section 57 of this act becomes effective; and (2)
209 participation in a merger, interest exchange, conversion or
210 domestication ninety days after articles of merger, interest exchange,
211 conversion or domestication become effective under sections 80 to 97,
212 inclusive, of this act, or under the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act.

213 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) The law of this state governs: (1)
214 The internal affairs of a limited liability company; and (2) the liability
215 of a member as member and a manager as manager for the debts,
216 obligations or other liabilities of a limited liability company.

217 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
218 subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the operating agreement
219 governs: (1) Relations among the members as members and between
220 the members and the limited liability company; (2) the rights and
221 duties under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act of a person in the
222 capacity of manager; (3) the activities and affairs of the company and
223 the conduct of those activities and affairs; and (4) the means and
224 conditions for amending the operating agreement.

225 (b) To the extent the operating agreement does not provide for a
226 matter described in subsection (a) of this section, the provisions of
227 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act govern the matter.

228 (c) An operating agreement may not: (1) Vary the law applicable
229 under section 4 of this act; (2) vary a limited liability company's
230 capacity under subsection (a) of section 9 of this act, to sue and be sued
231 in its own name; (3) vary any requirement, procedure or other
232 provision of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act pertaining to: (A)

233 Registered agents; or (B) the Secretary of the State, including
234 provisions pertaining to records authorized or required to be delivered
235 to the Secretary of the State for filing under sections 1 to 102, inclusive,
236 of this act; (4) vary the provisions of section 28 of this act; (5) alter or
237 eliminate the duty of loyalty or the duty of care, except as provided in
238 subsection (d) of this section; (6) eliminate the implied contractual
239 obligation of good faith and fair dealing under subsection (d) of
240 section 47 of this act, except that the operating agreement may
241 prescribe the standards, if not manifestly unreasonable, by which the
242 performance of the obligation is to be measured; (7) relieve or
243 exonerate a person from liability for conduct involving bad faith,
244 wilful or intentional misconduct, or knowing violation of law; (8)
245 unreasonably restrict the duties and rights under section 48 of this act,
246 except that the operating agreement may impose reasonable
247 restrictions on the availability and use of information obtained under
248 said section and may define appropriate remedies, including
249 liquidated damages, for a breach of any reasonable restriction on use;
250 (9) vary the causes of dissolution specified in subdivisions (4) and (5)
251 of subsection (a) of section 56 of this act; (10) vary the requirement to
252 wind up the company's activities and affairs as specified in subsections
253 (a) and (e) of section 57 of this act and subdivision (1) of subsection (b)
254 of section 57 of this act; (11) unreasonably restrict the right of a
255 member to maintain an action under sections 64 to 69, inclusive, of this
256 act; (12) vary the provisions of section 68 of this act, except that the
257 operating agreement may provide that the company may not have a
258 special litigation committee; (13) vary the required contents of a plan
259 of merger under subsection (b) of section 88 of this act or, a plan of
260 interest exchange under section 93 of this act; or (14) except as
261 provided in section 6 of this act and subsection (b) of section 7 of this
262 act, restrict the rights under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act of a
263 person other than a member or manager.

264 (d) Subject to subdivision (7) of subsection (c) of this section,
265 without limiting other terms that may be included in an operating
266 agreement, the following rules apply: (1) The operating agreement
267 may: (A) Specify the method by which a specific act or transaction that

268 would otherwise violate the duty of loyalty may be authorized or
269 ratified by one or more disinterested persons after full disclosure of all
270 material facts; and (B) alter the prohibition on making a distribution
271 under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 43 of this act so that
272 the prohibition requires only that the company's total assets not be less
273 than the sum of its total liabilities. (2) To the extent the operating
274 agreement of a member-managed limited liability company expressly
275 relieves a member of a responsibility that the member otherwise
276 would have under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act and imposes
277 the responsibility on one or more other members, the operating
278 agreement also may eliminate or limit any fiduciary duty of the
279 member relieved of the responsibility which would have pertained to
280 the responsibility. (3) If not manifestly unreasonable, the operating
281 agreement may: (A) Alter or eliminate the aspects of the duty of
282 loyalty set forth in subsections (b) and (i) of section 47 of this act; (B)
283 identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the
284 duty of loyalty; (C) alter the duty of care, but may not authorize
285 conduct involving bad faith, wilful or intentional misconduct, or
286 knowing violation of law; and (D) alter or eliminate any other
287 fiduciary duty.

288 (e) The court shall decide as a matter of law whether a term of an
289 operating agreement is manifestly unreasonable under subdivision (6)
290 of subsection (c) of this section or subdivision (3) of subsection (d) of
291 this section. The court: (1) Shall make its determination as of the time
292 the challenged term became part of the operating agreement and by
293 considering only circumstances existing at that time; and (2) may
294 invalidate the term only if, in light of the purposes, activities and
295 affairs of the limited liability company, it is readily apparent that: (A)
296 The objective of the term is unreasonable; or (B) the term is an
297 unreasonable means to achieve the term's objective.

298 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
299 is bound by and may enforce the operating agreement, whether or not
300 the company has itself manifested assent to the operating agreement.

301 (b) A person that becomes a member of a limited liability company
302 is deemed to assent to the operating agreement.

303 (c) Two or more persons intending to become the initial members of
304 a limited liability company may make an agreement providing that
305 upon the formation of the company the agreement will become the
306 operating agreement. One person intending to become the initial
307 member of a limited liability company may assent to terms providing
308 that upon the formation of the company the terms will become the
309 operating agreement.

310 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) An operating agreement may
311 specify that its amendment requires the approval of a person that is
312 not a party to the agreement or the satisfaction of a condition. An
313 amendment is ineffective if its adoption does not include the required
314 approval or satisfy the specified condition.

315 (b) The obligations of a limited liability company and its members
316 to a person in the person's capacity as a transferee or a person
317 dissociated as a member are governed by the operating agreement.
318 Subject only to a court order issued under subdivision (2) of subsection
319 (b) of section 51 of this act to effectuate a charging order, an
320 amendment to the operating agreement made after a person becomes a
321 transferee or is dissociated as a member: (1) Is effective with regard to
322 any debt, obligation or other liability of the limited liability company
323 or its members to the person in the person's capacity as a transferee or
324 person dissociated as a member; and (2) is not effective to the extent
325 the amendment imposes a new debt, obligation or other liability on the
326 transferee or person dissociated as a member.

327 (c) If a record delivered by a limited liability company to the
328 Secretary of the State for filing becomes effective and contains a
329 provision that would be ineffective under subsection (c) of section 5 of
330 this act or subdivision (3) of subsection (d) of section 5 of this act if
331 contained in the operating agreement, the provision is ineffective in
332 the record.

333 (d) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, if a record delivered by a
334 limited liability company to the Secretary of the State for filing
335 becomes effective and conflicts with a provision of the operating
336 agreement: (1) The agreement prevails as to members, persons
337 dissociated as members, transferees and managers; and (2) the record
338 prevails as to other persons to the extent they reasonably rely on the
339 record.

340 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
341 is an entity distinct from its member or members.

342 (b) A limited liability company may have any lawful purpose,
343 regardless of whether for profit.

344 (c) A limited liability company has perpetual duration.

345 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
346 has the capacity to sue and be sued in its own name and the power to
347 do all things necessary or convenient to carry on its activities and
348 affairs.

349 (b) A limited liability company may be formed under sections 1 to
350 102, inclusive, of this act for the transaction of any business or the
351 promotion of any purpose which may be lawfully carried on by a
352 limited liability company except that of a Connecticut bank as defined
353 in section 36a-2 of the general statutes.

354 (c) Except as provided in this subsection, a limited liability company
355 may be formed to render professional services, provided: (1) Each
356 member of the limited liability company must be licensed or otherwise
357 authorized by law in this state or any other jurisdiction to render such
358 professional services; (2) the limited liability company will render only
359 one specific type of professional services and services ancillary to such
360 professional services and may not engage in any business other than
361 the rendering of professional services for which it was formed to
362 render and services ancillary to such professional services; and (3) the
363 limited liability company may render its professional services in this

364 state only through its members, managers, employees and agents who
365 are licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render such
366 professional services within this state. A limited liability company that
367 will render professional services by licensed or certified alcohol and
368 drug counselors may only be formed pursuant to subdivision (2) of
369 subsection (d) of this section.

370 (d) A limited liability company may be formed to render
371 professional services rendered by members of two or more of the
372 following professions: (1) Psychology, marital and family therapy,
373 social work, nursing and psychiatry; (2) medicine and surgery,
374 occupational therapy, social work, and alcohol and drug counseling;
375 and (3) medicine and surgery, and chiropractic; provided (A) each
376 member of the limited liability company must be licensed or otherwise
377 authorized by law in this state or any other jurisdiction to render any
378 of the types of professional services specified in subdivision (1), (2) or
379 (3) of this subsection, (B) the limited liability company will render only
380 the types of professional services specified in subdivision (1), (2) or (3)
381 of this subsection and services ancillary to them and may not engage in
382 any business other than the rendering of professional services for
383 which it was formed to render and services ancillary to them, and (C)
384 the limited liability company may render its professional services in
385 this state only through its members, managers, employees and agents
386 who are licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render any of the
387 types of professional services specified in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of
388 this subsection within this state.

389 (e) The name of a limited liability company formed on or after July
390 1, 2017, to render professional services shall contain the words
391 "professional limited liability company" or the abbreviation "P.L.L.C."
392 or "PLLC", "Limited" may be abbreviated as "Ltd.", and "company"
393 may be abbreviated as "Co."

394 (f) No limited liability company formed under the provisions of
395 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act shall have power to transact in
396 this state the business of a telegraph company, gas, electric, electric

397 distribution or water company, or cemetery corporation, or of any
398 company, except a telephone company, requiring the right to take and
399 condemn lands or to occupy the public highways of this state.

400 (g) No limited liability company may be formed under the
401 provisions of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act for the purpose of
402 transacting the business of an insurance company or a surety or
403 indemnity company, unless (1) it is an affiliate of an insurance
404 company chartered by, incorporated, organized or constituted within
405 or under the laws of this state; and (2) at the time of the filing of its
406 certificate of formation, there is also filed a certificate issued by the
407 Insurance Commissioner, pursuant to section 33-646 of the general
408 statutes, authorizing the formation of the limited liability company. No
409 limited liability company formed under the provisions of sections 1 to
410 102, inclusive, of this act shall have power to transact in this state the
411 business of any insurance company or a surety or indemnity company
412 until it has procured a license from the Insurance Commissioner in
413 accordance with the provisions of section 38a-41 of the general
414 statutes.

415 (h) Nothing in sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act shall be
416 construed to authorize a limited liability company formed under said
417 sections to transact any business except in compliance with any laws of
418 this state regulating or otherwise applying to the same. The provisions
419 of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act shall govern all limited
420 liability companies, except that where by law special provisions are
421 made in the case of a designated class or classes of limited liability
422 companies governing the limited liability company procedure thereof
423 in any respect, limiting or extending the powers thereof, conditioning
424 action upon the approval of any agency of the state or otherwise
425 prescribing the conduct of such limited liability companies, such
426 procedure, power, action or conduct shall be governed by such special
427 provisions whether or not such limited liability companies are formed
428 under said sections.

429 (i) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the formation of a limited

430 liability company under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act for the
431 transaction of any business or for the promotion of any purpose in any
432 other state if not prohibited by the laws thereof.

433 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
434 subsection (b) of this section, on and after July 1, 2017, sections 1 to
435 102, inclusive, of this act govern all limited liability companies.

436 (b) For purposes of applying the provisions of sections 1 to 102,
437 inclusive, of this act to a limited liability company formed before July
438 1, 2017: (1) The company's articles of organization are deemed to be the
439 company's certificate of organization; and (2) for purposes of applying
440 the provisions of subdivision (14) of section 2 of this act and subject to
441 subsection (d) of section 7 of this act, language in the company's
442 articles of organization designating the company's management
443 structure operates as if that language were in the operating agreement.

444 Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Unless displaced by particular
445 provisions of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act, the principles of
446 law and equity supplement sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act.

447 Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The name of a limited
448 liability company shall contain the words "limited liability company"
449 or the abbreviation "L.L.C." or "LLC". "Limited" may be abbreviated as
450 "Ltd.", and "company" may be abbreviated as "Co.".

451 (b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the name of
452 a limited liability company, and the name under which a foreign
453 limited liability company may register to do business in this state, shall
454 be distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of the State from any:
455 (1) Name of an existing person whose formation required the filing of
456 a record by the Secretary of the State and which is not at the time
457 administratively dissolved and which has not at the time filed a
458 certificate of dissolution with the Secretary of the State; (2) name under
459 which a person is registered to do business in this state by the filing of
460 a record by the Secretary of the State; (3) name reserved under section
461 13 of this act or other law of this state providing for the reservation of a

462 name by the filing of a record by the Secretary of the State; and (4)
463 name registered under section 14 of this act or other law of this state
464 providing for the registration of a name by the filing of a record by the
465 Secretary of the State.

466 (c) If a person consents in a record to the use of its name and
467 submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the Secretary of the
468 State to change its name to a name that is distinguishable on the
469 records of the Secretary of the State from any name in any category of
470 names in subsection (b) of this section, the name of the consenting
471 person may be used by the person to which the consent was given.

472 (d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, in
473 determining whether a name is the same as or not distinguishable on
474 the records of the Secretary of the State from the name of another
475 person, words, phrases or abbreviations indicating a type of person,
476 such as "corporation", "corp.", "incorporated", "Inc.", "professional
477 corporation", "P.C.", "PC", "Limited", "Ltd.", "limited partnership",
478 "professional limited liability company", "P.L.L.C.", "PLLC", "limited
479 liability partnership", "L.L.P.", or "LLP" may not be taken into account.

480 (e) A person may consent in a record to the use of a name that is not
481 distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of the State from its
482 name except for the addition of a word, phrase or abbreviation
483 indicating the type of person as provided in subsection (d) of this
484 section. In such a case, the person need not change its name pursuant
485 to subsection (b) of this section.

486 (f) The name of a limited liability company or foreign limited
487 liability company may not contain language stating or implying that
488 the limited liability company or the foreign limited liability company is
489 organized for a purpose other than permitted by subsection (b) of
490 section 9 of this act.

491 (g) A limited liability company or foreign limited liability company
492 may use a name that is not distinguishable from a name described in
493 subsection (b) of this section if the company delivers to the Secretary of

494 the State a certified copy of a final judgment of a court of competent
495 jurisdiction establishing the right of the company to use the name in
496 this state.

497 Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A person may reserve the
498 exclusive use of a name that complies with section 12 of this act by
499 delivering an application to the Secretary of the State for filing. The
500 application shall state the name and address of the applicant and the
501 name to be reserved. If the Secretary of the State finds that the name is
502 available, the Secretary of the State shall reserve the name for the
503 applicant's exclusive use for a period of one hundred twenty days.

504 (b) The owner of a reserved name may transfer the reservation to
505 another person by delivering to the Secretary of the State a signed
506 notice in a record of the transfer which states the name and address of
507 the person to which the reservation is being transferred.

508 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A foreign limited liability
509 company that is not registered to do business in this state under
510 sections 70 to 79, inclusive, of this act may register its name, or an
511 alternate name adopted pursuant to section 75 of this act, if the name is
512 distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of the State from the
513 names that are not available under section 12 of this act.

514 (b) To register its name or an alternate name adopted pursuant to
515 section 75 of this act, a foreign limited liability company shall deliver
516 to the Secretary of the State for filing an application stating the
517 company's name, the jurisdiction and date of its formation, and any
518 alternate name adopted pursuant to section 75 of this act. If the
519 Secretary of the State finds that the name applied for is available, the
520 Secretary of the State shall register the name for the applicant's
521 exclusive use.

522 (c) The registration of a name under this section is effective for one
523 year after the date of registration.

524 (d) A foreign limited liability company whose name registration is

525 effective may renew the registration for successive one-year periods by
526 delivering, not earlier than ninety days before the expiration of the
527 registration, to the Secretary of the State for filing a renewal
528 application that complies with this section. When filed, the renewal
529 application renews the registration for a succeeding one-year period.

530 (e) A foreign limited liability company whose name registration is
531 effective may register as a foreign limited liability company under the
532 registered name or consent in a signed record to the use of that name
533 by another person that is not an individual.

534 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Each limited liability
535 company and each registered foreign limited liability company shall
536 designate and maintain a registered agent in this state. The designation
537 of a registered agent is an affirmation of fact by the limited liability
538 company or registered foreign limited liability company that the agent
539 has consented to serve as agent.

540 (b) The registered agent for a limited liability company shall be a:

541 (1) Natural person who is a resident of this state;

542 (2) Corporation formed under the laws of this state;

543 (3) Foreign corporation that has procured a certificate of authority to
544 transact business or conduct its affairs in this state;

545 (4) Limited liability company;

546 (5) Registered foreign limited liability company;

547 (6) Registered limited liability partnership organized under the laws
548 of this state;

549 (7) Registered limited liability partnership that is not organized
550 under the laws of this state and that has procured a certificate of
551 authority to transact business or conduct its affairs in this state;

552 (8) Statutory trust organized under the laws of this state; or

553 (9) Statutory trust that is not organized under the laws of this state
554 and that has procured a certificate of registration to transact business
555 or conduct its affairs in this state.

556 (c) The registered agent for a registered foreign limited liability
557 company shall be:

558 (1) The Secretary of the State and his or her successors in office;

559 (2) A natural person who is a resident of this state;

560 (3) A corporation formed under the laws of this state;

561 (4) A foreign corporation that has procured a certificate of authority
562 to transact business or conduct its affairs in this state;

563 (5) A limited liability company;

564 (6) A registered foreign limited liability company;

565 (7) A registered limited liability partnership organized under the
566 laws of this state;

567 (8) A registered limited liability partnership that is not organized
568 under the laws of this state and that has procured a certificate of
569 authority to transact business or conduct its affairs in this state;

570 (9) A statutory trust organized under the laws of this state; or

571 (10) A statutory trust that is not organized under the laws of this
572 state and that has procured a certificate of registration to transact
573 business or conduct its affairs in this state.

574 (d) A limited liability company's or a registered foreign limited
575 liability company's registered agent shall be appointed by filing with
576 the Secretary of the State a written appointment in such form as the
577 Secretary of the State shall prescribe setting forth: (1) The name of the
578 limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability
579 company; (2) the name of the registered agent; and (3) (A) if the

580 registered agent is a natural person, the business and residence
581 addresses thereof; (B) if the registered agent is an entity organized
582 under the laws of this state, the address of the principal office thereof;
583 or (C) if the registered agent is an entity that is not organized under the
584 laws of this state, the address of the principal office thereof in this
585 state, if any. In each case set forth in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of
586 subdivision (3) of this subsection, the address shall include the street
587 and number or other particular designation. Each written appointment
588 shall also be signed by, if other than the Secretary of the State, the
589 registered agent therein appointed.

590 (e) A registered agent for a limited liability company or registered
591 foreign limited liability company shall have a place of business in this
592 state.

593 (f) The only duties under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act of a
594 registered agent that has complied with sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
595 this act are: (1) To forward to the limited liability company or
596 registered foreign limited liability company at the address most
597 recently supplied to the agent by the limited liability company or
598 registered foreign limited liability company any process, notice or
599 demand pertaining to the limited liability company or registered
600 foreign limited liability company that is served on or received by the
601 agent; (2) if the registered agent resigns, to provide the notice required
602 by subsection (c) of section 17 of this act to the limited liability
603 company or registered foreign limited liability company at the address
604 most recently supplied to the agent by the limited liability company or
605 registered foreign limited liability company; and (3) if the registered
606 agent changes its name or address, to provide the notice required by
607 section 18 of this act.

608 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
609 or registered foreign limited liability company may change the address
610 of its registered agent or appoint a new registered agent by delivering
611 to the Secretary of the State for filing a change of address of agent
612 certificate or a change of agent certificate containing all of the

613 following: (1) The name of the limited liability company or registered
614 foreign limited liability company; (2) if the address of the registered
615 agent is to be changed, the information required by subsection (f) of
616 section 15 of this act; and (3) if a new registered agent is to be
617 appointed, the information required by subdivisions (2) and (3) of
618 subsection (d) of section 15 of this act, which change of agent certificate
619 must be signed by, if other than the Secretary of the State, the
620 registered agent appointed in the certificate.

621 (b) The members or managers of a limited liability company need
622 not approve the delivery to the Secretary of the State for filing of a: (1)
623 Change of address of agent certificate or a change of agent certificate
624 under this section; or (2) similar filing changing the registered agent or
625 registered office, if any, of the limited liability company in any other
626 jurisdiction.

627 (c) A change of agent certificate filed under this section designating
628 a new registered agent is an affirmation of fact by the limited liability
629 company or registered foreign limited liability company that the agent
630 has consented to serve.

631 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A registered agent may
632 resign as an agent for a limited liability company or registered foreign
633 limited liability company by delivering to the Secretary of the State for
634 filing a certificate of resignation that states: (1) The name of the limited
635 liability company or registered foreign limited liability company; (2)
636 the name of the agent; (3) that the agent resigns from serving as
637 registered agent for the limited liability company or registered foreign
638 limited liability company; and (4) the address of the limited liability
639 company or registered foreign limited liability company to which the
640 agent will send the notice required by subsection (c) of this section.

641 (b) A certificate of resignation takes effect on the earlier of: (1) The
642 thirty-first day after the day on which it is filed by the Secretary of the
643 State; or (2) the date a new registered agent is designated for the
644 limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability
645 company.

646 (c) A registered agent shall immediately furnish to the limited
647 liability company or registered foreign limited liability company notice
648 in a record of the date on which the certificate of resignation was filed.

649 (d) When a certificate of resignation takes effect, the registered agent
650 ceases to have responsibility under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this
651 act for any matter thereafter tendered to it as agent for the limited
652 liability company or registered foreign limited liability company. The
653 resignation does not affect any contractual rights the limited liability
654 company or registered foreign limited liability company has against
655 the agent or that the agent has against the limited liability company or
656 registered foreign limited liability company.

657 (e) A registered agent may resign with respect to a limited liability
658 company or registered foreign limited liability company whether or
659 not the limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability
660 company is in good standing.

661 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a registered agent
662 changes its name or address, the agent shall, not later than thirty days
663 after such change, deliver to the Secretary of the State for filing a
664 certificate of change that states: (1) The name of the agent as currently
665 shown in the records of the Secretary of the State for the company or
666 foreign company; (2) if the name of the agent has changed, its new
667 name; and (3) if the address of the agent has changed, its new address.

668 (b) A registered agent shall, not later than thirty days after such
669 certificate of change is filed, furnish notice to the represented limited
670 liability company or registered foreign limited liability company of the
671 filing by the Secretary of the State of the certificate of change and the
672 changes made by the certificate.

673 Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
674 or registered foreign limited liability company may be served with any
675 process, notice or demand required or permitted by law by serving its
676 registered agent.

677 (b) When the Secretary of the State and the Secretary of the State's
678 successors in office have been appointed a foreign limited liability
679 company's agent for service of process, the foreign limited liability
680 company may be served by any proper officer or other person lawfully
681 empowered to make service leaving two true and attested copies of
682 such process together with the required fee at the office of the
683 Secretary of the State or depositing the same in the United States mail,
684 by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, addressed to said
685 office. The Secretary of the State shall file one copy of such process and
686 keep a record of the date and hour of such receipt, and, within two
687 business days after such service, forward by registered or certified mail
688 the other copy of such process to the foreign limited liability company
689 at the address of the office designated in the application for
690 registration filed pursuant to subdivision (4) of section 72 of this act.
691 Service so made shall be effective as of the date and hour received by
692 the Secretary of the State as shown on the Secretary of the State's
693 records.

694 (c) If a limited liability company or registered foreign limited
695 liability company ceases to have a registered agent, or if its registered
696 agent cannot with reasonable diligence be served, the company or
697 foreign company may be served by registered or certified mail, return
698 receipt requested, or by similar commercial delivery service, addressed
699 to the company or foreign company at its principal office. The address
700 of the principal office shall be as shown on the company's or foreign
701 company's most recent annual report filed by the Secretary of the State.
702 Service is effected under this subsection on the earliest of: (1) The date
703 the company or foreign company receives the mail or delivery by the
704 commercial delivery service; (2) the date shown on the return receipt,
705 if signed by the company or foreign company; or (3) five days after its
706 deposit with the United States Postal Service, or with the commercial
707 delivery service, if correctly addressed and with sufficient postage or
708 payment.

709 (d) If process, notice or demand cannot be served on a limited
710 liability company or registered foreign limited liability company

711 pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, service may be made
712 by handing a copy to the individual in charge of any regular place of
713 business or activity of the company or foreign company if the
714 individual served is not a plaintiff in the action.

715 (e) Service of process, notice or demand on a registered agent shall
716 be in a written record.

