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HOUSE BILL 180

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

Zachary J. Cook

FOR THE COURTS, CORRECTIONS AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO BUSINESS; REPEALING THE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

ACT; REPEALING AND REENACTING A PROVISION OF LAW PERTAINING TO

ACT; ENACTING THE REVISED UNIFORM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

RESTATED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION; MAKING TECHNICAL AND

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CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE BUSINESS CORPORATION ACT; PROVIDING

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

ARTICLE 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 101 through 1103 of this act may be cited as the "Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act".

SECTION 102. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act:

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PENALTIES.

1	A. "certificate of organization" means the
2	certificate required by Section 201 of the Revised Uniform
3	Limited Liability Company Act and includes the certificate as
4	amended or restated;
5	B. "contribution", except when used in the phrase
6	"right of contribution", means property or a benefit described
7	in Section 402 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
8	Act that is provided by a person to a limited liability company
9	to become a member or in the person's capacity as a member;
10	C. "debtor in bankruptcy" means a person that is
11	the subject of:
12	(l) an order for relief under Title ll of the
13	United States Code or a comparable order under a successor
14	statute of general application; or
15	(2) a comparable order under federal, state or
16	foreign law governing insolvency;
17	D. "distribution":
18	(1) means a transfer of money or other
19	property from a limited liability company to a person on
20	account of a transferable interest or in the person's capacity
21	as a member; and
22	(2) includes:
23	(a) a redemption or other purchase by a
24	limited liability company of a transferable interest; and
25	(b) a transfer to a member in return for
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the member's relinquishment of a right to participate as a member in the management or conduct of the company's activities and affairs or to have access to records or other information concerning the company's activities and affairs; but

(3) excludes:

- (a) reasonable compensation for present or past services; or
- (b) payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide retirement plan or other bona fide benefits program;
- E. "foreign limited liability company" means an unincorporated entity that is formed under the law of a jurisdiction other than New Mexico and that would be a limited liability company if formed under the law of New Mexico;
- F. "jurisdiction", when used to refer to a political entity, means the United States, a state, a foreign country or a political subdivision of a foreign country;
- G. "jurisdiction of formation" means the jurisdiction whose law governs the internal affairs of an entity;
- H. "limited liability company", except when used in the phrase "foreign limited liability company" or when used in Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, means an entity formed under that act or an entity that becomes subject to that act under Article 10 or Section 110 of

that act;

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- I. "manager" means a person that, under the operating agreement of a manager-managed limited liability company, is responsible, alone or in concert with others, for performing the management functions stated in Subsection C of Section 407 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- "manager-managed limited liability company" means a limited liability company that qualifies under Subsection A of Section 407 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- Κ. "member" means a person that has become a member of a limited liability company under Section 401 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and that has not dissociated under Section 602 of that act;
- "member-managed limited liability company" means a limited liability company that is not a manager-managed limited liability company;
- "operating agreement" means the agreement, regardless of whether it is referred to as an operating agreement, and regardless of whether it is oral, in a record, implied or in any combination thereof, of all the members of a limited liability company, including a sole member, concerning the matters described in Subsection A of Section 110 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; "operating

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agreement" includes the agreement as amended or restated;

- "organizer" means a person that acts under Section 201 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to form a limited liability company and that need not be nor become a member or manager of the company formed;
- "person" means an individual, a business 0. corporation, a nonprofit corporation, a partnership, a limited partnership, a limited liability company, a general cooperative association, an unincorporated nonprofit association, a statutory trust, a business trust, a common-law business trust, an estate, a trust, an association, a joint venture, a public corporation, a government, a governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity;
- "principal office" means the principal executive Ρ. office of a limited liability company or foreign limited liability company, regardless of whether the office is located in New Mexico;
- "property" means all property, whether real, personal, a combination of real and personal, tangible or intangible, or any right or interest therein;
- "record", when used as a noun, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in a perceivable form:
- "registered agent" means an agent of a limited S. .204345.5

liability company or foreign limited liability company that is authorized to receive service of any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the company;

- T. "registered foreign limited liability company"
 means a foreign limited liability company that is registered to
 do business in New Mexico under a statement of registration
 filed by the secretary of state;
- U. "sign" means, with the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, to:
 - (1) execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
- (2) attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound or process;
- V. "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;
- W. "transfer" includes an assignment, a conveyance, a sale, a lease, an encumbrance, including a mortgage and a security interest, a gift and a transfer by operation of law;
- X. "transferable interest" means the right, as initially owned by a person in the person's capacity as a member, to receive distributions from a limited liability company, regardless of whether the person remains a member or continues to own any part of the right; "transferable interest" applies to any fraction of the interest, regardless of who owns

it; and

Y. "transferee" means a person to which all or part of a transferable interest has been transferred, regardless of whether the transferor is a member, and includes a person that owns a transferable interest under Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 603 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

SECTION 103. [NEW MATERIAL] KNOWLEDGE--NOTICE.--

- A. A person knows a fact when the person:
 - (1) has actual knowledge of it; or
- (2) is deemed to know it under Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section or law other than the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
 - B. A person has notice of a fact when the person:
- (1) has reason to know the fact from all of the facts known to the person at the time in question; or
- (2) is deemed to have notice of the fact under Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section.
- C. Subject to Subsection F of Section 210 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a person notifies another person of a fact by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, regardless of whether those steps cause the other person to know the fact.
- D. A person that is not a member is deemed: .204345.5

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2	transfer real property as provided in Subsection G of Section
3	302 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; and
4	(2) to have notice of a limited liability
5	company's:
6	(a) dissolution ninety days after a
7	statement of dissolution under Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph
8	(2) of Subsection B of Section 702 of that act becomes
9	effective;
10	(b) termination ninety days after a
11	statement of termination under Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph
12	(2) of Subsection B of Section 702 of that act becomes
13	effective; and
14	(c) participation in a merger, an
15	interest exchange, a conversion or a domestication, ninety days
16	after articles of merger, interest, exchange, conversion or
17	domestication under Article 10 of that act become effective.
18	SECTION 104. [NEW MATERIAL] GOVERNING LAWThe law of
19	New Mexico governs:
20	A. the internal affairs of a limited liability
21	company; and
22	B. the liability of a member as member and a
23	manager as manager for a debt, obligation or other liability of
24	a limited liability company.
25	SECTION 105. [NEW MATERIAL] OPERATING AGREEMENTSCOPE.

(1) to know of a limitation on authority to

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FUNCTION AND LIMITATIONS. --

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections C and D of this section, the operating agreement governs:
- (1) relations among the members as members and between the members and the limited liability company;
- (2) the rights and duties under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act of a person in the capacity of manager;
- (3) the activities and affairs of the company and the conduct of those activities and affairs; and
- (4) the means and conditions for amending the operating agreement.
- B. To the extent that the operating agreement does not provide for a matter described in Subsection A of this section, the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act governs the matter.
 - C. An operating agreement shall not:
- (1) vary the law applicable under Section 104 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- (2) vary a limited liability company's capacity under Section 109 of that act to sue and be sued in its own name;
- (3) vary any requirement, procedure or other provision of that act pertaining to:
 - (a) registered agents; or

1	(b) the secretary of state, including
2	provisions pertaining to records authorized or required to be
3	delivered to the secretary of state for filing under that act;
4	(4) vary the provisions of Section 204 of that
5	act;
6	(5) alter or eliminate the duty of loyalty or
7	the duty of care, except as otherwise provided in Subsection D
8	of this section;
9	(6) eliminate the contractual obligation of
10	good faith and fair dealing under Subsection D of Section 409
11	of that act, except that the operating agreement may prescribe
12	the standards, if not manifestly unreasonable, by which the
13	performance of the obligation is to be measured;
L 4	(7) relieve or exonerate a person from
15	liability for conduct involving bad faith, willful or
16	intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
17	(8) unreasonably restrict the duties and
18	rights under Section 410 of that act, except that the operating
19	agreement may impose reasonable restrictions on the
20	availability and use of information obtained under that section
21	and may define appropriate remedies, including liquidated
22	damages, for a breach of a reasonable restriction on use;
23	(9) vary the causes of dissolution specified
24	in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 701 of that act;
24 25	in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 701 of that act; (10) vary the requirement to wind up the

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company's activities and affairs as specified in Subsections A and E and Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 702 of that act;

(11) unreasonably restrict the right of a

- member to maintain an action under Article 8 of that act;
- (12) vary the provisions of Section 805 of that act, except that the operating agreement may provide that the company may not have a special litigation committee;
- (13) vary the right of a member to approve a merger under Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 1009 of that act, an interest exchange under Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 1015 of that act, a conversion under Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 1021 of that act or a domestication under Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 1027 of that act;
- (14) vary the required contents of a plan of merger under Subsection A of Section 1008 of that act, a plan of interest exchange under Subsection A of Section 1014 of that act, a plan of conversion under Subsection A of Section 1020 of that act or a plan of domestication under Subsection A of Section 1012 of that act; and
- (15) except as otherwise provided in Section 106 and Subsection B of Section 107 of that act, restrict the rights under that act of a person other than a member or manager.

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	D.	Subjec	et to	Para	graph	(7) c	of Sub	secti	Lon	C of	this
section,	and v	without	limit	ing	other	terms	s that	may	be	incl	ıded
in an ope	rati	ng agree	ement,	the	opera	ating	agree	ment	may	· :	

- (1) specify the method by which a specific act or transaction that would otherwise violate the duty of loyalty may, after full disclosure of all material facts, be authorized or ratified by one or more disinterested and independent persons;
- (2) alter the prohibition in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 405 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act so that the prohibition requires only that the company's total assets not be less than the sum of its total liabilities;
- of a member-managed limited liability company expressly relieves a member of a responsibility that the member otherwise would have under that act and imposes that responsibility on one or more other members, eliminate or limit a fiduciary duty of the member relieved of the responsibility that would have pertained to the responsibility; and
 - (4) if not manifestly unreasonable:
- (a) alter or eliminate the aspects of the duty of loyalty stated in Subsections B and I of Section 409 of that act;
 - (b) identify specific types or

(c) alter the duty of care; however, the operating agreement shall not authorize conduct involving bad faith, willful or intentional misconduct or a knowing violation alter or eliminate any other The court shall decide as a matter of law whether a term of an operating agreement is manifestly unreasonable under Paragraph (6) of Subsection C or Paragraph The court: shall make its determination as of the time the challenged term became part of the operating agreement and by considering only circumstances existing at that time; may invalidate the term only if, in light of the purposes, activities and affairs of the limited liability company, it is readily apparent that: the objective of the term is the term is an unreasonable means to [NEW MATERIAL] OPERATING AGREEMENT--EFFECT ON LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY AND PERSON BECOMING MEMBER -- PRE-

categories of activities that do not violate the duty of

FORMATION AGREEMENT. --

- A. A limited liability company is bound by and may enforce the operating agreement, regardless of whether the company has itself manifested assent to the operating agreement.
- B. A person that becomes a member of a limited liability company is deemed to assent to the operating agreement.
- C. Two or more persons intending to become the initial members of a limited liability company may make an agreement providing that, upon the formation of the company, the agreement will become the operating agreement. One person intending to become the initial member of a limited liability company may assent to terms providing that, upon the formation of the company, the terms will become the operating agreement.

SECTION 107. [NEW MATERIAL] OPERATING AGREEMENT--EFFECT
ON THIRD PARTIES AND RELATIONSHIP TO RECORDS EFFECTIVE ON
BEHALF OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.--

- A. An operating agreement may specify that its amendment requires the approval of a person that is not a party to the agreement or the satisfaction of a condition. An amendment is ineffective if its adoption does not include the required approval or satisfy the specified condition.
- B. The obligations of a limited liability company and its members to a person in the person's capacity as a .204345.5

transferee or a person dissociated as a member are governed by the operating agreement. Subject only to a court order issued under Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of Section 503 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to effectuate a charging order, an amendment to the operating agreement made after a person becomes a transferee or is dissociated as a member:

- (1) is effective with regard to any debt, obligation or other liability of the limited liability company or its members to the person in the person's capacity as a transferee or person dissociated as a member; and
- (2) is not effective to the extent that the amendment imposes a new debt, obligation or other liability on the transferee or person dissociated as a member.
- C. If a record delivered by a limited liability company to the secretary of state for filing becomes effective and contains a provision that would be ineffective under Subsection C or Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of Section 105 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act if contained in the operating agreement, the provision is ineffective in the record.
- D. Subject to Subsection C of this section, if a record delivered by a limited liability company to the secretary of state for filing becomes effective and conflicts with a provision of the operating agreement:

1	(1) the agreement prevails as to members,
2	persons dissociated as members, transferees and managers; and
3	(2) the record prevails as to other persons to
4	the extent that they reasonably rely on the record.
5	SECTION 108. [NEW MATERIAL] NATURE, PURPOSE AND DURATION
6	OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
7	A. A limited liability company is an entity
8	distinct from its member or members.
9	B. A limited liability company may have any lawful
10	purpose, regardless of whether it is for profit.
11	C. A limited liability company has perpetual
12	duration.
13	SECTION 109. [NEW MATERIAL] POWERSA limited liability
14	company has the capacity to sue and be sued in its own name and
15	the power to do all things necessary or convenient to carry on
16	its activities and affairs.
17	SECTION 110. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION TO EXISTING
18	RELATIONSHIPS
19	A. The Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
20	Act governs only:
21	(1) a limited liability company formed on or
22	after July 1, 2018; and
23	(2) except as otherwise provided in this
24	section, a limited liability company formed before July 1, 2018
25	that:

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(a) elects, in the manner provided in its operating agreement or by law for amending the operating agreement, to be subject to that act; and

- (b) presents to the secretary of state for filing an amended and restated certificate of organization stating that it desires to be subject to that act.
- B. For purposes of applying the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to a limited liability company formed before July 1, 2018 and that follows Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, except as otherwise agreed:
- (1) the company's articles of organization are deemed to be the company's certificate of organization; and
- (2) for purposes of applying the definition in Subsection J of Section 102 of that act and subject to Subsection D of Section 107 of that act, language in the company's articles of organization designating the company's management structure operates as if that language were in the operating agreement.
- C. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, until a limited liability company formed before July 1, 2018 elects to be governed by the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the company shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act as if that act had not been repealed, except that the company

shall not be renewed unless so provided in the original agreement or in the manner provided in its limited liability company agreement or by law for amending a limited liability company agreement.

- D. After July 1, 2018, the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act governs a foreign limited liability company formed at any time.
- E. Sections 117, 212, 702 and 704 through 710 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act apply to limited liability companies formed before July 1, 2018.

SECTION 111. [NEW MATERIAL] SUPPLEMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW.--Unless displaced by particular provisions of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the principles of law and equity supplement that act.

SECTION 112. [NEW MATERIAL] NAMES PERMITTED.--

- A. The name of a limited liability company shall contain the phrase "limited liability company" or "limited company" or the abbreviation "L.L.C.", "LLC", "L.C." or "LC". "Limited" may be abbreviated as "Ltd.", and "company" may be abbreviated as "Co.".
- B. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection D of this section, the name of a limited liability company, and the name under which a foreign limited liability company may register to do business in New Mexico, shall be distinguishable on the records of the secretary of state from the name:

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- of an existing person whose formation (1) required the filing of a record by the secretary of state and that is not at the time administratively dissolved;
- of a limited liability partnership whose statement of qualification is in effect;
- under which a person is registered to do business in New Mexico by the filing of a record by the secretary of state;
- reserved under Section 113 of the Revised (4) Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or another law of New Mexico providing for the reservation of a name by the filing of a record by the secretary of state; and
- registered under Section 114 of that act (5) or another law of New Mexico providing for the registration of a name by the filing of a record by the secretary of state.
- If a person consents in a record to the use of its name and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change its name to a name that is distinguishable on the records of the secretary of state from any name in any category of names specified in Subsection B of this section, the name of the consenting person may be used by the person to which the consent was given.
- D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, in determining whether a name is the same as or not distinguishable on the records of the secretary of state

from the name of another person, words, phrases or abbreviations indicating a type of person, such as "corporation", "corp.", "incorporated", "Inc.", "professional corporation", "P.C.", "PC", "professional association", "P.A.", "PA", "Limited", "Ltd.", "limited partnership", "L.P.", "LP", "limited liability partnership", "L.L.P.", "LLP", "registered limited liability partnership", "R.L.L.P.", "RLLP", "limited liability limited partnership", "L.L.P.", "LLP", "registered limited liability limited partnership", "R.L.L.P.", "RLLP", "RLLLP", "limited liability company", "L.L.C." and "LLC", shall not be taken into account.

- E. A person may consent in a record to the use of a name that is not distinguishable on the records of the secretary of state from its name except for the addition of a word, phrase or abbreviation indicating the type of person as provided in Subsection D of this section. In such a case, the person need not change its name in accordance with Subsection B of this section.
- F. A limited liability company or foreign limited liability company may use a name that is not distinguishable from a name described in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of Subsection B of this section if the company delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of a final judgment of the district court establishing the right of the company to use the name in New Mexico.

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[NEW MATERIAL] RESERVATION OF NAME. --SECTION 113.

A person may reserve the exclusive use of a name that complies with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act by delivering an application to the secretary of state for filing. The application shall state the name and address of the applicant and the name to be reserved. If the secretary of state finds that the name is available, the secretary of state shall reserve the name for the applicant's exclusive use for one hundred twenty days.

The owner of a reserved name may transfer the reservation to another person by delivering to the secretary of state a signed notice in a record of the transfer that states the name and address of the person to which the reservation is being transferred.

[NEW MATERIAL] REGISTRATION OF NAME. --SECTION 114.

A foreign limited liability company not registered to do business in New Mexico under Article 9 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act may register its name, or an alternate name adopted under Section 906 of that act, if the name is distinguishable on the records of the secretary of state from the names that are not available under Section 112 of that act.

To register its name or an alternate name adopted under Section 906 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a foreign limited liability company .204345.5

shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing an application stating the company's name, the jurisdiction and date of its formation and any alternate name adopted under Section 906 of that act. If the secretary of state finds that the name applied for is available, the secretary of state shall register the name for the applicant's exclusive use.

- C. The registration of a name under this section is effective for one year after the date of registration.
- D. A foreign limited liability company whose name registration is effective may renew the registration for successive one-year periods by delivering, not earlier than three months before the expiration of the registration, to the secretary of state for filing a renewal application that complies with this section. When filed, the renewal application renews the registration for a succeeding one-year period.
- E. A foreign limited liability company whose name registration is effective may register as a foreign limited liability company under the registered name or consent in a signed record to the use of that name by another person that is not an individual.
- SECTION 115. [NEW MATERIAL] REGISTERED OFFICE AND REGISTERED AGENT--CHANGE OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS.--
- A. A limited liability company shall maintain in New Mexico:

1	(1) a registered office, which may be the same
2	as the limited liability company's principal place of business;
3	and
4	(2) a registered agent for service of process
5	on the limited liability company that is either:
6	(a) an individual resident of New
7	Mexico;
8	(b) a domestic corporation, limited
9	liability company or partnership having a place of business in
10	New Mexico that is the same as the registered office; or
11	(c) a foreign corporation, limited
12	liability company or partnership authorized to transact
13	business in New Mexico whose place of business is the same as
14	the registered office.
15	B. A limited liability company may change its
16	registered office or registered agent by delivering to the
17	secretary of state a statement setting forth:
18	(1) the name of the limited liability company;
19	(2) the name of its current registered agent;
20	(3) the street address of its current
21	registered office; and
22	(4) if its current registered agent is to be
23	changed:
24	(a) the name of its successor registered
25	agent;
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- (b) the street address of the successor registered agent's place of business;
- (c) a statement that such address is the same as the current address of the limited liability company's current registered office or, if there is a concurrent change in the address of the registered office, as the new address of the registered office; and
- (d) a statement of the successor registered agent that the agent accepts the appointment;
- (5) if the current address of the place of business of its current registered agent is to be changed, the new street address of the place of business of the current registered agent and a statement that the new street address is the same as the address of the limited liability company's registered office or, if there is a concurrent change in the address of the registered office, as the new street address of the registered office; or
- office is to be changed, the new street address to which the current registered office is to be changed and a statement that the new address is the same as the street address of the place of business of the current registered agent of the limited liability company or, if there is a concurrent change of the current registered agent of the limited liability company.