717 (f) Service of process, notice or demand may be made by other
718 means under law other than the provisions of sections 1 to 102,
719 inclusive, of this act.

720 Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
721 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act, permissible means of delivery of
722 a record include delivery by hand, mail, conventional commercial
723 practice and electronic transmission.

724 (b) Delivery to the Secretary of the State is effective only when a
725 record is received by the Secretary of the State.

726 Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) The Connecticut General
727 Assembly has power to amend or repeal all or part of sections 1 to 102,
728 inclusive, of this act at any time, and all limited liability companies and
729 foreign limited liability companies subject to sections 1 to 102,
730 inclusive, of this act are governed by such amendment or repeal.

731 Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) The Secretary of the State shall
732 charge and collect the following fees and remit them to the Treasurer
733 for the use of the state:

734 (a) Fees for filing documents and issuing certificates: (1) Filing an
735 application to reserve a limited liability company name or to cancel a
736 reserved limited liability company name, sixty dollars; (2) filing a
737 transfer of reserved limited liability company name, sixty dollars; (3)
738 filing a certificate of organization, including appointment of registered
739 agent, one hundred twenty dollars; (4) filing a change of address of
740 agent certificate or change of agent certificate, fifty dollars; (5) filing a
741 notice of resignation of registered agent, fifty dollars; (6) filing an

742 amendment to certificate of organization, one hundred twenty dollars;
743 (7) filing a restated certificate of organization, one hundred twenty
744 dollars; (8) filing a certificate of merger, sixty dollars; (9) filing a
745 certificate of interest exchange, sixty dollars; (10) filing a certificate of
746 abandonment, fifty dollars; (11) filing a certificate of reinstatement, one
747 hundred twenty dollars; (12) filing a foreign registration statement by
748 a foreign limited liability company to transact business in this state,
749 one hundred twenty dollars; (13) filing an application of foreign
750 limited liability company for amended foreign registration statement,
751 one hundred twenty dollars; (14) filing a statement of withdrawal of
752 foreign limited liability company, one hundred twenty dollars; (15)
753 filing an annual report, twenty dollars; (16) filing an interim notice of
754 change of manager or member, twenty dollars; (17) filing a registration
755 of name or a removal of registration of name, sixty dollars; (18) filing a
756 statement of correction, one hundred dollars; and (19) filing a transfer
757 of registration, sixty dollars plus the qualification fee.

758 (b) Miscellaneous charges: (1) At the time of any service of process
759 on the Secretary of the State as registered agent of a limited liability
760 company, which amount may be recovered as taxable costs by the
761 party to the suit or action causing such service to be made if such party
762 prevails in the suit or action, the plaintiff in the process so served shall
763 pay fifty dollars; (2) for preparing and furnishing a copy of any
764 document, instrument or paper filed or recorded relating to a limited
765 liability company: For each copy of each such document thereof
766 regardless of the number of pages, forty dollars; for affixing his
767 certification thereto, fifteen dollars; (3) for the issuance of a certification
768 of legal existence of a domestic limited liability company, fifty dollars;
769 (4) for the issuance of a certificate of legal existence which certificate
770 may reflect any and all changes of limited liability company names
771 and the dates of filing thereof, fifty dollars; (5) for the issuance of a
772 certificate of legal existence reflecting articles effecting fundamental
773 changes to certificate of organization and the date or dates of filing
774 thereof, one hundred dollars; and (6) for other services for which fees
775 are not provided by the general statutes, the Secretary of the State may
776 charge such fees as will in the judgment of the Secretary of the State

777 cover the cost of the services provided.

778 (c) The tax imposed under chapter 219 of the general statutes shall
779 not be imposed upon any transaction for which a fee is charged under
780 the provisions of this section.

781 Sec. 23. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A limited liability company
782 formed under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act, or a foreign
783 limited liability company transacting business in this state pursuant to
784 the provisions of said sections shall be treated, for purposes of taxes
785 imposed by the laws of the state or any political subdivision thereof, in
786 accordance with the classification for federal tax purposes.

787 Sec. 24. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) The repeal of sections 34-100 to
788 34-113, inclusive, 34-119 to 34-124, inclusive, 34-130 to 34-134,
789 inclusive, 34-140 to 34-144, inclusive, 34-150 to 34-152, inclusive, 34-158
790 to 34-161, inclusive, 34-167 to 34-173, inclusive, 34-179 to 34-180,
791 inclusive, 34-186 to 34-187, inclusive, 34-193 to 34-198, inclusive, 34-206
792 to 34-215, inclusive, 34-222 to 34-236, inclusive, and 34-241 to 34-242,
793 inclusive, of the general statutes and section 34-216 of the 2016
794 supplement to the general statutes by sections 103 and 104 of this act
795 do not affect: (1) The operation of the statute or any action taken under
796 it before its repeal; (2) any ratification, right, remedy, privilege,
797 obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the statute
798 before its repeal; (3) any violation of the statute, or any penalty,
799 forfeiture or punishment incurred because of the violation, before its
800 repeal; or (4) any proceeding, reorganization or dissolution
801 commenced under the statute before its repeal, and the proceeding,
802 reorganization or dissolution may be completed in accordance with the
803 statute as if it had not been repealed.

804 Sec. 25. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) One or more persons may
805 act as organizers to form a limited liability company by delivering to
806 the Secretary of the State for filing a certificate of organization.

807 (b) A certificate of organization shall state: (1) The name of the
808 limited liability company, which shall comply with section 12 of this

809 act; (2) the street address and mailing address of the company's
810 principal office; (3) the name of a registered agent appointed in
811 compliance with section 15 of this act, along with the street address
812 and mailing address in this state of the company's registered agent; (4)
813 the name, business address and residence address of at least one
814 manager or member of the limited liability company, except that if
815 good cause is shown, the Secretary of the State may accept a business
816 address in lieu of the business and residence addresses of such
817 manager or member, provided, for purposes of this subsection, a
818 showing of good cause shall include, but not be limited to, a showing
819 that public disclosure of the residence address of the manager or
820 member of the limited liability company may expose the personal
821 security of such manager or member to significant risk; and (5) the
822 electronic mail address, if any, of the limited liability company.

823 (c) A certificate of organization may contain statements as to matters
824 other than those required by subsection (b) of this section, but may not
825 vary or otherwise affect the provisions specified in subsection (c) of
826 section 5 of this act in a manner inconsistent with said section.
827 However, a statement in a certificate of organization is not effective as
828 a statement of authority.

829 (d) A limited liability company is formed on the date and at the time
830 of its filing by the Secretary of the State, as provided in section 30 of
831 this act.

832 Sec. 26. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A certificate of organization
833 may be amended or restated at any time.

834 (b) To amend its certificate of organization, a limited liability
835 company shall deliver to the Secretary of the State for filing an
836 amendment stating: (1) The name of the company; and (2) the
837 amendment.

838 (c) To restate its certificate of organization, a limited liability
839 company shall deliver to the Secretary of the State for filing a
840 restatement, designated as such in its heading.

841 (d) If a member of a member-managed limited liability company, or
842 a manager of a manager-managed limited liability company, knows
843 that any information in a filed certificate of organization was
844 inaccurate when the certificate of organization was filed or has become
845 inaccurate due to changed circumstances, the member or manager
846 shall promptly: (1) Cause the certificate of organization to be amended;
847 or (2) if appropriate, deliver to the Secretary of the State for filing a
848 statement of change under section 16 of this act or a statement of
849 correction under section 33 of this act.

850 Sec. 27. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A record delivered to the
851 Secretary of the State for filing pursuant to sections 1 to 102, inclusive,
852 of this act shall be signed as follows:

853 (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection,
854 a record signed on behalf of a limited liability company shall be signed
855 by a person authorized by the company.

856 (2) A company's initial certificate of organization shall be signed by
857 at least one person acting as an organizer.

858 (3) A record delivered on behalf of a dissolved company that has no
859 member shall be signed by the person winding up the company's
860 activities and affairs under subsection (c) of section 57 of this act or a
861 person appointed under subsection (d) of section 57 of this act to wind
862 up the activities and affairs.

863 (4) Any other record delivered on behalf of a person to the Secretary
864 of the State for filing shall be signed by that person.

865 (b) Any record filed under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act
866 may be signed by an agent. Whenever any provision of sections 1 to
867 102, inclusive, of this act requires a particular individual to sign a
868 record and the individual is deceased or incompetent, the record may
869 be signed by a legal representative of the individual.

870 (c) A person that signs a record as an agent or legal representative
871 thereby affirms as a fact that the person is authorized to sign the

872 record.

873 (d) The Secretary of the State is not required to verify either a
874 signature's authenticity or the authority of the person signing to so
875 commit the limited liability company, and the acceptance of a
876 document by the Secretary of the State shall not therefore serve to
877 validate the veracity of the signature or the signatory.

878 Sec. 28. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a person required by
879 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act to sign a record or deliver a
880 record to the Secretary of the State for filing under said sections does
881 not do so, any other person that is aggrieved may petition the Superior
882 Court to order the: (1) Person to sign the record; (2) person to deliver
883 the record to the Secretary of the State for filing; or (3) Secretary of the
884 State to file the record unsigned.

885 (b) If a petitioner under subsection (a) of this section is not the
886 limited liability company or foreign limited liability company to which
887 the record pertains, the petitioner shall make the company or foreign
888 company a party to the action.

889 (c) A record filed under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this
890 section is effective without being signed.

891 Sec. 29. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a record delivered to the
892 Secretary of the State for filing under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this
893 act and filed by the Secretary of the State contains inaccurate
894 information, a person that suffers loss by reliance on the information
895 may recover damages for the loss from: (1) A person that signed the
896 record or caused another to sign it on the person's behalf, and knew
897 the information to be inaccurate at the time the record was signed; and
898 (2) subject to subsection (b) of this section, a member of a member-
899 managed limited liability company or the manager of a manager-
900 managed limited liability company, if: (A) The record was delivered
901 for filing on behalf of the company; and (B) the member or manager
902 had notice of the inaccuracy for a reasonably sufficient time before the
903 information was relied upon so that, before the reliance, the member or

904 manager reasonably could have:

905 (i) Effected an amendment under section 26 of this act;

906 (ii) Filed a petition under section 28 of this act; or

907 (iii) Delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing a statement of
908 change under section 16 of this act or a statement of correction under
909 section 33 of this act.

910 (b) To the extent that the operating agreement of a member-
911 managed limited liability company expressly relieves a member of
912 responsibility for maintaining the accuracy of information contained in
913 records delivered on behalf of the company to the Secretary of the
914 State for filing under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act and
915 imposes that responsibility on one or more other members, the liability
916 set forth in subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section applies to
917 those other members and not to the member that the operating
918 agreement relieves of the responsibility.

919 (c) An individual who signs a record authorized or required to be
920 filed under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act affirms under penalty
921 of false statement that the information set forth in the record is
922 accurate.

923 Sec. 30. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) To be filed by the Secretary
924 of the State pursuant to sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act, a record
925 shall be received by the Secretary of the State, comply with the
926 provisions of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act and satisfy the
927 following:

928 (1) The filing of the record shall be required or permitted by sections
929 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act.

930 (2) The record shall be physically delivered in written form unless
931 and to the extent the Secretary of the State permits electronic delivery
932 of records.

933 (3) The words in the record shall be in English and numbers shall be
934 in Arabic or Roman numerals, but the name of an entity need not be in
935 English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals.

936 (4) The record shall be signed by a person authorized or required
937 under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act to sign the record.

938 (5) The record shall state the name and capacity, if any, of each
939 individual who signed it, either on behalf of the individual or the
940 person authorized or required to sign the record, but need not contain
941 a seal, attestation, acknowledgment or verification.

942 (b) When a record is delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing,
943 any fee required under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act and any
944 fee, tax, interest or penalty required to be paid under sections 1 to 102,
945 inclusive, of this act or law other than sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
946 this act shall be paid in a manner permitted by the Secretary of the
947 State or by such law.

948 (c) The Secretary of the State may require that a record delivered in
949 written form be accompanied by an identical or conformed copy.

950 Sec. 31. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Except as provided in section
951 32 of this act and subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of section
952 33 of this act, a certificate of organization is effective and a foreign
953 registration statement is effective on the date and at the time of its
954 filing by the Secretary of the State, as provided in section 30 of this act.
955 Each other record filed under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act is
956 effective on the later of:

957 (1) On the date and at the time of its filing by the Secretary of the
958 State, as provided in section 30 of this act;

959 (2) On the date of filing and at the time specified in the record as its
960 effective time, if later than the time under subdivision (1) of this
961 section;

962 (3) At a specified delayed effective date and time, which may not be

963 more than ninety days after the date of filing; or

964 (4) If a delayed effective date is specified, but no time is specified, at
965 12:01 a.m. on the date specified, which may not be more than ninety
966 days after the date of filing.

967 Sec. 32. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A record delivered to the
968 Secretary of the State for filing may be withdrawn before it takes effect
969 by delivering to the Secretary of the State for filing a statement of
970 withdrawal.

971 (b) A statement of withdrawal must: (1) Identify the record to be
972 withdrawn; and (2) if signed by fewer than all the persons that signed
973 the record being withdrawn, state that the record is withdrawn in
974 accordance with the agreement of all the persons that signed the
975 record or as otherwise provided in the operating agreement of the
976 limited liability company.

977 (c) On filing by the Secretary of the State of a statement of
978 withdrawal, the action or transaction evidenced by the original record
979 shall not take effect.

980 Sec. 33. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A person on whose behalf a
981 record was delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing may correct
982 the record after it is filed if: (1) The record at the time of filing was
983 inaccurate; (2) the record was defectively signed; or (3) the electronic
984 transmission of the record to the Secretary of the State was defective.

985 (b) To correct a filed record, a person on whose behalf the record
986 was delivered to the Secretary of the State shall deliver to the Secretary
987 of the State for filing a statement of correction.

988 (c) A statement of correction: (1) May not state a delayed effective
989 date; (2) may not state an effective date before the original filing date
990 or more than ninety days after the original filing date; (3) must be
991 signed by the person correcting the filed record; (4) must identify the
992 filed record to be corrected; (5) must specify the inaccuracy or defect to
993 be corrected; and (6) must correct the inaccuracy or defect.

994 (d) A statement of correction is effective as of the effective date of
995 the filed record that it corrects except for purposes of subsection (d) of
996 section 3 of this act and as to persons relying on the uncorrected filed
997 record and adversely affected by the correction. For those purposes
998 and as to those persons, the statement of correction is effective when
999 filed.

1000 Sec. 34. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The Secretary of the State
1001 shall file a record delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing which
1002 satisfies sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act. The duty of the
1003 Secretary of the State under this section is ministerial.

1004 (b) When the Secretary of the State files a record, the Secretary of the
1005 State shall record it as filed on the date and at the time of its delivery.
1006 After filing a record, the Secretary of the State shall deliver to the
1007 person that submitted the record an acknowledgment of the date and
1008 time of filing.

1009 (c) If the Secretary of the State refuses to file a record, the Secretary
1010 of the State shall, not later than fifteen business days after the record is
1011 delivered: (1) Return the record or notify the person that submitted the
1012 record of the refusal; and (2) provide a brief explanation of the reason
1013 for the refusal.

1014 (d) If the Secretary of the State refuses to file a record, the person
1015 that submitted the record may petition the Superior Court to compel
1016 filing of the record. The record and the explanation of the Secretary of
1017 the State of the refusal to file must be attached to the petition. The
1018 Superior Court may decide the matter in a summary proceeding.

1019 (e) The filing of or refusal to file a record does not create a
1020 presumption that the information contained in the record is correct or
1021 incorrect.

1022 (f) Except as provided by section 19 of this act or by law other than
1023 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act, the Secretary of the State may
1024 deliver any record to a person by delivering it: (1) In person to the

1025 person that submitted it; (2) to the principal office of the person; or (3)
1026 to another address, including an electronic mail address, the person
1027 provides to the Secretary of the State for delivery.

1028 Sec. 35. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) On request of any person,
1029 the Secretary of the State shall issue a certificate of good standing for a
1030 limited liability company or a certificate of registration for a registered
1031 foreign limited liability company.

1032 (b) A certificate issued under subsection (a) of this section must
1033 state:

1034 (1) The limited liability company's name or the registered foreign
1035 limited liability company's name used in this state;

1036 (2) In the case of a limited liability company, that: (A) No statement
1037 of dissolution, statement of administrative dissolution or statement of
1038 termination has been filed; (B) the records of the Secretary of the State
1039 do not otherwise reflect that the company has been dissolved or
1040 terminated; (C) the limited liability company has filed all annual
1041 reports due through the date of the certificate in compliance with
1042 section 36 of this act; and (D) a proceeding is not pending under
1043 section 63 of this act; and

1044 (3) In the case of a registered foreign limited liability company, that:
1045 (A) It is registered to do business in this state; and (B) the registered
1046 foreign limited liability company has filed all annual reports due
1047 through the date of the certificate in compliance with section 36 of this
1048 act.

1049 (c) A certificate issued by the Secretary of the State under subsection
1050 (a) of this section may be relied upon as conclusive evidence of the
1051 facts set forth in the certificate.

1052 Sec. 36. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1053 or a registered foreign limited liability company shall deliver to the
1054 Secretary of the State by electronic transmission an annual report that
1055 states:

- 1056 (1) The name of the company;
- 1057 (2) The street address and mailing address of its principal office;
- 1058 (3) The name, business address and residence address of at least one
1059 member or manager, except that, if good cause is shown, the Secretary
1060 of the State may accept a business address in lieu of business and
1061 residence addresses of such manager or member. For purposes of this
1062 section, a showing of good cause shall include, but not be limited to, a
1063 showing that public disclosure of the residence address of the manager
1064 or member of the limited liability company may expose the personal
1065 security of such manager or member to significant risk;
- 1066 (4) An electronic mail address where the Secretary of the State can
1067 communicate with the company or its filing agent, if the company or
1068 its filing agent maintains an electronic mail address; and
- 1069 (5) In the case of a foreign limited liability company, its governing
1070 jurisdiction and any alternate name adopted under subsection (a) of
1071 section 75 of this act.
- 1072 (b) Information in the annual report must be current as of the date
1073 the report is signed by the limited liability company or registered
1074 foreign limited liability company.
- 1075 (c) The first annual report must be filed with the Secretary of the
1076 State after January first and before April first of the year following the
1077 calendar year in which the limited liability company was formed or the
1078 registered foreign limited liability company registered to do business
1079 in this state. Subsequent annual reports must be filed with the
1080 Secretary of the State after January first and before April first of each
1081 calendar year thereafter.
- 1082 (d) If an annual report does not contain the information required by
1083 this section, the Secretary of the State promptly shall notify the
1084 reporting limited liability company or registered foreign limited
1085 liability company and return the report for correction.

1086 (e) Upon the request of a limited liability company or a registered
1087 foreign limited liability company, the Secretary of the State may grant
1088 an exemption from the requirement to file an annual report by
1089 electronic transmission if the limited liability company or the
1090 registered foreign limited liability company does not have the
1091 capability to file by electronic transmission or make payment in an
1092 authorized manner by electronic means or if other good cause is
1093 shown. For purposes of this section, electronic transmission shall be
1094 limited to online filing utilizing the Internet or any newer mode of
1095 computer-aided, automated filing designated by the Secretary of the
1096 State for annual report filing.

1097 (f) If the manager or member named in a limited liability company's
1098 or a registered foreign limited liability company's most current annual
1099 report pursuant to subsection (c) of this section is replaced for such
1100 purpose by another manager or member after the limited liability
1101 company has filed such annual report, but not later than thirty days
1102 preceding the month during which the limited liability company's next
1103 annual report becomes due, the limited liability company shall file
1104 with the Secretary of the State an interim notice of change of manager
1105 or member that sets forth: (1) The name of the limited liability
1106 company; and (2) the name, title, business address and residence
1107 address of the new manager or member and the name and title of the
1108 former manager or member, except that if good cause is shown, the
1109 Secretary of the State may accept a business address in lieu of the
1110 business and residence addresses of the new manager or member. Any
1111 such change of manager or member that occurs within the thirty-day
1112 period preceding the month during which the limited liability
1113 company's next annual report becomes due shall be reflected in such
1114 next annual report.

1115 Sec. 37. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A member is not an agent of
1116 a limited liability company solely by reason of being a member.

1117 (b) A person's status as a member does not prevent or restrict law
1118 other than sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act from imposing

1119 liability on a limited liability company because of the person's conduct.

1120 Sec. 38. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A debt, obligation or other
1121 liability of a limited liability company is solely the debt, obligation or
1122 other liability of the company. A member or manager is not personally
1123 liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for a
1124 debt, obligation or other liability of the company solely by reason of
1125 being or acting as a member or manager. This subsection applies
1126 regardless of the dissolution of the company.

1127 (b) The failure of a limited liability company to observe formalities
1128 relating to the exercise of its powers or management of its activities
1129 and affairs is not a ground for imposing liability on a member or
1130 manager of the company for a debt, obligation or other liability of the
1131 company.

1132 (c) Nothing contained in sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act shall
1133 be interpreted to abolish, repeal, modify, restrict or limit the law in
1134 effect on July 1, 2017, in this state applicable to the professional
1135 relationship and liabilities between the person furnishing the
1136 professional services and the person receiving such professional
1137 service and to the standards for professional conduct, provided (1) any
1138 member, manager, agent or employee of a limited liability company
1139 rendering professional services formed under sections 1 to 102,
1140 inclusive, of this act shall be personally liable and accountable only for
1141 negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct committed by such person,
1142 or by any person under such person's direct supervision and control,
1143 while rendering professional services on behalf of the limited liability
1144 company to the person for whom such professional services were
1145 being rendered; and (2) the personal liability of members of a limited
1146 liability company rendering professional services formed under
1147 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act in their capacity as members of
1148 such limited liability company, shall be not greater in any aspect than
1149 that of a shareholder who is an employee of a corporation formed
1150 under chapter 601 of the general statutes. A limited liability company
1151 rendering professional services shall be liable for up to the full value of

1152 its property for any negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct
1153 committed by any of its members, managers, agents or employees
1154 while they are engaged on behalf of the limited liability company in
1155 the rendering of professional services.

1156 Sec. 39. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a limited liability
1157 company is to have only one member upon formation, the person
1158 becomes a member as agreed by that person and the organizer of the
1159 company. That person and the organizer may be, but need not be,
1160 different persons. If different, the organizer acts on behalf of the initial
1161 member.

1162 (b) If a limited liability company is to have more than one member
1163 upon formation, those persons become members as agreed by the
1164 persons before the formation of the company. The organizer acts on
1165 behalf of the persons in forming the company and may be, but need
1166 not be, one of the persons.

1167 (c) After formation of a limited liability company, a person becomes
1168 a member: (1) As provided in the operating agreement; (2) as the result
1169 of a transaction effective under the Connecticut Entity Transactions
1170 Act; (3) with the affirmative vote or consent of all of the members; or
1171 (4) as provided in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 56 of this
1172 act.

1173 (d) A person may become a member without: (1) Acquiring a
1174 transferable interest; or (2) making or being obligated to make a
1175 contribution to the limited liability company.

1176 Sec. 40. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A contribution may consist of
1177 property transferred to, services performed for, or another benefit
1178 provided to the limited liability company or an agreement to transfer
1179 property to, perform services for, or provide another benefit to the
1180 company.

1181 Sec. 41. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A person's obligation to
1182 make a contribution to a limited liability company is not excused by

1183 the person's death, disability or other inability to perform personally.

1184 (b) If a person does not fulfill an obligation to make a contribution
1185 other than money, the person is obligated at the option of the limited
1186 liability company to contribute money equal to the value of the part of
1187 the contribution which has not been made.

1188 (c) The obligation of a person to make a contribution may be
1189 compromised only by the affirmative vote or consent of all members. If
1190 a creditor of a limited liability company extends credit or otherwise
1191 acts in reliance on an obligation described in subsection (a) of this
1192 section without notice of a compromise under this subsection, the
1193 creditor may enforce the obligation.

1194 Sec. 42. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Any distributions made by
1195 a limited liability company before its dissolution and the winding up
1196 of its activities and affairs must be made among members and persons
1197 dissociated as members in that proportion which reflects contributions
1198 received by the limited liability company and not returned, except to
1199 the extent necessary to comply with a transfer effective under section
1200 50 of this act or charging order in effect under section 51 of this act.

1201 (b) A person has a right to a distribution before the dissolution and
1202 winding up of a limited liability company only if the company decides
1203 to make an interim distribution. A person's dissociation does not
1204 entitle the person to a distribution.

1205 (c) A person does not have a right to demand or receive a
1206 distribution from a limited liability company in any form other than
1207 money. Except as provided in subsection (d) of section 62 of this act, a
1208 limited liability company may distribute an asset in kind only if each
1209 part of the asset is fungible with each other part and each person
1210 receives a percentage of the asset equal in value to the person's share of
1211 distributions.

1212 (d) If a member or transferee becomes entitled to receive a
1213 distribution, the member or transferee has the status of, and is entitled

1214 to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited liability company
1215 with respect to the distribution. However, the company's obligation to
1216 make a distribution is subject to offset for any amount owed to the
1217 company by the member or a person dissociated as a member on
1218 whose account the distribution is made.

1219 Sec. 43. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1220 may not make a distribution, if after the distribution: (1) The company
1221 would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary
1222 course of the company's activities and affairs; or (2) the company's
1223 total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the
1224 amount that would be needed, if the company were to be dissolved
1225 and wound up at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential
1226 rights upon dissolution and winding up of members and transferees
1227 whose preferential rights are superior to those of persons receiving the
1228 distribution.

1229 (b) A limited liability company may base a determination that a
1230 distribution is not prohibited under subsection (a) of this section on: (1)
1231 Financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and
1232 principles that are reasonable under the circumstances; or (2) a fair
1233 valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

1234 (c) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, the effect of a
1235 distribution under subsection (a) of this section is measured: (1) In the
1236 case of a distribution as described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision
1237 (8) of section 2 of this act, the date money or other property is
1238 transferred or debt is incurred by the company; or (2) in all other cases,
1239 as of the date: (A) The distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs
1240 not later than one hundred twenty days after that date; or (B) the
1241 payment is made, if the payment occurs more than one hundred days
1242 after the distribution is authorized.

1243 (d) A limited liability company's indebtedness to a member or
1244 transferee incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance
1245 with this section is at parity with the company's indebtedness to its
1246 general, unsecured creditors.

1247 (e) A limited liability company's indebtedness, including
1248 indebtedness issued as a distribution, is not a liability for purposes of
1249 subsection (a) of this section if the terms of the indebtedness provide
1250 that payment of principal and interest is made only if and to the extent
1251 that payment of a distribution could then be made under this section.
1252 If the indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of
1253 principal or interest is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is
1254 measured on the date the payment is made.

1255 (f) In measuring the effect of a distribution under section 62 of this
1256 act, the liabilities of a dissolved limited liability company do not
1257 include any claim that has been disposed of under section 59, 60 or 61
1258 of this act.

1259 Sec. 44. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
1260 subsection (b) of this section, if a member of a member-managed
1261 limited liability company or manager of a manager-managed limited
1262 liability company consents to a distribution made in violation of
1263 section 43 of this act and in consenting to the distribution fails to
1264 comply with section 47 of this act, the member or manager is
1265 personally liable to the company for the amount of the distribution
1266 which exceeds the amount that could have been distributed without
1267 the violation of section 43 of this act.

1268 (b) To the extent the operating agreement of a member-managed
1269 limited liability company expressly relieves a member of the authority
1270 and responsibility to consent to distributions and imposes that
1271 authority and responsibility on one or more other members, the
1272 liability set forth in subsection (a) of this section applies to the other
1273 members and not the member that the operating agreement relieves of
1274 authority and responsibility.

1275 (c) A person that receives a distribution knowing that the
1276 distribution violated section 43 of this act is personally liable to the
1277 limited liability company but only to the extent that the distribution
1278 received by the person exceeded the amount that could have been
1279 properly paid under section 43 of this act.

1280 (d) A person against which an action is commenced because the
1281 person is liable under subsection (a) of this section may implead: (1)
1282 Any other person that is liable under subsection (a) of this section and
1283 seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person; and (2) any
1284 person that received a distribution in violation of subsection (c) of this
1285 section and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person in
1286 the amount the person received in violation of subsection (c) of this
1287 section.

1288 (e) An action under this section is barred unless commenced not
1289 later than two years after the distribution.

1290 Sec. 45. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1291 is a member-managed limited liability company unless the operating
1292 agreement:

1293 (1) Expressly provides that: (A) The company is or will be
1294 "manager-managed"; (B) the company is or will be "managed by
1295 managers"; or (C) management of the company is or will be "vested in
1296 managers"; or

1297 (2) Includes words of similar import.

1298 (b) In a member-managed limited liability company, the following
1299 rules apply:

1300 (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
1301 this act, the management and conduct of the company are vested in the
1302 members.

1303 (2) Matters in the ordinary course of the activities of the company
1304 shall be decided by the affirmative vote or consent of a majority in
1305 interest of the members.

1306 (3) The affirmative vote or consent of two-thirds in interest of the
1307 members is required to: (A) Undertake an act outside the ordinary
1308 course of the company's activities and affairs; or (B) approve a
1309 transaction under the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act.

1310 (4) The affirmative vote or consent of all of the members is required
1311 to amend the operating agreement or to amend the certificate of
1312 organization.

1313 (c) In a manager-managed limited liability company, the following
1314 rules apply:

1315 (1) Except as expressly provided in sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
1316 this act, any matter relating to the activities and affairs of the company
1317 is decided exclusively by the manager, or, if there is more than one
1318 manager, by a majority of the managers.

1319 (2) Each manager has equal rights in the management and conduct
1320 of the company's activities and affairs.

1321 (3) The affirmative vote or consent of two-thirds in interest of the
1322 members is required to: (A) Undertake an act outside the ordinary
1323 course of the company's activities and affairs; or (B) approve a
1324 transaction under the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act.

1325 (4) The affirmative vote or consent of all of the members is required
1326 to amend the operating agreement or to amend the certificate of
1327 organization.

1328 (5) A manager may be chosen at any time by the affirmative vote or
1329 consent of a majority in interest of the members and remains a
1330 manager until a successor has been chosen, unless the manager at an
1331 earlier time resigns, is removed, or dies or, in the case of a manager
1332 that is not an individual, terminates. A manager may be removed at
1333 any time by the consent of a majority in interest of the members
1334 without notice or cause.

1335 (6) A person need not be a member to be a manager, but the
1336 dissociation of a member that is also a manager removes the person as
1337 a manager. If a person that is both a manager and a member ceases to
1338 be a manager, that cessation does not by itself dissociate the person as
1339 a member.

1340 (7) A person's ceasing to be a manager does not discharge any debt,
1341 obligation or other liability to the limited liability company or
1342 members which the person incurred while a manager.

1343 (d) An action requiring the vote or consent of members under
1344 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act may be taken without a meeting,
1345 and a member may appoint a proxy or other agent to vote, consent or
1346 otherwise act for the member by signing an appointing record,
1347 personally or by the member's agent.

1348 (e) The dissolution of a limited liability company does not affect the
1349 applicability of this section. However, a person that wrongfully causes
1350 dissolution of the company loses the right to participate in
1351 management as a member and a manager.

1352 (f) A limited liability company shall reimburse a member for an
1353 advance to the company beyond the amount of capital the member
1354 agreed to contribute.

1355 (g) A payment or advance made by a member that gives rise to an
1356 obligation of the limited liability company under subsection (f) of this
1357 section or subsection (a) of section 46 of this act constitutes a loan to
1358 the company.

1359 (h) A member is not entitled to remuneration for services performed
1360 for a member-managed limited liability company, except for
1361 reasonable compensation for services rendered in winding up the
1362 activities of the company.

1363 Sec. 46. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1364 shall reimburse a member of a member-managed company or the
1365 manager of a manager-managed company for any payment made by
1366 the member or in the course of the member's or manager's activities on
1367 behalf of the company, if the member or manager complied with
1368 sections 45 and 47 of this act in making the payment.

1369 (b) In the ordinary course of its duties and affairs, a limited liability
1370 company may indemnify and hold harmless a person with respect to

1371 any claim or demand against the person and any debt, obligation or
1372 other liability incurred by the person by reason of the person's former
1373 or present capacity as a member, manager or officer if the claim,
1374 demand, debt, obligation or other liability does not arise from the
1375 person's breach of section 43, 45 or 47 of this act.

1376 (c) A limited liability company shall indemnify and hold harmless a
1377 person who was wholly successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the
1378 defense of any proceeding with respect to any claim or demand
1379 against the person by reason of the person's former or present capacity
1380 as a member, manager or officer of the company from and against
1381 reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and costs incurred by
1382 the person in connection with such claim or demand. As used in this
1383 subsection, "proceeding" means any threatened, pending or completed
1384 action, arbitration, investigation, suit or proceeding, whether civil,
1385 criminal or administrative and whether formal or informal.

1386 (d) In the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, a limited
1387 liability company may advance reasonable expenses, including
1388 attorney's fees and costs, incurred by a person in connection with a
1389 claim or demand against the person by reason of the person's former
1390 or present capacity as a member, manager or officer of the company if
1391 the person promises to repay the company if the person ultimately is
1392 determined not to be entitled to be indemnified under subsection (b) of
1393 this section.

1394 (e) A limited liability company may purchase and maintain
1395 insurance on behalf of a member, manager or officer of the company
1396 against liability asserted against or incurred by the member, manager
1397 or officer in that capacity or arising from that status even if, under
1398 subdivision (7) of subsection (c) of section 5 of this act, the operating
1399 agreement could not eliminate or limit the person's liability to the
1400 company for the conduct giving rise to the liability.

1401 Sec. 47. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A member of a member-
1402 managed limited liability company owes to the company and, subject
1403 to subsection (b) of section 64 of this act, the other members the duties

1404 of loyalty and care set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

1405 (b) The fiduciary duty of loyalty of a member in a member-managed
1406 limited liability company includes the duties:

1407 (1) To account to the company and to hold as trustee for it any
1408 property, profit or benefit derived by the member: (A) In the conduct
1409 or winding up of the company's activities and affairs; (B) from a use by
1410 the member of the company's property; or (C) from the appropriation
1411 of a company opportunity;

1412 (2) To refrain from dealing with the company in the conduct or
1413 winding up of the company's activities and affairs as or on behalf of a
1414 person having an interest adverse to the company; and

1415 (3) To refrain from competing with the company in the conduct of
1416 the company's activities and affairs before the dissolution of the
1417 company.

1418 (c) (1) A member of a member-managed limited liability company
1419 shall discharge the duties of such member as a member, including
1420 duties as a member of a committee of the members of the limited
1421 liability company: (A) In good faith; (B) with the care an ordinarily
1422 prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar
1423 circumstances; and (C) in a manner the member reasonably believes to
1424 be in the best interests of the limited liability company.

1425 (2) In discharging such duties, the member is entitled to rely on
1426 information, opinions, reports or statements, including financial
1427 statements and other financial data, if prepared or presented by: (A)
1428 One or more officers or employees of the limited liability company
1429 whom the member reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in
1430 the matters presented; (B) legal counsel, public accountants or other
1431 persons as to matters the member reasonably believes are within the
1432 person's professional or expert competence; or (C) a committee of
1433 members of the limited liability company of which the member is not a
1434 member if the member reasonably believes the committee merits

1435 confidence.

1436 (3) In discharging such duties under subsection (a) of this section
1437 and the operating agreement, a member or manager shall not be liable
1438 to the limited liability company or to any other member for actions or
1439 failure to act pursuant to the provisions of the operating agreement,
1440 except that a member is not acting in good faith if the member has
1441 knowledge concerning the matter in question that makes reliance
1442 otherwise permitted by this subsection unwarranted.

1443 (d) A member shall discharge the duties and obligations under
1444 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act or under the operating
1445 agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the implied
1446 contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

1447 (e) A member, other than in the capacity of a manager, does not
1448 violate a duty or obligation under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this
1449 act or under the operating agreement solely because the member's
1450 conduct furthers the member's own interest.

1451 (f) A majority in interest of disinterested members of a member-
1452 managed limited liability company or a manager-managed limited
1453 liability company may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all
1454 material facts, a specific act or transaction that otherwise would violate
1455 the duty of loyalty.

1456 (g) It is a defense to a claim under subdivision (2) of subsection (b)
1457 of this section and any comparable claim in equity or at common law
1458 that the transaction was fair to the limited liability company.

1459 (h) If, as permitted by subsection (f) of this section, subdivision (5)
1460 of subsection (i) of this section or the operating agreement, a member
1461 enters into a transaction with the limited liability company which
1462 otherwise would be prohibited by subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of
1463 this section, the member's rights and obligations arising from the
1464 transaction are the same as those of a person that is not a member.

1465 (i) In a manager-managed limited liability company, the following

1466 rules apply:

1467 (1) Subsections (a), (b), (c) and (g) of this section apply to the
1468 manager or managers and not the members.

1469 (2) Subsection (d) of this section applies to managers and members.

1470 (3) Subsection (e) of this section applies only to members.

1471 (4) The power to ratify under subsection (f) of this section applies
1472 only to the members.

1473 (5) Subject to subsection (d) of this section, a member does not have
1474 any duty to the company or to any other member solely by reason of
1475 being a member.

1476 Sec. 48. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) In a member-managed
1477 limited liability company, the following rules apply:

1478 (1) On reasonable notice, a member may inspect and copy during
1479 regular business hours, at a reasonable location specified by the
1480 company, any record maintained by the company regarding the
1481 company's activities, affairs, financial condition and other
1482 circumstances to the extent the information is material to the member's
1483 rights and duties under the operating agreement or sections 1 to 102,
1484 inclusive, of this act.

1485 (2) The company shall furnish to each member: (A) Without
1486 demand, any information concerning the company's activities, affairs,
1487 financial condition, and other circumstances which the company
1488 knows and is material to the proper exercise of the member's rights
1489 and duties under the operating agreement or sections 1 to 102,
1490 inclusive, of this act, except to the extent the company can establish
1491 that it reasonably believes the member already knows the information;
1492 and (B) on demand, any other information concerning the company's
1493 activities, affairs, financial condition and other circumstances, except to
1494 the extent the demand or information demanded is unreasonable or
1495 otherwise improper under the circumstances.

1496 (3) The duty to furnish information under subdivision (2) of this
1497 subsection also applies to each member to the extent the member
1498 knows any of the information described in said subdivision.

1499 (b) In a manager-managed limited liability company, the following
1500 rules apply:

1501 (1) The informational rights set forth in subsection (a) of this section
1502 and the duty set forth in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section
1503 apply to the managers and not the members.

1504 (2) During regular business hours and at a reasonable location
1505 specified by the company, a member may inspect and copy full
1506 information regarding the activities, affairs, financial condition and
1507 other circumstances of the company as is just and reasonable if: (A)
1508 The member seeks the information for a purpose reasonably related to
1509 the member's interest as a member; (B) the member makes a demand
1510 in a record received by the company, describing with reasonable
1511 particularity the information sought and the purpose for seeking the
1512 information; and (C) the information sought is directly connected to
1513 the member's purpose.

1514 (3) Not later than ten days after receiving a demand pursuant to
1515 subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, the company
1516 shall in a record inform the member that made the demand of: (A) The
1517 information that the company will provide in response to the demand
1518 and when and where the company will provide the information; and
1519 (B) the company's reasons for declining, if the company declines to
1520 provide any demanded information.

1521 (4) Whenever sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act or an operating
1522 agreement provide for a member to give or withhold consent to a
1523 matter, before the consent is given or withheld, the company shall,
1524 without demand, provide the member with all information that is
1525 known to the company and is material to the member's decision.

1526 (c) Subject to subsection (i) of this section, on not less than ten days'

1527 demand made in a record received by a limited liability company, a
1528 person dissociated as a member may have access to information to
1529 which the person was entitled while a member if:

1530 (1) The information pertains to the period during which the person
1531 was a member;

1532 (2) The person seeks the information in good faith; and

1533 (3) The person satisfies the requirements imposed on a member by
1534 subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section.

1535 (d) A limited liability company shall respond to a demand made
1536 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section in the manner provided in
1537 subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section.

1538 (e) A limited liability company may charge a person that makes a
1539 demand under this section the reasonable costs of copying, limited to
1540 the costs of labor and material.

1541 (f) A member or person dissociated as a member may exercise rights
1542 under this section through an agent or, in the case of an individual
1543 under legal disability, a legal representative. Any restriction or
1544 condition imposed by the operating agreement or under subsection (i)
1545 of this section applies both to the agent or legal representative and the
1546 member or person dissociated as a member.

1547 (g) Subject to subsection (i) of this section, the rights under this
1548 section do not extend to a person as a transferee.

1549 (h) If a member dies, the provisions of section 52 of this act shall
1550 apply.

1551 (i) In addition to any restriction or condition set forth in the
1552 operating agreement, a limited liability company, as a matter within
1553 the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, may impose reasonable
1554 restrictions and conditions on access to and use of information to be
1555 furnished under this section, including designating information

1556 confidential and imposing nondisclosure and safeguarding obligations
1557 on the recipient. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a
1558 restriction under this subsection, the company has the burden of
1559 proving reasonableness.

1560 Sec. 49. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A transferable interest is
1561 personal property.

1562 Sec. 50. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Subject to subsection (f) of
1563 section 51 of this act, a transfer, in whole or in part, of a transferable
1564 interest: (1) Is permissible; (2) does not by itself cause a member's
1565 dissociation or a dissolution and winding up of the limited liability
1566 company's activities and affairs; and (3) subject to section 52 of this act,
1567 does not entitle the transferee to: (A) Participate in the management or
1568 conduct of the company's activities and affairs; or (B) except as
1569 provided in subsection (c) of this section, have access to records or
1570 other information concerning the company's activities and affairs.

1571 (b) A transferee has the right to receive, in accordance with the
1572 transfer, distributions to which the transferor would otherwise be
1573 entitled.

1574 (c) In a dissolution and winding up of the activities and affairs of a
1575 limited liability company, a transferee is entitled to an account of the
1576 company's transactions only from the date of dissolution.

1577 (d) A transferable interest may be evidenced by a certificate of the
1578 interest issued by the limited liability company in a record, and,
1579 subject to this section, the interest represented by the certificate may be
1580 transferred by a transfer of the certificate.

1581 (e) A limited liability company need not give effect to a transferee's
1582 rights under this section until the company knows or has notice of the
1583 transfer.

1584 (f) A transfer of a transferable interest in violation of a restriction on
1585 transfer contained in the operating agreement is ineffective as to a
1586 person having knowledge or notice of the restriction at the time of

1587 transfer.

1588 (g) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of subdivision (4) of
1589 section 54 of this act, if a member transfers a transferable interest, the
1590 transferor retains the rights of a member other than the transferable
1591 interest transferred and retains all the duties and obligations of a
1592 member.

1593 (h) If a member transfers a transferable interest to a person that
1594 becomes a member with respect to the transferred interest, the
1595 transferee is liable for the member's obligations under section 41 of this
1596 act and subsection (c) of section 44 of this act known to the transferee
1597 when the transferee becomes a member.

1598 Sec. 51. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) On application by a
1599 judgment creditor of a member or transferee, a court may enter a
1600 charging order against the transferable interest of the judgment debtor
1601 for the unsatisfied amount of the judgment. Subject to subsection (e) of
1602 this section, a charging order constitutes a lien on a judgment debtor's
1603 transferable interest and requires the limited liability company to pay
1604 over to the person to which the charging order was issued any
1605 distribution that otherwise would be paid to the judgment debtor. To
1606 the extent that the transferable interest of the judgment debtor is so
1607 charged, the judgment creditor has only the right to receive any
1608 distribution or distributions to which the judgment debtor would
1609 otherwise have been entitled in respect of such transferable interest.

1610 (b) To the extent necessary to effectuate the collection of
1611 distributions pursuant to a charging order in effect under subsection
1612 (a) of this section, the court may: (1) Appoint a receiver of the
1613 distributions subject to the charging order, with the power to make all
1614 inquiries the judgment debtor might have made; and (2) make all other
1615 orders necessary to give effect to the charging order.

1616 (c) The member or transferee whose transferable interest is subject
1617 to a charging order under subsection (a) of this section may extinguish
1618 the charging order by satisfying the judgment and filing a certified

1619 copy of the satisfaction with the court that issued the charging order.

1620 (d) A limited liability company or one or more members whose
1621 transferable interests are not subject to the charging order may pay to
1622 the judgment creditor the full amount due under the judgment and
1623 thereby succeed to the rights of the judgment creditor, including the
1624 charging order.

1625 (e) The entry of a charging order is the exclusive remedy by which a
1626 person seeking to enforce a judgment against a member or transferee
1627 may, in the capacity of judgment creditor, satisfy the judgment from
1628 the judgment debtor's transferable interest. With respect to the
1629 judgment debtor's transferable interest, attachment, garnishment,
1630 foreclosure or other legal or equitable remedies are not available to the
1631 judgment creditor, whether the limited liability company has one
1632 member or more than one member.

1633 (f) Sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act do not deprive any
1634 member or transferee of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable
1635 to the transferable interest of the member or transferee.

1636 Sec. 52. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) If a member dies, the deceased
1637 member's legal representative may exercise: (1) The rights of a
1638 transferee provided in subsection (c) of section 50 of this act; and (2)
1639 for the purposes of settling the estate, the rights the deceased member
1640 had under section 48 of this act.

1641 Sec. 53. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A person has the power to
1642 dissociate as a member at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by
1643 withdrawing as a member by express will under subdivision (1) of
1644 section 54 of this act.

1645 (b) A person's dissociation as a member is wrongful only if the
1646 dissociation: (1) Is in breach of an express provision of the operating
1647 agreement; or (2) occurs before the completion of the winding up of
1648 the company and: (A) The person withdraws as a member by express
1649 will; (B) the person is expelled as a member by judicial order under

1650 subdivision (5) of section 54 of this act; (C) the person is dissociated
1651 under subdivision (8) of section 54 of this act; or (D) in the case of a
1652 person that is not a trust other than a business trust, an estate or an
1653 individual, the person is expelled or otherwise dissociated as a
1654 member because it wilfully dissolved or terminated.

1655 (c) A person that wrongfully dissociates as a member is liable to the
1656 limited liability company and, subject to section 64 of this act, to the
1657 other members for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is
1658 in addition to any debt, obligation or other liability of the member to
1659 the company or the other members.

1660 Sec. 54. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A person is dissociated as a
1661 member when:

1662 (1) The company has notice of the person's express will to withdraw
1663 as a member, but, if the person specified a withdrawal date later than
1664 the date the company had notice, on that later date;

1665 (2) An event set forth in the operating agreement as causing the
1666 person's dissociation occurs;

1667 (3) The person is expelled as a member pursuant to the operating
1668 agreement;

1669 (4) The person is expelled as a member by the unanimous consent of
1670 the other members if: (A) It is unlawful to carry on the company's
1671 activities and affairs with the person as a member; (B) there has been a
1672 transfer of all the person's transferable interest in the company, other
1673 than: (i) A transfer for security purposes; or (ii) a charging order in
1674 effect under section 51 of this act; or (C) the person is an entity and: (i)
1675 The company notifies the person that it will be expelled as a member
1676 because the person has filed a statement of dissolution or the
1677 equivalent, the person has been administratively dissolved, its charter
1678 or its equivalent has been revoked, or the person's right to conduct
1679 business has been suspended by the governing jurisdiction; and (ii) not
1680 later than ninety days after the notification, the statement of

1681 dissolution or the equivalent has not been withdrawn, rescinded or
1682 revoked, or the person's charter or the equivalent or right to conduct
1683 business has not been reinstated;

1684 (5) On application by the company or a member in a direct action
1685 under section 64 of this act, the person is expelled as a member by
1686 judicial order because the person: (A) Has engaged or is engaging in
1687 wrongful conduct that has affected adversely and materially, or will
1688 affect adversely and materially, the company's activities and affairs; (B)
1689 has committed wilfully or persistently, or is committing wilfully or
1690 persistently, a material breach of the operating agreement or a duty or
1691 obligation under section 47 of this act; or (C) has engaged or is
1692 engaging in conduct relating to the company's activities and affairs
1693 which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities and
1694 affairs with the person as a member;

1695 (6) In the case of an individual: (A) The individual dies; or (B) in a
1696 member-managed limited liability company: (i) A guardian or general
1697 conservator for the individual is appointed; or (ii) a court orders that
1698 the individual has otherwise become incapable of performing the
1699 individual's duties as a member under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
1700 this act or the operating agreement;

1701 (7) In a member-managed limited liability company, the person: (A)
1702 Becomes a debtor in bankruptcy; (B) executes an assignment for the
1703 benefit of creditors; or (C) seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the
1704 appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of the person or of all
1705 or substantially all the person's property;

1706 (8) In the case of a person that is a testamentary or inter vivos trust
1707 or is acting as a member by virtue of being a trustee of such a trust, the
1708 trust's entire transferable interest in the company is distributed;

1709 (9) In the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a member
1710 by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, the estate's
1711 entire transferable interest in the company is distributed;

1712 (10) In the case of a person that is not an individual, the existence of
1713 the person terminates;

1714 (11) The company participates in a merger under sections 80 to 97,
1715 inclusive, of this act or the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act and:
1716 (A) The company is not the surviving entity; or (B) otherwise as a
1717 result of the merger, the person ceases to be a member;

1718 (12) The company participates in an interest exchange under
1719 sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act or the Connecticut Entity
1720 Transactions Act and, as a result of the interest exchange, the person
1721 ceases to be a member;

1722 (13) The company participates in a conversion under sections 80 to
1723 87, inclusive, of this act or the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act;

1724 (14) The company participates in a domestication under sections 80
1725 to 97, inclusive, of this act or the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act
1726 and, as a result of the domestication, the person ceases to be a member;
1727 or

1728 (15) The company dissolves and completes winding up.