C. If a registered agent changes the street address of the registered agent's business office, the registered agent may change the street address of the registered office of any limited liability company for which the registered agent is the registered agent by notifying the limited liability company in writing of the change and signing, either manually or in facsimile, and delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement that complies with this section but need not be responsive to Paragraph (4) of Subsection B of this section and recites that the company has been notified of the change.

- D. If the secretary of state finds that the statement conforms to this section, the secretary of state shall file the statement in the secretary of state's office and, upon such filing, the change of registered agent, change of address of the registered office or change of the registered agent's place of business shall become effective and fulfill any requirement that such change be reported to the secretary of state.
- E. A registered agent of a limited liability company may resign as registered agent by delivering a written notice, executed in duplicate, to the secretary of state, who shall mail a copy of the notice to the limited liability company at its principal place of business as shown on the records of the secretary of state. The resigning registered agent's appointment terminates thirty days after receipt of the

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notice by the secretary of state or on the effective date of the appointment of a successor registered agent, whichever occurs first.

A limited liability company shall notify the secretary of state of a change in the street address of its principal place of business by delivering a written statement to the secretary of state setting forth such change.

[NEW MATERIAL] SERVICE OF PROCESS.--A SECTION 116. limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company, regardless of whether registered under the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, shall be served with process in the manner prescribed by law and the New Mexico Rules of Civil Procedure.

SECTION 117. [NEW MATERIAL] FILING, SERVICE AND COPYING FEES. -- The secretary of state shall charge and collect, for:

- filing the original certificate of organization and issuing a certificate of organization, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- filing amended or restated articles of merger and issuing a certificate of amended or restated articles, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00);
- filing articles of merger, conversion or consolidation and issuing a certificate of consolidation, a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);
- filing articles of dissolution or revocation of .204345.5

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2	E. issuing a certificate of good standing, a
3	certificate of registration or a certificate for any purpose
4	not otherwise specified, a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
5	F. furnishing written information on any limited
6	liability company, a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
7	G. providing any number of pages of documents or
8	instruments pertaining to one limited liability company, a fee
9	of ten dollars (\$10.00); however, the secretary of state is
10	required to furnish only one copy of each page at this fee;
11	H. providing a certification of documents or
12	instruments pertaining to a limited liability company, a fee of
13	twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
14	I. accepting an application for reservation of a
15	name or for filing a notice of the transfer of any name
16	reservation, a fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00);
17	J. filing a statement of change of address of
18	registered office or registered agent, or both, a fee of twenty
19	dollars (\$20.00);
20	K. filing an agent's statement of change of address
21	of registered agent, a fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00);
22	L. issuing a registration to a foreign limited
23	liability company, a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);
24	M. filing an amendment of the registration of a
25	foreign limited liability company, a fee of fifty dollars

dissolution, a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);

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- filing an application for cancellation of ration of a foreign limited liability company and issuing ificate of cancellation, a fee of twenty-five dollars 0); and
- 0. filing a triennial report or any other report, ent, instrument or document not otherwise specified, a twenty dollars (\$20.00).

SECTION 118. [NEW MATERIAL] DELIVERY OF RECORD.--

- Except as otherwise provided in the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, permissible means of delivery of a record include delivery by hand, mail, conventional commercial practice and electronic transmission.
- Delivery of a record to the secretary of state is effective only when it is received by the secretary of state.

[NEW MATERIAL] RESERVATION OF POWER TO AMEND SECTION 119. OR REPEAL. -- The legislature may amend or repeal all or part of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, and all limited liability companies and foreign limited liability companies subject to that act are governed by the amendment or repeal.

ARTICLE 2

FORMATION; CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION AND OTHER FILINGS [NEW MATERIAL] FORMATION OF LIMITED SECTION 201.

LIABILITY COMPANY--CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION--FILING.--

- A. One or more persons may act as organizers to form a limited liability company by delivering to the secretary of state for filing a certificate of organization.
 - B. A certificate of organization shall state:
- (1) the name, which shall comply with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, of the limited liability company;
- (2) the street address of the company's registered office and the name of the registered agent at that office; and
- (3) the street and mailing address of the company's principal office, if different from the street address of its registered office.
- C. A certificate of organization may contain statements as to matters other than those required by Subsection B of this section, but those statements shall not vary or otherwise affect the provisions specified in Subsection C or D of Section 105 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act in a manner inconsistent with that section. However, a statement in a certificate of organization is not effective as a statement of authority.
- D. A limited liability company is formed when the certificate of organization becomes effective and at least one person has become a member.

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2	liability company shall file with the secretary of state:
3	(1) the signed original of the articles of
4	organization, together with a duplicate copy, which may be
5	either signed, photocopied or conformed;
6	(2) the statement of the person appointed
7	registered agent, accepting appointment as registered agent;
8	and
9	(3) any other documents required to be filed
10	under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
11	F. The secretary of state may accept a facsimile
12	transmission for filing.
13	G. If the secretary of state determines that the
14	documents delivered for filing conform with the Revised Uniform
15	Limited Liability Company Act, the secretary of state shall,
16	when all required filing fees have been paid:
17	(1) endorse on each signed original and
18	duplicate copy the word "filed" and the date of its acceptance
19	for filing;
20	(2) retain a signed original in the files of
21	the secretary of state; and
22	(3) return each duplicate copy to the person
23	who delivered it to the secretary of state or to that person's
24	representative.
25	SECTION 202. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OR RESTATEMENT OF

The organizer or organizers of a limited

CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION. --

- A. A certificate of organization may be amended or restated at any time.
- B. To amend its certificate of organization, a limited liability company shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment stating:
 - (1) the name of the company;
- (2) the date of filing of its initial certificate; and
 - (3) the text of the amendment.
- C. To restate its certificate of organization to consolidate all amendments into a single document, a limited liability company shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a restatement, designated as a restatement in its heading. The restatement may include one or more new amendments. The restated certificate of organization supersedes the original certificate of organization and all previous amendments and restatements.
- D. If a member of a member-managed limited liability company or a manager of a manager-managed limited liability company knows that any information in a filed certificate of organization was inaccurate when the certificate was filed or has become inaccurate due to changed circumstances, the member or manager shall promptly:
- (1) cause the certificate to be amended; or .204345.5

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(2) if appropriate, deliver to the secretary
of state for filing a statement of change in accordance with
Section 115 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
Act or a statement of correction in accordance with Section 209
of that act.
SECTION 203. [NEW MATERIAL] SIGNING OF RECORDS TO BE

DELIVERED FOR FILING TO SECRETARY OF STATE. --

- A record delivered to the secretary of state for filing under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act shall be signed as follows:
- except as otherwise provided in Paragraphs (1) (2) and (3) of this subsection, a record signed by a limited liability company or a registered foreign limited liability company shall be signed by a person authorized by the company;
- (2) a limited liability company's initial certificate of organization shall be signed by at least one person acting as an organizer;
- a record delivered on behalf of a (3) dissolved limited liability company or a dissolved registered foreign limited liability company that has no member shall be signed by the person winding up the company's activities and affairs under Subsection C of Section 702 of that act or under similar provisions of the jurisdiction of formation of a dissolved registered foreign limited liability company or a person appointed under Subsection D of Section 702 of that act .204345.5

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- (4) a statement of denial by a person under Section 303 of that act shall be signed by that person; and
- (5) any other record delivered on behalf of a person to the secretary of state for filing shall be signed by that person.
- B. Any record delivered for filing under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act may be signed by an agent. When that act requires a particular individual to sign a record and the individual is deceased or incapacitated, the record may be signed by a legal representative of the individual.
- C. A person that signs a record as an agent or a legal representative affirms as a fact that the person is authorized to sign the record.

SECTION 204. [NEW MATERIAL] SIGNING AND FILING PURSUANT TO JUDICIAL ORDER.--

- A. If a person required by the Revised Uniform

 Limited Liability Company Act to sign a record or deliver a

 record to the secretary of state for filing under that act does

 not do so, any other person that is aggrieved may petition the

 district court to order:
 - (1) the person to sign the record;

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13	INFORMATION IN FI
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22	signed; and
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- (2) the person to deliver the record to the secretary of state for filing; or
- (3) the secretary of state to file the record
- B. If a petitioner under Subsection A of this section is not the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company to which the record pertains, the petitioner shall make the company or foreign company a party to the action.
- C. A record filed under Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of this section is effective without being signed.

SECTION 205. [NEW MATERIAL] LIABILITY FOR INACCURATE INFORMATION IN FILED RECORD.--

- A. If a record delivered to the secretary of state for filing under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and filed by the secretary of state contains inaccurate information, a person that suffers a loss by reliance on the information may recover damages for the loss from:
- (1) a person that signed the record, or caused another to sign it on the person's behalf, and knew the information to be inaccurate at the time that the record was signed; and
- (2) subject to Subsection B of this section, a member of a member-managed limited liability company or a manager of a manager-managed limited liability company, if:

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- (a) the record was delivered for filing on behalf of the company; and
- (b) the member or manager knew or had notice of the inaccuracy for a reasonably sufficient time before the information was relied upon so that, before the reliance, the member or manager reasonably could have: effected an amendment under Section 202 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; 2) filed a petition under Section 204 of that act; or 3) delivered to the secretary of state for filing a statement of change under Section 115 of that act or a statement of correction under Section 209 of that act.
- To the extent that the operating agreement of a В. member-managed limited liability company expressly relieves a member of responsibility for maintaining the accuracy of information contained in records delivered on behalf of the company to the secretary of state for filing under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and imposes that responsibility on one or more other members, the liability stated in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section applies to those other members and not to the member that the operating agreement relieves of the responsibility.
- C. An individual who signs a record authorized or required to be filed under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act affirms under penalty of perjury that the .204345.5

information stated in the record is accurate.

SECTION 206. [NEW MATERIAL] FILING REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. To be filed by the secretary of state under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a record shall be received by the secretary of state, comply with that act and:
- (1) have its filing required or permitted by that act;
- (2) be physically delivered in written form unless and to the extent that the secretary of state permits electronic delivery of records;
- (3) have its words in English and its numbers in Arabic or Roman numerals. However, the name of an entity need not be in English if written in English letters or Arabic or Roman numerals;
- (4) be signed by a person authorized or required by that act to sign the record; and
- (5) state the name and capacity, if any, of each individual who signed the record, either on behalf of the individual or the person authorized or required to sign it, but the record need not contain a seal, attestation, acknowledgment or verification.
- B. If a law other than the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act prohibits the disclosure by the secretary of state of information contained in a record delivered to the .204345.5

secretary of state for filing, the secretary of state shall file the record if the record otherwise complies with that act. However, the secretary of state may redact the information whose disclosure is prohibited.

- C. When a record is delivered to the secretary of state for filing, a fee, tax, interest or penalty required to be paid under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or other law shall be paid in a manner permitted by the secretary of state or required by that law.
- D. A record delivered in written form shall be accompanied by an identical or conformed copy.
- E. The secretary of state may provide forms for filings that are required or permitted to be made by the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act. However, except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, the use of such forms is not required.
- F. The secretary of state may require that a cover sheet for a filing or a triennial report be on a form prescribed by the secretary of state.

SECTION 207. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECTIVE DATE AND TIME.-Except as otherwise provided in Section 208 of the Revised
Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, and subject to
Subsection D of Section 209 of that act, a record filed under
that act is effective:

A. on the date and at the time of its filing by the .204345.5

1	secretary of state, as provided in Subsection B of Section 210
2	of that act;
3	B. if later than the time specified in Subsection A
4	of this section, on the date of filing and at the time
5	specified in the record as its effective time;
6	C. at the specified delayed effective date and
7	time, which shall not be more than ninety days after the date
8	of filing; or
9	D. if a delayed effective date, but no time, is
10	specified, at 12:01 a.m. on the date specified, which shall not
11	be more than ninety days after the date of filing.
12	SECTION 208. [NEW MATERIAL] WITHDRAWAL OF FILED RECORD
13	BEFORE EFFECTIVENESS
14	A. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 1010,
15	1016, 1022 and 1028 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
16	Company Act, a record delivered to the secretary of state for
17	filing may be withdrawn before it takes effect by delivering to
18	the secretary of state for filing a statement of withdrawal.
19	B. A statement of withdrawal shall:
20	(1) be signed by each person that signed the
21	record being withdrawn, except as otherwise agreed by those
22	persons;
23	(2) identify the record to be withdrawn; and
24	(3) if signed by fewer than all the persons
25	that signed the record being withdrawn, state that the record
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1	is withdrawn in accordance with the agreement of all the
2	persons that signed the record.
3	C. On filing by the secretary of state of a
4	statement of withdrawal, the action or transaction evidenced by
5	the original record does not take effect.
6	SECTION 209. [NEW MATERIAL] CORRECTING FILED RECORD
7	A. A person on whose behalf a filed record was
8	delivered to the secretary of state for filing may correct the
9	record if:
10	(1) the record at the time of filing was
11	inaccurate;
12	(2) the record was defectively signed; or
13	(3) the electronic transmission of the record
14	to the secretary of state was defective.
15	B. To correct a filed record, a person on whose
16	behalf the record was delivered to the secretary of state shall
17	deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of
18	correction.
19	C. A statement of correction shall:
20	(1) not state a delayed effective date;
21	(2) be signed by the person correcting the
22	filed record;
23	(3) identify the filed record to be corrected;
24	(4) specify the inaccuracy or defect to be
25	corrected: and

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- (5) correct the inaccuracy or defect.
- A statement of correction is effective as of the effective date of the filed record that it corrects except as to persons relying on the uncorrected filed record and adversely affected by the correction. For those purposes and as to those persons, the statement of correction is effective when filed.

[NEW MATERIAL] DUTY OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO FILE--REVIEW OF REFUSAL TO FILE--DELIVERY OF RECORD BY SECRETARY OF STATE. --

- The secretary of state shall file a record that complies with the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and that is delivered to the secretary of state for filing. The duty of the secretary of state stated in this section is ministerial.
- When the secretary of state files a record, the secretary of state shall record it as filed on the date and at the time of its delivery. After filing a record, the secretary of state shall deliver to the person that submitted the record a copy of the record with an acknowledgment of the date and time of filing and, in the case of a statement of denial, also to the limited liability company to which the statement pertains.
- If the secretary of state refuses to file a record, the secretary of state shall, within fifteen business .204345.5

1	days after the record is delivered:
2	(1) return the record or notify the person
3	that submitted the record of the refusal; and
4	(2) provide a brief explanation in a record of
5	the reason for the refusal.
6	D. If the secretary of state refuses to file a
7	record, the person that submitted the record may petition the
8	district court to compel the filing of the record. The record
9	and the explanation of the secretary of state of the refusal to
10	file shall be attached to the petition. The court may decide
11	the matter in a summary proceeding.
12	E. The filing of or refusal to file a record does
13	not:
14	(l) affect the validity or invalidity of the
15	record in whole or in part; or
16	(2) create a presumption that the information
17	contained in the record is correct or incorrect.
18	F. The secretary of state may deliver any record to
19	a person by delivering it:
20	(1) in person to the person that submitted it;
21	(2) to the address of the person's registered
22	agent;
23	(3) to the principal office of the person; or
24	(4) to another address that the person
25	provides to the secretary of state for delivery.
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1	SECTION 211. [NEW MATERIAL] CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING
2	OR REGISTRATION
3	A. On request of any person, the secretary of state
4	shall issue a certificate of good standing for a limited
5	liability company or a certificate of registration for a
6	registered foreign limited liability company.
7	B. A certificate issued under Subsection A of this
8	section shall state:
9	(1) the limited liability company's name or
10	the registered foreign limited liability company's name used in
11	New Mexico;
12	(2) in the case of a limited liability
13	company:
14	(a) that a certificate of organization
15	has been filed and has taken effect;
16	(b) the date that the certificate became
17	effective;
18	(c) if the records of the secretary of
19	state reflect that the company's period of duration is less
20	than perpetual, the period of the company's duration; and
21	(d) that: 1) no statement of
22	dissolution, statement of administrative dissolution or
23	statement of termination has been filed; 2) the records of the
24	secretary of state do not otherwise reflect that the company
25	has been dissolved or terminated; and 3) a proceeding is not
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1	pending under Section 708 of the Revised Uniform Limited
2	Liability Company Act;
3	(3) in the case of a registered foreign
4	limited liability company, that it is registered to do business
5	in New Mexico;
6	(4) that all fees, taxes, interest and
7	penalties owed to New Mexico by the limited liability company
8	or foreign limited liability company and collected through the
9	secretary of state have been paid, if:
10	(a) payment is reflected in the records
11	of the secretary of state; and
12	(b) nonpayment affects the good standing
13	or registration of the company or foreign company;
14	(5) that the most recent triennial report
15	required by Section 212 of the Revised Uniform Limited
16	Liability Company Act has been delivered to the secretary of

state for filing; and (6) other facts reflected in the records of the secretary of state pertaining to the limited liability company or foreign limited liability company that the person requesting the certificate reasonably requests.

Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate issued by the secretary of state under Subsection A of this section may be relied on as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.

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SECTION 212.

SECRETARY OF STATE. --

3 A limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability company shall deliver to the 5 secretary of state for filing a triennial report that states: the name of the company or foreign 6 (1) 7 company; 8 (2) the street and mailing addresses of its 9 principal office and, if different, the street address of its office in this state, if any; 10 if the company does not have an office in 11 (3) 12 this state, the street address of its registered office in New Mexico and the name of its registered agent at that office; 13 14 if the company is member managed, the name of at least one member; 15 if the company is manager managed, the 16 (5) name of at least one manager; and 17 18 (6) in the case of a foreign company, its 19 jurisdiction of formation and any alternate name adopted under 20 Subsection A of Section 906 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act. 21 Information in the triennial report shall be 22 current as of the date that the report is signed by the limited 23 liability company or registered foreign limited liability 24 25 company. .204345.5

[NEW MATERIAL] TRIENNIAL REPORT FOR

- C. The first triennial report shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing by the end of the third calendar month that follows the date on which the limited liability company's certificate of organization became effective or the registered foreign limited liability company registered to do business in New Mexico. A subsequent report shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing every third year thereafter, during the calendar month in which the first report was filed. The secretary of state may provide by rule for the orderly transition over several years of report filing for limited liability companies organized before July 1, 2018 and for registered foreign limited liability companies registered before July 1, 2018.
- D. If a triennial report does not contain the information required by this section, the secretary of state shall promptly notify the reporting limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability company of the deficiency in a record and return the report for correction.
- E. A supplemental report shall be filed with the secretary of state within thirty days if, after filing a triennial report, there is a change in the information contained in that report.
- SECTION 213. [NEW MATERIAL] FAILURE TO FILE REPORTS-PENALTY.--
- A. A limited liability company that is required to .204345.5

file a triennial report and that fails to submit the report within the time prescribed for a reporting period shall incur a civil penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200) in addition to the fee for filing the report. The civil penalty shall be paid upon filing the report. Sixty days after written notice of failure to file a report has been mailed to the limited liability company's mailing address as shown in the last triennial report or supplemental report filed with the secretary of state, the limited liability company shall have its certificate of organization canceled by the secretary of state without further proceedings, unless the report is filed and all fees and penalties are paid within that sixty-day period.

B. A registered foreign limited liability company that is required to file a triennial report and that fails to submit the report within the time prescribed for a reporting period shall incur a civil penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200) in addition to the fee for filing the report. The civil penalty shall be paid upon filing the report. Sixty days after written notice of failure to file a report has been mailed to the registered foreign limited liability company's mailing address as shown in the last triennial report or supplemental report filed with the secretary of state, the registered foreign limited liability company shall have its registration to do business in this state canceled by the secretary of state

without further proceedings, unless the report is filed and all fees and penalties are paid within that sixty-day period. Nothing in this section authorizes a forfeiture of the right or privilege of engaging in interstate commerce.

C. A limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability company that is not exempted from filing a supplemental report and that fails to submit the required report within the time prescribed for a reporting period shall incur a civil penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200) in addition to the fee for filing the report. The civil penalty shall be paid upon filing the report.

SECTION 214. [NEW MATERIAL] CANCELED LIMITED LIABILITY
COMPANIES STRICKEN FROM SECRETARY OF STATE FILES.--A limited
liability company whose certificate of organization has been
canceled by the secretary of state under Section 213 of the
Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act shall be stricken
from the files of the secretary of state without further
proceedings. A registered foreign limited liability company
whose registration to do business in the state has been
canceled by the secretary of state under that section shall be
stricken from the files of the secretary of state without
further proceedings.

SECTION 215. [NEW MATERIAL] ELECTRONIC FILING AND CERTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS--USE OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENT OF FEES.--

- A. The secretary of state may adopt rules permitting the electronic filing of documents, including original documents, and the certification of electronically filed documents when filing or certification is required or permitted under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act. The rules shall provide for the appropriate treatment of electronic filings for the purposes of satisfying requirements for original documents or copies and shall provide the requirements for signature with respect to electronic filings. If the secretary of state accepts the filing of a document by electronic transmission, the secretary of state may accept for filing a document containing a copy of a signature, however made. As used in this subsection:
- (1) "electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities; and
- (2) "electronic filing" means filing by facsimile, email or other electronic transmission.
- B. The secretary of state may accept, in lieu of cash or check, a credit or debit card or other means of payment specified in the secretary of state's rules as payment of a fee, civil penalty or other financial liability required by the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act. The secretary of state shall determine the credit or debit cards or other means of payment that may be accepted for payment.

ARTICLE 3

RELATIONS OF MEMBERS AND MANAGERS

TO PERSONS DEALING WITH LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

SECTION 301. [NEW MATERIAL] NO AGENCY POWER OF MEMBER AS MEMBER.--

- A. A member is not an agent of a limited liability company solely by reason of being a member.
- B. A person's status as a member does not prevent or restrict a law other than the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act from imposing liability on a limited liability company because of the person's conduct.

SECTION 302. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY .--

- A. A limited liability company or a registered foreign limited liability company may deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of authority. The statement:
- (1) shall include the name of the company, the name and street and mailing addresses of its registered agent in New Mexico and, if the company is a registered foreign limited liability company, the jurisdiction of its formation;
- (2) with respect to any position that exists in or with respect to the company, may state the authority, or limitations on the authority, of all persons holding the position to:
- (a) sign an instrument transferring real property held in the name of the company; or

1	(b) eliter flito other transactions on
2	behalf of, or otherwise act for or bind, the company; and
3	(3) may state the authority, or limitations on
4	the authority, of a specific person to:
5	(a) sign an instrument transferring real
6	property held in the name of the company; or
7	(b) enter into other transactions on
8	behalf of, or otherwise act for or bind, the company.
9	B. To amend or cancel a statement of authority
10	filed by the secretary of state, a limited liability company or
11	a registered foreign limited liability company shall deliver to
12	the secretary of state for filing an amendment or cancellation
13	stating:
14	(1) the name of the company and, if the
15	company is a registered foreign limited liability company, the
16	jurisdiction of its formation;
17	(2) the name and street and mailing addresses
18	of the company's registered agent in New Mexico;
19	(3) the date the statement being affected
20	became effective; and
21	(4) the contents of the amendment or a
22	declaration that the statement is canceled.
23	C. A statement of authority affects only the power
24	of a person to bind a limited liability company or a registered
25	foreign limited liability company to persons that are not

members.

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D. Subject to Subsection C of this section and Subsection D of Section 103 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, and except as otherwise provided in Subsections F, G and H of this section, a limitation on the authority of a person or a position contained in an effective statement of authority is not by itself evidence of a person's knowledge or notice of the limitation.

- Subject to Subsection C of this section, a grant of authority not pertaining to transfers of real property and contained in an effective statement of authority is conclusive in favor of a person that gives value in reliance on the grant, except to the extent that when the person gives value:
 - (1) the person has knowledge to the contrary;
- (2) the statement has been canceled or restrictively amended under Subsection B of this section; or
- a limitation on the grant is contained in another statement of authority that became effective after the statement containing the grant became effective.
- F. Subject to Subsection C of this section, an effective statement of authority that grants authority to transfer real property held in the name of the limited liability company, a certified copy of which statement is recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property, is conclusive in favor of a person that gives value

in reliance on the grant without knowledge to the contrary, except to the extent that when the person gives value:

- (1) the statement has been canceled or restrictively amended under Subsection B of this section and a certified copy of the cancellation or restrictive amendment has been recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property; or
- (2) a limitation on the grant is contained in another statement of authority that became effective after the statement containing the grant became effective, and a certified copy of the later-effective statement is recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property.
- G. Subject to Subsection C of this section, if a certified copy of an effective statement containing a limitation on the authority to transfer real property held in the name of a limited liability company or a registered foreign limited liability company is recorded in the office for recording transfers of that real property, all persons are deemed to know of the limitation.
- H. Subject to Subsection I of this section, an effective statement of dissolution or withdrawal, a termination of registration or a withdrawal of registration is a cancellation of any filed statement of authority for the purposes of Subsection F of this section and is a limitation on authority for the purposes of Subsection G of this section.

I. After a statement of dissolution becomes effective or after a termination of registration or a withdrawal of registration, a limited liability company or a registered foreign limited liability company may deliver to the secretary of state for filing and, if appropriate, may record a statement of authority that is designated as a post-dissolution, post-termination or post-withdrawal, as applicable, statement of authority. The statement operates as provided in Subsections F and G of this section.

- J. Unless earlier canceled, an effective statement of authority is canceled by operation of law five years after the date on which the statement, or its most recent amendment, becomes effective. This cancellation operates without need for any recording under Subsection F or G of this section.
- K. An effective statement of denial operates as a restrictive amendment under this section and may be recorded by certified copy for purposes of Paragraph (1) of Subsection F of this section.

SECTION 303. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF DENIAL.--A person named in a filed statement of authority granting that person authority may deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of denial that:

A. provides the name of the limited liability company or the registered foreign limited liability company and the caption of the statement of authority to which the

statement	of	denia1	pertains:	and

B. denies the grant of authority.

SECTION 304. [NEW MATERIAL] LIABILITY OF MEMBERS AND MANAGERS.--

A. A debt, obligation or other liability of a limited liability company is solely the debt, obligation or other liability of the company. A member or manager is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for a debt, obligation or other liability of the company solely by reason of being or acting as a member or manager. This subsection applies regardless of the dissolution of the company.

B. The failure of a limited liability company to observe formalities relating to the exercise of its powers or management of its activities and affairs is not a ground for imposing liability on a member or manager for a debt, an obligation or another liability of the company.

ARTICLE 4

RELATIONS OF MEMBERS TO EACH OTHER AND TO LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

SECTION 401. [NEW MATERIAL] BECOMING MEMBER.--

A. If a limited liability company is to have only one member upon formation, the person becomes a member as agreed by that person and the organizer of the company. That person and the organizer may, but need not, be different

Z	initial member.
3	B. If a limited liability company is to have more
4	than one member upon formation, those persons become members as
5	agreed by the persons before the formation of the company. The
6	organizer acts on behalf of the persons in forming the company
7	and may, but need not, be one of the persons.
8	C. After formation of a limited liability company,
9	a person becomes a member:
10	(1) as provided in the operating agreement;
11	(2) as the result of a transaction effective
12	under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
13	Company Act;
14	(3) with the affirmative vote or consent of
15	all of the members; or
16	(4) as provided in Paragraph (3) of Subsection
17	A of Section 701 of that act.
18	D. A person may become a member without:
19	(1) acquiring a transferable interest; or
20	(2) making or being obligated to make a
21	contribution to the limited liability company.
22	SECTION 402. [NEW MATERIAL] FORM OF CONTRIBUTIONA
23	contribution may consist of property transferred to, services
24	performed for or another benefit provided to the limited
25	liability company or an agreement to transfer property to,
	.204345.5

persons. If different, the organizer acts on behalf of the

perform services for or provide another benefit to the company.

SECTION 403. [NEW MATERIAL] LIABILITY FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.--

- A. A person's obligation to make a contribution to a limited liability company is not excused by the person's death, disability, termination or other inability to perform personally.
- B. If a person does not fulfill an obligation to make a contribution other than money, the person is obligated at the option of the limited liability company to contribute money equal to the value of the part of the contribution that has not been made.
- C. The obligation of a person to make a contribution may be compromised only by the affirmative vote or consent of all of the members. If a creditor of a limited liability company extends credit or otherwise acts in reliance on an obligation described in Subsection A of this section without knowledge or notice of a compromise under this subsection, the creditor may enforce the obligation.

SECTION 404. [NEW MATERIAL] SHARING OF AND RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTIONS BEFORE DISSOLUTION.--

A. A distribution made by a limited liability company before its dissolution and winding up shall be in equal shares among members and persons dissociated as members, except to the extent necessary to comply with a transfer effective .204345.5

bracketed material] = delete

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under Section 502 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or charging order in effect under Section 503 of that act.

- A person has a right to a distribution before the dissolution and winding up of a limited liability company only if the company decides to make an interim distribution. A person's dissociation does not entitle the person to a distribution.
- A person does not have a right to demand or receive a distribution from a limited liability company in a form other than money. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection D of Section 707 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a company may distribute an asset in kind only if each part of the asset is fungible with each other part and each person receives a percentage of the asset equal in value to the person's share of distributions.
- If a member or transferee becomes entitled to receive a distribution, the member or transferee has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited liability company with respect to the distribution. However, the company's obligation to make a distribution is subject to offset for any amount owed to the company by the member or a person dissociated as a member on whose account the distribution is made.

SECTION 405. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATIONS ON .204345.5

bracketed material] = delete

DISTRIBUTIONS. --

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- A limited liability company shall not make a distribution, including a distribution under Section 707 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, if after the distribution:
- the company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of the company's activities and affairs; or
- (2) the company's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the company were to be dissolved and wound up at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution and winding up of members and transferees whose preferential rights are superior to the rights of persons receiving the distribution.
- A limited liability company may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited under Subsection A of this section on:
- financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable in the circumstances; or
- (2) a fair valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.
- Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, the effect of a distribution under Subsection A .204345.5

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∩t	this	section	19	measured:

- (1) in the case of a distribution as defined in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of Section 102 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, as of the earlier of the date that:
- (a) money or other property is transferred or debt is incurred by the limited liability company; or
- (b) the person entitled to the distribution ceases to own the interest or right being acquired by the company in return for the distribution;
- (2) in the case of any other distribution of indebtedness, as of the date the indebtedness is distributed; and
- (3) in all other cases, as of the date the:
 (a) distribution is authorized, if the
 payment occurs within one hundred twenty days after that date;
 or
- (b) payment is made, if the payment occurs more than one hundred twenty days after the distribution is authorized.
- D. A limited liability company's indebtedness to a member or transferee incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the company's indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors, except to the .204345.5

extent that it is subordinated by agreement.

E. A limited liability company's indebtedness, including indebtedness issued as a distribution, is not a liability for purposes of Subsection A of this section if the terms of the indebtedness provide that payment of principal and interest is made only if and to the extent that payment of a distribution could be made under this section. If the indebtedness 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.

F. In measuring the effect of a distribution under Section 707 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the liabilities of a dissolved limited liability company do not include a claim that has been disposed of under Section 704, 705 or 706 of that act.

SECTION 406. [NEW MATERIAL] LIABILITY FOR IMPROPER DISTRIBUTIONS.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section, if a member of a member-managed limited liability company or manager of a manager-managed limited liability company consents to a distribution made in violation of Section 405 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and in consenting to the distribution fails to comply with Section 409 of that act, the member or manager is personally liable to the company for the amount of the distribution that exceeds the

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amount that could have been distributed without the violation of Section 405 of that act.

- To the extent that the operating agreement of a member-managed limited liability company 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, the liability stated in Subsection A of this section applies to the other members and not the member that the operating agreement relieves of the authority and responsibility.
- C. A person that receives a distribution knowing that the distribution violated Section 405 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act is personally liable to the limited liability company, but only to the extent that the distribution received by the person exceeded the amount that could have been properly paid under Section 405 of that act.
- A person against which an action is commenced because the person is liable under Subsection A of this section may:
- (1) implead any other person that is liable under that subsection and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person; and
- implead any person that received a (2) distribution in violation of Subsection C of this section and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person in the

1	amount that the person received in violation of that
2	subsection.
3	E. An action under this section is barred unless it
4	is commenced within two years after the distribution.
5	SECTION 407. [NEW MATERIAL] MANAGEMENT OF LIMITED
6	LIABILITY COMPANY
7	A. A limited liability company is a member-managed
8	limited liability company unless the operating agreement:
9	(l) expressly provides that:
10	(a) the company is or will be
11	"manager-managed";
12	(b) the company is or will be "managed
13	by managers"; or
14	(c) management of the company is or will
15	be "vested in managers"; or
16	(2) includes words of similar import.
17	B. In a member-managed limited liability company:
18	(l) except as expressly provided in the
19	Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the management
20	and conduct of the company are vested in the members;
21	(2) each member has equal rights in the
22	management and conduct of the company's activities and affairs;
23	(3) a difference arising among members as to a
24	matter in the ordinary course of the activities and affairs of
25	the company may be decided by a majority of the members; and
	.204345.5

		(4)	the	affirmative	vote	or	consent	of	a11	the
members	is	required	to:							

- (a) undertake an act outside the ordinary course of the activities and affairs of the company;
 - (b) amend the operating agreement.
 - C. In a manager-managed limited liability company:
- (1) except as expressly provided in the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, any matter relating to the activities and affairs of the company is decided exclusively by the manager or, if there is more than one manager, by a majority of the managers;
- (2) each manager has equal rights in the management and conduct of the company's activities and affairs;
- (3) the affirmative vote or consent of all
 members is required to:
- (a) undertake an act outside the ordinary course of the company's activities and affairs; or
 - (b) amend the operating agreement;
- (4) a manager may be chosen at any time by the affirmative vote or consent of a majority of the members and remains a manager until a successor has been chosen, unless the manager at an earlier time resigns, is removed, dies or, in the case of a manager that is not an individual, terminates. A manager may be removed, without notice or cause, at any time by

the affirmative vote or consent of a majority of the members;

- (5) a person need not be a member to be a manager, but the dissociation of a member that is also a manager removes the person as a manager. If a person that is both a manager and a member ceases to be a manager, that cessation does not by itself dissociate the person as a member; and
- (6) a person's ceasing to be a manager does not discharge any debt, obligation or other liability to the limited liability company or members that the person incurred while a manager.
- D. An action requiring the vote or consent of members under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act may be taken without a meeting, and a member may appoint a proxy or other agent to vote, consent or otherwise act for the member by signing an appointing record, personally or by the member's agent.
- E. The dissolution of a limited liability company does not affect the applicability of this section. However, a person that wrongfully causes dissolution of the company loses the right to participate in management as a member and a manager.
- F. A limited liability company shall reimburse a member for an advance to the company beyond the amount of capital that the member agreed to contribute.

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G. A payment or advance made by a member that gives rise to an obligation of the limited liability company under Subsection F of this section or Subsection A of Section 408 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act constitutes a loan to the company that accrues interest from the date of the payment or advance.

H. A member is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for a member-managed limited liability company, except for reasonable compensation for services rendered in winding up the activities of the company.

SECTION 408. [NEW MATERIAL] REIMBURSEMENT-INDEMNIFICATION--ADVANCEMENT--INSURANCE.--

A. A limited liability company shall reimburse a member of a member-managed company or the manager of a manager-managed company for any payment made by the member or manager in the course of the member's or manager's activities on behalf of the company if the member or manager complied with Sections 405, 407 and 409 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act in making the payment.

B. A limited liability company shall indemnify and hold harmless a person with respect to any claim or demand against the person and any debt, obligation or other liability incurred by the person by reason of the person's former or present capacity as a member or manager, if the claim, demand, debt, obligation or other liability does not arise from the

person's breach of Section 405, 407 or 409 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

- C. In the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, a limited liability company may advance reasonable expenses, including attorney fees and costs, incurred by a person in connection with a claim or demand against the person by reason of the person's former or present capacity as a member or manager, if the person promises to repay the company if the person ultimately is determined not to be entitled to be indemnified as provided in Subsection B of this section.
- D. A limited liability company may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a member or manager against liability asserted against or incurred by the member or manager in that capacity or arising from that status even if, under Paragraph (7) of Subsection C of Section 105 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the operating agreement could not eliminate or limit the person's liability to the company for the conduct giving rise to the liability.

SECTION 409. [NEW MATERIAL] STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS AND MANAGERS.--

A. A member of a member-managed limited liability company owes to the company and, subject to Section 801 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the other members the duties of loyalty and care stated in Subsections B and C of this section.

1	B. The fiduciary duty of loyalty of a member in a
2	member-managed limited liability company includes the duties
3	to:
4	(1) account to the company and hold as trustee
5	for it any property, profit or benefit derived by the member:
6	(a) in the conduct or winding up of the
7	company's activities and affairs;
8	(b) from a use by the member of the
9	company's property; or
10	(c) from the appropriation of a company
11	opportunity;
12	(2) refrain from dealing with the company in
13	the conduct or winding up of the company's activities and
14	affairs as or on behalf of a person having an interest adverse
15	to the company; and
16	(3) refrain from competing with the company in
17	the conduct of the company's activities and affairs before the
18	dissolution of the company.
19	C. The duty of care of a member of a member-managed
20	limited liability company in the conduct or winding up of the
21	company's activities and affairs is to refrain from engaging
22	in:
23	(l) grossly negligent or reckless conduct;
24	(2) willful or intentional misconduct; and
25	(3) knowing violation of law.

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- D. A member shall discharge the duties and obligations under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or the operating agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing.
- E. A member does not violate a duty or obligation under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or the operating agreement solely because the member's conduct furthers the member's own interest.
- F. All the members of a member-managed limited liability company or a manager-managed limited liability company may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all material facts, a specific act or transaction that otherwise would violate the duty of loyalty.
- G. It is a defense to a claim under Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section and any comparable claim in equity or at common law that the transaction was fair to the limited liability company.
- H. If, as permitted by Subsection F or Paragraph (6) of Subsection I of this section or the operating agreement, a member enters into a transaction with the limited liability company that otherwise would be prohibited by Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section, then the member's rights and obligations arising from the transaction are the same as those of a person that is not a member.