1729 Sec. 55. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a person is dissociated as
1730 a member: (1) The person's right to participate as a member in the
1731 management and conduct of the company's activities and affairs
1732 terminates; (2) if the company is member-managed, the person's duties
1733 and obligations under section 47 of this act as a member end with
1734 regard to matters arising and events occurring after the person's
1735 dissociation; and (3) subject to section 52 of this act and sections 80 to
1736 87, inclusive, of this act or the Connecticut Entity Transactions Act, any
1737 transferable interest owned by the person in the person's capacity as a
1738 member immediately before dissociation as a member is owned by the
1739 person solely as a transferee.

1740 (b) A person's dissociation as a member does not of itself discharge
1741 the person from any debt, obligation or other liability to the company
1742 or the other members which the person incurred while a member.

1743 Sec. 56. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1744 is dissolved, and its activities and affairs must be wound up, upon the
1745 occurrence of any of the following:

1746 (1) An event or circumstance that the operating agreement states
1747 causes dissolution;

1748 (2) The consent of a majority in interest of the members;

1749 (3) The passage of ninety consecutive days during which the
1750 company has no members unless before the end of the period: (A)
1751 Consent to admit at least one specified person as a member is given by
1752 transferees owning the rights to receive a majority of distributions as
1753 transferees at the time the consent is to be effective; and (B) at least one
1754 person becomes a member in accordance with the consent;

1755 (4) On application by a member, the entry by the Superior Court for
1756 the judicial district where the principal office of the limited liability
1757 company is located, or if none in this state, where its registered agent is
1758 located, of an order dissolving the company on the grounds that: (A)
1759 The conduct of all or substantially all of the company's activities and
1760 affairs is unlawful; or (B) it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the
1761 company's activities and affairs;

1762 (5) On application by a member, the entry by the Superior Court for
1763 the judicial district where the principal office of the limited liability
1764 company is located, of an order dissolving the company on the
1765 grounds that the managers or those members in control of the
1766 company: (A) Have acted, are acting or will act in a manner that is
1767 illegal or fraudulent; or (B) have acted or are acting in a manner that is
1768 oppressive and was, is, or will be directly harmful to the applicant; or

1769 (6) The preparation and filing of a certificate of dissolution by
1770 forfeiture by the Secretary of the State under subsection (b) or (c) of
1771 section 63 of this act.

1772 (b) In a proceeding brought under subdivision (5) of subsection (a)
1773 of this section, the court may order a remedy other than dissolution.

1774 Sec. 57. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A dissolved limited liability
1775 company shall wind up its activities and affairs and, except as
1776 provided in section 58 of this act, the company continues after
1777 dissolution only for the purpose of winding up.

1778 (b) In winding up its activities and affairs, a limited liability
1779 company: (1) Shall: (A) Promptly after the dissolution, deliver to the
1780 Secretary of the State for filing a certificate of dissolution stating the
1781 name of the company and that the company is dissolved; and (B)
1782 discharge the company's debts, obligations and other liabilities, settle
1783 and close the company's activities and affairs, and marshal and
1784 distribute the assets of the company; and (2) may: (A) Preserve the
1785 company activities, affairs and property as a going concern for a
1786 reasonable time; (B) prosecute and defend actions and proceedings,
1787 whether civil, criminal or administrative; (C) transfer the company's
1788 property; (D) settle disputes by mediation or arbitration; and (E)
1789 perform other acts necessary or appropriate to the winding up.

1790 (c) If a dissolved limited liability company has no members, the
1791 legal representative of the last person to have been a member may
1792 wind up the activities and affairs of the company. If the person does
1793 so, the person has the powers of a sole manager under subsection (c) of
1794 section 45 of this act and is deemed to be a manager for the purposes of
1795 subsection (a) of section 38 of this act.

1796 (d) If the legal representative under subsection (c) of this section
1797 declines or fails to wind up the company's activities and affairs, a
1798 person may be appointed to do so by the consent of transferees owning
1799 a majority in interest of the rights to receive distributions as transferees
1800 at the time the consent is to be effective. A person appointed under this
1801 subsection: (1) Has the powers of a sole manager under subsection (c)
1802 of section 45 of this act and is deemed to be a manager for the purposes
1803 of subsection (a) of section 38 of this act; and (2) shall promptly deliver
1804 to the Secretary of the State for filing an amendment to the company's
1805 certificate of organization stating: (A) That the company has no
1806 members; (B) the name and street and mailing addresses of the person;

1807 and (C) that the person has been appointed pursuant to this subsection
1808 to wind up the company.

1809 (e) The Superior Court for the judicial district where the principal
1810 office of the company is located may order judicial supervision of the
1811 winding up of a dissolved limited liability company, including the
1812 appointment of a person to wind up the company's activities and
1813 affairs: (1) On application of a member, if the applicant establishes
1814 good cause; (2) on the application of a transferee, if: (A) The company
1815 does not have any members; (B) the legal representative of the last
1816 person to have been a member declines or fails to wind up the
1817 company's activities; and (C) within a reasonable time following the
1818 dissolution, a person has not been appointed pursuant to subsection (c)
1819 of this section; or (3) in connection with a proceeding under
1820 subdivision (4) or (5) of subsection (a) of section 56 of this act.

1821 Sec. 58. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
1822 may be reinstated as provided in this section at any time after its
1823 dissolution, unless the Superior Court for the judicial district where the
1824 limited liability company is located has entered an order under
1825 subdivision (4) or (5) of subsection (a) of section 56 of this act.

1826 (b) Reinstatement of the dissolved limited liability company under
1827 this section requires:

1828 (1) The written consent of a majority in interest of the members.

1829 (2) If a certificate of dissolution applicable to the limited liability
1830 company has been filed, a certificate of reinstatement conforming, with
1831 such adaptations as are appropriate, to the content requirements of a
1832 limited liability company's certificate of organization shall be executed
1833 and filed with the Secretary of the State in accordance with the
1834 requirements set forth in sections 25 to 36, inclusive, of this act which
1835 pertain to the filing and recording of a record.

1836 (3) A certificate of reinstatement under this section shall be
1837 accompanied by: (A) Payment of all penalties and forfeitures incurred

1838 by the limited liability company and a reinstatement fee as provided
1839 by subdivision (11) of subsection (a) of section 22 of this act, (B) an
1840 annual report for the current year, and (C) an appointment of a
1841 registered agent for service of process.

1842 (4) If the name of the limited liability company to be reinstated is no
1843 longer available, it shall, simultaneously with reinstatement, be
1844 changed to an available name by amendment to the certificate of
1845 organization.

1846 (5) No action or proceeding, civil or criminal, to which the limited
1847 liability company is a party at the time of reinstatement, shall be
1848 affected by such reinstatement except as the court shall, under the
1849 circumstances, determine.

1850 (c) If a limited liability company is reinstated after its dissolution:

1851 (1) The company resumes carrying on its activities and affairs as if
1852 dissolution had never occurred;

1853 (2) Subject to subdivision (3) of this subsection, any liability
1854 incurred by the company after the dissolution and before the
1855 reinstatement is effective is determined as if dissolution had never
1856 occurred;

1857 (3) The rights of a third party arising out of conduct in reliance on
1858 the dissolution before the third party knew or had notice of the
1859 reinstatement may not be adversely affected; and

1860 (4) Any claim against the limited liability company barred as
1861 provided in section 60 of this act and not otherwise barred shall be
1862 relieved of such bar upon reinstatement of the limited liability
1863 company, and the reinstated limited liability company shall be
1864 estopped to deny its legal existence during such time as its rights and
1865 powers were forfeited.

1866 Sec. 59. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
1867 subsection (d) of this section, a dissolved limited liability company

1868 may give notice of a known claim under subsection (b) of this section,
1869 which has the effect provided in subsection (c) of this section.

1870 (b) A dissolved limited liability company may in a record notify its
1871 known claimants of the dissolution. The notice must: (1) Specify the
1872 information required to be included in a claim; (2) state that a claim
1873 must be in writing and provide a mailing address to which the claim is
1874 to be sent; (3) state the deadline for receipt of a claim, which may not
1875 be less than one hundred twenty days after the date the notice is
1876 received by the claimant; and (4) state that the claim will be barred if
1877 not received by the deadline.

1878 (c) A claim against a dissolved limited liability company is barred if
1879 the requirements of subsection (b) of this section are met and: (1) The
1880 claim is not received by the specified deadline; or (2) if the claim is
1881 timely received but rejected by the company: (A) The company causes
1882 the claimant to receive a notice in a record stating that the claim is
1883 rejected and will be barred unless the claimant commences an action
1884 against the company to enforce the claim not later than ninety days
1885 after the claimant receives the notice; and (B) the claimant does not
1886 commence the required action not later than ninety days after the
1887 complainant receives the notice.

1888 (d) This section does not apply to a claim based on an event
1889 occurring after the effective date of dissolution or a liability that on
1890 that date is contingent.

1891 Sec. 60. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A dissolved limited liability
1892 company may publish notice of its dissolution and request persons
1893 having claims against the company to present them in accordance with
1894 the notice.

1895 (b) A notice under subsection (a) of this section must: (1) Be
1896 published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the
1897 county in this state in which the dissolved limited liability company's
1898 principal office is located or, if the principal office is not located in this
1899 state, in the county in which the office of the company's registered

1900 agent is or was last located; (2) describe the information required to be
1901 contained in a claim, state that the claim must be in writing, and
1902 provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent; and (3) state
1903 that a claim against the company is barred unless an action to enforce
1904 the claim is commenced not later than three years after publication of
1905 the notice.

1906 (c) If a dissolved limited liability company publishes a notice in
1907 accordance with subsection (b) of this section, the claim of each of the
1908 following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences an action
1909 to enforce the claim against the company not later than three years
1910 after the publication date of the notice: (1) A claimant that did not
1911 receive notice in a record under section 59 of this act; (2) a claimant
1912 whose claim was timely sent to the company but not acted on; and (3)
1913 a claimant whose claim is contingent on, or based on an event
1914 occurring after, the effective date of dissolution.

1915 (d) A claim not barred under this section or section 59 of this act
1916 may be enforced: (1) Against a dissolved limited liability company, to
1917 the extent of its undistributed assets; and (2) except as provided in
1918 section 61 of this act, if assets of the company have been distributed
1919 after dissolution, against a member or transferee to the extent of that
1920 person's proportionate share of the claim or of the company's assets
1921 distributed to the member or transferee after dissolution, whichever is
1922 less, but a person's total liability for all claims under this subdivision
1923 may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to the person
1924 after dissolution.

1925 Sec. 61. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A dissolved limited liability
1926 company that has published a notice under section 60 of this act may
1927 file an application with the Superior Court in the judicial district where
1928 the dissolved company's principal office is located or, if the principal
1929 office is not located in this state, where the office of its registered agent
1930 is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be
1931 provided for payment of claims that are contingent, have not been
1932 made known to the company, or are based on an event occurring after

1933 the effective date of dissolution but which, based on the facts known to
1934 the dissolved company, are reasonably expected to arise after the
1935 effective date of dissolution. Security is not required for any claim that
1936 is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under subsection (c) of
1937 section 60 of this act.

1938 (b) Not later than ten days after the filing of an application under
1939 subsection (a) of this section, the dissolved limited liability company
1940 shall give notice of the proceeding to each claimant holding a
1941 contingent claim known to the company.

1942 (c) In any proceeding under this section, the court may appoint a
1943 guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are
1944 unknown. The reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian ad litem,
1945 including all reasonable expert witness fees, must be paid by the
1946 dissolved limited liability company.

1947 (d) A dissolved limited liability company that provides security in
1948 the amount and form ordered by the court under subsection (a) of this
1949 section satisfies the company's obligations with respect to claims that
1950 are contingent, have not been made known to the company or are
1951 based on an event occurring after the effective date of dissolution, and
1952 such claims may not be enforced against a member or transferee that
1953 received assets in liquidation.

1954 Sec. 62. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) In winding up its activities
1955 and affairs, a limited liability company shall apply its assets to
1956 discharge its obligations to creditors, including members that are
1957 creditors.

1958 (b) After a limited liability company complies with subsection (a) of
1959 this section, any surplus must be distributed in the following order,
1960 subject to any charging order in effect under section 51 of this act: (1)
1961 To members and persons dissociated as members, an amount equal to
1962 the respective values of the contributions received by the limited
1963 liability company and not returned to each such member and
1964 dissociated member; and (2) to members and dissociated members, in

1965 shares which are proportionate to their respective transferable
1966 interests, except to the extent necessary to comply with any transfer
1967 effective under section 50 of this act.

1968 (c) If a limited liability company does not have sufficient surplus to
1969 comply with subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section, any
1970 surplus must be distributed among the owners of transferable interests
1971 in proportion to the value of their respective unreturned contributions.

1972 (d) All distributions made under subsections (b) and (c) of this
1973 section must be paid in money.

1974 Sec. 63. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The Secretary of the State
1975 may effect the dissolution of a limited liability company by forfeiture
1976 as provided in this section.

1977 (b) Whenever it comes to the attention of the Secretary of the State
1978 that a limited liability company is more than one year in default of
1979 filing its annual report as required by section 36 of this act, the
1980 Secretary of the State may notify such limited liability company by
1981 registered or certified mail addressed to such limited liability company
1982 at its principal office as last shown on his records that, under the
1983 provisions of this section, the limited liability company's rights and
1984 powers are prima facie forfeited. Unless the limited liability company
1985 within three months of the mailing of such notice files such annual
1986 report, the Secretary of the State shall prepare and file in his office a
1987 certificate of dissolution by forfeiture stating that the delinquent
1988 limited liability company has been dissolved by forfeiture by reason of
1989 its default.

1990 (c) Whenever it comes to the attention of the Secretary of the State
1991 that a delinquent limited liability company has failed to maintain a
1992 registered agent for service, the Secretary of the State may notify such
1993 limited liability company by registered or certified mail addressed to
1994 such limited liability company at its principal office as last shown on
1995 his records that, under the provisions of this section, the limited
1996 liability company's rights and powers are prima facie forfeited. Unless

1997 the limited liability company, within three months of the mailing of
1998 such notice, files an appointment of a registered agent for service, the
1999 Secretary of the State shall prepare and file in his office a certificate of
2000 dissolution by forfeiture stating that the delinquent limited liability
2001 company has been dissolved by forfeiture by reason of its default.

2002 (d) Dissolution shall be effective upon the filing by the Secretary of
2003 the State of such certificate of dissolution by forfeiture.

2004 (e) After filing the certificate of dissolution by forfeiture, the
2005 Secretary of the State shall: (1) Mail a certified copy thereof to the
2006 delinquent limited liability company addressed to such limited liability
2007 company at its principal office as last shown on his records; and (2)
2008 cause notice of the filing of such certificate of dissolution by forfeiture
2009 to be posted on the office of the Secretary of the State's Internet web
2010 site for a period of sixty days following the date on which the Secretary
2011 of the State files the certificate of dissolution by forfeiture.

2012 (f) A limited liability company that is dissolved by forfeiture
2013 continues in existence as an entity but may not carry on any activities
2014 except as necessary to wind up its activities and affairs and liquidate
2015 its assets under sections 57, 59, 60, 61 and 62 of this act, or to apply for
2016 reinstatement under section 58 of this act.

2017 (g) The dissolution of a limited liability company by forfeiture does
2018 not terminate the authority of its registered agent.

2019 Sec. 64. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Subject to subsection (b) of
2020 this section, a member may maintain a direct action against another
2021 member, a manager or the limited liability company to enforce the
2022 member's rights and otherwise protect the member's interests,
2023 including rights and interests under the operating agreement or
2024 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act or arising independently of the
2025 membership relationship.

2026 (b) A member maintaining a direct action under this section must
2027 plead and prove an actual or threatened injury that is not solely the

2028 result of an injury suffered or threatened to be suffered by the limited
2029 liability company.

2030 Sec. 65. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A member may maintain a
2031 derivative action to enforce a right of a limited liability company if: (1)
2032 The member first makes a demand on the other members in a member-
2033 managed limited liability company, or the managers of a manager-
2034 managed limited liability company, requesting that they cause the
2035 company to bring an action to enforce the right, and the managers or
2036 other members do not bring the action within ninety days; or (2) a
2037 demand under subdivision (1) of this section would be futile.

2038 Sec. 66. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A derivative action to enforce a
2039 right of a limited liability company may be maintained only by a
2040 person that is a member at the time the action is commenced and: (1)
2041 Was a member when the conduct giving rise to the action occurred; or
2042 (2) whose status as a member devolved on the person by operation of
2043 law or pursuant to the terms of the operating agreement from a person
2044 that was a member at the time of the conduct.

2045 Sec. 67. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) In a derivative action, the
2046 complaint must state with particularity: (1) The date and content of
2047 plaintiff's demand and the response by the managers or other
2048 members to the demand; or (2) why the demand should be excused as
2049 futile.

2050 Sec. 68. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) If a limited liability
2051 company is named as or made a party in a derivative proceeding, the
2052 company may appoint a special litigation committee to investigate the
2053 claims asserted in the proceeding and determine whether pursuing the
2054 action is in the best interests of the company. If the company appoints
2055 a special litigation committee, on motion by the committee made in the
2056 name of the company, except for good cause shown, the court shall
2057 stay discovery for the time reasonably necessary to permit the
2058 committee to make its investigation. This subsection does not prevent
2059 the court from: (1) Enforcing a person's right to information under
2060 section 48 of this act; or (2) granting extraordinary relief in the form of

2061 a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.

2062 (b) A special litigation committee must be composed of one or more
2063 disinterested individuals, who may be members or managers.

2064 (c) A special litigation committee may be appointed: (1) In a
2065 member-managed limited liability company: (A) By the consent of a
2066 majority in interest of the members not named as parties in the
2067 proceeding; or (B) if all members are named as parties in the
2068 proceeding, by a majority in interest of the members named as
2069 defendants; or (2) in a manager-managed limited liability company:
2070 (A) By a majority of the managers not named as parties in the
2071 proceeding; or (B) if all managers are named as parties in the
2072 proceeding, by a majority of the managers named as defendants.

2073 (d) After appropriate investigation, a special litigation committee
2074 may determine that it is in the best interests of the limited liability
2075 company that the proceeding: (1) Continue under the control of the
2076 plaintiff; (2) continue under the control of the committee; (3) be settled
2077 on terms approved by the committee; or (4) be dismissed.

2078 (e) After making a determination under subsection (d) of this
2079 section, a special litigation committee shall file with the court a
2080 statement of its determination and its report supporting its
2081 determination and shall serve each party with a copy of the
2082 determination and report. The court shall determine whether the
2083 members of the committee were disinterested individuals and whether
2084 the committee conducted its investigation and made its
2085 recommendation in good faith, independently, and with reasonable
2086 care, with the committee having the burden of proof. If the court finds
2087 that the members of the committee were disinterested individuals, and
2088 that the committee acted in good faith, independently, and with
2089 reasonable care, the court shall enforce the determination of the
2090 committee. Otherwise, the court shall dissolve the stay of discovery
2091 entered under subsection (a) of this section and allow the action to
2092 continue under the control of the plaintiff.

2093 Sec. 69. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Except as provided in
2094 subsection (b) of this section: (1) Any proceeds or other benefits of a
2095 derivative action, whether by judgment, compromise or settlement,
2096 belong to the limited liability company and not to the plaintiff; and (2)
2097 if the plaintiff receives any proceeds, the plaintiff shall remit them
2098 immediately to the company.

2099 (b) On termination of the derivative proceedings, the court may
2100 order: (1) The limited liability company to pay the plaintiff's expenses
2101 incurred in the proceeding if it finds that the proceeding has resulted
2102 in a substantial benefit to the limited liability company; (2) the plaintiff
2103 to pay any defendant's expenses incurred in defending the proceeding
2104 if it finds that the proceeding was commenced or maintained without
2105 reasonable cause or for an improper purpose; or (3) a party to pay an
2106 opposing party's expenses incurred because of the filing of a pleading,
2107 motion or other paper, if it finds that the pleading, motion or other
2108 paper was not well grounded in fact, after reasonable inquiry, or
2109 warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension,
2110 modification or reversal of existing law and was interposed for an
2111 improper purpose, such as to harass or cause unnecessary delay or
2112 needless increase in the cost of litigation. As used in this subsection,
2113 "expenses" means reasonable expenses of any kind that are incurred in
2114 connection with a matter including, but not limited to, reasonable
2115 counsel fees.

2116 (c) A derivative action on behalf of a limited liability company may
2117 not be voluntarily dismissed or settled without the court's approval.

2118 Sec. 70. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The law of the governing
2119 jurisdiction of a foreign limited liability company governs: (1) The
2120 internal affairs of the company; (2) the liability of a member as member
2121 and a manager as manager for a debt, obligation or other liability of
2122 the company; and (3) the liability of a series of the company.

2123 (b) A foreign limited liability company is not precluded from
2124 registering to transact business in this state because of any difference
2125 between the law of the governing jurisdiction and the law of this state.

2126 (c) Registration of a foreign limited liability company to transact
2127 business in this state does not authorize the foreign company to
2128 engage in any activities or affairs or exercise any power in this state
2129 that a limited liability company may not engage in or exercise in this
2130 state.

2131 Sec. 71. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A foreign limited liability
2132 company may not transact business in this state until it registers with
2133 the Secretary of the State under sections 70 to 79, inclusive, of this act.

2134 (b) A foreign limited liability company transacting business in this
2135 state may not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it is
2136 registered to transact business in this state.

2137 (c) The failure of a foreign limited liability company to register to
2138 transact business in this state does not impair the validity of a contract
2139 or act of the company, or preclude it from defending an action or
2140 proceeding in this state.

2141 (d) A limitation on the liability of a member or manager of a foreign
2142 limited liability company is not waived solely because the company
2143 does business in this state without registering to transact business in
2144 this state.

2145 (e) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 70 of this act apply even if a
2146 foreign limited liability company fails to register under sections 70 to
2147 79, inclusive, of this act.

2148 (f) A foreign limited liability company, by transacting business in
2149 this state without a foreign registration statement, appoints the
2150 Secretary of the State as its agent for service of process with respect to
2151 a cause of action arising out of the transaction of business in this state.
2152 Such foreign limited liability company may be served in the manner
2153 provided in subsection (b) of section 19 of this act.

2154 (g) A foreign limited liability company which transacts business in
2155 this state without a valid foreign registration statement shall be liable
2156 to this state, for each year or part thereof during which it transacted

2157 business in this state without such certificate, in an amount equal to:
2158 (1) All fees and taxes which would have been imposed by law upon
2159 such limited liability company had it duly applied for and received
2160 such registration to transact business in this state, and (2) all interest
2161 and penalties imposed by law for failure to pay such fees and taxes. A
2162 foreign limited liability company is further liable to this state, for each
2163 month or part thereof during which it transacted business in this state
2164 without a valid foreign registration statement, in an amount equal to
2165 three hundred dollars, except that a foreign limited liability company
2166 which has registered with the Secretary of the State not later than
2167 ninety days after it has commenced transacting business in this state
2168 shall not be liable for such monthly penalty. Such fees and penalties
2169 may be levied by the Secretary of the State. The Attorney General may
2170 bring proceedings to recover all amounts due this state under the
2171 provisions of this subsection.

2172 (h) The civil penalty set forth in subsection (g) of this section may be
2173 recovered in an action brought by the Attorney General. Upon a
2174 finding by the court that a foreign limited liability company has
2175 transacted business in this state in violation of sections 70 to 79,
2176 inclusive, of this act, the court shall, in addition to imposing a civil
2177 penalty, issue an injunction restraining further transaction of business
2178 by the foreign limited liability company and the further exercise of any
2179 rights and privileges of a limited liability company in this state. The
2180 foreign limited liability company shall be enjoined from transacting
2181 business in this state until all civil penalties, plus any interest and court
2182 costs which the court may assess, have been paid and until the foreign
2183 limited liability company has otherwise complied with the provisions
2184 of said sections.