1	I. In a manager-managed limited liability company:
2	(1) Subsections A, B, C and G of this section
3	apply to the manager or managers and not the members;
4	(2) the duty under Paragraph (3) of Subsection
5	B of this section continues until winding up is completed;
6	(3) Subsection D of this section applies to
7	managers and members;
8	(4) Subsection E of this section applies only
9	to members;
10	(5) the power to ratify under Subsection F of
11	this section applies only to the members; and
12	(6) subject to Subsection D of this section, a
13	member does not have a duty to the company or to any other
14	member solely by reason of being a member.
15	SECTION 410. [NEW MATERIAL] RIGHTS TO INFORMATION OF
16	MEMBER, MANAGER AND PERSON DISSOCIATED AS MEMBER
17	A. In a member-managed limited liability company:
18	(1) on reasonable notice, a member may inspect
19	and copy during regular business hours, at a reasonable
20	location specified by the company, any record maintained by the
21	company regarding the company's activities, affairs, financial
22	condition and other circumstances, to the extent that the
23	information is material to the member's rights and duties under
24	the operating agreement or the Revised Uniform Limited
25	Liability Company Act;

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	(2)) the	company	shall	furnish	to	each	membe
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- (a) without demand, any information concerning the company's activities, affairs, financial condition and other circumstances that the company knows and is material to the proper exercise of the member's rights and duties under the operating agreement or the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, except to the extent that the company can establish that it reasonably believes the member already knows the information; and
- (b) on demand, any other information concerning the company's activities, affairs, financial condition and other circumstances, except to the extent that the demand for the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances; and
- (3) the duty to furnish information under Paragraph (2) of this subsection also applies to each member to the extent that the member knows any of the information described in that paragraph.
 - B. In a manager-managed limited liability company:
- (1) the informational rights stated inSubsection A of this section and the duty stated in Paragraph(3) of Subsection A of this section apply to the managers and not the members;
- (2) during regular business hours and at a reasonable location specified by the company, a member may .204345.5

inspect and copy information regarding the activities, affairs, financial condition and other circumstances of the company as is just and reasonable if:

- (a) the member seeks the information for a purpose reasonably related to the member's interest as a member;
- (b) the member makes a demand in a record received by the company, describing with reasonable particularity the information sought and the purpose for seeking the information; and
- (c) the information sought is directly connected to the member's purpose;
- (3) within ten days after receiving a demand under Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the company shall in a record inform the member that made the demand of:
- (a) what information the company will provide in response to the demand and the place and time that the company will provide the information; and
- (b) the company's reasons for declining, if the company declines to provide any demanded information;
 and
- (4) whenever the Revised Uniform Limited
 Liability Company Act or an operating agreement provides for a
 member to vote on or give or withhold consent to a matter,

before the vote is cast or consent is given or withheld, the company shall, without demand, provide the member with all information known to the company and material to the member's decision.

- C. Subject to Subsection H of this section, on ten days' demand made in a record received by a limited liability company, a person dissociated as a member may have access to the information to which the person was entitled while a member if:
- (1) the information pertains to the period during which the person was a member;
- (2) the person seeks the information in good faith; and
- (3) the person satisfies the requirements imposed on a member by Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section.
- D. A limited liability company shall respond to a demand made under Subsection C of this section in the manner provided in Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of this section.
- E. A limited liability company may charge a person that makes a demand under this section the reasonable costs of labor and material for copying.
- F. A member or person dissociated as a member may exercise the rights under this section through an agent or, in the case of an individual under legal disability, a legal

representative. A restriction or condition imposed by the operating agreement or under Subsection H of this section applies both to the agent or legal representative and to the member or person dissociated as a member.

- G. Subject to Section 504 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the rights stated in this section do not extend to a person as transferee.
- H. In addition to any restriction or condition stated in its operating agreement, a limited liability company, as a matter within the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, may impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to and use of information to be furnished under this section, including designating information confidential and imposing nondisclosure and safeguarding obligations on the recipient. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction under this subsection, the company has the burden of proving reasonableness.

ARTICLE 5

TRANSFERABLE INTERESTS AND RIGHTS OF TRANSFEREES AND CREDITORS

SECTION 501. [NEW MATERIAL] NATURE OF TRANSFERABLE

INTEREST.--A transferable interest is personal property.

SECTION 502. [NEW MATERIAL] TRANSFER OF TRANSFERABLE

INTEREST.--

A. Subject to Subsection F of Section 503 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a transfer, in .204345.5

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whole or in part, of a transferable interest:

- (1) is permissible;
- (2) does not by itself cause a member's dissociation or a dissolution and winding up of the limited liability company's activities and affairs; and
- (3) subject to Section 504 of that act, does not entitle the transferee to:
- (a) participate in the management or conduct of the company's activities and affairs; or
- (b) except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, have access to records or other information concerning the company's activities and affairs.
- B. A transferee has the right to receive, in accordance with the transfer, distributions to which the transferor would otherwise be entitled.
- C. In a dissolution and winding up of a limited liability company, a transferee is entitled to an account of the company's transactions only from the date of dissolution.
- D. A transferable interest may be evidenced by a certificate of the interest issued by a limited liability company in a record, and, subject to the provisions of this section, the interest represented by a certificate may be transferred by a transfer of the certificate.
- E. A limited liability company need not give effect to a transferee's rights under this section until the company .204345.5

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knows or has notice of the transfer.

- A transfer of a transferable interest in violation of a restriction on transfer contained in the operating agreement is ineffective if the intended transferee has knowledge or notice of the restriction at the time of transfer.
- Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (2) of Subsection E of Section 602 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, if a member transfers a transferable interest, the transferor retains the rights of a member other than the transferable interest transferred and retains all the duties and obligations of a member.
- Η. If a member transfers a transferable interest to a person that becomes a member with respect to the transferred interest, the transferee is liable for the member's obligations under Sections 403 and 406 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act known to the transferee when the transferee becomes a member.

[NEW MATERIAL] CHARGING ORDER. --SECTION 503.

On application by a judgment creditor of a member or transferee, a court may enter a charging order against the transferable interest of the judgment debtor for the unsatisfied amount of the judgment. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, a charging order constitutes a lien on a judgment debtor's transferable interest

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and requires the limited liability company to pay over to the person to which the charging order was issued any distribution that otherwise would be paid to the judgment debtor.

- To the extent necessary to effectuate the collection of distributions under a charging order in effect under Subsection A of this section, the court may:
- (1) appoint a receiver of the distributions subject to the charging order, with the power to make all inquiries that the judgment debtor might have made; and
- (2) make all other orders necessary to give effect to the charging order.
- C. Upon a showing that distributions under a charging order will not pay the judgment debt within a reasonable time, the court may foreclose the lien and order the sale of the transferable interest. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection F of this section, the purchaser at the foreclosure sale obtains only the transferable interest, does not thereby become a member and is subject to Section 502 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- At any time before foreclosure under Subsection C of this section, the member or transferee whose transferable interest is subject to a charging order issued under Subsection A of this section may extinguish the charging order by satisfying the judgment and filing a certified copy of the satisfaction with the court that issued the charging order.

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- E. At any time before foreclosure under Subsection C of this section, a limited liability company or one or more members whose transferable interests are not subject to the charging order may pay to the judgment creditor the full amount due under the judgment and thereby succeed to the rights of the judgment creditor, including the charging order.
- F. If a court orders foreclosure of a charging order lien against the sole member of a limited liability company:
 - (1) the court shall confirm the sale;
- (2) the purchaser at the sale obtains the member's entire interest, not only the member's transferable interest;
- (3) the purchaser thereby becomes a member;
- (4) the person whose interest was subject to the foreclosed charging order is dissociated as a member.
- G. The Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
 Act does not deprive a member or transferee of the benefit of
 any exemption law applicable to the transferable interest of
 the member or transferee.
- H. This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a person seeking in the capacity of judgment creditor to enforce a judgment against a member or transferee may satisfy the judgment from the judgment debtor's transferable interest.

1	SECTION 504. [NEW MATERIAL] POWER OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
2	OF DECEASED MEMBERIf a member dies, the deceased member's
3	legal representative may exercise:
4	A. the rights of a transferee provided in
5	Subsection C of Section 502 of the Revised Uniform Limited
6	Liability Company Act; and
7	B. for the purposes of settling the estate, the
8	rights that the deceased member had under Section 410 of that
9	act.
10	ARTICLE 6
11	DISSOCIATION
12	SECTION 601. [NEW MATERIAL] POWER TO DISSOCIATE AS
13	MEMBERWRONGFUL DISSOCIATION
14	A. A person may dissociate as a member at any time,
15	rightfully or wrongfully, by withdrawing as a member by express
16	will under Subsection A of Section 602 of the Revised Uniform
17	Limited Liability Company Act.
18	B. A person's dissociation as a member is wrongful
19	only if the dissociation:
20	(1) is in breach of an express provision of
21	the operating agreement; or
22	(2) occurs before the completion of the
23	winding up of the limited liability company and:
24	(a) the person withdraws as a member by
25	express will;
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				(t)	the	pers	son	is	expel1	ed as	s a	member
bу	judio	cial	order	under	Sub	sect	tion	F	of	Section	602	of	the
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- (c) the person is dissociated under Subsection H of Section 602 of that act; or
- (d) in the case of a person that is not a trust other than a business trust, an estate or an individual, the person is expelled or otherwise dissociated as a member because it willfully dissolved or terminated.
- C. A person that wrongfully dissociates as a member is liable to the limited liability company and, subject to Section 801 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, to the other members for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in addition to any debt, obligation or other liability of the member to the company or the other members.

SECTION 602. [NEW MATERIAL] EVENTS CAUSING DISSOCIATION.--A person is dissociated as a member when:

- A. the limited liability company knows or has notice of the person's express will to withdraw as a member, but if the person has specified a withdrawal date later than the date the company knew or had notice, on that later date;
- B. an event stated in the operating agreement as causing the person's dissociation occurs;
- C. the person's entire interest is transferred in a .204345.5

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foreclosure sale under Subsection F of Section 503 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;

- the person is expelled as a member under the operating agreement;
- the person is expelled as a member by the Ε. affirmative vote or consent of all the other members if:
- (1) it is unlawful to carry on the limited liability company's activities and affairs with the person as a member;
- (2) there has been a transfer of all the person's transferable interest in the company other than a:
 - (a) transfer for security purposes; or
- charging order in effect under (b) Section 503 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act that has not been foreclosed;
 - the person is an entity and:
- the company notifies the person that the person will be expelled as a member because the person has filed a statement of dissolution or the equivalent, the person has been administratively dissolved, the person's charter or the equivalent has been revoked or the person's right to conduct business has been suspended by the person's jurisdiction of formation; and
- (b) within ninety days after the notification: 1) the statement of dissolution or the .204345.5

equivalent has not been withdrawn, rescinded or revoked; 2) the person has not been reinstated; or 3) the person's charter or the equivalent or right to conduct business has not been reinstated; or

- (4) the person is an unincorporated entity that has been dissolved and whose activities and affairs are being wound up;
- F. on application by the limited liability company or a member in a direct action taken under Section 801 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the person is expelled as a member by judicial order because the person:
- (1) has engaged or is engaging in wrongful conduct that has affected adversely and materially, or will affect adversely and materially, the company's activities and affairs;
- (2) has committed willfully or persistently, or is committing willfully and persistently, a material breach of the operating agreement or a duty or obligation under Section 409 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; or
- (3) has engaged in or is engaging in conduct relating to the company's activities and affairs that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities and affairs with the person as a member;
 - G. in the case of an individual:

1	(1) the individual dies; or
2	(2) in a member-managed limited liability
3	company:
4	(a) a guardian or general conservator
5	for the individual is appointed; or
6	(b) a court orders that the individual
7	has otherwise become incapable of performing the individual's
8	duties as a member under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
9	Company Act or the operating agreement;
10	H. in a member-managed limited liability company,
11	the person:
12	(1) becomes a debtor in bankruptcy;
13	(2) signs an assignment for the benefit of
14	creditors; or
15	(3) seeks, consents to or acquiesces in the
16	appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of the person
17	or of all or substantially all the person's property;
18	I. in the case of a person that is a testamentary
19	or inter vivos trust or is acting as a member by virtue of
20	being a trustee of such a trust, the trust's entire
21	transferable interest in the limited liability company is
22	distributed;
23	J. in the case of a person that is an estate or is
24	acting as a member by virtue of being a personal representative
25	of an estate, the estate's entire transferable interest in the
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1	limited liability company is distributed;
2	K. in the case of a person that is not an
3	individual, the existence of the person terminates;
4	L. the limited liability company participates in a
5	merger under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited
6	Liability Company Act and:
7	(1) the company is not the surviving entity;
8	or
9	(2) otherwise as a result of the merger, the
10	person ceases to be a member;
11	M. the limited liability company participates in an
12	interest exchange under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform
13	Limited Liability Company Act and, as a result of the interest
14	exchange, the person ceases to be a member;
15	N. the limited liability company participates in a
16	conversion under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited
17	Liability Company Act;
18	0. the limited liability company participates in a
19	domestication under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited
20	Liability Company Act and, as a result of the domestication,
21	the person ceases to be a member; or
22	P. the limited liability company dissolves and
23	completes winding up.
24	SECTION 603. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECT OF DISSOCIATION
25	A. If a person is dissociated as a member:
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		(1) th	e per	son's	right	t to	particip	ate as	а
member in	the	management	and	condu	ict of	the	limited	liabil	Lity
company's	acti	ivities and	l aff	airs t	ermin	ates	;		

- (2) the person's duties and obligations as a member under Section 409 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act end with regard to matters arising and events occurring after the person's dissociation; and
- (3) subject to Section 504 and Article 10 of that act, a transferable interest owned by the person in the person's capacity as a member immediately before dissociation is owned by the person solely as a transferee.
- B. A person's dissociation as a member does not of itself discharge the person from debt, an obligation or another liability to the limited liability company or the other members that the person incurred while a member.

ARTICLE 7

DISSOLUTION AND WINDING UP

SECTION 701. [NEW MATERIAL] EVENTS CAUSING DISSOLUTION.--

- A. A limited liability company is dissolved and its activities and affairs shall be wound up upon the occurrence of:
- (1) an event or circumstance that the operating agreement states causes dissolution;
- (2) the affirmative vote or consent of all the members;

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1	(3) the passage of ninety consecutive days
2	during which the company has no members, unless before the end
3	of the period:
4	(a) consent to admit at least one
5	specified person as a member is given by transferees owning the
6	rights to receive a majority of distributions as transferees at
7	the time the consent is to be effective; and
8	(b) at least one person becomes a member
9	in accordance with the consent;
10	(4) on application by a member, the entry by
11	the district court of an order dissolving the company on the
12	grounds that:
13	(a) the conduct of all or substantially
14	all the company's activities and affairs is unlawful;
15	(b) it is not reasonably practicable to
16	carry on the company's activities and affairs in conformity
17	with the certificate of organization and the operating
18	agreement; or
19	(c) the managers or those members in
20	control of the company: 1) have acted, are acting or will act
21	in a manner that is illegal or fraudulent; or 2) have acted or
22	are acting in a manner that is oppressive and was, is or will
23	be directly harmful to the applicant; or
24	(5) the signing and filing of a statement of
25	administrative dissolution by the secretary of state under

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Section 708 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

B. In a proceeding brought under Subparagraph (c) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of this section, the court may order a remedy other than dissolution.

SECTION 702. [NEW MATERIAL] WINDING UP.--

- A. A dissolved limited liability company shall wind up its activities and affairs and, except as otherwise provided in Section 703 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, the company continues after dissolution only for the purpose of winding up.
- B. In winding up its activities, a limited liability company:
- (1) shall discharge the company's debts, obligations and other liabilities, settle and close the company's activities and affairs and marshal and distribute the assets of the company; and

(2) may:

- (a) deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissolution stating the name of the company and that the company is dissolved;
- (b) preserve the company activities, affairs and property as a going concern for a reasonable time;
- (c) prosecute and defend actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal or administrative; .204345.5

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- (e) settle disputes by mediation or
- arbitration;
- (f) deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of termination stating the name of the company and that the company is terminated; and
- (g) perform other acts necessary or appropriate to the winding up.
- C. If a dissolved limited liability company has no members, the legal representative of the last person to have been a member may wind up the activities and affairs of the company. If the person does so, the person has the powers of a sole manager under Subsection C of Section 407 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and is deemed to be a manager under Subsection A of Section 304 of that act.
- D. If the legal representative under Subsection C of this section declines or fails to wind up the limited liability company's activities and affairs, a person may be appointed to do so by the consent of transferees owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as transferees at the time the consent is to be effective. A person appointed under this subsection:
- (1) has the powers of a sole manager under Subsection C of Section 407 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and is deemed to be a manager for the .204345.5

1	purposes of Subsection A of Section 304 of that act; and
2	(2) shall deliver promptly to the secretary of
3	state for filing an amendment to the company's certificate of
4	organization stating:
5	(a) that the company has no members;
6	(b) the name and street and mailing
7	addresses of the person; and
8	(c) that the person has been appointed
9	under this subsection to wind up the company.
10	E. The district court may order judicial
11	supervision of the winding up of a dissolved limited liability
12	company, including the appointment of a person to wind up the
13	company's activities and affairs:
14	(1) on the application of a member, if the
15	applicant establishes good cause;
16	(2) on the application of a transferee, if:
17	(a) the company does not have any
18	members;
19	(b) the legal representative of the last
20	person to have been a member declines or fails to wind up the
21	company's activities; and
22	(c) within a reasonable time following
23	the dissolution, a person has not been appointed under
24	Subsection C of this section; or
25	(3) in connection with a proceeding under
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Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 701 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

SECTION 703. [NEW MATERIAL] RESCINDING DISSOLUTION.--

A. Unless a statement of termination applicable to the limited liability company is effective, the district court has entered an order dissolving the company under Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 701 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or the secretary of state has dissolved the company under Section 708 of that act, a limited liability company may rescind its dissolution.

- B. Rescinding dissolution under this section requires:
- (1) the affirmative vote or consent of each member; and
- (2) if the limited liability company has delivered to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissolution and:
- effective, delivery to the secretary of state for filing of a statement of withdrawal under Section 208 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act applicable to the statement of dissolution; or
- (b) if the statement of dissolution has become effective, delivery to the secretary of state for filing a statement of rescission stating the name of the company and .204345.5

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that dissolution has been rescinded under this section.

- C. If a limited liability company rescinds its dissolution:
- (1) the company resumes carrying on its activities and affairs as if dissolution had never occurred;
- (2) subject to Paragraph (3) of this subsection, any liability incurred by the company after the dissolution and before the rescission is effective is determined as if dissolution had never occurred; and
- (3) the rights of a third party arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or had notice of the rescission shall not be adversely affected.

SECTION 704. [NEW MATERIAL] KNOWN CLAIMS AGAINST DISSOLVED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.--

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection D of this section, a dissolved limited liability company may give notice of a known claim under Subsection B of this section, which has the effect provided in Subsection C of this section.
- B. A dissolved limited liability company may in a record notify its known claimants of the dissolution. The notice shall:
- (1) specify the information required to be included in a claim;
 - (2) state that a claim shall be in writing and

1	provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent;
2	(3) state the deadline for receipt of a claim,
3	which shall not be less than one hundred twenty days after the
4	date the notice is received by the claimant; and
5	(4) state that the claim will be barred if not
6	received by the deadline.
7	C. A claim against a dissolved limited liability
8	company is barred if the requirements of Subsection B of this
9	section are met and:
10	(l) the claim is not received by the specified
11	deadline; or
12	(2) if the claim is timely received but
13	rejected by the company:
14	(a) the company causes the claimant to
15	receive a notice in a record stating that the claim is rejected
16	and will be barred unless the claimant commences an action
17	against the company to enforce the claim within ninety days
18	after the claimant receives the notice; and
19	(b) the claimant does not commence the
20	required action within the ninety days after the claimant
21	receives the notice.
22	D. This section does not apply to a claim based on
23	an event occurring after the date of dissolution or a liability
24	that on that date is contingent.
25	SECTION 705. [NEW MATERIAL] OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST
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DISSOLVED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY . --

- A dissolved limited liability company may publish notice of its dissolution and request persons having claims against the company to present them in accordance with the notice.
- A notice under Subsection A of this section shall:
- (1) be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in New Mexico in which the dissolved limited liability company's principal office is located or, if the principal office is not located in New Mexico, in the county in which the office of the company's registered agent is or was last located;
- (2) describe the information required to be contained in a claim, state that the claim must be in writing and provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent; and
- state that a claim against the company is barred unless an action to enforce the claim is commenced within three years after publication of the notice.
- If a dissolved limited liability company publishes a notice in accordance with Subsection B of this section, unless the claimant commences an action to enforce the claim against the company within three years after the publication date of the notice, the claim of each of the

following claimants is barred:

- (1) a claimant that did not receive notice in a record under Section 704 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- (2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the company but not acted on; and
- (3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at, or based on an event occurring after, the date of dissolution.
- D. A claim not barred under this section or Section 704 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act may be enforced:
- (1) against a dissolved limited liability company, to the extent of its undistributed assets; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in Section 706 of that act, if assets of the company have been distributed after dissolution, against a member or transferee to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or of the company's assets distributed to the member or transferee after dissolution, whichever is less. However, a person's total liability for all claims under this paragraph shall not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to the person after dissolution.

SECTION 706. [NEW MATERIAL] COURT PROCEEDINGS.--

A. A dissolved limited liability company that has published a notice under Section 705 of the Revised Uniform .204345.5

Limited Liability Company Act may file an application with the district court in the county in New Mexico where the company's principal office is located or, if the principal office is not located in New Mexico, where the office of its registered agent is or was last located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are reasonably expected to arise after the date of dissolution based on facts known to the company and:

- (1) at the time of application:
 - (a) are contingent; or
- (b) have not been made known to the company; or
- (2) are based on an event occurring after the date of dissolution.
- B. Security is not required for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under Section 705 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- C. Within ten days after the filing of an application under Subsection A of this section, the dissolved limited liability company shall give notice of the proceeding to each claimant holding a contingent claim known to the company.
- D. In a proceeding under this section, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent all claimants whose identities are unknown. The reasonable fees and expenses .204345.5

of the guardian, including all reasonable expert witness fees, shall be paid by the dissolved limited liability company.

E. A dissolved limited liability company that provides security in the amount and form ordered by the court under Subsection A of this section satisfies the company's obligations with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the company or are based on an event occurring after the date of dissolution, and such claims shall not be enforced against a member or transferee on account of assets received in liquidation.

SECTION 707. [NEW MATERIAL] DISPOSITION OF ASSETS IN WINDING UP.--

- A. In winding up its activities and affairs, a limited liability company shall apply its assets to discharge its obligations to creditors, including members that are creditors.
- B. After a limited liability company complies with Subsection A of this section, any surplus shall be distributed in the following order, subject to any charging order in effect under Section 503 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act:
- (1) to each person owning a transferable interest that reflects contributions made and not previously returned, an amount equal to the value of the unreturned contributions; and

- (2) among persons owning transferable interests, in proportion to their respective rights to share in distributions immediately before the dissolution of the company.
- C. If a limited liability company does not have sufficient surplus to comply with Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of this section, any surplus shall be distributed among the owners of transferable interests in proportion to the value of the respective unreturned contributions.
- D. All distributions made under Subsections B and C of this section shall be paid in money.

SECTION 708. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE DISSOLUTION.--

- A. The secretary of state may commence a proceeding under Subsection B of this section to dissolve a limited liability company administratively if the company does not:
- (1) pay, within six months after it is due, a fee, tax or penalty required to be paid to the secretary of state;
- (2) deliver, within six months after it is due, its triennial report to the secretary of state; or
- (3) have a registered agent in New Mexico for thirty consecutive days.
- B. If the secretary of state determines that one or more grounds exist for administratively dissolving a limited liability company, the secretary of state shall serve the .204345.5

company with notice in a record of the secretary of state's determination.

- C. If, within sixty days after service of the notice under Subsection B of this section, a limited liability company does not cure or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the secretary of state the nonexistence of each ground determined by the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall administratively dissolve the company by signing a statement of administrative dissolution that recites the grounds for dissolution and the effective date of dissolution. The secretary of state shall file the statement and serve a copy on the company in accordance with Section 210 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- D. A limited liability company that is administratively dissolved continues in existence as an entity but shall not carry on any activities except as necessary to wind up its activities and affairs and liquidate its assets under Sections 702 and 704 through 707 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or to apply for reinstatement under Section 709 of that act.
- E. The administrative dissolution of a limited liability company does not terminate the authority of its registered agent.

SECTION 709. [NEW MATERIAL] REINSTATEMENT.--

A. A limited liability company that is .204345.5

administratively dissolved under Section 708 of the Revised
Uniform Limited Liability Company Act may apply to the
secretary of state for reinstatement within two years after the
effective date of dissolution. The application shall state:

- (1) the name of the company at the time of its administrative dissolution and, if needed, a different name that satisfies Section 112 of that act:
- (2) the address of the principal office of the company and the name and street and mailing addresses of its registered agent;
- (3) the effective date of the company's administrative dissolution; and
- (4) that the grounds for dissolution did not exist or have been cured.
- B. To be reinstated, a limited liability company shall pay all fees, taxes, interest and penalties that were due to the secretary of state at the time of the company's administrative dissolution and all fees, taxes, interest and penalties that would have been due to the secretary of state while the company was administratively dissolved.
- C. If the secretary of state determines that an application under Subsection A of this section contains the required information, is satisfied that the information is correct and determines that all payments required to be made to the secretary of state under Subsection B of this section have

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2	(1) cancel the statement of administrative
3	dissolution and prepare a statement of reinstatement that
4	states the secretary of state's determination and the effective
5	date of reinstatement; and
6	(2) file the statement of reinstatement and
7	serve a copy on the limited liability company.
8	D. When reinstatement under this section is
9	effective:
10	(1) the reinstatement relates back to and
11	takes effect as of the effective date of the administrative
12	dissolution;
13	(2) the limited liability company resumes
14	carrying on its activities and affairs as if the administrative
15	dissolution had not occurred; and
16	(3) the rights of a person arising out of an
17	act or omission in reliance on the dissolution before the
18	person knew or had notice of the reinstatement are not
19	affected.
20	SECTION 710. [NEW MATERIAL] JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DENIAL OF
21	REINSTATEMENT
22	A. If the secretary of state denies a limited
23	liability company's application for reinstatement following
24	administrative dissolution, the secretary of state shall serve
25	the company with a notice in a record that explains the reasons

been made, the secretary of state shall:

for the denial.

B. A limited liability company may seek judicial review of denial of reinstatement in the district court within thirty days after service of the notice of denial.

ARTICLE 8

ACTIONS BY MEMBERS

SECTION 801. [NEW MATERIAL] DIRECT ACTION BY MEMBER.--

- A. Subject to Subsection B of this section, a member may maintain a direct action against another member, a manager or the limited liability company to enforce the member's rights and to protect the member's interests, including rights and interests under the operating agreement or the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or arising independently of the membership relationship.
- B. A member maintaining a direct action under this section shall plead and prove an actual or threatened injury that is not solely the result of an injury suffered or threatened to be suffered by the limited liability company.
- SECTION 802. [NEW MATERIAL] DERIVATIVE ACTION.--A member may maintain a derivative action to enforce a right of a limited liability company if:
- A. the member first makes a demand on the other members in a member-managed limited liability company, or the managers of a manager-managed limited liability company, requesting that they cause the company to bring an action to .204345.5

1	enforce the right, and the managers or other members do not
2	bring the action within a reasonable time; or
3	B. a demand made under Subsection A of this section
4	would be futile.
5	SECTION 803. [NEW MATERIAL] PROPER PLAINTIFFA
6	derivative action to enforce a right of a limited liability
7	company may be maintained only by a person that is a member at
8	the time the action is commenced and:
9	A. was a member when the conduct giving rise to the
10	action occurred; or
11	B. whose status as a member devolved on the person
12	by operation of law or under the operating agreement from a
13	person that was a member at the time of the conduct.
14	SECTION 804. [NEW MATERIAL] PLEADINGIn a derivative
15	action, the complaint shall state with particularity:
16	A. the date and content of the plaintiff's demand
17	and the response to the demand by the other members or
18	managers; or
19	B. why the demand should be excused as futile.
20	SECTION 805. [NEW MATERIAL] SPECIAL LITIGATION
21	COMMITTEE
22	A. If a limited liability company is named as or
23	made a party in a derivative proceeding, the company may
24	appoint a special litigation committee to investigate the
25	claims asserted in the proceeding and determine whether
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pursuing the action is in the best interests of the company.
If the company appoints a special litigation committee, on
motion by the committee made in the name of the company, except
for good cause shown, the court shall stay discovery for the
time reasonably necessary to permit the committee to make its
investigation. This subsection does not prevent a court from:

- (1) enforcing a person's right to information under Section 410 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; or
- (2) granting extraordinary relief in the form of a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.
- A special litigation committee shall be composed of one or more disinterested and independent individuals, who may be members.
- C. A special litigation committee may be appointed: in a member-managed limited liability company:
- (a) by the affirmative vote or consent of a majority of the members not named as parties in the proceeding; or
- if all members are named as parties in the proceeding, by a majority of the members named as defendants; or
- in a manager-managed limited liability (2) company:

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named	as	parties	in	the	р	roce	ed	ing;	or				

- (b) if all managers are named as parties in the proceeding, by a majority of the managers named as defendants.
- D. After appropriate investigation, a special litigation committee may determine that it is in the best interests of the limited liability company that the proceeding:
- (1) continue under the control of the plaintiff;
- (2) continue under the control of the committee;
- (3) be settled on terms approved by the committee; or
 - (4) be dismissed.
- E. After making a determination under Subsection D of this section, a special litigation committee shall file with the court a statement of its determination and its report supporting its determination and shall serve each party with a copy of the determination and report. The court shall determine whether the members of the committee were disinterested and independent and whether the committee conducted its investigation and made its recommendation in good faith, independently and with reasonable care, with the committee having the burden of proof. If the court finds that

the members of the committee were disinterested and independent and that the committee acted in good faith, independently and with reasonable care, the court shall enforce the determination of the committee. Otherwise, the court shall dissolve the stay of discovery entered under Subsection A of this section and allow the action to continue under the control of the plaintiff.

SECTION 806. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCEEDS AND EXPENSES.--

- A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section:
- (1) any proceeds or other benefits of a derivative action, whether by judgment, compromise or settlement, belong to the limited liability company and not to the plaintiff; and
- (2) if the plaintiff receives any proceeds, the plaintiff shall remit them immediately to the company.
- B. If a derivative action is successful in whole or in part, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney fees and costs, from the recovery of the limited liability company.
- C. A derivative action on behalf of a limited liability company shall not be voluntarily dismissed or settled without the court's approval.

ARTICLE 9

FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

SECTION 901. [NEW MATERIAL] GOVERNING LAW.--

- A. The law of the jurisdiction of formation of a foreign limited liability company governs:
 - (1) the internal affairs of the company;
- (2) the liability of a member as member and a manager as manager for a debt, obligation or other liability of the company; and
 - (3) the liability of a series of the company.
- B. A foreign limited liability company is not precluded from registering to do business in New Mexico because of any difference between the law of its jurisdiction of formation and the law of New Mexico.
- C. Registration of a foreign limited liability company to do business in New Mexico does not authorize the foreign company to engage in any activities and affairs or exercise any power that a limited liability company may not engage in or exercise in New Mexico.

SECTION 902. [NEW MATERIAL] REGISTRATION TO DO BUSINESS
IN NEW MEXICO.--

- A. A foreign limited liability company shall not do business in New Mexico until it registers with the secretary of state under Article 9 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- B. A foreign limited liability company doing business in New Mexico may not maintain an action or proceeding .204345.5

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in New Mexico unless it is registered to do business in New Mexico.

- The failure of a foreign limited liability C. company to register to do business in New Mexico does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the company or preclude it from defending an action or proceeding in New Mexico.
- A limitation on the liability of a member or manager of a foreign limited liability company is not waived solely because the company does business in New Mexico without registering to do business in New Mexico.
- Subsections A and B of Section 901 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act apply even if a foreign limited liability company fails to register under Article 9 of that act.

[NEW MATERIAL] FOREIGN REGISTRATION SECTION 903. STATEMENT. -- To register to do business in New Mexico, a foreign limited liability company shall deliver a foreign registration statement to the secretary of state for filing. The statement shall state:

- the name of the company and, if the name does not comply with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, an alternate name adopted under Subsection A of Section 906 of that act;
- that the company is a foreign limited liability .204345.5

company;

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- C. the company's jurisdiction of formation;
- the street and mailing addresses of the company's principal office and, if the law of the company's jurisdiction of formation requires the company to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and mailing addresses of the required office;
- the name and address of a registered agent for service of process, which agent meets the requirements of Section 115 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, whose original, signed statement, together with a copy, which may be a photocopy of the original after it was signed or a photocopy that is conformed to the original, to the effect that such person accepts designation as the registered agent of the foreign limited liability company, shall be submitted with the application; and
- that the secretary of state is appointed the agent of the foreign limited liability company for service of process if no agent has been appointed upon resignation of an already appointed registered agent or, if appointed, the agent's authority has been revoked or the agent cannot be found or served in the exercise of reasonable diligence.

SECTION 904. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN REGISTRATION STATEMENT. -- A registered foreign limited liability company shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing an

2	change in:
3	A. the name of the company;
4	B. the company's jurisdiction of formation;
5	C. an address required by Subsection D of Section
6	903 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act; or
7	D. the name and street and mailing addresses of the
8	company's registered agent in New Mexico.
9	SECTION 905. [NEW MATERIAL] ACTIVITIES NOT CONSTITUTING
10	DOING BUSINESS
11	A. Activities of a foreign limited liability
12	company that do not constitute doing business in New Mexico
13	under Article 9 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
14	Company Act include:
15	(1) maintaining, defending, mediating,
16	arbitrating or settling an action or proceeding;
17	(2) carrying on an activity concerning the
18	company's internal affairs, including holding meetings of its
19	members or managers;
20	(3) maintaining accounts in financial
21	institutions;
22	(4) maintaining offices or agencies for the
23	transfer, exchange and registration of securities of the
24	company or maintaining trustees or depositories with respect to
25	those securities;
	.204345.5

amendment to its foreign registration statement if there is a

(5) selling through independent contractors;
(6) soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by
mail or through employees or agents or otherwise, if the orders
require acceptance outside New Mexico before they become
contracts;
(7) creating as borrower or lender or
acquiring indebtedness or mortgages or other security interests
in real or personal property;
(8) securing or collecting debts or enforcing
mortgages or security interests in property securing the debts
and holding, protecting or maintaining property;
(9) conducting an isolated transaction that is
not in the course of similar transactions;
(10) owning, without more, property;
(ll) investing in or acquiring, in
transactions outside New Mexico, royalties and other
nonoperating mineral interests; executing division orders,
contracts of sale and other instruments incidental to the
ownership of such nonoperating mineral interests; and, in
general, owning, without more, real or personal property;
(12) conducting an isolated transaction that
is completed within thirty days and that is not one in the
course of repeated transactions of a like nature; and
(13) transacting business in interstate
commerce.
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- B. A person does not do business in New Mexico solely by being a member or manager of a foreign limited liability company that does business in New Mexico.
- C. This section does not apply in determining the contacts or activities that may subject a foreign limited liability company to service of process, taxation or regulation under the law of New Mexico other than those in the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

SECTION 906. [NEW MATERIAL] NONCOMPLYING NAME OF FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.--

A. A foreign limited liability company whose name does not comply with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act shall not register to do business in New Mexico until it adopts, for the purpose of doing business in New Mexico, an alternate name that complies with that section. After registering to do business in New Mexico with an alternate name, a company shall do business in New Mexico under:

- (1) the alternate name; or
- (2) the company's name, with the addition of its jurisdiction of formation.
- B. If a registered foreign limited liability company changes its name to one that does not comply with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, it may not do business in New Mexico until it complies .204345.5

with Subsection A of this section by amending its registration to adopt an alternate name that complies with Section 112 of that act.

SECTION 907. [NEW MATERIAL] WITHDRAWAL DEEMED ON CONVERSION TO DOMESTIC FILING ENTITY OR DOMESTIC LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP.--A registered foreign limited liability company that converts to a domestic limited liability partnership or to a domestic entity whose formation requires delivery of a record to the secretary of state for filing is deemed to have withdrawn its registration on the effective date of the conversion.

SECTION 908. [NEW MATERIAL] WITHDRAWAL ON DISSOLUTION OR CONVERSION TO NONFILING ENTITY OTHER THAN LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP.--

A. A registered foreign limited liability company that has dissolved and completed winding up or has converted to a domestic or foreign entity whose formation does not require the public filing of a record, other than a limited liability partnership, shall deliver a statement of withdrawal to the secretary of state for filing. The statement shall state, in the case of a company that has:

- (1) completed winding up:
 - (a) its name and jurisdiction of

formation; and

(b) that the company surrenders its

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registration to do business in New Mexico; and

(2) converted:

- (a) the name of the converting companyand its jurisdiction of formation;
- (b) the type of entity to which the company has converted and its jurisdiction of formation;
- (c) that the converted entity surrenders the converting company's registration to do business in New Mexico and revokes the authority of the converting company's registered agent to act as registered agent in New Mexico on behalf of the company or the converted entity; and
- (d) a mailing address to which service of process may be made under Subsection B of this section.
- B. After a withdrawal under this section is effective, service of process in an action or proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time that the foreign limited liability company was registered to do business in New Mexico may be made under Section 116 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

SECTION 909. [NEW MATERIAL] TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION.--

A. When a registered foreign limited liability company has merged into a foreign entity that is not registered to do business in New Mexico or has converted to a foreign entity required to register with the secretary of state to do business in New Mexico, the foreign entity shall deliver to the .204345.5

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secretary of state for filing an application for transfer of registration. The application shall state:

- (1) the name of the registered foreign limited liability company before the merger or conversion;
- (2) that, before the merger or conversion, the registration pertained to a foreign limited liability company;
- (3) the name of the applicant foreign entity into which the foreign limited liability company has merged or to which it has been converted and, if the name does not comply with Section 112 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, an alternate name adopted under Subsection A of Section 906 of that act;
- (4) the type of entity of the applicant foreign entity and its jurisdiction of formation;
- (5) the street and mailing addresses of the principal office of the applicant foreign entity and, if the law of the entity's jurisdiction of formation requires the entity to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and mailing addresses of that office; and
- (6) the name and street and mailing addresses of the applicant foreign entity's registered agent in New Mexico.
- B. When an application for transfer of registration takes effect, the registration of the foreign limited liability company to do business in New Mexico is transferred without

interruption to the foreign entity into which the company has merged or to which it has been converted.

SECTION 910. [NEW MATERIAL] TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION.--

- A. The secretary of state may terminate the registration of a registered foreign limited liability company in the manner provided in Subsections B and C of this section if the company does not:
- (1) pay, within sixty days after the due date, any fee, tax, interest or penalty required to be paid to the secretary of state under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or a law other than one in that act;
- (2) deliver to the secretary of state for filing, within sixty days after the due date, a triennial report required by Section 212 of that act;
- (3) have a registered agent as required by Section 115 of that act; or
- (4) deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of a change under Section 115 of that act within thirty days after a change has occurred in the name or address of the registered agent.
- B. The secretary of state may terminate the registration of a registered foreign limited liability company by:
- (1) filing a notice of termination or noting .204345.5

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the termination in the records of the secretary of state; and

- (2) delivering a copy of the notice or the information in the notation to the company's registered agent or, if the company does not have a registered agent, to the company's principal office.
- C. The notice shall state, or the information in the notation shall include:
- (1) the effective date of the termination, which shall be at least sixty days after the date that the secretary of state delivers the copy; and
- (2) the grounds for termination under Subsection A of this section.
- D. The authority of a registered foreign limited liability company to do business in New Mexico ceases on the effective date of the notice of termination or notation under Subsection B of this section, unless before that date the company cures each ground for termination stated in the notice or notation. If the company cures each ground, the secretary of state shall file a record so stating.
- SECTION 911. [NEW MATERIAL] WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION OF REGISTERED FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.--
- A. A registered foreign limited liability company may withdraw its registration by delivering a statement of withdrawal to the secretary of state for filing. The statement of withdrawal must state:

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		(1)	the	name	of	the	company	and	its
jurisdiction	of	forma	tion	ı ;					

- (2) that the company is not doing business in New Mexico and that it withdraws its registration to do business in New Mexico;
- (3) that the company revokes the authority of its registered agent to accept service on its behalf in New Mexico; and
- (4) an address to which service of process may be made under Subsection B of this section.
- B. After the withdrawal of the registration of a foreign limited liability company, service of process in any action or proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time that the company was registered to do business in New Mexico may be made under Section 116 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

SECTION 912. [NEW MATERIAL] ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.-The attorney general may maintain an action to enjoin a foreign
limited liability company from doing business in New Mexico in
violation of Article 9 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
Company Act.