2185 Sec. 72. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) To register to do business in
2186 this state, a foreign limited liability company must deliver a foreign
2187 registration statement to the Secretary of the State for filing. The
2188 statement shall set forth:

2189 (1) The name of the company and, if the name does not comply with

2190 section 12 of this act, an alternate name adopted pursuant to
2191 subsection (a) of section 75 of this act;

2192 (2) That the company is a foreign limited liability company;

2193 (3) The name of the company's governing jurisdiction;

2194 (4) The street and mailing addresses of the company's principal
2195 office and, if the law of the governing jurisdiction requires the
2196 company to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and
2197 mailing addresses of the required office;

2198 (5) The name and address of the agent in this state for service of
2199 process on the foreign limited liability company required to be
2200 maintained by subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 25 of this act
2201 and an acceptance of such appointment signed by the agent appointed
2202 if other than the Secretary of the State;

2203 (6) The name and respective business and residence addresses of a
2204 manager or a member of the foreign limited liability company, except
2205 that, if good cause is shown, the Secretary of the State may accept a
2206 business address in lieu of business and residence addresses of such
2207 manager or member. For purposes of this subdivision, a showing of
2208 good cause shall include, but not be limited to, a showing that public
2209 disclosure of the residence address of the manager or member of the
2210 foreign limited liability company may expose the personal security of
2211 such manager or member to significant risk; and

2212 (7) The electronic mail address, if any, of the foreign limited liability
2213 company.

2214 Sec. 73. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A registered foreign limited
2215 liability company shall deliver to the Secretary of the State for filing an
2216 amendment to its foreign registration statement if there is a change in:
2217 (1) The name of the company; (2) the company's governing
2218 jurisdiction; (3) an address required by subdivision (4) of section 72 of
2219 this act; or (4) the information required by subdivision (5) of section 72
2220 of this act.

2221 Sec. 74. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Activities of a foreign
2222 limited liability company which do not constitute transacting business
2223 in this state under sections 70 to 79, inclusive, of this act include:

2224 (1) Maintaining, defending, mediating, arbitrating, or settling an
2225 action or proceeding;

2226 (2) Carrying on any activity concerning its internal affairs, including
2227 holding meetings of its members or managers;

2228 (3) Maintaining accounts in financial institutions;

2229 (4) Maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange and
2230 registration of the securities of the company, or maintaining trustees or
2231 depositories with respect to those securities;

2232 (5) Selling through independent contractors;

2233 (6) Soliciting or obtaining orders by any means if the orders require
2234 acceptance outside this state before they become contracts;

2235 (7) Creating or acquiring indebtedness, mortgages or security
2236 interests in property;

2237 (8) Securing or collecting debts, or enforcing mortgages or security
2238 interests in property securing the debts, and foreclosing on, holding,
2239 protecting or maintaining any such property;

2240 (9) Conducting an isolated transaction that is not in the course of
2241 similar transactions;

2242 (10) Owning, without more, property;

2243 (11) Voting securities or other equity ownership interests owned by
2244 the foreign limited liability company; and

2245 (12) Transacting business in interstate commerce.

2246 (b) A person does not transact business in this state solely because
2247 such person: (1) Owns a controlling interest in a corporation or foreign

2248 corporation that is transacting business in this state; (2) is a limited
2249 partner of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership that is
2250 transacting business in this state; or (3) is a member or manager of a
2251 limited liability company or foreign limited liability company that is
2252 transacting business in this state.

2253 (c) This section does not apply in determining the contacts or
2254 activities that may subject a foreign limited liability company to service
2255 of process, taxation or regulation under law of this state other than
2256 sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act.

2257 Sec. 75. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A foreign limited liability
2258 company whose name does not comply with section 12 of this act may
2259 not register to transact business in this state until it adopts, for the
2260 purpose of transacting business in this state, an alternate name that
2261 complies with said section. A registered foreign limited liability
2262 company that registers under an alternate name under this subsection
2263 need not comply with chapter 620 of the general statutes. After
2264 registering to transact business in this state with an alternate name, a
2265 registered foreign limited liability company shall transact business in
2266 this state under: (1) The alternate name; (2) the company's name, with
2267 the addition of its governing jurisdiction; or (3) an assumed or
2268 fictitious name that the company is authorized to use under chapter
2269 620 of the general statutes.

2270 (b) If a registered foreign limited liability company changes its name
2271 to one that does not comply with section 12 of this act, it may not
2272 transact business in this state until it complies with subsection (a) of
2273 this section by amending its registration to adopt an alternate name
2274 that complies with said section.

2275 Sec. 76. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) When a registered foreign
2276 limited liability company has merged into a foreign entity that is not
2277 registered to transact business in this state or has converted to a
2278 foreign entity required to register with the Secretary of the State to
2279 transact business in this state, the foreign entity shall deliver to the
2280 Secretary of the State for filing an application for transfer of

2281 registration. The application must state:

2282 (1) The name of the registered foreign limited liability company
2283 before the merger or conversion;

2284 (2) That before the merger or conversion the registration pertained
2285 to a foreign limited liability company;

2286 (3) The name of the applicant foreign entity into which the foreign
2287 limited liability company has merged or to which it has been
2288 converted, and, if the name does not comply with section 12 of this act,
2289 an alternate name adopted pursuant to subsection (a) of section 75 of
2290 this act;

2291 (4) The type of entity of the applicant foreign entity and its
2292 governing jurisdiction;

2293 (5) The street and mailing addresses of the principal office of the
2294 applicant foreign entity and, if the law of the entity's governing
2295 jurisdiction requires the entity to maintain an office in that jurisdiction,
2296 the street and mailing addresses of that office;

2297 (6) The name and street and mailing addresses of the applicant
2298 foreign entity's registered agent in this state;

2299 (7) The name and respective business and residence addresses of a
2300 manager or a member of the foreign limited liability company, except
2301 that, if good cause is shown, the Secretary of the State may accept a
2302 business address in lieu of business and residence addresses of such
2303 manager or member. For purposes of this subdivision, a showing of
2304 good cause shall include, but not be limited to, a showing that public
2305 disclosure of the residence address of the manager or member of the
2306 foreign limited liability company may expose the personal security of
2307 such manager or member to significant risk; and

2308 (8) The electronic mail address, if any, of the foreign limited liability
2309 company.

2310 (b) When an application for transfer of registration takes effect, the
2311 registration of the foreign limited liability company to transact
2312 business in this state is transferred without interruption to the foreign
2313 entity into which the foreign company has merged or to which it has
2314 been converted.

2315 Sec. 77. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The foreign registration
2316 statement of a foreign limited liability company to transact business in
2317 this state may be revoked by the Secretary of the State upon the
2318 conditions provided in this section when: (1) The foreign limited
2319 liability company has failed to file its annual report with the Secretary
2320 of the State; (2) a wilful misrepresentation has been made of any
2321 material matter in any application, report, affidavit or other document,
2322 submitted by such foreign limited liability company pursuant to
2323 sections 70 to 79, inclusive, of this act; (3) the foreign limited liability
2324 company is exceeding the authority conferred upon it by said sections;
2325 or (4) the foreign limited liability company is without an agent upon
2326 whom process may be served in this state for sixty days or more.

2327 (b) On the happening of an event set forth in subdivision (1), (2), (3)
2328 or (4) of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the State shall
2329 give not less than twenty days' written notice to the foreign limited
2330 liability company that the Secretary intends to revoke the foreign
2331 registration statement of such foreign limited liability company for one
2332 of said causes, specifying the same. Such notice shall be given by
2333 registered or certified mail addressed to the foreign limited liability
2334 company at its address as last shown on the records of the Secretary of
2335 the State. If, before expiration of the time set forth in the notice, the
2336 foreign limited liability company establishes to the satisfaction of the
2337 Secretary of the State that the stated cause for the revocation of its
2338 foreign registration statement did not exist at the time the notice was
2339 mailed or, if it did exist at said time, has been cured, the Secretary of
2340 the State shall take no further action. Otherwise, on the expiration of
2341 the time set forth in the notice, the Secretary shall revoke the foreign
2342 registration statement of such foreign limited liability company to
2343 transact business in this state.

2344 (c) Upon revoking the foreign registration statement of any foreign
2345 limited liability company, the Secretary of the State shall file a
2346 certificate of revocation in his office and shall: (1) Mail a copy thereof
2347 to such foreign limited liability company at its address as last shown
2348 on the Secretary's records; and (2) cause notice of the filing of such
2349 certificate of revocation to be posted on the office of the Secretary of
2350 the State's Internet web site for a period of sixty days following the
2351 date on which the Secretary of the State files the certificate of
2352 revocation. The filing of such certificate of revocation shall cause the
2353 authority of a foreign limited liability company to transact business in
2354 this state to cease. Notwithstanding the filing of the certificate of
2355 revocation, the appointment by a foreign limited liability company of
2356 an attorney upon whom process may be served shall continue in force
2357 as long as any liability remains outstanding against the foreign limited
2358 liability company in this state.

2359 Sec. 78. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A registered foreign limited
2360 liability company may withdraw its registration by delivering a
2361 statement of withdrawal to the Secretary of the State for filing. The
2362 statement of withdrawal must state: (1) The name of the company and
2363 its governing jurisdiction; (2) that the company is not transacting
2364 business in this state and that it withdraws its registration to transact
2365 business in this state; (3) that the company revokes the authority of its
2366 registered agent to accept service on its behalf in this state; (4) that the
2367 company surrenders its authority to transact business in this state; and
2368 (5) an address to which service of process may be made under
2369 subsection (b) of this section.

2370 (b) After the withdrawal of the registration of a foreign limited
2371 liability company, service of process in any action or proceeding based
2372 on a cause of action arising during the time the company was
2373 registered to transact business in this state may be made pursuant to
2374 section 19 of this act.

2375 Sec. 79. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) The Attorney General may
2376 maintain an action to enjoin a foreign limited liability company from

2377 transacting business in this state in violation of sections 70 to 78,
2378 inclusive, of this act.

2379 Sec. 80. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) As used in this section and
2380 sections 81 to 97, inclusive, of this act:

2381 (1) "Interest exchange" means a transaction authorized by sections
2382 93 to 97, inclusive, of this act.

2383 (2) "Merger" means a transaction in which two or more merging
2384 limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies are
2385 combined into a surviving limited liability company pursuant to a
2386 filing with the Secretary of the State pursuant to section 90 of this act.

2387 (3) "Merging limited liability company" means a limited liability
2388 company or foreign limited liability company that is party to a merger.

2389 (4) "Organic law" means, with respect to a limited liability company,
2390 the provisions of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act as in effect in
2391 this state from time to time, and with respect to a foreign limited
2392 liability company, the law of the governing jurisdiction governing the
2393 internal affairs of a foreign limited liability company.

2394 (5) "Organizational documents" means the certificate of organization
2395 and operating agreement of a limited liability company or a foreign
2396 limited liability company, or comparable records of a foreign limited
2397 liability company as provided in its organic law.

2398 (6) "Plan" means a plan of merger or interest exchange.

2399 (7) "Protected agreement" means: (A) A record evidencing
2400 indebtedness and any related agreement in effect on or after July 1,
2401 2017; (B) an agreement that is binding on a limited liability company or
2402 foreign limited liability company on or after July 1, 2017; (C) the
2403 organizational documents of a limited liability company in effect on or
2404 after July 1, 2017; or (D) an agreement that is binding on any of the
2405 members or managers of a limited liability company or foreign limited
2406 liability company on or after July 1, 2017.

2407 (8) "Surviving limited liability company" means a limited liability
2408 company or foreign limited liability company into which one or more
2409 other limited liability companies and foreign limited liability
2410 companies are merged whether the surviving limited liability
2411 company preexisted the merger or was created by the merger.

2412 Sec. 81. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Unless displaced by the
2413 particular provisions of sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act, the
2414 principles of law and equity shall supplement said sections.

2415 (b) Sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act shall not authorize any
2416 action prohibited by law or affect the application or requirements of
2417 law other than said sections.

2418 Sec. 82. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
2419 or foreign limited liability company that is required to give notice to,
2420 or obtain the approval of, a governmental agency or officer of this state
2421 to be a party to a merger must give the notice or obtain the approval to
2422 be a party to an interest exchange.

2423 (b) Property held for a charitable purpose under the law of this state
2424 by a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company
2425 immediately before a transaction under sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of
2426 this act becomes effective may not, as a result of the transaction, be
2427 diverted from the objects for which it was donated, granted, devised or
2428 otherwise transferred unless, to the extent required by or pursuant to
2429 the law of this state concerning cy pres or other law dealing with
2430 nondiversion of charitable assets, the limited liability company or
2431 foreign limited liability company provides notice to the Attorney
2432 General and obtains an appropriate order of a court competent
2433 jurisdiction specifying the disposition of the property.

2434 (c) A bequest, devise, gift, grant or promise contained in a will or
2435 other instrument of donation, subscription or conveyance that is made
2436 to a merging limited liability company that is not the surviving limited
2437 liability company and that takes effect or remains payable after the
2438 merger inures to the surviving limited liability company. A trust

2439 obligation that would govern property if transferred to the merging
2440 limited liability company that does not survive the merger applies to
2441 property that is transferred to the surviving limited liability company
2442 under this section.

2443 Sec. 83. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A filing under sections 80 to 97,
2444 inclusive, of this act signed by a limited liability company becomes
2445 part of the organizational documents of the limited liability company.

2446 Sec. 84. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) The fact that a transaction
2447 under sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act produces a certain result
2448 does not preclude the same result from being accomplished in any
2449 other manner permitted by law.

2450 (b) Sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act do not preclude a limited
2451 liability company from being merged, converted or domesticated
2452 under law other than said sections.

2453 Sec. 85. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) A plan may refer to facts
2454 ascertainable outside the plan, provided the manner in which the facts
2455 shall operate upon the plan is specified in the plan. The facts may
2456 include the occurrence of an event or a determination or action by a
2457 person, whether or not the event, determination or action is within the
2458 control of a party to the transaction.

2459 Sec. 86. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Subject to subsection (b) of
2460 this section, nothing in sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act shall be
2461 construed to grant by law appraisal rights to a member of a merging
2462 limited liability company pursuant to a merger under sections 88 to 91,
2463 inclusive, of this act or an acquired limited liability company pursuant
2464 to sections 92 to 97, inclusive, of this act in connection with the
2465 transaction.

2466 (b) A member of a merging limited liability company pursuant to a
2467 merger under sections 88 to 91, inclusive, of this act, or an acquired
2468 limited liability company pursuant to sections 92 to 97, inclusive, of
2469 this act, is entitled to contractual appraisal rights in connection with

2470 the transaction to the extent provided in: (1) The limited liability
2471 company's organizational documents; or (2) the plan.

2472 Sec. 87. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of
2473 this act shall not be used to effect a transaction that is a merger or
2474 interest exchange governed by sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act
2475 involving a limited liability company organized to render professional
2476 services unless the transaction involves another limited liability
2477 company or foreign limited liability company organized to render the
2478 same professional service permitted to be performed by a limited
2479 liability company pursuant to subsection (c) of section 9 of this act, or
2480 to render two or more professional services permitted to be performed
2481 by a limited liability company pursuant to subsection (d) of section 9 of
2482 this act.

2483 Sec. 88. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
2484 may merge with one or more other merging limited liability companies
2485 into a surviving limited liability company pursuant to this section and
2486 sections 89 to 91, inclusive, of this act, and a plan of merger, if: (1) The
2487 organic law of each of the other merging limited liability companies
2488 authorizes the merger; (2) the merger is not prohibited by the law of
2489 the governing jurisdiction of the other merging limited liability
2490 companies or by any federal law; and (3) each of the other merging
2491 limited liability companies complies with its organic law in effecting
2492 the merger.

2493 (b) A plan of merger must be in a record and must include: (1) The
2494 name and form of each merging limited liability company; (2) the
2495 name and form of the surviving limited liability company and, if the
2496 surviving organization is to be created by the merger, a statement to
2497 that effect; (3) the terms and conditions of the merger, including the
2498 manner and basis for converting the transferable interests in each
2499 merging limited liability company into any combination of money,
2500 transferable interests in the surviving limited liability company, and
2501 other consideration; (4) if the surviving limited liability company is to
2502 be created by the merger, the surviving limited liability company's

2503 organizational documents that are proposed to be in a record; and (5) if
2504 the surviving limited liability company is not to be created by the
2505 merger, any amendments to be made by the merger to the surviving
2506 limited liability company's organizational documents that are, or are
2507 proposed to be, in a record.

2508 Sec. 89. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Unless otherwise provided
2509 in the certificate of organization or operating agreement of the limited
2510 liability company, a plan of merger must be consented to by two-thirds
2511 in interest of the members of the limited liability company.

2512 (b) Subject to any contractual rights, after a merger is approved, and
2513 at any time before articles of merger are delivered to the Secretary of
2514 the State for filing under section 90 of this act, a merging limited
2515 liability company may amend the plan or abandon the merger: (1) As
2516 provided in the plan; or (2) except as otherwise prohibited in the plan,
2517 with the same consent as was required to approve the plan.

2518 Sec. 90. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) After each merging limited
2519 liability company has approved a merger, a certificate of merger must
2520 be signed on behalf of each merging limited liability company, as
2521 provided in subsection (a) of section 27 of this act.

2522 (b) A certificate of merger under this section must include:

2523 (1) The name of each merging limited liability company and its
2524 governing jurisdiction;

2525 (2) The name of the surviving limited liability company, its
2526 governing jurisdiction, and, if the surviving limited liability company
2527 is created by the merger, a statement to that effect;

2528 (3) The date the merger is effective under the organic law of the
2529 surviving limited liability company;

2530 (4) If the surviving limited liability company is to be created by the
2531 merger and is a limited liability company, the surviving limited
2532 liability company's certificate of organization, as an attachment;

2533 (5) If the surviving limited liability company preexists the merger,
2534 any amendments provided for in the plan of merger for the
2535 organizational document that created the surviving limited liability
2536 company that are in a public record;

2537 (6) A statement as to each merging limited liability company that
2538 the merger was approved as required by the merging limited liability
2539 company's organic law;

2540 (7) If the surviving limited liability company is a foreign limited
2541 liability company not authorized to transact business in this state, the
2542 street and mailing addresses of an office that the Secretary of the State
2543 may use for the purposes of subsection (b) of section 91 of this act;

2544 (8) If the certificate of merger is not to be effective upon filing, the
2545 date and time when it shall become effective; and

2546 (9) Any additional information required by the organic law of any
2547 merging limited liability company.

2548 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b) of this section,
2549 the certificate of merger may contain any other provision not
2550 prohibited by law.

2551 (d) Each merging limited liability company shall deliver the
2552 certificate of merger for filing in the office of the Secretary of the State.

2553 (e) A merger becomes effective when the certificate of merger is
2554 effective under section 31 of this act.

2555 Sec. 91. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) When a merger becomes
2556 effective:

2557 (1) The surviving limited liability company continues or comes into
2558 existence;

2559 (2) Each merging limited liability company that merges into the
2560 surviving limited liability company ceases to exist as a separate entity;

2561 (3) All property owned by each merging limited liability company
2562 that ceases to exist vests in the surviving limited liability company;

2563 (4) All debts, obligations or other liabilities of each merging limited
2564 liability company that ceases to exist continue as debts, obligations or
2565 other liabilities of the surviving limited liability company;

2566 (5) An action or proceeding pending by or against any merging
2567 limited liability company that ceases to exist may be continued as if the
2568 merger had not occurred;

2569 (6) Except as prohibited by other law, all of the rights, privileges,
2570 immunities, powers and purposes of each merging limited liability
2571 company that ceases to exist vest in the surviving limited liability
2572 company;

2573 (7) Except as otherwise provided in the plan of merger, the terms
2574 and conditions of the plan of merger take effect;

2575 (8) Except as otherwise agreed, if a merging limited liability
2576 company ceases to exist, the merger does not dissolve the limited
2577 liability company for the purposes of sections 56 to 63, inclusive, of this
2578 act;

2579 (9) If the surviving limited liability company is created by the
2580 merger, the certificate of organization becomes effective; and

2581 (10) If the surviving limited liability company preexisted the
2582 merger, any amendments provided for in the articles of merger for the
2583 organizational document that created the limited liability company
2584 become effective.

2585 (b) A surviving limited liability company that is a foreign limited
2586 liability company consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state
2587 for the enforcement of any debt, obligation or other liability owed by a
2588 merging limited liability company if before the merger the merging
2589 limited liability company was subject to suit in this state on the debt,
2590 obligation or other liability. A surviving limited liability company that

2591 is a foreign limited liability company and not authorized to transact
2592 business in this state appoints the Secretary of the State as its agent for
2593 service of process for the purposes of enforcing a debt, obligation, or
2594 other liability under this subsection. Service on the Secretary of the
2595 State under this subsection must be made in the same manner and has
2596 the same consequences as in subsections (c) and (d) of section 19 of this
2597 act.

2598 (c) The transferable interests in a limited liability company that are
2599 to be converted under the terms of the plan of merger are so converted,
2600 and the former holders thereof are entitled only to the rights provided
2601 in the plan of merger and to any appraisal rights they have under
2602 section 86 of this act and the merging limited liability company's
2603 organic law.

2604 Sec. 92. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) By complying with the
2605 provisions of this section and sections 93 to 97, inclusive, of this act: (1)
2606 A limited liability company may acquire all of one or more classes or
2607 series of transferable interests of another limited liability company or a
2608 foreign limited liability company in exchange for interests, securities,
2609 obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or
2610 securities, or any combination of the foregoing; or (2) all of one or more
2611 classes or series of transferable interests of a limited liability company
2612 may be acquired by another limited liability company or a foreign
2613 limited liability company in exchange for interests, securities,
2614 obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or
2615 securities, or any combination of the foregoing.

2616 (b) By complying with the provisions with this section and sections
2617 93 to 97, inclusive, of this act, a foreign limited liability company may
2618 be the acquiring or acquired limited liability company in an interest
2619 exchange under this section and sections 93 to 97, inclusive, of this act,
2620 if the interest exchange is authorized by the organic law of the foreign
2621 limited liability company.

2622 (c) If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a
2623 merger of a domestic limited liability company but does not refer to an

2624 interest exchange, the provision applies to an interest exchange in
2625 which the domestic limited liability company is the acquired entity as
2626 if the interest exchange were a merger until the provision is amended
2627 after July 1, 2017.

2628 Sec. 93. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A limited liability company
2629 may be the acquired limited liability company in an interest exchange
2630 under sections 92 to 97, inclusive, of this act, by approving a plan of
2631 interest exchange. The plan must be in a record and contain: (1) The
2632 name of the acquired limited liability company; (2) the name and the
2633 governing jurisdiction of the acquiring limited liability company or
2634 foreign limited liability company; (3) the manner of converting the
2635 transferable interests in the acquired limited liability company into
2636 interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to
2637 acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing; (4)
2638 any proposed amendments to the certificate of organization or
2639 operating agreement that are, or are proposed to be, in a record of the
2640 acquired limited liability company; (5) the other terms and conditions
2641 of the interest exchange; and (6) any other provision required by the
2642 law of this state or the organizational documents of the acquired
2643 limited liability company.

2644 (b) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, a
2645 plan of interest exchange may contain any other provision not
2646 prohibited by law.

2647 Sec. 94. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) Unless otherwise provided
2648 in the certificate of organization or operating agreement of the limited
2649 liability agreement, a plan of interest exchange is not effective unless it
2650 has been approved by two-thirds in interest of the members of an
2651 acquired limited liability company entitled to vote on or consent to any
2652 matter.

2653 (b) An interest exchange involving a foreign limited liability
2654 company is not effective unless it is approved by the foreign limited
2655 liability company in accordance with the organic law of the foreign
2656 limited liability company.

2657 (c) Except as otherwise provided in its organic law or organizational
2658 documents, the members of the acquiring limited liability company or
2659 foreign limited liability company are not required to approve the
2660 interest exchange.

2661 Sec. 95. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A plan of interest exchange
2662 may be amended only with the consent of each party to the plan,
2663 except as otherwise provided in the plan.

2664 (b) An acquired limited liability company may approve an
2665 amendment of a plan of interest exchange: (1) In the same manner as
2666 the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in
2667 which it may be amended; or (2) by the managers or members of the
2668 limited liability company in the manner provided in the plan, but a
2669 member that was entitled to vote on or consent to approval of the
2670 interest exchange is entitled to vote on or consent to any amendment of
2671 the plan that will change: (A) The amount or kind of interests,
2672 securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire
2673 interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing, to be
2674 received by any of the members of the acquired limited liability
2675 company under the plan; (B) the certificate of organization or
2676 operating agreement of the acquired company that will be in effect
2677 immediately after the interest exchange becomes effective, except for
2678 changes that do not require approval of the members of the acquired
2679 limited liability company under sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act
2680 or the operating agreement; or (C) any other terms or conditions of the
2681 plan, if the change would adversely affect the member in any material
2682 respect.

2683 (c) After a plan of interest exchange has been approved and before a
2684 certificate of interest exchange becomes effective, the plan may be
2685 abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, an
2686 acquired limited liability company may abandon the plan in the same
2687 manner as the plan was approved.