ARTICLE 10

MERGER, INTEREST EXCHANGE, CONVERSION AND DOMESTICATION

SECTION 1001. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in this article:

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- A. "acquired entity" means the entity, all of one or more classes or series of interests of which are acquired in an interest exchange;
- B. "acquiring entity" means the entity that acquires all of one or more classes or series of interests of the acquired entity in an interest exchange;
- C. "conversion" means a transaction authorized under Sections 1019 through 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- D. "converted entity" means the converting entity as it continues in existence after a conversion;
- E. "converting entity" means the domestic entity that approves a plan of conversion under Section 1021 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or the foreign entity that approves a conversion under the law of its jurisdiction of formation;
- F. "distributional interest" means the right under an unincorporated entity's organic law and organic rules to receive distributions from the entity;
- G. "domestic", with respect to an entity, means governed as to the entity's internal affairs by the law of New Mexico;
- H. "domesticated limited liability company" means the domesticating limited liability company as it continues in existence after a domestication;

1	I. "domesticating limited liability company" means
2	the domestic limited liability company that approves a plan of
3	domestication under Section 1027 of the Revised Uniform Limited
4	Liability Company Act or the foreign limited liability company
5	that approves a domestication under the law of its jurisdiction
6	of formation;
7	J. "domestication" means a transaction authorized
8	by Sections 1025 through 1030 of the Revised Uniform Limited
9	Liability Company Act;
10	K. "entity":
11	(1) means:
12	(a) a business corporation;
13	(b) a nonprofit corporation;
14	(c) a general partnership, including a
15	limited liability partnership;
16	(d) a limited partnership, including a
17	limited liability limited partnership;
18	(e) a limited liability company;
19	(f) a general cooperative association;
20	(g) an unincorporated nonprofit
21	association;
22	(h) a statutory trust, business trust or
23	common-law business trust; or
24	(i) another person that has: 1) a legal
25	existence separate from any interest holder of that person; or
	.204345.5

1	2) the power to acquire an interest in real property in its own
2	name; but
3	(2) does not include:
4	(a) an individual;
5	(b) a trust with a predominantly
6	donative purpose or a charitable trust;
7	(c) an association or relationship that
8	is not an entity listed in Paragraph (1) of this subsection and
9	is not a partnership under the rules stated in Section 202(c)
10	of the Uniform Partnership Act (1997) (Last Amended 2013),
11	Section 7 of the Uniform Partnership Act (1914) or a similar
12	provision of the law of another jurisdiction;
13	(d) a decedent's estate; or
14	(e) a government or a governmental
15	subdivision, agency or instrumentality;
16	L. "filing entity" means an entity whose formation
17	requires the filing of a public organic record. "Filing
18	entity" does not include a limited liability partnership;
19	M. "foreign", with respect to an entity, means an
20	entity governed as to its internal affairs by the law of a
21	jurisdiction other than New Mexico;
22	N. "governance interest" means a right under the
23	organic law or organic rules of an unincorporated entity, other
24	than as a governor, an agent, an assignee or a proxy, to:
25	(1) receive or demand access to information
	.204345.5

1	concerning, or the books and records of, the entity;
2	(2) vote for or consent to the election of the
3	governors of the entity; or
4	(3) receive notice of or vote on or consent to
5	an issue involving the internal affairs of the entity;
6	0. "governor" means:
7	(1) a director of a business corporation;
8	(2) a director or trustee of a nonprofit
9	corporation;
10	(3) a general partner of a general
11	partnership;
12	(4) a general partner of a limited
13	partnership;
14	(5) a manager of a manager-managed limited
15	liability company;
16	(6) a member of a member-managed limited
17	liability company;
18	(7) a director of a general cooperative
19	association;
20	(8) a manager of an unincorporated nonprofit
21	association;
22	(9) a trustee of a statutory trust, business
23	trust or common-law business trust; or
24	(10) another person under whose authority the
25	powers of an entity are exercised and under whose direction the
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T	activities and affairs of the entity are managed under the
2	organic law and organic rules of the entity;
3	P. "interest" means a:
4	(1) share in a business corporation;
5	(2) membership in a nonprofit corporation;
6	(3) partnership interest in a general
7	partnership;
8	(4) partnership interest in a limited
9	partnership;
10	(5) membership interest in a limited liability
11	company;
12	(6) share in a general cooperative
13	association;
14	(7) membership in an unincorporated nonprofit
15	association;
16	(8) beneficial interest in a statutory trust,
17	business trust or common-law business trust; or
18	(9) governance interest or distributional
19	interest in another type of unincorporated entity;
20	Q. "interest exchange" means a transaction
21	authorized by Sections 1013 through 1018 of the Revised Uniform
22	Limited Liability Company Act;
23	R. "interest holder" means:
24	(1) a shareholder of a business corporation;
25	(2) a member of a nonprofit corporation;
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1	(3) a general partner of a general
2	partnership;
3	(4) a general partner of a limited
4	partnership;
5	(5) a limited partner of a limited
6	partnership;
7	(6) a member of a limited liability company;
8	(7) a shareholder of a general cooperative
9	association;
10	(8) a member of an unincorporated nonprofit
11	association;
12	(9) a beneficiary or beneficial owner of a
13	statutory trust, business trust or common-law business trust;
14	or
15	(10) any other direct holder of an interest;
16	S. "interest holder liability" means:
17	(l) personal liability for a liability of an
18	entity that is imposed on a person:
19	(a) solely by reason of the status of
20	the person as an interest holder; or
21	(b) by the organic rules of the entity
22	that make one or more specified interest holders or categories
23	of interest holders liable in their capacity as interest
24	holders for all or specified liabilities of the entity; or
25	(2) an obligation of an interest holder under
	.204345.5

1	the organic rules of an entity to contribute to the entity;
2	T. "merger" means a transaction authorized by
3	Sections 1007 through 1012 of the Revised Uniform Limited
4	Liability Company Act;
5	U. "merging entity" means an entity that is a party
6	to a merger and exists immediately before the merger becomes
7	effective;
8	V. "organic law" means the law of an entity's
9	jurisdiction of formation governing the internal affairs of the
10	entity;
11	W. "organic rules" means the public organic record
12	and private organic rules of an entity;
13	X. "plan" means a plan of merger, plan of interest
L 4	exchange, plan of conversion or plan of domestication;
15	Y. "plan of conversion" means a plan under Section
16	1020 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
17	Z. "plan of domestication" means a plan under
18	Section 1026 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
19	Act;
20	AA. "plan of interest exchange" means a plan under
21	Section 1014 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company
22	Act;
23	BB. "plan of merger" means a plan under Section
24	1008 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
25	CC. "private organic rules" means the rules,
	.204345.5

1	(4) an agreement that is binding on any of the
2	governors or interest holders of an entity on that date;
3	EE. "public organic record" means the record the
4	filing of which by the secretary of state is required to form
5	an entity and any amendment to or restatement of that record.
6	"Public organic record" includes the:
7	(1) articles of incorporation of a business
8	corporation;
9	(2) articles of incorporation of a nonprofit
10	corporation;
11	(3) certificate of limited partnership of a
12	limited partnership;
13	(4) certificate of organization of a limited
14	liability company;
15	(5) articles of incorporation of a general
16	cooperative association; and
17	(6) certificate of trust of a statutory trust
18	or similar record of a business trust;
19	FF. "registered foreign entity" means a foreign
20	entity that is registered to do business in New Mexico under a
21	record filed by the secretary of state;
22	GG. "statement of conversion" means a statement
23	under Section 1023 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability
24	Company Act;
25	HH. "statement of domestication" means a statement
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under	Section	1029	of	the	Revised	Uniform	Limited	Liability
Compar	ny Act:							

- II. "statement of interest exchange" means a statement under Section 1017 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- JJ. "statement of merger" means a statement under Section 1011 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- KK. "surviving entity" means the entity that continues in existence after or is created by a merger; and
- LL. "type of entity" means a generic form of entity:
 - (1) recognized at common law; or
- (2) formed under an organic law, regardless of whether some entities formed under that organic law are subject to provisions of that law that create different categories of the form of entity.

SECTION 1002. [NEW MATERIAL] RELATIONSHIP OF ARTICLE 10

OF THE REVISED UNIFORM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ACT TO OTHER

LAWS.--

- A. Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act does not authorize an act prohibited by, and does not affect the application or requirements of, a law other than one in that article.
- B. A transaction effected under Article 10 of the .204345.5

Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act shall not create or impair a right, a duty or an obligation of a person under a statutory law of New Mexico other than one in that article relating to a change in control, takeover, business combination, control-share acquisition or similar transaction involving a domestic merging, acquired, converting or domesticating business corporation unless, if the corporation:

- (1) does not survive the transaction, the transaction satisfies any requirements of the law; or
- (2) survives the transaction, the approval of the plan is by a vote of the shareholders or directors that would be sufficient to create or impair the right, duty or obligation directly pursuant to the provisions of the law.

SECTION 1003. [NEW MATERIAL] REQUIRED NOTICE OR APPROVAL.--

- A. A domestic or foreign entity that is required to give notice to, or obtain the approval of, a governmental agency or officer of New Mexico to be a party to a merger shall give the notice or obtain the approval to be a party to an interest exchange, conversion or domestication.
- B. Property held for a charitable purpose under the law of New Mexico by a domestic or foreign entity immediately before a transaction under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act becomes effective shall not, as a result of the transaction, be diverted from the objects for

which it was donated, granted, devised or otherwise transferred unless, to the extent required by or under the law of New Mexico concerning cy-pres or other law dealing with non-diversion of charitable assets, the entity obtains an appropriate order of the district court specifying the disposition of the property. The attorney general shall be given notice and an opportunity to be heard.

- C. A bequest, devise, gift, grant or promise contained in a will or other instrument of donation, subscription or conveyance that is made to a merging entity that is not the surviving entity and that takes effect or remains payable after the merger inures to the surviving entity.
- D. A trust obligation that would govern property if transferred to a non-surviving entity applies to property that is transferred to the surviving entity under this section.

SECTION 1004. [NEW MATERIAL] NONEXCLUSIVITY.--The fact that a transaction effected under this article produces a certain result does not preclude the same result from being accomplished in another manner permitted by a law other than one in this article.

SECTION 1005. [NEW MATERIAL] REFERENCE TO EXTERNAL FACTS.--A plan may refer to facts ascertainable outside the plan if the manner in which the facts will operate upon the plan is specified in the plan. The facts may include the

occurrence of an event or a determination or action by a person, regardless of whether the event, determination or action is within the control of a party to the transaction.

SECTION 1006. [NEW MATERIAL] APPRAISAL RIGHTS.--An interest holder of a domestic merging, acquired, converting or domesticating limited liability company is entitled to contractual appraisal rights in connection with a transaction under Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to the extent provided in the operating agreement or the plan.

SECTION 1007. [NEW MATERIAL] MERGER AUTHORIZED.--

- A. By complying with Sections 1007 through 1012 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act:
- (1) one or more domestic limited liability companies may merge with one or more domestic or foreign entities into a domestic or foreign surviving entity; and
- (2) two or more foreign entities may merge into a domestic limited liability company.
- B. By complying with Sections 1007 through 1012 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity may be a party to a merger under those sections or may be the surviving entity in such a merger if the merger is authorized by the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.

SECTION 1008. [NEW MATERIAL] PLAN OF MERGER.--

1	A. A domestic limited liability company may become
2	a party to a merger under Sections 1007 through 1012 of the
3	Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act by approving a
4	plan of merger. The plan shall be in a record and contain:
5	(1) as to each merging entity, its name,
6	jurisdiction of formation and type of entity;
7	(2) if the surviving entity is to be created
8	in the merger, a statement to that effect and the entity's
9	name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity;
10	(3) the manner of converting the interests in
11	each party to the merger into interests, securities,
12	obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests
13	or securities or any combination of the foregoing;
14	(4) if the surviving entity exists before the
15	merger, any proposed amendments to its:
16	(a) public organic record, if any; and
17	(b) private organic rules that are, or
18	are proposed to be, in a record;
19	(5) if the surviving entity is to be created
20	in the merger:
21	(a) its proposed public organic record,
22	if any; and
23	(b) the full text of its private organic
24	rules that are proposed to be in a record;
25	(6) the other terms and conditions of the
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- any other provision required by the law of (7) ng entity's jurisdiction of formation or the organic f a merging entity.
- In addition to the requirements in Subsection A section, a plan of merger may contain any other on not prohibited by law.

[NEW MATERIAL] APPROVAL OF MERGER.--CTION 1009.

- A plan of merger is not effective unless it has proved:
- by a domestic merging limited liability company, by all of the members of the company who are entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and
- (2) in a record, by each member of a domestic merging limited liability company that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the merger becomes effective, unless:
- (a) the operating agreement of the company provides in a record for the approval of a merger in which some or all of its members become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all of the members; and
- (b) the member consented in a record to or voted for that provision of the operating agreement or became a member after the adoption of that provision.

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B. A merger involving a domestic merging entity
that is not a limited liability company is not effective unless
the merger is approved by that entity in accordance with its
organic law.

A merger involving a foreign merging entity is not effective unless the merger is approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.

[NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF SECTION 1010. PLAN OF MERGER. --

- A plan of merger may be amended only with the consent of each party to the plan, except as otherwise provided in the plan.
- A domestic merging limited liability company may approve an amendment of a plan of merger:
- in the same manner as the plan was (1) approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or
- (2) by the company's managers or members in the manner provided in the plan. However, a member that was entitled to vote on or consent to approval of the merger may vote on or consent to any amendment of the plan that will change:
- (a) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to .204345.5

acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by the interest holders of any party to the plan;

(b) the public organic record, if any, or private organic rules of the surviving entity that will be in effect immediately after the merger becomes effective, except for changes that do not require approval of the interest holders of the surviving entity under its organic law or organic rules; or

- (c) any other term or condition of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the member in any material respect.
- C. After a plan of merger has been approved and before a statement of merger becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic merging limited liability company may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.
- D. If a plan of merger is abandoned after a statement of merger has been delivered to the secretary of state for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by a party to the plan, shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing before the statement of merger becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the merger is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment

1	shall contain:
2	(1) the name of each party to the plan of
3	merger;
4	(2) the date on which the statement of merger
5	was filed by the secretary of state; and
6	(3) a statement that the merger has been
7	abandoned in accordance with this section.
8	SECTION 1011. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF MERGER
9	EFFECTIVE DATE OF MERGER
10	A. A statement of merger shall be signed by each
11	merging entity and delivered to the secretary of state for
12	filing.
13	B. A statement of merger shall contain:
14	(1) the name, jurisdiction of formation and
15	type of entity of each merging entity that is not the surviving
16	entity;
17	(2) the name, jurisdiction of formation and
18	type of entity of the surviving entity;
19	(3) a statement that the merger was approved
20	by each domestic merging entity, if any, in accordance with
21	Sections 1007 through 1012 of the Revised Uniform Limited
22	Liability Company Act and by each foreign merging entity, if
23	any, in accordance with the law of its jurisdiction of
24	formation;
25	(4) if the surviving entity exists before the
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merger and is a domestic filing entity, any amendment to its public organic record approved as part of the plan of merger;

- (5) if the surviving entity is created by the merger and is a domestic filing entity, its public organic record, as an attachment;
- (6) if the surviving entity is created by the merger and is a domestic limited liability partnership, its statement of qualification, as an attachment; and
- entity that is not a registered foreign entity, a mailing address to which the secretary of state may send any process served on the secretary of state under Subsection E of Section 1012 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- C. In addition to the requirements of Subsection B of this section, a statement of merger may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.
- D. If the surviving entity is a domestic entity, its public organic record, if any, must satisfy the requirements of the law of New Mexico, except that the public organic record does not need to be signed.
- E. A plan of merger that is signed by all of the merging entities and that meets all the requirements of Subsection B of this section may be delivered to the secretary of state for filing instead of a statement of merger and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of merger is filed as .204345.5

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2	Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to a statement of
3	merger refer to the plan of merger filed under this subsection.
4	F. If the surviving entity is a domestic limited
5	liability company, the merger is effective when the statement
6	of merger is effective. In all other cases, the merger is
7	effective on the later of:
8	(1) the date and time provided by the organic
9	law of the surviving entity; or
10	(2) when the statement is effective.
11	SECTION 1012. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECT OF MERGER
12	A. When a merger becomes effective:
13	(1) the surviving entity continues or comes
14	into existence;
15	(2) each merging entity that is not the
16	surviving entity ceases to exist;
17	(3) all property of each merging entity vests
18	in the surviving entity without transfer, reversion or
19	impairment;
20	(4) all debts, obligations and other
21	liabilities of each merging entity are debts, obligations and
22	other liabilities of the surviving entity;
23	(5) except as otherwise provided by law or the
24	plan of merger, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers
25	and purposes of each merging entity vest in the surviving

provided in this subsection, references in Article 10 of the

1	entity;
2	(6) if the surviving entity exists before the
3	merger:
4	(a) all its property continues to be
5	vested in it without transfer, reversion or impairment;
6	(b) it remains subject to all its debts,
7	obligations and other liabilities; and
8	(c) all its rights, privileges,
9	immunities, powers and purposes continue to be vested in it;
10	(7) the name of the surviving entity may be
11	substituted for the name of any merging entity that is a party
12	to any pending action or proceeding;
13	(8) if the surviving entity exists before the
14	merger, its:
15	(a) public organic record, if any, is
16	amended to the extent provided in the statement of merger; and
17	(b) private organic rules that are to be
18	in a record, if any, are amended to the extent provided in the
19	plan of merger;
20	(9) if the surviving entity is created by the
21	merger, its private organic rules are effective, and if it is
22	a :
23	(a) filing entity, its public organic
24	record is effective; and
25	(b) limited liability partnership, its
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statement of qualification is effective; and

(10) the interests in each merging entity that are to be converted in the merger are converted, and the interest holders of those interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of merger and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1006 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and the merging entity's organic law.

- B. Except as otherwise provided in the organic law or organic rules of a merging entity, the merger does not give rise to any rights that an interest holder, a governor or a third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the merging entity.
- C. When a merger becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to any of the merging entities and that becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic entity as a result of the merger has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of that entity and only for those debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the merger becomes effective.
- D. When a merger becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic merging limited liability company with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to

the following rules:

- (1) the merger does not discharge any interest holder liability under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability

 Company Act to the extent that the interest holder liability arose before the merger became effective;
- (2) the person does not have interest holder liability under that act for any debt, obligation or other liability that arises after the merger becomes effective;
- (3) that act continues to apply to the release, collection or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the merger had not occurred; and
- (4) the person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as provided by that act, a law other than one in that act or the operating agreement of the domestic merging limited liability company with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the merger had not occurred.
- E. When a merger becomes effective, a foreign entity that is the surviving entity may be served with process in New Mexico for the collection and enforcement of any debts, obligations or other liabilities of a domestic merging limited liability company as provided in Section 116 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- F. When a merger becomes effective, the .204345.5

registration to do business in New Mexico of any foreign merging entity that is not the surviving entity is canceled.