2688 (d) If a plan of interest exchange is abandoned after a certificate of
2689 interest exchange has been delivered to the Secretary of the State for

2690 filing and before the certificate of interest exchange becomes effective,
2691 a certificate of abandonment, signed by the acquired limited liability
2692 company, must be delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing
2693 before the certificate of interest exchange becomes effective. The
2694 certificate of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the interest
2695 exchange is abandoned and does not become effective. The certificate
2696 of abandonment must contain (1) The name of the acquired limited
2697 liability company; (2) the date on which the certificate of interest
2698 exchange was delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing; and (3) a
2699 statement that the interest exchange has been abandoned in
2700 accordance with this section.

2701 Sec. 96. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) A certificate of interest
2702 exchange must be signed by an acquired limited liability company and
2703 delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing.

2704 (b) A certificate of interest exchange must contain: (1) The name of
2705 the acquired limited liability company; (2) the name and governing
2706 jurisdiction of the acquiring limited liability company or foreign
2707 limited liability company; (3) a statement that the plan of interest
2708 exchange was approved by the acquired limited liability company in
2709 accordance with sections 92 to 97, inclusive, of this act; (4) if the
2710 certificate of interest exchange is not to be effective upon filing, the
2711 date and time when it shall become effective; and (5) any amendments
2712 to the acquired limited liability company's certificate of organization
2713 approved as part of the plan of interest exchange.

2714 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, a
2715 certificate of interest exchange may contain any other provision not
2716 prohibited by law.

2717 (d) A plan of interest exchange that is signed by an acquired limited
2718 liability company and meets all the requirements of subsection (b) of
2719 this section may be delivered to the Secretary of the State for filing
2720 instead of a certificate of interest exchange and on filing has the same
2721 effect. If a plan of interest exchange is filed as provided in this
2722 subsection, references in sections 80 to 97, inclusive, of this act, to a

2723 certificate of interest exchange refer to the plan of interest exchange
2724 filed under this subsection.

2725 (e) An interest exchange becomes effective when the certificate of
2726 interest exchange is effective under section 31 of this act.

2727 Sec. 97. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) When an interest exchange
2728 in which the acquired entity is a limited liability company becomes
2729 effective: (1) The transferable interests in a limited liability company
2730 that are the subject of the interest exchange cease to exist or are
2731 converted or exchanged, and the members holding those transferable
2732 interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the
2733 plan of interest exchange and to any appraisal rights they have under
2734 section 86 of this act; (2) the acquiring limited liability company or
2735 foreign limited liability company becomes the holder of the
2736 transferable interests in the acquired limited liability company set forth
2737 in the plan of interest exchange to be acquired by the acquiring limited
2738 liability company or foreign limited liability company; (3) the
2739 certificate of organization of the acquired limited liability company is
2740 amended as provided in the certificate of interest exchange; and (4) the
2741 provisions of the operating agreement of the acquired limited liability
2742 company that are to be in a record, if any, are amended to the extent
2743 provided in the plan of interest exchange.

2744 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the operating agreement of an
2745 acquired limited liability company, the interest exchange does not give
2746 rise to any rights that a member, manager or third party would
2747 otherwise have upon a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the
2748 acquired limited liability company.

2749 (c) The transferable interests in a limited liability company that are
2750 to be exchanged under the terms of the plan of interest exchange are so
2751 exchanged, and the former holders thereof are entitled only to the
2752 rights provided in the plan of interest exchange and to any appraisal
2753 rights they have under section 86 of this act and the acquired limited
2754 liability company's organic law.

2755 Sec. 98. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) In applying and construing the
2756 provisions of the Connecticut Uniform Limited Liability Company Act,
2757 consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the
2758 law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

2759 Sec. 99. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
2760 this act modify, limit and supersede the Electronic Signatures in Global
2761 and National Commerce Act, 15 USC Section 7001 et seq., but do not
2762 modify, limit or supersede Section 101(c) of said act, 15 USC Section
2763 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described
2764 in Section 103(b) of said act, 15 USC Section 7003(b).

2765 Sec. 100. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) Sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of
2766 this act do not affect an action commenced, proceeding brought or
2767 right accrued before July 1, 2017.

2768 Sec. 101. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) If any provision of sections 1
2769 to 102, inclusive, of this act or its application to any person or
2770 circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other
2771 provisions or applications of sections 1 to 102, inclusive, of this act
2772 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application,
2773 and to this end the provisions of said sections are severable.

2774 Sec. 102. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2017*) (a) It is the policy of this
2775 section and sections 1 to 101, inclusive, of this act to give maximum
2776 effect to the principle of freedom of contract and to enforceability of
2777 limited liability company agreements.

2778 (b) Unless displaced by particular provisions of this section and
2779 sections 1 to 101, inclusive, of this act, the principles of law and equity
2780 supplement said sections.

2781 (c) Rules that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be
2782 strictly construed shall have no application under this section and
2783 sections 1 to 101, inclusive, of this act.

2784 (d) Neither this section, sections 1 to 101, inclusive, of this act nor
2785 any amendments to said sections shall be construed to impair the

2786 obligations of any contract existing on, or affect any action or
2787 proceedings begun or right accrued before July 1, 2017, or the effective
2788 date of such amendment.

2789 Sec. 103. Subsection (b) of section 20-312 of the general statutes is
2790 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2791 *1, 2017*):

2792 (b) The practice of or the offer to practice real estate brokerage
2793 business in this state by individual licensed real estate brokers or real
2794 estate salespersons as a corporation, limited liability company or
2795 partnership, a material part of the business of which includes real
2796 estate brokerage, is permitted, provided (1) the personnel of such
2797 corporation, limited liability company or partnership who engage in
2798 the real estate brokerage business as real estate brokers or real estate
2799 salespersons, and the real estate brokers whose ownership, control,
2800 membership or partnership interest is credited toward the
2801 requirements of subdivision (3) of this subsection, are licensed or
2802 exempt from licensure under this chapter, (2) the corporation, limited
2803 liability company or partnership has been issued a real estate broker
2804 license by the commission as provided in this section and has paid the
2805 license or renewal fee required for a real estate broker's license as set
2806 forth in section 20-314, and (3) except for a publicly traded corporation
2807 (A) with respect to a corporation other than a nonstock corporation,
2808 one or more real estate brokers own or control fifty-one per cent or
2809 more of the total issued shares of the corporation, (B) with respect to a
2810 nonstock corporation, one or more real estate brokers constitute at
2811 least fifty-one per cent of the members of the nonstock corporation, (C)
2812 with respect to a limited liability company, one or more real estate
2813 brokers own or control at least fifty-one per cent of the interest in the
2814 limited liability company, as defined in section [34-101] section 2 of
2815 this act, or (D) with respect to a partnership, one or more real estate
2816 brokers' partnership interest, as defined in section 34-301, constitutes at
2817 least fifty-one per cent of the total partnership interest. No such
2818 corporation, limited liability company or partnership shall be relieved
2819 of responsibility for the conduct or acts of its agents, employees or

2820 officers by reason of its compliance with this section, nor shall any
2821 individual practicing real estate brokerage be relieved of responsibility
2822 for real estate services performed by reason of the individual's
2823 employment or relationship with such corporation, limited liability
2824 company or partnership. The Real Estate Commission may refuse to
2825 authorize the issuance or renewal of a license if any facts exist that
2826 would entitle the commission to suspend or revoke an existing license.

2827 Sec. 104. Subsection (e) of section 34-327 of the general statutes is
2828 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2829 *1, 2017*):

2830 (e) A registered limited liability partnership that consists of partners
2831 who render professional service, as defined in section [34-101] section
2832 2 of this act, shall continuously maintain professional liability
2833 insurance in an amount not less than two hundred fifty thousand
2834 dollars.

2835 Sec. 105. Subsection (b) of section 34-406 of the general statutes is
2836 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2837 *1, 2017*):

2838 (b) The name of a registered limited liability partnership or foreign
2839 registered limited liability partnership shall be such as to distinguish it
2840 upon the records of the Secretary of the State from: (1) The name of
2841 any registered limited liability partnership, limited partnership,
2842 limited liability company or corporation existing under the laws of this
2843 state; (2) the name of any foreign registered limited liability
2844 partnership, foreign limited partnership, foreign limited liability
2845 company or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this
2846 state; (3) any name reserved under section 34-407 or reserved or
2847 registered under section 33-656, 33-657, 33-1045, 33-1046, 33-1047, 34-
2848 13, 34-13a or [34-103] section 13 or 14 of this act; or (4) the name of any
2849 other entity whose name is carried upon the records of the Secretary of
2850 the State as organized or authorized to transact business or conduct
2851 affairs in this state.

2852 Sec. 106. Subsection (a) of section 34-506 of the general statutes is
2853 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2854 *1, 2017*):

2855 (a) The name of each statutory trust as set forth in its certificate of
2856 trust shall be such as to distinguish it upon the records of the office of
2857 the Secretary of the State from: (1) The name of any corporation,
2858 limited partnership, limited liability company, limited liability
2859 partnership or statutory trust existing under the laws of this state; (2)
2860 the name of any foreign corporation, limited partnership, limited
2861 liability company, limited liability partnership or statutory trust
2862 authorized to transact business in this state; or (3) any name reserved
2863 under subsection (d) of this section or under section 33-656, 33-657, 34-
2864 13, 34-13a, [34-102, 34-103] section 13 of this act, 34-406, as amended by
2865 this act, or 34-407.

2866 Sec. 107. Subsection (a) of section 35-1 of the general statutes is
2867 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2868 *1, 2017*):

2869 (a) No person, except as provided in this subsection, shall conduct
2870 or transact business in this state, under any assumed name, or under
2871 any designation, name or style, corporate or otherwise, other than the
2872 real name or names of the person or persons conducting or transacting
2873 such business, unless there has been filed, in the office of the town
2874 clerk in the town in which such business is or is to be conducted or
2875 transacted, a certificate stating the name under which such business is
2876 or is to be conducted or transacted and the full name and post-office
2877 address of each person conducting or transacting such business or, in
2878 the case of a corporation or limited liability company using such an
2879 assumed name, its full name and principal post-office address. Such
2880 certificate shall be executed by all of such persons or, in the case of a
2881 corporation or limited liability company, by an authorized officer
2882 thereof, and acknowledged before an authority qualified to administer
2883 oaths. Each town clerk shall keep an alphabetical index of the names of
2884 all persons filing such certificates and of all names or styles assumed as

2885 provided in this subsection and, for the indexing and filing of each
2886 such certificate, shall receive the statutory filing fee for documents
2887 established in section 7-34a, to be paid by the person filing such
2888 certificate. A copy of any such certificate, certified by the town clerk in
2889 whose office the same has been filed, shall be presumptive evidence, in
2890 all courts in this state, of the facts contained in such certificate. The
2891 provisions of this subsection shall not prevent the lawful use of a
2892 partnership name or designation if such partnership name or
2893 designation includes the true surname of at least one of the persons
2894 composing such partnership. This subsection shall not apply to: (1)
2895 Any limited partnership, as defined in section 34-9, provided such
2896 limited partnership (A) has (i) filed a certificate as provided for in
2897 section 34-10, or (ii) registered with the Secretary of the State as
2898 provided in section 34-38g, and (B) conducts or transacts business
2899 under the name stated in the certificate or registered with the Secretary
2900 of the State, or (2) any limited liability company, as defined in section
2901 [34-101] 2 of this act, provided such limited liability company (A) has
2902 (i) filed articles or a certificate of organization as provided for in
2903 [section 34-120] sections 10 and 25 of this act, or (ii) registered with the
2904 Secretary of the State as provided in [section 34-223] sections 14, 71 and
2905 72 of this act, and (B) conducts or transacts business under the name
2906 stated in the articles of organization or registered with the Secretary of
2907 the State. Any person conducting or transacting business in violation
2908 of the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than five
2909 hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year. Failure to
2910 comply with the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed to be an
2911 unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of section 42-
2912 110b.

2913 Sec. 108. Subsection (a) of section 36a-434a of the general statutes is
2914 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2915 *1, 2017*):

2916 (a) Any out-of-state trust company, whether or not owned or
2917 controlled by an out-of-state holding company or a foreign banking
2918 corporation, as defined in subsection (a) of section 36a-425, may, with

2919 the approval of the commissioner, establish and maintain an office in
2920 this state to act as a fiduciary or engage in a trust business in this state,
2921 provided the laws of the state in which such trust company is
2922 chartered authorize (1) similar companies chartered in this state to act
2923 as a fiduciary, and (2) trust banks to establish and maintain such office
2924 in such state. Such approved out-of-state trust company shall be
2925 deemed to transact business in this state for the purposes of section 33-
2926 920, subsection (a) of section 33-1210, [section 34-223] sections 70 and
2927 71 of this act or section 34-429 and shall comply with the applicable
2928 requirements of said sections. Application for approval to establish
2929 and maintain an office pursuant to this section shall be made on forms
2930 prescribed by the commissioner. Such application shall state the
2931 minimum equity capital of the out-of-state trust company which shall
2932 be at least two million dollars. Such application shall be accompanied
2933 by evidence of compliance with the applicable requirements of the
2934 regulator in the state in which the out-of-state trust company is
2935 chartered for the establishment and maintenance of such office and the
2936 bond required under section 36a-434b. The out-of-state trust company
2937 shall pay to the commissioner, at the time of making such application,
2938 a nonrefundable fee of one thousand five hundred dollars. The
2939 commissioner shall approve or disapprove the application within
2940 thirty days after the application has been filed with the commissioner.
2941 The thirty-day period of review may be extended by the commissioner,
2942 in writing, on a determination that the application raises issues that
2943 require additional information or additional time for analysis.

2944 Sec. 109. Sections 34-100 to 34-113, inclusive, 34-119 to 34-124,
2945 inclusive, 34-130 to 34-134, inclusive, 34-140 to 34-144, inclusive, 34-150
2946 to 34-152, inclusive, 34-158 to 34-161, inclusive, 34-167 to 34-173,
2947 inclusive, 34-179, 34-180, 34-186, 34-187, 34-193 to 34-198, inclusive, 34-
2948 206 to 34-216, inclusive, 34-222 to 34-236, inclusive, 34-241 and 34-242
2949 of the general statutes are repealed. (*Effective July 1, 2017*)

2950 Sec. 110. Section 34-216 of the 2016 supplement to the general
2951 statutes is repealed. (*Effective July 1, 2017*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 13	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 21	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 22	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 23	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 24	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 25	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 26	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 27	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 28	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 29	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 30	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 31	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 32	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 33	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 34	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 35	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 36	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 37	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 38	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section

Sec. 39	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 40	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 41	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 42	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
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Sec. 44	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 45	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 46	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 47	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 48	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 49	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 50	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 51	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 52	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 53	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 54	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
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Sec. 56	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
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Sec. 68	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 69	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 70	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 71	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 72	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
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Sec. 89	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 90	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 91	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 92	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 93	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 94	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 95	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 96	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 97	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 98	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 99	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 100	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 101	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 102	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 103	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	20-312(b)
Sec. 104	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	34-327(e)
Sec. 105	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	34-406(b)
Sec. 106	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	34-506(a)
Sec. 107	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	35-1(a)
Sec. 108	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	36a-434a(a)
Sec. 109	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 110	<i>July 1, 2017</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 82(b), "obtains and appropriate order of the Attorney General specifying the disposition of the property" was changed to "provides notice to the Attorney General and obtains an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction specifying the disposition of the property" for accuracy.

JUD *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 17 \$
Secretary of the State	GF - Cost	60,000

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill makes numerous changes to the laws governing limited liability companies. As a result, the Secretary of the State's CONCORD business database will need to be reprogrammed at a cost of approximately \$60,000.

The Out Years

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5259*****AN ACT CONCERNING ADOPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT UNIFORM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ACT.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill makes many changes to the laws governing limited liability companies (LLCs). The bill includes provisions that apply to domestic LLCs, which are formed under Connecticut law, and foreign LLCs, which are formed under another jurisdiction's law and registered to do business in Connecticut. Its rules generally apply when an LLC's operating agreement does not cover a particular matter, except for certain items that the bill does not allow in an agreement or that an agreement cannot change.

Among its major provisions, the bill:

1. adds more detailed provisions on fiduciary duties and charging orders against members (court orders to collect a debt);
2. changes when a member can bind the LLC as an agent;
3. adds provisions on derivative actions by a member;
4. makes changes to the provisions governing mergers between LLCs, including mergers with foreign LLCs, and adds provisions governing interest exchanges; and
5. allows an LLC's operating agreement to include certain aspects of its governance, such as designating whether it is managed by its members or a manager.

The bill also modifies terminology, changing the name of an LLC's founding document from "articles of organization" to "certificate of

organization.” For LLC’s formed before the bill takes effect, their articles of organization are deemed certificates of organization and any language in them determining the LLC’s management structure is considered to be in the operating agreement for purposes of the bill’s requirements (§ 10).

The bill’s provisions govern all LLCs beginning July 1, 2017 (§ 10).

The below analysis describes the bill’s significant changes and new provisions. The bill makes many other minor changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2017

§§ 2 & 5-7 — OPERATING AGREEMENTS

Currently, an LLC’s operating agreement can cover the regulation and management of the LLC’s affairs, including appointment or designation of officers by the members or managers, as consistent with its articles of organization and the law. For a manager-managed LLC, the operating agreement may establish the number; qualifications; and selection, removal, and replacement method of managers.

The bill eliminates these specific provisions and instead adds general provisions allowing the operating agreement to govern:

1. relations among the members and between the members and the LLC,
2. a manager’s rights and duties,
3. the LLC’s activities and affairs and their conduct, and
4. how to amend the operating agreement.

All provisions of the bill may be varied by the operating agreement except for the 14 specific items listed below (see *Prohibited Contents*). The bill’s provisions govern the matters described above if they are not covered by the operating agreement.

Currently, an operating agreement can be in writing or oral. The

bill allows it to be in a record, oral, implied, or any combination of these (§ 2).

Prohibited Contents of Operating Agreement

The bill prohibits the operating agreement from:

1. applying another state's law to govern a domestic LLC;
2. changing an LLC's capacity to sue and be sued in its own name;
3. changing the bill's provisions on registered agents or the secretary of the state, including provisions on delivering records to the secretary for filing;
4. varying the provisions that allow a person to ask a court to order someone to sign or deliver a document or the secretary to file it (see § 28);
5. altering or eliminating the duties of loyalty or care, except as provided below;
6. eliminating the implied contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing under the bill (but the operating agreement may prescribe the standards, if not manifestly unreasonable, used to measure performance of the obligation);
7. relieving or exonerating a person from liability for conduct involving bad faith, willful or intentional misconduct, or knowing violation of law;
8. unreasonably restricting the duties and rights regarding access to LLC information (see § 48)(but the operating agreement may impose reasonable restrictions on its availability and use and may define appropriate remedies, including liquidated damages, for a breach of any reasonable use restriction);
9. varying certain causes of dissolution (when the LLC's activities are unlawful, it is not reasonably practicable to continue the

LLC's activities, or managers or members are acting illegally or oppressively);

10. varying certain requirements regarding winding up the LLC;
11. unreasonably restricting the right of a member to maintain a direct or derivative action against the LLC (see §§ 64 to 69);
12. varying the provisions on special litigation committees regarding derivative suits, but the operating agreement may prohibit having such a committee;
13. varying the required contents of a plan of merger or interest exchange; or
14. restricting the rights under the bill of someone who is not a member or manager, with some exceptions.

Varying Members' Duties (§ 5)

Under the bill, an operating agreement may:

1. specify how a specific act or transaction that would otherwise violate the duty of loyalty may be authorized or ratified by disinterested persons after full disclosure of all material facts and
2. alter the bill's rule on making distributions, but only if it still requires the LLC's total assets to at least equal the sum of its total liabilities (see § 43).

To the extent the operating agreement of a member-managed LLC expressly relieves a member of a responsibility that the member otherwise would have under the bill's provisions and imposes the responsibility on one or more other members, the operating agreement may correspondingly eliminate or limit that member's fiduciary duty related to the responsibility.

Also, if not manifestly unreasonable, the bill allows an operating

agreement to:

1. alter or eliminate a member's or manager's duty of loyalty (see § 47);
2. identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty;
3. alter the duty of care, but not authorize conduct involving bad faith, willful or intentional misconduct, or a knowing violation of law; and
4. alter or eliminate any other fiduciary duty.

Under the bill, a court must determine whether a term is manifestly unreasonable as of the time the term became part of the operating agreement and consider only the circumstances existing at that time. It may invalidate the term only if, in light of the LLC's purposes and affairs, it is readily apparent that the (1) term's objective is unreasonable or (2) term is an unreasonable means to achieve its objective.

Binding Authority of Operating Agreement (§ 6)

Under the bill, an LLC is bound by and can enforce the operating agreement whether or not the company assented to it. Someone who becomes a member is deemed to assent to the agreement. Two or more people who are becoming the LLC's initial members can make an agreement that becomes the operating agreement when the LLC is formed. One person may do so as well.

Agreement Amendments (§ 7)

The bill allows an operating agreement to specify that amending it requires the (1) approval of a person that is not a party to the agreement or (2) satisfaction of a condition. If the agreement includes such a provision, an amendment is ineffective if its adoption does not include the required approval or satisfy the condition.

The bill provides that the operating agreement governs the LLC's

and its members' obligations to a person who is a transferee or who dissociated as a member. Subject only to a court order to collect a distribution under a charging order, the bill makes an operating agreement amendment made after a person becomes a transferee or dissociates:

1. effective as to an LLC or member debt, obligation, or liability to the transferee or dissociated member and
2. ineffective to the extent it imposes a new debt, obligation, or liability on the transferee or dissociated member.

The bill makes an operating agreement provision in a record delivered by the LLC to the secretary ineffective if the bill prohibits its inclusion in the operating agreement.

If a record delivered to the secretary becomes effective and conflicts with an operating agreement provision, the bill provides that the agreement prevails as to members, dissociated members, transferees, and managers, but the record prevails as to others to the extent they reasonably rely on the record.

§ 9 — PROFESSIONAL SERVICES LLC

Under the bill, an LLC formed on or after July 1, 2017 to render professional services must include in its name "professional limited liability company," "P.L.L.C.," or "PLLC." It allows "Limited" to be abbreviated as "Ltd." and "company" as "Co."

Existing law lists numerous professions that can be part of a professional services LLC. The bill adds physician assistants to this list (§ 2).

§§ 12-14 — LLC NAMES

The law requires the name of an LLC to be distinguishable on the secretary's records. The bill specifies that:

1. a person can consent in a record to allow another to use its name if the person granting consent submits a form to change

its name in a distinguishable way on the secretary's records;

2. the secretary cannot consider words, phrases, or abbreviations indicating a type of person, such as "corporation", "corp.", "incorporated", "Inc.", "professional corporation", "P.C.", "PC", "Limited", "Ltd.", "limited partnership", "professional limited liability company", "P.L.L.C.", "PLLC", "limited liability partnership", "L.L.P.", or "LLP" when determining if a name is distinguishable;
3. a person may consent in a record to the use of a name that is not distinguishable from its name except for the addition of a word, phrase, or abbreviation as described above and the person need not change its name; and
4. an LLC's name cannot contain language stating or implying that it is organized for a purpose not allowed under the bill.

Reserving Names (§§ 13 & 14)

By law, a person can reserve a name for an LLC for 120 days. The bill eliminates the ability to renew the reservation for successive 120 day periods. It also eliminates a provision allowing someone who has reserved a name to cancel the reservation.

Similarly, under current law, a foreign LLC intending to register in Connecticut can reserve a name with the secretary for 120 days, with the option to renew it for successive 120-day periods. The bill instead allows a foreign LLC to register a name for one year, with the option to renew it for successive one-year periods by filing within 90 days of the registration's expiration. The bill allows the foreign LLC to consent in a signed record to allow another entity to use the name.

§§ 15-19 — REGISTERED AGENTS

The law requires LLCs to designate someone to receive legal process in Connecticut on their behalf. The bill changes the term for this person from "statutory agent for service" to "registered agent." It makes a number of minor changes regarding these agents. Among

them, the bill specifies that by designating the agent the LLC affirms that the agent consents to serving in this role.

The bill specifies that the agent's only duties under the bill are to:

1. forward to the domestic or foreign LLC, at the address the LLC most recently supplied to the agent, any process, notice, or demand served on or received by the agent;
2. notify the domestic or foreign LLC if he or she resigns, at the address the LLC most recently supplied to the agent; and
3. provide notice if he or she changes his or her name or address.

As under current law, an LLC must file with the secretary when the agent changes its address and an LLC can appoint a new agent at any time. The bill specifies that the LLC's members or managers need not approve these filings (§ 16).

The bill eliminates specific provisions requiring a domestic or foreign LLC to appoint a new agent when its appointed agent dies, dissolves, or leaves the state. But it generally requires LLCs to designate and maintain agents, which appears to cover these circumstances.

Resignation (§ 17)

By law, an agent can resign its position. The bill specifies that:

1. when a certificate of resignation takes effect, the agent ceases its responsibilities for any matter later given to it as agent;
2. the resignation does not affect any contractual rights between the LLC and the agent; and
3. the agent may resign whether or not the LLC is in good standing.

Change of Agent's Address or Name (§ 18)

Current law requires an LLC to inform the secretary "forthwith"

when the agent changes its address. The bill instead requires the agent to inform the secretary within 30 days of the address change and also requires the agent to inform the secretary within 30 days of any name change. The bill also requires the agent, within 30 days of filing with the secretary, to notify the LLC of the change.

Service When the LLC Does Not Have an Agent (§ 19)

Currently, when an LLC does not have an agent or the serving officer attaches an affidavit stating that the agent cannot be served after using reasonable diligence, the officer can serve legal papers by (1) serving or mailing them to the secretary and (2) mailing them to the LLC's office (the principal office of a domestic LLC or the office designated in the articles of formation for a foreign LLC).

The bill:

1. no longer requires service on the secretary;
2. no longer requires an affidavit from the serving officer when an agent cannot be found;
3. requires mailing the papers to the LLC's principal office address found in the LLC's most recent annual report;
4. allows use of a commercial delivery service, in addition to the U.S. Mail; and
5. makes service effective the earliest of (a) the date the LLC receives the mail; (b) the date shown on a return receipt signed by the LLC; or (c) five days after correctly addressing, paying postage for, and depositing the papers with the U.S. Mail or delivery service.

Service on Others (§ 19(d))

The bill eliminates a provision that allows serving legal papers on any LLC manager or a member acting as a manager (1) in person, (2) by leaving it at the member's usual place of abode in this state, or (3) at the manager's usual place of abode in this state if the manager is an

individual.

The bill instead allows service on an individual in charge of any regular place of business of the LLC, if the individual is not a plaintiff, when service cannot be made on the agent or secretary as appointed agent for a foreign LLC.

§ 22 — FEES

The bill adds fees for filing the following documents with the secretary:

1. certificate of interest exchange, \$60;
2. certificate of abandonment, \$50;
3. statement of withdrawal of foreign LLC, \$120;
4. registration of name or a removal of registration of name, \$60;
5. statement of correction, \$100; and
6. transfer of registration, \$60 plus the qualification fee.

§ 24 — EFFECT OF REPEALING EXISTING LAW

The bill's repeal of current law governing LLCs does not affect (1) the operation of statutes or actions taken under them before their repeal; (2) any ratification, right, remedy, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under the statute before its repeal; (3) any violation of a statute, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred before its repeal; or (4) any proceeding, reorganization, or dissolution begun under a statute before its repeal that may be completed in accordance with the statute as if it had not been repealed.

§ 25 — FORMING AN LLC

The bill renames the LLC's founding document filed with the secretary the certificate of organization, instead of the articles of organization.

The bill eliminates requirements that the:

1. LLC's organizers prepare a written document to be held with the LLC's records with the names and addresses of initial members and, if manager-managed, managers and
2. LLC maintain a record of members and managers.

Current law requires the articles of organization to state whether the LLC is member- or manager-managed. The bill instead requires that the operating agreement state if the LLC will be manager-managed. It specifies that the certificate of organization can contain other matters, but not provisions prohibited from being in an operating agreement.

The bill no longer requires that the certificate of organization state the nature of the LLC's business or purposes or that it will engage in any lawful activity. It requires the certificate to state a member's or manager's name and business and residential address, but the secretary can allow only a business address if there is good cause, such as exposing the person's personal security to significant risk (current law requires this information in a separate record).

The bill makes a number of other minor changes to these documents.

§ 26 — INACCURACIES IN A CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION

The bill requires a member of a member-managed LLC or manager of a manager-managed LLC who knows that information in a filed certificate of organization is inaccurate to (1) have the certificate amended or (2) if appropriate, deliver to the secretary a statement of change of agent or statement of correction (see § 33). It also makes minor changes to amendment procedures.

§§ 27 & 28 — SIGNING DOCUMENTS

Currently, a document filed with the secretary must be signed by:

1. an organizer if the LLC has not been formed;
2. a member if the LLC is member-managed or a manager if the LLC is manager-managed;

3. a fiduciary if the LLC is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or court-appointed fiduciary; or
4. a person on behalf of another person, if authorized by a power of attorney.

The bill instead requires:

1. an organizer to sign the initial certificate of organization,
2. a person authorized by the LLC to sign other documents,
3. a person winding up the LLC's affairs to sign on behalf of a dissolved corporation,
4. a person to sign any records delivered on behalf of that person,
5. an agent to sign any records, and
6. the legal representative of a deceased or incompetent person to sign if the bill requires that person's signature.

The bill specifies that (1) an agent's or legal representative's signature affirms the person's authority to sign, (2) the secretary is not required to verify a signature's authenticity or the signer's authority to commit the LLC, and (2) accepting a document does not validate the signature or person signing.

Action to Force Signing or Filing (§ 28)

If a person required to sign or deliver a record to the secretary under the bill does not do so, the bill allows an aggrieved person to ask the Superior Court to order the (1) person to sign or deliver the record or (2) secretary to file the record unsigned. If the person seeking the court order is not the LLC that is the subject of the record, the LLC must become a party in the action.

§ 29 — HARM CAUSED BY INACCURATE RECORDS

Under the bill, a person who suffers a loss by relying on inaccurate information in a record filed by the secretary may recover damages

from a:

1. person who (a) signed the record or caused another to sign it on the person's behalf and (b) knew the information was inaccurate at the time of signing and
2. member of a member-managed LLC or manager of a manager-managed LLC if the (a) record was delivered for filing on the LLC's behalf and (b) member or manager had notice of the inaccuracy for a reasonably sufficient time before the information was relied on so that the member or manager reasonably could have taken appropriate action to correct the information.

To the extent that the operating agreement of a member-managed LLC expressly relieves a member of responsibility for maintaining the accuracy of information in LLC records filed with the secretary and imposes responsibility on another member or members, the bill provides that the member relieved of responsibility is not liable under this provision and the other member or members are responsible.

§§ 30-32 — FILING DOCUMENTS WITH THE SECRETARY

The bill makes (1) a certificate of organization or foreign registration statement effective when filed with the secretary and (2) other records effective when filed by the secretary or at a later time specified in the record, up to 90 days after filing.

The bill allows filing a statement of withdrawal to withdraw a record delivered to the secretary, if the record has not taken effect. The statement must (1) identify the record being withdrawn and (2) be signed by all those who signed the original record or state that all parties agreed to withdrawal or it is done as the operating agreement allows. When filed by the secretary, the original record does not take effect.

The bill also makes minor changes to the filing requirements for documents.

§ 33 — CORRECTION STATEMENT

The bill allows a person on whose behalf a record was delivered to the secretary to correct the record if it was (1) inaccurate when filed or (2) defectively signed or electronically transmitted. The person must file a signed statement of correction identifying the record and identifying and correcting the record's inaccuracy or defect. The correction statement cannot (1) have a delayed effective date, (2) be effective before the original record's filing date, or (3) take effect more than 90 days after the original record's filing date.

A correction statement is effective as of the effective date of the filed record. But it is effective on the date it is filed as to (1) anyone who relied on the original record and was adversely affected by the correction and (2) certain others, related to a dissolution or entity transaction.

§ 34 — FILING BY SECRETARY

The bill specifies that the secretary must file a record delivered for filing and this duty is ministerial. The secretary must record it as filed at the time it was delivered and deliver acknowledgement of the time of filing to the person that submitted the record.

If the secretary refuses to file a record, she must, within 15 business days of the record's delivery, (1) return it or notify the person that submitted it of the refusal and (2) briefly explain the reason for refusal. The person that submitted the record may petition the Superior Court to compel the record's filing, attaching to the petition the record and the secretary's explanation. The court may decide the matter in a summary proceeding.

The filing of or refusal to file a record does not create a presumption about the accuracy of information in the record.

Except as required by other law or when serving legal papers as provided in the bill, the secretary may deliver a record to a person by delivering it: (1) in person to the person that submitted it; (2) to the person's principal office; or (3) to another address, including an email

address, that the person provided the secretary for delivery.

§ 35 — CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING OR REGISTRATION

The bill allows the secretary, on anyone's request, to issue a certificate of good standing for an LLC or a certificate of registration for a registered foreign LLC. The certificate issued must state:

1. the LLC's name or registered foreign LLC's name used in Connecticut;
2. for a domestic LLC, that: (a) no statement of dissolution, administrative dissolution, or termination has been filed; (b) the secretary's records do not reflect that the company has been dissolved or terminated; (c) the LLC has filed all annual reports due; and (d) no dissolution by forfeiture proceedings are pending (the secretary can begin these proceedings for failure to file an annual report or maintain an agent); and
3. for a registered foreign LLC, that it is registered to do business in Connecticut and has filed all annual reports due.

The bill allows someone to rely on the certificate as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it.

§ 36 — ANNUAL REPORT

By law, domestic and foreign LLCs must file annual reports with the secretary. The bill alters their due dates. It requires filing annual reports between January 1 and April 1 each year (beginning with the calendar year after filing as an LLC or registering as a foreign LLC), instead of current law requiring filing on the anniversary of filing the LLC's original documents.

The bill makes a number of other changes including eliminating provisions:

1. requiring the secretary to deliver or email each LLC a notice that its annual report is due and

2. prohibiting the secretary from accepting an LLC's annual report until it submits overdue reports.

As under existing law, the secretary may return an incomplete report to the LLC.

§ 37 — MEMBERS AS AGENTS OF LLC

Under the bill, a member is not an agent of an LLC solely because he or she is a member. Status as a member does not prohibit other law from imposing liability on an LLC because of the person's conduct.

This replaces current law which (1) makes every member an agent of the LLC for the purpose of its affairs and each member's acts carrying on the LLC's usual affairs binding on the LLC (unless the member actually has no authority to act and the person with whom the member is dealing knows it) but (2) in a manager-managed LLC, provides that members are not agents solely because they are members.

The bill eliminates specific provisions that (1) a member's admission or representation about the LLC's affairs within the scope of his or her authority may be used as evidence against the LLC and (2) in a manager-managed LLC, a manager's admission or representation about the LLC's affairs within the scope of authority may be used as evidence against the LLC and a member's admission or representation acting solely in their capacity as a member may not be used as evidence.

§ 38 — LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

By law, LLC members and managers are not liable for LLC debts or other obligations solely because they are members or managers. The bill specifies that the LLC's failure to observe formalities in exercising its powers or managing its activities and affairs is not a ground for imposing liability on a member or manager.

Current law specifies that the LLC laws do not affect other laws in effect on October 1, 1993 applicable to professional relationships,

liability of those providing professional service, and the standards of professional conduct. The bill extends this to laws in effect on the bill's effective date (July 1, 2017).

The bill eliminates a specific provision that a member or manager is not a proper party to a proceeding by or against an LLC solely because he or she is a member or manager, except when the proceeding is to enforce a member's or manager's right against or liability to the LLC or as otherwise provided in an operating agreement.

§ 39 — ADMITTING MEMBERS

The bill changes the rules for admitting members.

Under current law, someone becomes an LLC member by:

1. acquiring an LLC interest from the LLC under the operating agreement or by consent of a majority in interest of members or
2. becoming an assignee of an LLC interest if (a) the assignor validly gives the assignee that right under the operating agreement or (b) a majority in interest of members, excluding the assignor, consent, unless the operating agreement provides otherwise.

Under the bill, a person becomes a member after formation (1) as provided in the operating agreement, (2) as the result of a transaction under the Entity Transaction Act (which involves transactions such as mergers of different types of entities), (3) with the unanimous consent of the members, or (4) with the consent of transferees with the right to receive the majority of distributions when the LLC has no members.

Under the bill, a majority in interest of the members for this and other provisions of the bill are members owning more than 50% of the LLC's transferable interests, excluding transferable interests not owned by the members. If it is not possible to make this determination based on the operating agreement, the majority in interest of the members means:

1. the members who would receive more than 50% of the distributions with respect to the dissolution of the LLC at the time of the vote if there would be distributions or
2. if there would not be distributions, the members who at the time of the vote contributed more than 50% the unreturned capital contributions to the LLC since its formation (§ 2).

The bill specifies that a person may become a member without acquiring a transferable interest or making or being obligated to make a contribution to the LLC.

§ 41 — MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

The bill eliminates a provision in current law that requires a member's promise to contribute to the LLC to be written to be enforceable.

The bill adds that if an LLC's creditor extends credit or acts in reliance on a member's obligation to contribute and does not have notice that the LLC compromised the obligation, the creditor may enforce the obligation.

§§ 42-44 — DISTRIBUTIONS

The bill defines a "distribution" as a transfer of money or other property from an LLC to a person on account of a transferable interest or in the person's capacity as a member. It includes (1) an LLC's purchase of a transferable interest and (2) a transfer to a member in return for the member relinquishing the right to participate as a member in the LLC's management, activities, and affairs or to have access to the LLC's records or information. It does not include reasonable compensation for present or past service or payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide retirement or benefits program (§ 2).

As under current law, a member or other person entitled to a distribution becomes a creditor. The bill specifies that the LLC's obligation to make the distribution can be offset by the amount the

distribution's recipient owes the LLC. The bill eliminates specific provisions on distributions when a members dissociates.

Restrictions on Making Distributions (§ 43)

The bill prohibits an LLC from making a distribution if, after the distribution the:

1. LLC would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of its activities and affairs or
2. LLC's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the LLC dissolved and was wound up at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights of members and transferees whose preferential rights are superior to those of persons receiving the distribution.

The bill allows an LLC to base a decision that a distribution is proper on: (1) financial statements prepared on the basis of reasonable accounting practices and principles or (2) a fair valuation or other reasonable method.

The bill measures a distribution's effect on the date the:

1. distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs within 120 days of authorization;
2. payment is made, if it is more than 120 days since authorization;
or
3. money or other property is transferred or debt is incurred, if the distribution is connected to an LLC's purchase of a transferable interest or a transfer to a member in return for the member relinquishing the right to participate as a member.

The bill provides that an LLC's debt to a member or transferee for a distribution is at parity with its debts to general, unsecured creditors. An LLC's debts, including those issued as a distribution, are not a

liability when determining whether a distribution is appropriate if the debt's terms provide that payment of principal and interest is made only if and to the extent that payment of a distribution could then be made under this provision. If the debt is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is measured on the date the payment is made.

In measuring the effect of a distribution when an LLC is winding up its affairs, the dissolved LLC's liabilities do not include claims disposed of under the provisions governing its winding up (see §§ 59-61).

Liability for Distributions that Violate the Bill's Provisions (§ 44)

The bill makes a member of a member-managed LLC or manager of a manager-managed LLC personally liable to the LLC if he or she consents to a distribution that violates the above provisions and violates the duty of loyalty or care. The liability is for the amount the distribution exceeds the amount that could have been distributed without violating the bill's rules.

If the operating agreement of a member-managed LLC expressly relieves a member of the authority and responsibility to consent to distributions and imposes that authority and responsibility on one or more other members, only those members with authority can be liable under the bill.

The bill makes a person who receives a distribution knowing that it violates the bill's provisions personally liable to the LLC to the extent the distribution exceeded the amount that could be properly paid under the bill.

A person subject to an action under these provisions may implead (make part of the lawsuit) anyone that:

1. is also liable for consenting to the distribution, and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person, or

2. received a distribution knowing it violated the bill's provisions, and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person in the amount the person received in violation of the bill.

An action under these provisions must be brought within two years of the distribution.

§ 45 — VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Under current law, except as provided in organizational documents, operating agreement, or statutes, decisions regarding the LLC require approval by a majority in interest of members of a member-managed LLC or more than one-half of the managers in a manager-managed LLC. But:

1. a majority in interest of members must approve an amendment to the articles of organization, unless the documents provide otherwise and
2. 2/3 in interest of members, unless the articles or operating agreement require otherwise, must approve (1) amendments to the written operating agreement or (2) authorizing someone to act for the LLC in a way that contradicts the written operating agreement.

Unless the operating agreement provides otherwise, the bill requires unanimous member approval for amendments to the certificate of organization or operating agreement and expands the 2/3 voting requirement to include approving any act outside the LLC's ordinary course of activities and affairs and approving a transaction under the Entity Transaction Act.

In a manager-managed LLC, the bill also specifies that each manager has equal rights in managing and conducting the LLC's activities.

The bill allows members to vote without a meeting and a member may appoint a proxy or agent to vote or act by signing an appointing

record, personally or by the agent.

Under the bill, the LLC's dissolution does not affect these provisions but a person who wrongfully causes the dissolution loses the right to participate as a member and a manager.

§ 45 — MANAGERS

As under existing law, the operating agreement may set many of the requirements related to choosing managers. The bill specifies a number of rules regarding managers, including:

1. dissociation of a member who is a manager removes the person as manager, but a member who ceases to be a manager is not dissociated because of it and
2. ceasing to be a manager does not discharge debts, obligations, or liabilities to the LLC that the person incurred as a manager.

The bill eliminates a specific provision allowing an LLC to designate a particular class or group to choose a manager by a majority in interest of members in the class or group, but such a provision would be permitted in an operating agreement.

§ 45 — MEMBER ADVANCES AND SERVICES

The bill requires an LLC to reimburse a member for an advance to the LLC beyond the capital the member agreed to contribute. It considers such a payment and other payments by a member to the LLC a loan.

Under the bill, unless it is stated in the operating agreement, a member is not entitled to remuneration for service performed for a member-managed LLC except for reasonable compensation for services in winding up the LLC's activities.

§ 46 — MEMBER, MANAGER, AND OFFICER LIABILITY PROTECTION

The bill requires an LLC to reimburse a member of a member-managed company or the manager of a manager-managed company

for any payment made by the member or in the course of the member's or manager's activities on behalf of the LLC, if the member or manager complied with the bill's provisions on voting and duty of loyalty.

Current law allows an operating agreement to eliminate or limit a member's or manager's personal liability for monetary damages for a breach of duty to the LLC and indemnify a member or manager for judgments, settlements, penalties, fines, or expenses incurred in a proceeding to which an individual is a party because he or she is or was a member or manager.

The bill similarly allows an LLC to indemnify and hold harmless someone for acting as a member or manager as long as liability is not based on breaching duties regarding distributions, voting, or the duty of care or loyalty to the LLC. It extends these provisions to officers.

The bill requires an LLC to indemnify and hold harmless a person who was wholly successful in defending a proceeding with respect to a claim or demand based on the person's capacity as a member, manager, or officer. This applies to reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees and other costs. It applies to any threatened, pending, or completed action, arbitration, investigation, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, or administrative and whether formal or informal.

The bill also allows an LLC to advance reasonable expenses for these purposes if the person promises to repay them if he or she is not ultimately entitled to indemnification.

The bill authorizes an LLC to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a member, manager, or officer against liability asserted against or incurred by the member, manager, or officer in that capacity or arising from that status even if the operating agreement could not eliminate or limit the person's liability to the company for the conduct.

§ 47 — DUTY OF CARE AND LOYALTY TO LLC

As under current law, a member or manager must discharge his or

her duties in good faith with the care an ordinarily prudent person would use in similar circumstances, and in the LLC's best interests. The bill requires that members in a member-managed LLC and managers in a manager-managed LLC have a duty of loyalty including:

1. accounting to the company and holding as trustee property, profit, or benefit from (a) conducting or winding up the LLC's affairs; (b) a member's use of the LLC's property; or (c) appropriating an LLC opportunity;
2. refraining from dealing with the company in conducting or winding up its affairs as, or on behalf of, a person with an interest adverse to the company (but it provides a defense for a violation of this duty if the transaction was fair to the LLC and also provides that if the transaction is ratified the member's rights and obligations as to the transaction are the same as those of a non-member); and
3. refraining from competing with the company in conducting its affairs.

The bill requires members and managers to discharge their duties and obligations under the bill's provisions or the operating agreement and exercise rights consistent with the implied contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing. A member who is not acting as a manager does not violate these obligations solely because of conduct that furthers his or her own interest.

Current law allows a vote of half of disinterested managers or a majority in interest of disinterested members to approve a violation related to the duty to account to the company and hold property as trustee, as described above. The bill allows a majority in interest of disinterested members, but not a majority of managers, to approve such a violation, but expands their authority to allow the members to approve any violation of the duty of loyalty after full disclosure of all material facts.

§ 48 — ACCESS TO LLC INFORMATION

The bill replaces current law on access to LLC information with more detailed provisions. It eliminates current law which (1) requires an LLC to keep specific information at its principal place of business or a location stated in the operating agreement; (2) allows members access to records during ordinary business hours; and (3) requires members or managers, to the extent circumstances make it just and reasonable, to provide other members with true and full information of all things affecting them.

Member-Managed LLC

The bill imposes the below rules on a member-managed LLC.

1. On reasonable notice, a member may inspect and copy during regular business hours, at a reasonable location specified by the company, any record the LLC maintains about its activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances to the extent the information is material to the member's rights and duties under the operating agreement or law.
2. An LLC must give each member (a) without demand, any information about the company that it knows and that is material to the proper exercise of the member's rights and duties under the operating agreement or law, except if the company can establish that it reasonably believes the member already knows the information and (b) on demand, any other information concerning the company, except to the extent it is unreasonable or improper under the circumstances.
3. The duty to provide the above information also applies to each member if he or she knows any of the above information.

Manager-Managed LLC

The bill imposes the below rules on a manager-managed LLC.

1. The right to information and duty to furnish information described above applies to the managers and not members.

2. During regular business hours and at a reasonable location specified by the company, a member may inspect and copy information on the LLC's activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances as is just and reasonable if (a) the member seeks the information for a purpose reasonably related to his or her interest as a member, (b) the member makes a demand in a record received by the company that describes with reasonable particularity the information sought and the purpose for seeking it, and (c) the information is directly connected to the member's purpose.
3. Within 10 days of receiving a member's demand, the company must inform the member in a record of the (a) information the company will provide and when and where it will be available and (b) company's reasons for declining to provide any of the demanded information.
4. When the bill or operating agreement provides for a member to give or withhold consent to a matter, the company must, without demand, provide the member with all information that it knows and that is material to the member's decision, before the member makes a decision.

Dissociated Member

If an LLC receives a demand from a dissociated member in the form of a record, the bill requires the LLC to allow the dissociated member to access information he or she was entitled to as a member if the:

1. information pertains to the period during which the person was a member,
2. the information is sought in good faith, and
3. person satisfies the requirements imposed on a member described above.

The LLC must respond within 10 days that it will provide the

information or with the reason for its denial.

Other Provisions

The bill allows a member or dissociated member to exercise their rights to access information through an agent or, in the case of an individual under legal disability, a legal representative. These rights do not extend to a transferee and a legal representative has certain rights on behalf of a member who dies.

In addition to any restriction or condition in the operating agreement, the bill allows an LLC to impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to and use of information. This can include designating confidential information and imposing nondisclosure and safeguarding obligations on the recipient. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction, the company must prove reasonableness.

The bill allows an LLC to charge reasonable copying costs, limited to labor and material.

§ 50 — TRANSFERRABLE INTERESTS

The bill adds provisions on transfers of interests, but treats them similarly to current provisions governing assignments of interests which the bill repeals. Among its provisions, the bill provides that:

1. a transferee is not entitled to access LLC records except for an account of a dissolving LLC's transactions since the date of dissolution and
2. an LLC need not give effect to a transferee's rights until the company knows or has notice of the transfer.

§ 51 — CHARGING ORDERS

As under current law, a judgment creditor of a member can ask a court to enter a charging order against the member's transferable interest for the unsatisfied amount of the judgment. The bill applies this to any transferee as well.

The bill adds a number of provisions related to charging orders.

1. A charging order is a lien on the transferable interest and requires the LLC to pay the creditor any distribution that otherwise would be paid to the member or transferee.
2. If necessary to collect distributions, the court may appoint a receiver and make other necessary orders.
3. The member or transferee may extinguish the charging order by satisfying the judgment and filing a certified copy of the satisfaction with the court.
4. The LLC or one or more members whose transferable interests are not subject to the charging order may pay the amount due under the judgment and succeed to the rights of the judgment creditor, including the charging order.
5. A charging order is the exclusive remedy to satisfy a judgment against a transferable interest and attachment, garnishment, foreclosure, and other legal or equitable remedies are not available.

§ 53 — WRONGFUL DISSOCIATION

Currently, when a member's withdrawal breaches the operating agreement or occurs because of the member's wrongful conduct, the LLC can recover damages from the member. Unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, in the case of an LLC formed for a definite term or particular undertaking, a withdrawal before that term expires or the undertaking is completed breaches the operating agreement.