SECTION 1013. [NEW MATERIAL] INTEREST EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.--

- A. By complying with Sections 1013 through 1018 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act:
- (1) a domestic limited liability company may acquire all of one or more classes or series of interests of another domestic entity or a foreign entity in exchange for interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing; or
- (2) all of one or more classes or series of interests of a domestic limited liability company may be acquired by another domestic entity or a foreign entity in exchange for interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing.
- B. By complying with Sections 1013 through 1018 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity may be the acquiring or acquired entity in an interest exchange under Sections 1013 through 1018 of that act if the interest exchange is authorized by the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.
- C. If a protected agreement contains a provision .204345.5

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that applies to a merger of a domestic limited liability company but does not refer to an interest exchange, the provision applies to an interest exchange in which the domestic limited liability company is the acquired entity as if the interest exchange were a merger until the provision is amended after July 1, 2018. SECTION 1014. [NEW MATERIAL] PLAN OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.--A domestic limited liability company may be the acquired entity in an interest exchange under Sections 1013 through 1018 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act by approving a plan of interest exchange. The plan shall be in a record and shall contain: the name of the acquired entity; (1) (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity of the acquiring entity; (3)

the manner of converting the interests in the acquired entity into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing;

- any proposed amendments to the: (4)
- (a) certificate of organization of the acquired entity; and
- (b) operating agreement of the acquired entity that are, or are proposed to be, in a record;
- the other terms and conditions of the (5) .204345.5

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interest exchange; and

- (6) any other provision required by the law of New Mexico or the operating agreement of the acquired entity.
- B. In addition to the requirements of Subsection A of this section, a plan of interest exchange may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

SECTION 1015. [NEW MATERIAL] APPROVAL OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.--

- A. A plan of interest exchange is not effective unless it has been approved:
- (1) by all the members of a domestic acquired limited liability company entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and
- (2) in a record, by each member of the domestic acquired limited liability company that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the interest exchange becomes effective, unless:
- (a) the operating agreement of the company provides in a record for the approval of an interest exchange or a merger in which some or all its members become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the members; and
- (b) the member consented in a record to or voted for that provision of the operating agreement or .204345.5

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became a member after the adoption of that provision.

- B. An interest exchange involving a domestic acquired entity that is not a limited liability company is not effective unless it is approved by the domestic entity in accordance with its organic law.
- C. An interest exchange involving a foreign acquired entity is not effective unless it is approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.
- D. Except as otherwise provided in its organic law or organic rules, the interest holders of the acquiring entity are not required to approve the interest exchange.

SECTION 1016. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.--

- A. A plan of interest exchange may be amended only with the consent of each party to the plan, except as otherwise provided in the plan.
- B. A domestic acquired limited liability company may approve an amendment of a plan of interest exchange:
- (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or
- (2) by its managers or members in the manner provided in the plan. However, 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 kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the members of the acquired company under the plan;

operating agreement of the acquired company 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 company under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or the operating agreement; or

- (c) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the member in any material respect.
- C. After a plan of interest exchange has been approved and before a statement of interest exchange becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic acquired limited liability company may abandon the plan in the same manner the plan was approved.
- D. If a plan of interest exchange is abandoned after a statement of interest exchange has been delivered to the secretary of state for filing and before the statement

becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the acquired limited liability company, shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing before the statement of interest exchange becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the interest exchange is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment shall contain:

- (1) the name of the acquired company;
- (2) the date on which the statement of interest exchange was filed by the secretary of state; and
- (3) a statement that the interest exchange has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

SECTION 1017. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF INTEREST EXCHANGE--EFFECTIVE DATE OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.--

- A. A statement of interest exchange shall be signed by a domestic acquired limited liability company and delivered to the secretary of state for filing.
 - B. A statement of interest exchange shall contain:
- (1) the name of the acquired limited liability company;
- (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity of the acquiring entity;
- (3) a statement that the plan of interest exchange was approved by the acquired company in accordance with Sections 1013 through 1018 of the Revised Uniform Limited .204345.5

Liability Company Act; and

- (4) any amendments to the company's certificate of organization approved as part of the plan of interest exchange.
- C. In addition to the requirements of Subsection B of this section, a statement of interest exchange may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.
- D. A plan of interest exchange that is signed by a domestic acquired limited liability company and that meets all the requirements of Subsection B of this section may be delivered to the secretary of state for filing instead of a statement of interest exchange and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of interest exchange is filed as provided in this subsection, references in Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to a statement of interest exchange refer to the plan of interest exchange filed under this subsection.
- E. An interest exchange is effective when the statement of interest exchange is effective.

SECTION 1018. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECT OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.--

- A. When an interest exchange in which the acquired entity is a domestic limited liability company becomes effective, the:
- (1) interests in the acquired company that are .204345.5

the subject of the interest exchange are converted, and the members holding those interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them by the plan of interest exchange and to any appraisal rights that they have under Section 1006 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;

- (2) acquiring entity becomes the interest holder of the interests in the acquired company stated in the plan of interest exchange to be acquired by the acquiring entity;
- (3) certificate of organization of the acquired company is amended to the extent provided in the statement of interest exchange; and
- (4) provisions of the operating agreement of the acquired company that are to be in a record, if any, are amended to the extent provided in the plan of interest exchange.
- B. Except as otherwise provided in the operating agreement of a domestic acquired limited liability company, the interest exchange does not give rise to any rights that a member, manager or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the acquired company.
- C. When an interest exchange becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to a domestic acquired limited liability company and that becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a

domestic entity as a result of the interest exchange has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of the entity and only for those debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the interest exchange becomes effective.

- D. When an interest exchange becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic acquired limited liability company with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:
- (1) the interest exchange does not discharge any interest holder liability under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to the extent that the interest holder liability arose before the interest exchange became effective;
- (2) the person does not have interest holder liability under that act for any debt, obligation or other liability that arises after the interest exchange becomes effective;
- (3) that act continues to apply to the release, collection or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the interest exchange had not occurred; and
- (4) the person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by that act, a law other than one in that act or the operating agreement of .204345.5

the acquired company with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the interest exchange had not occurred.

SECTION 1019. [NEW MATERIAL] CONVERSION AUTHORIZED.--

- A. By complying with Sections 1019 through 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a domestic limited liability company may become a:
- (1) domestic entity that is a different type of entity; or
- (2) foreign entity that is a different type of entity, if the conversion is authorized by the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.
- B. By complying with the provisions of Sections 1019 through 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity that is not a foreign limited liability company may become a domestic limited liability company if the conversion is authorized by the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.
- C. If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic limited liability company but does not refer to a conversion, the provision applies to a conversion of the company as if the conversion were a merger until the provision is amended after July 1, 2018.

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SECTION 1020. [NEW MATERIAL] PLAN OF CONVERSION .--

- A domestic limited liability company may convert to a different type of entity under Sections 1019 through 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act by approving a plan of conversion. The plan shall be in a record and contain:
- the name of the converting limited (1) liability company;
- (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity of the converted entity;
- the manner of converting the interests in (3) the converting limited liability company into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing;
- the proposed public organic record of the (4) converted entity if it will be a filing entity;
- (5) the full text of the private organic rules of the converted entity that are proposed to be in a record;
- (6) the other terms and conditions of the conversion; and
- any other provision required by the law of (7) New Mexico or the operating agreement of the converting limited liability company.
- In addition to the requirements in Subsection A .204345.5

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of this section, a plan of conversion may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

SECTION 1021. [NEW MATERIAL] APPROVAL OF CONVERSION. --

- A plan of conversion is not effective unless it has been approved:
- by a domestic converting limited liability company, by all the members of the limited liability company entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and
- (2) in a record, by each member of a domestic converting limited liability company that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the conversion becomes effective, unless:
- (a) the operating agreement of the company provides in a record for the approval of a conversion or a merger in which some or all of its members become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the members; and
- the member voted for or consented in (b) a record to that provision of the operating agreement or became a member after the adoption of that provision.
- A conversion involving a domestic converting entity that is not a limited liability company is not effective unless it is approved by the domestic converting entity in accordance with its organic law.
- C. A conversion of a foreign converting entity is .204345.5

not effective unless it is approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of the foreign entity's jurisdiction of formation.

SECTION 1022. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF CONVERSION.--

- A. A plan of conversion of a domestic converting limited liability company may be amended:
- (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or
- (2) by its managers or members in the manner provided in the plan, but a member that was entitled to vote on or consent to approval of the conversion is entitled to vote on or consent to any amendment of the plan that will change:
- (a) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the members of the converting company under the plan;
- (b) the public organic record, if any, or private organic rules of the converted entity that will be in effect immediately after the conversion becomes effective, except for changes that do not require the approval of the interest holders of the converted entity under its organic law or organic rules; or

- (c) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely and materially affect the member.
- B. After a plan of conversion has been approved by a domestic converting limited liability company and before a statement of conversion becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic converting limited liability company may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.
- c. If a plan of conversion is abandoned after a statement of conversion has been delivered to the secretary of state for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the converting entity, shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing before the statement of conversion becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the conversion is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment shall contain:
- (1) the name of the converting limited liability company;
- (2) the date on which the statement of conversion was filed by the secretary of state; and
- (3) a statement that the conversion has been abandoned in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SECTION 1023. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF CONVERSION--

EFFECTIVE DATE OF CONVERSION.--

- A. A statement of conversion shall be signed by the converting entity and delivered to the secretary of state for filing.
 - B. A statement of conversion shall contain:
- (1) the name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity of the converting entity;
- (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation and type of entity of the converted entity;
- (3) if the converting entity is a domestic limited liability company, a statement that the plan of conversion was approved in accordance with Sections 1019 through 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act or, if the converting entity is a foreign entity, a statement that the conversion was approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of its jurisdiction of formation;
- (4) if the converted entity is a domestic filing entity, its public organic record, as an attachment;
- (5) if the converted entity is a domestic limited liability partnership, its statement of qualification, as an attachment; and
- (6) if the converted entity is a foreign entity, a mailing address to which the secretary of state may send any process served on the secretary of state under

Subsection E of Section 1024 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.

- C. In addition to the requirements of Subsection B of this section, a statement of conversion may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.
- D. If the converted entity is a domestic entity, its public organic record, if any, shall satisfy the requirements of the law of New Mexico, except that the public organic record does not need to be signed.
- E. A plan of conversion that is signed by a domestic converting limited liability company and that meets all the requirements in Subsection B of this section may be delivered to the secretary of state for filing instead of a statement of conversion and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of conversion is filed as provided in this subsection, references in Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to a statement of conversion refer to the plan of conversion filed under this subsection.
- F. If the converted entity is a domestic limited liability company, the conversion is effective when the statement of conversion is effective. In all other cases, the conversion is effective on the later of:
- (1) the date and time provided by the organic law of the converted entity; or
 - (2) when the statement is effective.

2	A. When a conversion becomes effective:
3	(1) the converted entity is:
4	(a) organized under and subject to the
5	organic law of the converted entity; and
6	(b) without interruption, the same
7	entity as the converting entity;
8	(2) all property of the converting entity
9	continues to be vested in the converted entity without
10	transfer, reversion or impairment;
11	(3) all debts, obligations and other
12	liabilities of the converting entity continue as debts,
13	obligations and other liabilities of the converted entity;
14	(4) except as otherwise provided by law or the
15	plan of conversion, all the rights, privileges, immunities,
16	powers and purposes of the converting entity remain in the
17	converted entity;
18	(5) the name of the converted entity may be
19	substituted for the name of the converting entity in any
20	pending action or proceeding;
21	(6) the certificate of organization of the
22	converted entity is effective;
23	(7) the provisions of the operating agreement
24	of the converted entity that are to be in a record, if any,
25	approved as part of the plan of conversion are effective; and
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SECTION 1024. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECT OF CONVERSION.--

- (8) the interests in the converting entity are converted, and the interest holders of the converting entity are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of conversion and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1006 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- B. Except as otherwise provided in the operating agreement of a domestic converting limited liability company, the conversion does not give rise to any right that a member, manager or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the converting entity.
- C. When a conversion becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to the converting entity and becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic entity as a result of the conversion has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of the entity and only for those debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the conversion becomes effective.
- D. When a conversion becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic converting limited liability company with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:
- (1) the conversion does not discharge any .204345.5

interest holder liability under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to the extent that the interest holder liability arose before the conversion became effective;

- (2) the person does not have interest holder liability under that act for any debt, obligation or other liability that arises after the conversion becomes effective;
- (3) that act continues to apply to the release, collection or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the conversion had not occurred; and
- (4) the person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by that act, a law other than one in that act or the organic rules of the converting entity with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the conversion had not occurred.
- E. When a conversion becomes effective, a foreign entity that is the converted entity may be served with process in New Mexico for the collection and enforcement of any of its debts, obligations and other liabilities as provided in Section 116 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- F. If the converting entity is a registered foreign entity, its registration to do business in New Mexico is canceled when the conversion becomes effective.
- G. A conversion does not require the entity to wind .204345.5

up its affairs and does not constitute or cause the dissolution of the entity.

SECTION 1025. [NEW MATERIAL] DOMESTICATION AUTHORIZED.--

- A. By complying with Sections 1025 through 1030 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, a domestic limited liability company may become a foreign limited liability company if the domestication is authorized by the law of the foreign jurisdiction.
- B. By complying with the provisions of Sections 1025 through 1030 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act applicable to foreign limited liability companies, a foreign limited liability company may become a domestic limited liability company if the domestication is authorized by the law of the foreign limited liability company's jurisdiction of formation.
- C. If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic limited liability company but does not refer to a domestication, the provision applies to a domestication of the limited liability company as if the domestication were a merger until the provision is amended after July 1, 2018.

SECTION 1026. [NEW MATERIAL] PLAN OF DOMESTICATION.--

A. A domestic limited liability company may become a foreign limited liability company in a domestication by approving a plan of domestication. The plan shall be in a .204345.5

1	record and sharr contain:
2	(1) the name of the domesticating limited
3	liability company;
4	(2) the name and jurisdiction of formation of
5	the domesticated limited liability company;
6	(3) the manner of converting the interests in
7	the domesticating limited liability company into interests,
8	securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to
9	acquire interests or securities or any combination of the
10	foregoing;
11	(4) the proposed certificate of organization
12	of the domesticated limited liability company;
13	(5) the full text of the provisions of the
14	operating agreement of the domesticated limited liability
15	company that are proposed to be in a record;
16	(6) the other terms and conditions of the
17	domestication; and
18	(7) any other provision required by the law of
19	New Mexico or the operating agreement of the domesticating
20	limited liability company.
21	B. In addition to the requirements of Subsection A
22	of this section, a plan of domestication may contain any other
23	provision not prohibited by law.
24	SECTION 1027. [NEW MATERIAL] APPROVAL OF DOMESTICATION
25	A. A plan of domestication of a domestic
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domesticating lim	ited liability	company i	s not	effective	unless
it has been approv	√ed:				

- (1) by all the members entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and
- in a record, by each member that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the domestication becomes effective, unless:
- (a) the operating agreement of the domesticating company in a record provides for the approval of a domestication or merger in which some or all of its members become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the members; and
- the member voted for or consented in (b) a record to that provision of the operating agreement or became a member after the adoption of that provision.
- A domestication of a foreign domesticating limited liability company is not effective unless it is approved in accordance with the law of the foreign limited liability company's jurisdiction of formation.
- SECTION 1028. [NEW MATERIAL] AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF DOMESTICATION. --
- A plan of domestication of a domestic domesticating limited liability company may be amended:
 - (1) in the same manner as the plan was

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approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or

(2) by its managers or members in the manner provided in the plan, but a member that was entitled to vote on or consent to the approval of the domestication is entitled to vote on or consent to any amendment of the plan that will change:

the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the members of the domesticating limited liability company under the plan;

the certificate of organization or (b) operating agreement of the domesticated limited liability company that will be in effect immediately after the domestication becomes effective, except for changes that do not require the approval of the members of the domesticated limited liability company under its organic law or operating agreement; or

- any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the member in any material respect.
- After a plan of domestication has been approved by a domestic domesticating limited liability company and before a statement of domestication becomes effective, the plan .204345.5

may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic domesticating limited liability company may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.

- C. If a plan of domestication is abandoned after a statement of domestication has been delivered to the secretary of state for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the domesticating limited liability company, shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing before the statement of domestication becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the domestication is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment shall contain:
- (1) the name of the domesticating limited liability company;
- (2) the date on which the statement of domestication was filed by the secretary of state; and
- (3) a statement that the domestication has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

SECTION 1029. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEMENT OF DOMESTICATION-EFFECTIVE DATE OF DOMESTICATION.--

- A. A statement of domestication shall be signed by the domesticating limited liability company and delivered to the secretary of state for filing.
- B. A statement of domestication shall contain:
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1	(1) the name and jurisdiction of formation
2	the domesticating limited liability company;
3	(2) the name and jurisdiction of formation
4	the domesticated limited liability company;
5	(3) if the domesticating limited liability
6	company is a domestic limited liability company, a statement
7	that the plan of domestication was approved in accordance wi
8	Sections 1025 through 1030 of the Revised Uniform Limited
9	Liability Company Act or, if the domesticating limited
10	liability company is a foreign limited liability company, a
11	statement that the domestication was approved in accordance
12	with the law of its jurisdiction of formation;
13	(4) the certificate of organization of the
14	domesticated limited liability company, as an attachment; ar
15	(5) if the domesticated entity is a foreign

- f formation of
 - f formation of
- a statement ccordance with m Limited imited company, a accordance
- tion of the tachment; and
- is a foreign limited liability company, a mailing address to which the secretary of state may send any process served on the secretary of state under Subsection E of Section 1030 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- In addition to the requirements of Subsection B of this section, a statement of domestication may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.
- The certificate of organization of a domestic domesticated limited liability company shall satisfy the requirements of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company

Act,	but	the	cert	tifica	ate	does	not	need	to be	e s:	igned.		
		Ε.	A	plan	of	domes	stica	ation	that	is	signed	bу	а

domestic domesticating limited liability company and that meets all of the requirements of Subsection B of this section may be delivered to the secretary of state for filing instead of a statement of domestication and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of domestication is filed as provided in this subsection, references in Article 10 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to a statement of domestication refer to the plan of domestication filed under this subsection.

- F. If the domesticated entity is a domestic limited liability company, the domestication is effective when the statement of domestication is effective. If the domesticated entity is a foreign limited liability company, the domestication is effective on the later of:
- (1) the date and time provided by the organic law of the domesticated entity; or
 - (2) when the statement is effective.

SECTION 1030. [NEW MATERIAL] EFFECT OF DOMESTICATION. --

- A. When a domestication becomes effective:
 - (1) the domesticated entity is:
- (a) organized under and subject to the organic law of the domesticated entity; and
- (b) without interruption, the same entity as the domesticating entity;

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- (2) all property of the domesticating entity continues to be vested in the domesticated entity without transfer, reversion or impairment;
- (3) all debts, obligations and other liabilities of the domesticating entity continue as debts, obligations and other liabilities of the domesticated entity;
- (4) except as otherwise provided by law or the plan of domestication, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers and purposes of the domesticating entity remain in the domesticated entity;
- (5) the name of the domesticated entity may be substituted for the name of the domesticating entity in any pending action or proceeding;
- (6) the certificate of organization of the domesticated entity is effective;
- (7) the provisions of the operating agreement of the domesticated entity that are to be in a record, if any, and that are approved as part of the plan of domestication, are effective; and
- (8) the interests in the domesticating entity are converted to the extent and as approved in connection with the domestication, and the members of the domesticating entity are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of domestication and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1006 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company

Act.