The bill also makes the withdrawing member liable to a member who brings a direct action against the person. It also provides that a member's dissociation is wrongful if it occurs before completing the LLC's winding up and the member:

1. withdraws by express will;

2. is expelled by judicial order (see below);
3. is a trust that becomes dissociated because it distributes its entire transferrable interest; or
4. in the case of a person that is not a trust other than a business trust, an estate, or an individual, is expelled or otherwise dissociated as a member because of a willful dissolution or termination.

§ 54 — MEMBER WITHDRAWAL OR EXPULSION

Currently, a member can voluntarily withdraw, unless the operating agreement provides otherwise, by giving 30 days' written notice to the other members or other notice as the operating agreement allows. Unless the operating agreement states that a member cannot withdraw, the bill allows a member to withdraw on the date of notice to the LLC or a later date the member specifies.

The bill contains provisions similar to those in current law on other types of dissociation by a member. Generally, situations such as a member's death, bankruptcy, or an entity's dissolution or termination dissociate a member. The bill adds that a member that is an entity ceases to be a member when it participates in certain transactions (such as a merger).

The bill makes many minor changes and in some circumstances changes the default rules that apply if the certificate or operating agreement does not address a particular type of dissociation (such as the voting requirement for dissociating a member in a particular circumstance).

Judicial Expulsion of a Member

The bill adds provisions that allow the LLC or a member to seek a judicial order to expel a member who:

1. engages in wrongful conduct that has or will adversely and materially affect the LLC,

2. materially breaches the operating agreement or his or her duty in a willful or persistent manner, or
3. engages in conduct in the LLC's affairs that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the LLC's affairs with the person as a member.

§ 55 — EFFECT OF MEMBER'S DISSOCIATION

When a person dissociates as a member, the bill specifies that:

1. the person's right to participate as a member in the LLC's management and conduct of its affairs terminates;
2. if the LLC is member-managed, the person's duties and obligations as a member end with regard to matters arising and events occurring after the person's dissociation;
3. subject to other provisions, any transferable interest owned by the person in their capacity as a member immediately before dissociation is owned by the person solely as a transferee; and
4. the dissociation does not discharge the person from any debt, obligation, or liability to the company or its other members that the person incurred while a member.

§ 56 — LLC DISSOLUTION

Currently, one way an LLC dissolves is when the articles of organization or operating agreement designates an event to trigger dissolution and that event occurs. The bill provides that the event is designated in the operating agreement alone.

Current law allows a member, legal representative, or assignee to apply to court to wind up an LLC when a member or manager engaged in wrongful conduct or for other cause shown. The bill instead allows a member to apply for a court-ordered dissolution because the:

1. conduct of substantially all of the LLC's affairs is unlawful or

2. managers or members in control (a) have acted, are acting, or will act in an illegal or fraudulent manner or (b) have acted or are acting in a manner that is oppressive and was, is, or will be directly harmful to the applicant (the court can order remedies other than dissolution).

The bill adds a new circumstance for dissolution. Specifically, that it occurs when the LLC has no members for 90 consecutive days unless, during that period, transferees with the right to receive a majority of the LLC's distributions consent to admit at least one specific person as a member and at least one person becomes a member accordingly.

§ 57 — WINDING UP DISSOLVED LLC

The bill provides that if a dissolved LLC has no members, the legal representative of the last member may wind up the LLC's affairs. If the legal representative does not do so, transferees with a majority in interest may appoint a person to wind up the LLC.

The bill also allows a member or transferee to apply to court for judicial supervision of the LLC's winding up, including appointing a person to perform this function. A member must show good cause for court supervision and a transferee may only apply if the LLC has no members, the legal representative described above does not wind up the LLC, and the transferees do not appoint someone as described above. Courts can also act in other circumstances (see § 56).

§ 58 — REINSTATEMENT

The law allows a dissolved LLC to be reinstated. Under current law, filing a certificate of reinstatement with the secretary begins the LLC's legal existence. The bill instead allows a reinstated LLC to resume its activities as if dissolution had not occurred, but the rights of a third party that relied on the dissolution before knowing or having notice of the reinstatement cannot be adversely affected.

§§ 59-62 — DISSOLVED LLC

Claims Against a Dissolved LLC (§ 59)

The bill makes minor changes to the way a dissolved LLC gives notice to known and unknown claimants. Among other things, for notices to known claimants, the bill requires the:

1. notice the LLC sends them to allow filing a claim within 120 days from the date a claimant receives the notice, instead of 120 days from the notice's effective date or the filing of articles of dissolution and
2. LLC's notice of claim rejection to state that the claimant has 90 days to bring an action to enforce the claim after receiving notice (the 90-day limit applies under existing law, but the LLC is not required to provide notice of it).

Court Proceeding on Unknown Claims of Dissolved LLC (§§ 60 & 61)

The law permits a dissolved LLC to publish a notice of dissolution to notify potential claimants. The bill adds a provision that allows the dissolved LLC to file an application with the Superior Court in the judicial district where its principal office is located or, if the office is not located in this state, where the office of its registered agent is located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that (1) are contingent, (2) have not been made known, or (3) are based on an event occurring after the dissolution's effective date but which, based on the facts known to the dissolved company, are reasonably expected to arise after that date. Security is not required for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred.

The bill requires the dissolved LLC to give notice of the judicial proceeding to each claimant holding a contingent claim known to the company within 10 days of filing in court. The court can appoint a guardian ad litem to represent claimants whose identities are unknown. The dissolved LLC pays the guardian's reasonable fees and expenses, including reasonable expert witness fees.

Under the bill, a dissolved LLC that provides the security ordered

by the court satisfies its obligations with respect to these claims and they cannot be enforced against a member or transferee that received assets in liquidation.

Distributions From Dissolved LLC (§ 62)

By law, a dissolved LLC must first distribute its assets to its creditors. Currently, any surplus then pays members and former members (1) in the same way they are entitled to distributions and (2) then for the return of their contributions to the LLC and in proportion to their share of distributions. The bill instead pays:

1. members and former members, subject to any charging order, for their contributions received by the LLC and not returned, and then in shares proportionate to their transferable interests or
2. if assets cannot pay for all unreturned contributions, those with transferable interests in proportion to the value of their unreturned contributions.

The bill requires these distributions to members and former members to be made only in money, unless the operating agreement provides otherwise.

§ 64 — DIRECT ACTION BY MEMBER

The bill authorizes a member's direct action against another member, a manager, or the LLC to enforce the member's rights and protect the member's interests, including rights and interests under the operating agreement or the bill or arising independently of the membership relationship. The member must plead and prove an actual or threatened injury that is not solely from an injury suffered or threatened to be suffered by the LLC.

§§ 65-69 — DERIVATIVE ACTION BY MEMBER

Current law does not specifically address derivative actions. The bill allows a member to bring a derivative action to enforce a right of the LLC if:

1. the member makes a demand on the other members in a member-managed LLC or the managers of a manager-managed LLC, requesting that they cause the company to bring an action to enforce the right, and they do not do so within 90 days or
2. such a demand would be futile.

The complaint must state the date and content of the demand and the response the member received or why a demand should be excused as futile.

To bring the derivative action, the member must be a member at the time of bringing the action and either (1) was a member when the conduct giving rise to the action occurred or (2) became a member by law or under the operating agreement from a person that was a member at the time of the conduct.

Special Litigation Committee

The bill allows an LLC involved in a derivative proceeding to appoint a special litigation committee to investigate and determine whether the action is in the LLC's best interests. If the committee makes a motion in the LLC's name, the court must stay discovery for the time reasonably necessary for the committee's investigation, except for good cause. This does not prevent the court from (1) enforcing a person's right to information under the bill (see § 48) or (2) granting a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.

A special litigation committee must consist of one or more disinterested individuals, who may be members or managers.

In a member-managed LLC, a committee can be appointed by a majority in interest of members not named as parties in the proceeding. If all members are parties, a majority in interest of the members named as defendants can appoint the committee. In a manager-managed LLC, a majority of the managers not named as parties can appoint the committee but if all managers are parties, then a majority of the managers named as defendants can do so.

After appropriate investigation, a committee may determine that it is in the LLC's best interests that the proceeding: (1) continue under the plaintiff's control, (2) continue under the committee's control, (3) be settled on terms approved by the committee, or (4) be dismissed.

After making its determination, the committee must file with the court a statement and report supporting its determination and serve each party with a copy. The court must determine whether the (1) committee members were disinterested individuals and (2) committee conducted its investigation and made its recommendation in good faith, independently, and with reasonable care. The committee has the burden of proof. If the court makes these findings, it must enforce the committee's decision. Otherwise, the court dissolves the stay of discovery and the action continues under the plaintiff's control.

Result of Derivative Action

Under the bill, any benefits from the derivative action, including settlements, belong to the LLC, not the plaintiff, and a plaintiff must give any proceeds to the LLC.

When the proceeding ends, the court may order:

1. the LLC to pay the plaintiff's expenses incurred in the proceeding if the proceeding's results substantially benefit the LLC;
2. the plaintiff to pay the defendant's expenses in defending the proceeding if the proceeding's was commenced or maintained without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose; or
3. a party to pay an opposing party's expenses incurred because of filing a document in the case that was (a) not well grounded in fact after a reasonable inquiry or warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law and (b) was used for an improper purpose, such as to harass or cause unnecessary delay or needlessly increase litigation costs.

The bill defines "expenses" as reasonable expenses incurred in connection with a matter, including reasonable attorney's fees.

The bill prohibits voluntarily dismissing or settling a derivative action on behalf of an LLC without court approval.

§§ 70-79 — REGISTERED FOREIGN LLC

The bill contains many of the same provisions as current law requiring foreign LLCs to register with the secretary to do business in Connecticut.

The bill makes many minor changes and specifies that registration to transact business in Connecticut does not allow a foreign LLC to engage in activities or exercise powers in Connecticut that a domestic LLC may not do (§ 70).

Isolated Transactions (§ 74)

Currently, a foreign LLC is not considered to be doing business in Connecticut and required to register if it is conducting an isolated transaction completed within 30 days that is not in the course of similar repeated transactions. The bill instead applies this provision to any isolated transactions not in the course of similar transactions, without any time limitation for completion.

Names (§ 75)

Currently, a foreign LLC registering in Connecticut must have a name that is distinguishable on the secretary's records or (1) add a distinguishing element to its name, (2) obtain permission from those who use or have reserved a similar name in Connecticut and agree to use a distinguishing element, or (3) use a name in Connecticut that is different from the one under which it is organized.

The bill provides different rules if the foreign LLC's name is not distinguishable. It requires the foreign LLC to (1) adopt an alternate name, (2) use the company's name with the addition of its governing jurisdiction, or (3) use an assumed or fictitious name that complies with the law governing trade names.

Registration After Merger (§ 76)

When a registered foreign LLC merges into a foreign entity that is not registered to transact business in Connecticut or converts to a foreign entity required to register with the secretary, the bill requires the foreign entity to apply to the secretary for a registration transfer. The application must state:

1. the registered foreign LLC's name before the merger or conversion and that it was previously registered;
2. for the foreign entity the LLC is merging with or being converted into: its name and, if not distinguishable on the secretary's records, an alternate name that complies with the bill's provisions; its entity type and governing jurisdiction; its principal office address and office address in its governing jurisdiction if that jurisdiction requires one; and its registered agent's name and address in Connecticut;
3. the name and business and residence addresses of a manager or a member of the foreign LLC (for good cause, the secretary may accept only a business address); and
4. the email address, if any, of the foreign LLC.

When an application for registration transfer takes effect, the registration of the foreign LLC to transact business in this state is transferred without interruption to the foreign entity into which the foreign LLC has merged or to which it is converted.

Service After Withdrawing Registration (§ 78)

By law, a registered foreign LLC may withdraw its registration by filing with the secretary. Current law requires the foreign LLC to consent to the secretary accepting any service of process on the foreign LLC's behalf for causes of action arising in Connecticut during the time the foreign LLC was authorized to transact business in the state. The bill instead requires the foreign LLC to designate an address to receive service by mail or commercial delivery service.

§§ 80-97 — LLC MERGERS AND INTEREST EXCHANGES

The bill makes changes to the provisions governing mergers between LLCs, including mergers with foreign LLCs. It adds provisions about interest exchanges, which are transactions involving exchanging interests to merge businesses without merging the entities.

These changes generally make the merger and interest exchange provisions similar to those in the Entity Transaction Act, which governs mergers, interest exchanges, and other transactions between different types of business entities (for example, a merger between an LLC and a corporation) (CGS § 34-600 et seq.).

The bill eliminates provisions on LLC consolidations, which current law treats similarly to mergers.

General Provisions (§§ 81-86)

The bill declares that its merger and interest exchange provisions are supplemented by the principles of law and equity and do not authorize an action prohibited by law or affect the application or requirements of other laws (§ 81).

The bill:

1. requires a domestic or foreign LLC that must give notice to, or obtain the approval of, a Connecticut agency or officer for a merger to also give notice or obtain approval for an interest exchange;
2. prohibits property held by a domestic or foreign LLC for a charitable purpose under Connecticut law immediately before a merger's or interest exchange's effective date from being diverted from the objects for which it was donated, granted, or transferred (unless other law allows the LLC to notify the attorney general and obtain a court order specifying the disposition);
3. provides that a surviving LLC receives any bequest, devise, gift,

grant, or promise in a will or other instrument of donation, subscription, or conveyance that (a) is made to the other LLC involved in the merger and (b) takes effect or remains payable after the merger (§ 82);

4. makes a merger or interest exchange filing signed by an LLC part of the LLC's organizational documents (§ 83);
5. provides that a merger or interest exchange transaction under the bill's provisions that produces certain results does not prohibit accomplishing the same result in any other legally permitted manner (§ 84);
6. does not prohibit an LLC's merger, conversion, or domestication under other laws (§ 84);
7. allows a merger or interest exchange plan to refer to facts ascertainable outside the plan if the plan specifies how the facts will impact it (§ 85); and
8. does not provide appraisal rights to members of LLCs involved in a merger or interest exchange except to the extent provided in the LLC's organizational documents or plan (§ 86).

Professional Service LLCs (§ 87)

Existing law allows a domestic LLC that provides professional services to merge with another domestic LLC that provides the same services. The bill additionally (1) allows such a domestic LLC to merge with an LLC that renders two or more professional services, (2) allows mergers with foreign LLCs that render professional services under the same circumstances, and (3) applies these rules to interest exchanges.

Mergers (§§ 88-91)

Existing law allows LLCs to merge, whether they are domestic or foreign LLCs. For a merger to be effective, the bill requires (1) each of the merging LLC's organic law (the law of the jurisdiction governing the LLC's internal affairs) to authorize the merger, (2) that the law

governing each of the merging LLCs and federal law do not prohibit the merger, and (3) each of the merging LLCs to comply with its organic law in effecting the merger (§ 88).

The bill's requirements for the plan of merger are similar to those in current law. The law requires approval of a plan by a vote of at least 2/3 in interest of the members unless the certificate of organization or operating agreement requires otherwise. Currently, a plan may be abandoned after its approval by unanimous consent unless it provides another procedure. The bill allows a plan's amendment or abandonment (1) as provided in the plan or (2) except as prohibited in the plan, by a vote of at least 2/3 in interest of the members or as provided in the certificate of organization or operating agreement for plan approval (§ 89).

The bill renames the document that the LLCs must file with the secretary after approving a merger the certificate of merger, instead of articles of merger. It requires this document to contain many of the same items as in current law but (1) adds that it can include any information required under one of the merging LLC's organic law and that a surviving LLC that is a foreign LLC must list its office address and (2) eliminates a required statement that the merger plan be available at the surviving LLC's place of business and be available without cost to any person holding an interest in one of the merging LLCs (§ 90).

The bill makes numerous other minor changes to merger provisions.

Authorized Interest Exchanges (§ 92)

The bill allows an LLC to acquire all of one or more classes or series of transferable interests of a domestic or foreign LLC in exchange for interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of them. Similarly, it allows an LLC's interests to be acquired by a domestic or foreign LLC. A foreign LLC can be involved in an interest exchange if the law of its governing jurisdiction allows it.

If a protected agreement has a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic LLC, but does not refer to an interest exchange, the bill deems the provision to also apply to an interest exchange if the domestic LLC is the acquired entity, until the protected agreement provision is amended. Under the bill, a "protected agreement" is:

1. a record evidencing a debt and any related agreement in effect on or after July 1, 2017;
2. an agreement that is binding on a domestic or foreign LLC on or after July 1, 2017;
3. the organizational documents of an LLC in effect on or after July 1, 2017; or
4. an agreement that is binding on any of the domestic or foreign LLC's members or managers on or after July 1, 2017 (§ 80).

Interest Exchange Plan (§ 93)

The bill allows an LLC to be acquired in an interest exchange if it approves an interest exchange plan in a record that contains:

1. the name of the acquired LLC;
2. the name and governing jurisdiction of the acquiring domestic or foreign LLC;
3. the manner of converting the transferable interests in the acquired LLC into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of them;
4. any proposed amendments to the certificate of organization or operating agreement that are, or are proposed to be, in a record of the acquired LLC;
5. the interest exchange's other terms and conditions; and
6. any other provision required by Connecticut law or the

acquired LLC's organizational documents.

The plan may contain any other provisions not prohibited by law.

Interest Exchange Approval (§ 94)

Unless the LLC's certificate of organization or operating agreement provides otherwise, the bill requires approval of an interest exchange plan by two-thirds in interest of the members of an acquired LLC entitled to vote on any matter. An interest exchange involving a foreign LLC requires approval according to the law governing the foreign LLC. The members of the domestic or foreign acquiring LLC are not required to approve an interest exchange unless the LLC's governing law or organizational documents require it.

Interest Exchange Plan Amendment or Abandonment (§ 95)

The bill requires each party to an interest exchange plan to consent to its amendment unless the plan provides otherwise.

An acquired LLC can approve an amendment:

1. in the same way it approved the plan if the plan does not specify how it can be amended or
2. by the LLC's managers or members as provided in the plan, but a member that was entitled to vote on or consent to approval of the interest exchange is entitled to vote on or consent to any amendment of the plan that will change (a) the amount or type of property to be received by any members of the acquired LLC; (b) the certificate of organization or operating agreement of the acquired LLC that will be in effect immediately after the interest exchange becomes effective, except for changes that do not require approval of the members of the acquired LLC under the bill's provisions or the operating agreement; or (c) any other plan term or condition if the change would adversely affect the member in a material way.

The bill allows parties to abandon the plan, in a manner specified in

the plan, any time after approval and before a certificate of interest exchange becomes effective. Unless prohibited by the plan, an acquired LLC can abandon a plan in the same manner as it was approved.

An acquired LLC must deliver a signed certificate of abandonment to the secretary if a plan is abandoned after a certificate of interest exchange is delivered, but before it is effective. A certificate of abandonment is effective on filing. The certificate must state (1) the acquired LLC's name, (2) the date the certificate of interest exchange was delivered to the secretary, and (3) that the interest exchange is abandoned.

Certificate of Interest Exchange (§ 96)

The bill requires an acquired LLC to sign and deliver a certificate of interest exchange to the secretary for filing. The certificate must state:

1. the LLC's name;
2. the name and governing jurisdiction of the acquiring domestic or foreign LLC;
3. that the interest exchange plan was approved by the acquired LLC;
4. if the certificate of interest exchange is not effective upon filing, the date and time it takes effect; and
5. any amendments to the acquired LLC's certificate of organization approved as part of the plan.

The certificate may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

An interest exchange plan signed by an acquired LLC with the same information can be delivered to the secretary instead of a certificate.

An interest exchange is effective when the certificate is effective

(either upon filing or on a specified date within 90 days of filing (see § 31)).

Effect of Interest Exchange (§ 97)

Under the bill, when an interest exchange in which the acquired entity is an LLC becomes effective:

1. transferable interests in the LLC that are the subject of the interest exchange cease to exist, or are converted or exchanged, and the members holding those interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the interest exchange plan and the bill's appraisal rights;
2. the acquiring domestic or foreign LLC becomes the holder of the transferable interests in the acquired LLC as set forth in the plan;
3. the certificate of organization of the acquired LLC is amended as provided in the certificate of interest exchange; and
4. provisions of the operating agreement of the acquired LLC that must be in a record, if any, are amended as provided for in the interest exchange plan.

Except as otherwise provided in the operating agreement of an acquired LLC, the interest exchange does not give rise to any rights that a member, manager, or third party would otherwise have in a dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the acquired LLC.

The bill provides that the transferable interests in an LLC that are to be exchanged under the plan's terms are exchanged and the former holders of them have the rights provided in the plan and any appraisal rights they have under the bill and the acquired LLC's governing law.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The bill's provisions do not impair existing contracts or affect any proceedings begun or rights accrued before the bill takes effect. This also applies to any future amendments to the LLC laws (§ 102).

The bill requires considering the need to promote uniformity with other states regarding LLC law when applying and construing its provisions (§ 98).

The bill modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-SIGN). But it does not (1) modify, limit, or supersede E-SIGN's provisions on consumer disclosures (such as when consumers are considered to have consented to electronic disclosures) or (2) authorize electronic delivery of specified notices that are not subject to E-SIGN (§ 99).

If any specific provision of the bill or its application to a person or circumstance is held invalid, the bill provides that it does not affect the bill's other provisions or applications (§ 101).

The law prohibits an LLC from serving certain functions, such as operating as an electric distribution company. The bill specifies that an LLC may not operate as any other type of electric company (§ 9).

Knowledge and Notice of Facts Under LLC Laws (§ 3)

By law, a person has notice of a fact when he or she actually knows the fact. The bill eliminates a provision about when a fact is known involving bad faith.

Currently, a person has notice of a fact when someone who claims the benefit of the notice (1) states the fact to the person or (2) mails or otherwise delivers a written statement of the fact to the person or a proper person at the person's place of business or residence. The bill instead provides that a person has notice of a fact when he or she has reason to know the fact from all the facts he or she knows at the time.

Under the bill, a person is deemed to know the fact of an LLC's dissolution 90 days after a certificate of dissolution takes effect. A person is also deemed to know facts as otherwise provided by law. A person is deemed to have notice of an LLC's participation in an entity transaction 90 days after articles of the transaction become effective.

The bill provides that a person notifies another of a fact by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not those steps cause the other person to know the fact.

Under the bill, a person who is not an LLC member is deemed to have notice of the LLC's:

1. dissolution 90 days after a certificate of dissolution takes effect and
2. participation in a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication 90 days after articles of merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication take effect under the bill's provisions or existing law (the Entity Transactions Act).

The bill eliminates provisions that:

1. notice to any member of a matter relating to the LLC's affairs, and the knowledge of the member acting in the particular matter, acquired while a member or known at the time of becoming a member, and the knowledge of any other member who reasonably could and should have communicated it to the acting member, operate as notice to or knowledge of the LLC, except in the case of a fraud on the LLC committed by or with that member's consent and
2. in a manager-managed LLC, (a) notice to a manager of a matter relating to the LLC's affairs, and the knowledge of the manager acting in the particular matter, acquired while a manager or known at the time of becoming a manager, and the knowledge of any other manager who reasonably could and should have communicated it to the acting manager, operate as notice to or knowledge of the LLC, except in the case of a fraud on the LLC committed by or with that manager's consent and (b) notice to or knowledge of any member acting solely in the capacity of member is not notice to or knowledge of the LLC.

Eliminated Provisions

The bill eliminates a number of specific provisions, including those:

1. authorizing the secretary to submit interrogatories to and require answers from an LLC to ascertain compliance with the LLC law and for a fine of up to \$500 for an LLC, member, or manager who fails to answer fully and truthfully;
2. giving the secretary authority to prescribe forms of reports, certificates, and documents for filing, and requiring, upon a written request, the secretary to mail any matter required or permitted to be mailed under the LLC statutes to the LLC;
3. on voting to allow a lawsuit on behalf of the LLC to be brought by (1) a manager of a manager-managed LLC or (2) member or members, regardless of how the LLC is managed; and
4. authorizing an LLC to acquire property, take on debt, enter profit sharing arrangements, and conduct any type of business during a time of war or national emergency at a government authority's direction.

Professional Services-Registered Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) (§§ 2 & 104)

By law, a registered LLP can consist of partners who render professional services and the LLP must maintain at least \$250,000 of professional liability insurance.

The bill adds physician assistants to the list of services such an LLP can provide.

Names of LLPs and Statutory Trusts (§§ 105-106)

The bill's changes on reserving entity names also apply to domestic and foreign registered LLPs and statutory trusts.

BACKGROUND**Related Bill**

sHB 5639, favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, contains

substantially similar changes to the LLC laws. It also includes provisions on corporate directors, benefit corporations, and remittance transfers. It creates a Center for Commercial Claims for the courts to handle certain civil commercial claims and a rapid arbitration procedure for certain business disputes.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 42 Nay 0 (03/21/2016)