- B. Except as otherwise provided in the organic law or operating agreement of the domesticating limited liability company, the domestication does not give rise to any rights that a member, manager or third party would otherwise have upon a dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the domesticating company.
- C. When a domestication becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to the domesticating limited liability company and that becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic company as a result of the domestication has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act and only for those debts, obligations and other liabilities that arise after the domestication becomes effective.
- D. When a domestication becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic domesticating limited liability company with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:
- (1) the domestication does not discharge any interest holder liability under the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act to the extent that the interest holder liability arose before the domestication became effective;

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- a person does not have interest holder (2) liability under that act for any debt, obligation or other liability that arises after the domestication becomes effective;
- that act continues to apply to the release, collection or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the domestication had not occurred; and
- (4) a person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as provided by that act, a law other than one in that act or the operating agreement of the domestic domesticating limited liability company with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under Paragraph (1) of this subsection as if the domestication had not occurred.
- Ε. When a domestication becomes effective, a foreign limited liability company that is the domesticated company may be served with process in New Mexico for the collection and enforcement of any of its debts, obligations and liabilities as provided in Section 116 of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act.
- If the domesticating limited liability company is a registered foreign entity, the registration of the company is canceled when the domestication becomes effective.
- G. A domestication does not require a domestic .204345.5

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domesticating limited liability company to wind up its affairs and does not constitute or cause the dissolution of the company.

ARTICLE 11

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 1101. [NEW MATERIAL] UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. -- In applying and construing the provisions of the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act, consideration shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

SECTION 1102. [NEW MATERIAL] RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT .-- The Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act modifies, limits and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c) or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

SECTION 1103. [NEW MATERIAL] SAVING CLAUSE. -- The Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act does not affect an action commenced, a proceeding brought or a right accrued before July 1, 2018.

SECTION 1104. Section 53-13-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, .204345.5

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Chapter 64, Section 32, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 53-13-7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"53-13-7. [NEW MATERIAL] RESTATED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. --

- A corporation's board of directors may restate its articles of incorporation at any time, with or without shareholder approval, to consolidate all amendments into a single document.
- If the restated articles of incorporation include one or more new amendments that require shareholder approval, the new amendments shall be adopted or approved as provided in Sections 53-13-2 and 53-13-3 NMSA 1978.
- A corporation that restates its articles of incorporation shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing the original and a copy of restated articles of incorporation setting forth the name of the corporation and the text of the restated articles of incorporation together with a certificate that:
- states that the restated articles of incorporation consolidate all amendments into one document; and
- if one or more new amendments are included (2) in the restated articles of incorporation, also includes the statements required by Subsections B, C, D, E and F of Section 53-13-4 NMSA 1978.
- The restated articles of incorporation shall be .204345.5

executed by the corporation by an authorized officer. The copy may be signed, photocopied or conformed. If the secretary of state finds that the restated articles of incorporation conform to law, the secretary of state shall, when all fees have been paid:

- (1) endorse on the original and a copy the word "filed" and the month, date and year of the filing;
- (2) file the original in the secretary of state's office; and
- (3) issue a restated certificate of incorporation to which the secretary of state shall affix the file-stamped copy.
- E. The restated certificate of incorporation, together with the file-stamped copy of the restated articles of incorporation affixed to it, shall be returned by the secretary of state to the corporation or its representative. Unless the secretary of state disapproves under Subsection A of Section 53-18-2 NMSA 1978, the restated articles of incorporation shall become effective upon delivery of the restated articles of incorporation to the secretary of state or on such later date, not more than thirty days after delivery of the restated articles of incorporation, to the secretary of state, as is provided for in the restated articles of incorporation. The restated articles of incorporation shall supersede the original articles of incorporation and all previous amendments.

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F. The secretary of state may certify restated articles of incorporation as the articles of incorporation currently in effect, without including the certificate information required by Subsection C of this section."

SECTION 1105. A new Section 53-14-2.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

[NEW MATERIAL] PROCEDURE FOR CONVERSION.--A "53-14-2.1. domestic corporation may become a domestic limited liability company or limited partnership, and any domestic limited liability company or limited partnership may become a domestic corporation, in either case pursuant to a plan of conversion approved by the domestic corporation in the manner provided in the Business Corporation Act. The board of directors of the corporation shall, by resolution adopted by the board, approve a plan conversion setting forth:

the name of the corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership proposing to convert, which is hereinafter designated as the "converting entity", and the name of the corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership into which the converting entity proposes to convert, which is hereinafter designated as the "converted entity";

- the terms and conditions of the proposed В. conversion;
- the manner and basis of converting shares or .204345.5

other interests in the converting entity into interests in the converted entity or the cash or other consideration to be paid or delivered as a result of the conversion of the shareholder's interests or a combination of these; and

D. other provisions with respect to the proposed conversion as deemed necessary or desirable."

SECTION 1106. A new Section 53-14-2.2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"53-14-2.2. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCEDURE FOR DOMESTICATION.-A domestic corporation may become a foreign corporation
pursuant to a plan of domestication approved in the manner
provided in the Business Corporation Act if the domestication
is authorized by the laws of the state under which the foreign
corporation is organized. The board of directors of the
domestic corporation shall, by resolution adopted by the board,
approve a plan of domestication setting forth:

- A. the name of the corporation proposing to domesticate to another state, which shall hereinafter be referred to as the "domesticating corporation";
- B. the name and state of organization of the foreign corporation into which the corporation proposes to domesticate, which is hereinafter referred to as the "domesticated corporation";
- C. the terms and conditions of the proposed domestication;

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р.	the manner and	basis of conver	ting the shares of
the domestica	ting corporation	into the shares	, obligations or
other securit	ies of the domes	ticated corporat	ion or, in whole
or in part, i	nto cash or othe	r property; and	

other provisions with respect to the proposed domestication as deemed necessary or desirable."

SECTION 1107. Section 53-14-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-14-3. APPROVAL BY SHAREHOLDERS. --

The board of directors of each domestic corporation, [in the case of a] upon approving a plan of merger, [or] consolidation, [and the board of directors of the corporation the shares of which are to be acquired in the case of an exchange, upon approving a plan of merger, consolidation or] exchange, conversion or domestication, shall, by resolution, direct that the plan be submitted to a vote at a meeting of its shareholders, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice shall be given to each shareholder of record, whether or not entitled to vote at the meeting, not less than twenty days before the meeting, in the manner provided in the Business Corporation Act for the giving of notice of meetings of shareholders and, whether the meeting is an annual or a special meeting, shall state that the purpose or one of the purposes is to consider the proposed plan. A copy or a summary of the plan shall be included in or enclosed

with the notice.

B. At each meeting, a vote of the shareholders shall be taken on the proposed plan. The plan shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereon of each such corporation, unless any class of shares of any such corporation is entitled to vote thereon as a class, in which event, as to such corporation, the plan shall be approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of each class of shares entitled to vote thereon, [Any] except that:

(1) any class of shares of any such corporation shall be entitled to vote as a class if any such plan contains any provision [which] that, if contained in a proposed amendment to articles of incorporation, would entitle such class of shares to vote as a class and, in the case of an exchange, if the class is included in the exchange; and

(2) if the articles of incorporation or bylaws of any such corporation contain a provision that applies to a merger of the corporation but does not refer to a conversion or a domestication, the provision applies to a conversion or a domestication of the corporation as if the conversion or the domestication were a merger until the provision is amended after July 1, 2018.

C. After such approval by a vote of the .204345.5

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shareholders of each such corporation and at any time prior to
the filing of the articles of merger, $[\frac{or}{}]$ consolidation, $[\frac{or}{}]$
exchange, conversion or domestication, the merger, [or]
consolidation, [or] exchange, <u>conversion or domestication</u> may
be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth
in the plan.

[(1)] Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B of this section, submission of a plan of merger to a vote at a meeting of shareholders of a surviving corporation shall not be required if:

 $[\frac{a}{a}]$ (1) the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation do not differ except in name from those of the corporation before the merger;

[(b)] (2) each holder of shares of the surviving corporation [which] that were outstanding immediately before the effective date of the merger is to hold the same number of shares with identical rights immediately after;

[(c)] (3) the number of voting shares outstanding immediately after the merger, plus the number of voting shares issuable on conversion of other securities issued by virtue of the terms of the merger and on exercise of rights and warrants so issued, will not exceed by more than twenty percent the number of voting shares outstanding immediately before the merger; and

 $[\frac{d}{d}]$ (4) the number of participating shares

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outstanding immediately after the merger, plus the number of participating shares issuable on conversion of other securities issued by virtue of the terms of the merger and on exercise of rights and warrants so issued, will not exceed by more than twenty percent the number of participating shares outstanding immediately before the merger.

 $[\frac{(2)}{E}]$ E. As used in $[\frac{this}{D}]$ Subsection $\frac{D}{D}$ of this section:

[(a)] <u>(l)</u> "voting shares" means shares [which] that entitle their holders to vote unconditionally in election of directors; and

[\(\frac{\((\b)\)}{\((\b)\)}\)] \((\b)\) "participating shares" means shares [\(\frac{\((\b)\)}{\((\b)\)}\)] \((\b)\) that entitle their holders to participate without limitations in distribution of earnings or surplus."

SECTION 1108. Section 53-14-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-14-4. ARTICLES OF MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, [OR]
EXCHANGE, CONVERSION OR DOMESTICATION.--

A. Upon receiving the approvals required by Sections 53-14-1, 53-14-2, 53-14-2.1, 53-14-2.2 and 53-14-3 NMSA 1978, articles of merger, [or articles of] consolidation, conversion or domestication shall be executed by each domestic corporation by an authorized officer and shall set forth:

(1) the plan of merger, [or the plan of] consolidation, conversion or domestication;

1	(2) as to each <u>domestic</u> corporation, either:
2	(a) the number of shares outstanding
3	and, if the shares of any class are entitled to vote as a
4	class, the designation and number of outstanding shares of each
5	such class; or
6	(b) a statement that the vote of
7	shareholders is not required by virtue of Subsection D of
8	Section 53-14-3 NMSA 1978;
9	(3) as to each <u>domestic</u> corporation, the
10	approval of whose shareholders is required:
11	(a) the number of shares required for
12	approval if that number is different from a majority;
13	(b) the number of shares voted for and
14	against the plan, respectively; and
15	(c) if the shares of any class are
16	entitled to vote as a class, the number of shares of each such
17	class required for approval if that number is different from a
18	majority and the number of shares of each such class voted for
19	and against the plan, respectively; and
20	(4) as to the <u>domestic</u> acquiring corporation
21	in a plan of exchange, a statement that the adoption plan and
22	performance of its terms were duly approved by its board of
23	directors and such other requisite corporate action, if any, as
24	may be required of it.
25	B. The original of the articles of merger,

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consolidation, [or] exchange, conversion or domestication, together with a copy, which may be signed, photocopied or conformed, shall be delivered to the [commission] secretary of If the [commission] secretary of state finds that the articles conform to law, [it] the secretary of state shall, when all fees have been paid:

- endorse on the original and copy the word "filed" and the month, day and year of the filing;
- file the original in [its] the secretary of state's office; and
- issue a certificate of merger, (3) consolidation, [or] exchange, conversion or domestication to which [it] the secretary of state shall affix the file-stamped copy.
- C. The certificate of merger, consolidation, [or] exchange, conversion or domestication, together with the filestamped copy of the articles affixed to it, shall be returned by the [commission] secretary of state to the surviving, new, [or] acquiring or domesticated corporation, to the converted corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership or [its] to the representative of any of them."

SECTION 1109. Section 53-14-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 73, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-14-6. EFFECT OF MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, [OR] EXCHANGE, CONVERSION OR DOMESTICATION. --

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2	disapproves pursuant to Subsection A of Section 53-18-2 NMSA					
3	1978:					
4	(1) a merger, consolidation, [or] exchange or					
5	conversion shall become effective upon delivery of the articles					
6	of merger, consolidation, [or] exchange <u>or conversion</u> to the					
7	[commission] <u>secretary of state</u> or on such later date, not more					
8	than thirty days [subsequent to] <u>after</u> the delivery thereof to					
9	the [commission] <u>secretary of state</u> , as shall be provided for					
10	in the plan; <u>and</u>					
11	(2) a domestication to a state other than this					
12	state shall become effective upon the later of:					
13	(a) the date provided by the laws of the					
14	state under which the domesticated corporation is organized;					
15	and					
16	(b) delivery of the articles of					
17	domestication to the secretary of state, or such later date,					
18	not more than thirty days after the delivery thereof to the					
19	secretary of state, as shall be provided in the plan.					
20	B. When a merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or					
21	domestication has become effective:					
22	[A.] (1) the several corporations that are					
23	parties to the plan of merger or consolidation shall be a					
24	single corporation, which, in the case of a merger, shall be					
25	that corporation designated in the plan of merger as the					

A. Unless the [commission] secretary of state

surviving corporation and, in the case of a consolidation
shall be the new corporation provided for in the plan of
consolidation;

(2) the converted corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership that is party to the plan of conversion shall be the same entity without interruption as any converting corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership provided for in the plan of conversion;

(3) the domesticated corporation that is party to the plan of domestication shall be subject to the laws of the state under which it is organized and shall be the same corporation without interruption as the domesticating corporation provided for in the plan of domestication;

[B.] (4) the separate existence of all corporations that are parties to the plan of merger or consolidation, except the surviving or new corporation, shall cease;

[6.] (5) the surviving [or] corporation, new corporation and converted corporation shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities and powers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a corporation organized under the Business Corporation Act. The domesticated corporation shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities and powers, and shall be subject to all the duties and

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liabilities, of a corporation organized under the laws of the state under which it is organized;

[Ð.] (6) the surviving, [or] new, converted or domesticated corporation shall thereupon possess all the rights, privileges, immunities and franchises of a public or private nature of each of the merging [or], consolidating, converting or domesticating corporations, limited liability companies or limited partnerships; and all property, real, personal and mixed and all debts due on whatever account, including subscriptions to shares, and all other choses in action and every other interest of, or belonging to, or due to, each of the corporations, <u>limited liability companies or</u> limited partnerships so merged, [or] consolidated, converted or domesticated shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in [such] the single corporation without further act or deed, and the title to any real estate, or any interest therein, vested in any of such corporations shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication;

[E.] (7) the surviving, [or] new, converted or domesticated corporation shall thenceforth be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of each of the corporations, <u>limited liability companies or limited</u> partnerships so merged [or], consolidated, converted or domesticated, and any claim existing or action or proceeding

pending by or against any of such corporations may be prosecuted as if the merger or consolidation had not taken place, or the surviving, [or] new, converted or domesticated corporation may be substituted in its place. Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of any such corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership shall be impaired by the merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication. Neither a conversion nor a domestication constitutes or causes the dissolution of any such domesticating corporation or converting corporation or the winding up of the affairs or dissolution of any such converting limited liability company or limited partnership;

[F.] (8) in the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall be deemed to be amended to the extent, if any, that changes in its articles of incorporation are stated in the plan of merger, and, in the case of a consolidation, the statements set forth in the articles of consolidation and [which] that are required or permitted to be set forth in the articles of incorporation of corporations organized under the Business Corporation Act shall be deemed to be the original articles of incorporation of the new corporation; [and

6.] (9) when a merger, consolidation, [or] exchange, conversion or domestication has become effective, the shares of the corporation or corporations party to the plan .204345.5

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that are, under the terms of the plan, to be converted or exchanged shall cease to exist, in the case of a merger or consolidation, or be deemed to be exchanged, in the case of an exchange, and the holders of such shares shall thereafter be entitled only to the shares, obligations, other securities, cash or other property into which they shall have been converted or for which they shall have been exchanged, in accordance with the plan, subject to any rights under Section 53-14-4 NMSA 1978; and

(10) when a domestication has become effective, if the domesticated corporation is a foreign corporation and if it is to transact business in this state, it shall comply with the provisions of the Business Corporation Act with respect to foreign corporations, and in every case it shall file with the secretary of state:

(a) an agreement that the domesticating corporation may be served with process in this state in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of the corporation and in any proceeding for the enforcement of the rights of a dissenting shareholder in connection with the domestication;

(b) an irrevocable appointment of the secretary of state as the corporation's agent to accept service of process in any such proceeding; and

(c) an agreement that the corporation

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will promptly pay to such dissenting shareholders of any such domesticating corporation the amount, if any, to which they are entitled under the Business Corporation Act with respect to the rights of dissenting shareholders."

SECTION 1110. Section 53-14-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 74, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-14-7. MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, [OR] EXCHANGE OF SHARES OR CONVERSION BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS--DOMESTICATION BY FOREIGN CORPORATIONS INTO DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS. --

One or more foreign corporations and one or more domestic corporations may be merged or consolidated or participate in an exchange [in the following manner, if] with a foreign corporation; a foreign corporation, a foreign limited liability company or a foreign limited partnership may be converted into a domestic corporation; and a foreign corporation may become a New Mexico corporation by domestication if, in any of those cases, the merger, consolidation, [or] exchange, conversion or domestication is permitted by the laws of the state under which each foreign corporation, foreign limited liability company or foreign limited partnership is organized and if:

each domestic corporation [shall comply] complies with the provisions of the Business Corporation Act .204345.5

with respect to the merger, consolidation, [or] exchange,

conversion or domestication, as the case may be, of domestic

corporations, and each foreign corporation, [shall comply]

foreign limited liability company or foreign limited

partnership complies with the applicable provisions of the laws

of the state under which it is organized; and

(2) [if] in the case in which the surviving,
[or] new or converted corporation in a merger, [or]
consolidation or conversion is to be governed by the laws of
any state other than this state [it shall comply] and is to
transact business in this state, the corporation complies with
the provisions of the Business Corporation Act with respect to
foreign corporations [if it is to transact business in this
state, and in every case it shall file] and it files with the
[commission] secretary of state:

with process in this state in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of any domestic corporation [which] that is a party to the merger, [or] consolidation or conversion and in any proceeding for the enforcement of the rights of a dissenting shareholder of any such domestic corporation against the surviving, [or] new or converted corporation;

(b) an irrevocable appointment of the secretary of state as its agent to accept service of process in .204345.5

any such proceeding; and

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(c) an agreement that it will promptly pay to the dissenting shareholders of any such domestic corporation the amount, if any, to which [they] it shall be entitled under the provisions of the Business Corporation Act with respect to the rights of dissenting shareholders.

The effect of such merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication shall be the same as in the case of the merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication of domestic corporations if the surviving, [or] new, converted or domesticated corporation is to be governed by the laws of this If the surviving, [or] new or converted corporation is to be governed by the laws of any state other than this state, the effect of such merger, [or] consolidation or conversion shall be the same as in the case of the merger, [or] consolidation or conversion of domestic corporations except insofar as the laws of such other state provide otherwise. If the domesticated corporation is to be governed by the laws of any state but this state, the effect of such domestication shall be as stated in Paragraph (5) of Subsection B of Section 53-14-6 NMSA 1978. At any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication, the merger, [or] consolidation, conversion or domestication may be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth in the plan of merger, [or] consolidation,

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conversion	or	domestication.	. "

SECTION 1111. REPEAL.--Sections 53-19-1 through 53-19-74 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 280, Sections 1 through 58, Laws 1995, Chapter 213, Sections 7 and 8, Laws 2001, Chapter 200, Section 79, Laws 1995, Chapter 213, Sections 9 through 13, Laws 1993, Chapter 280, Sections 63 through 66, Laws 2001, Chapter 200, Sections 74 and 75 and Laws 1993, Chapter 280, Sections 67 through 74, as amended) are repealed.

SECTION 1112. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of Sections 101 through 1103 and Section 1111 of this act is July 1, 2018. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1104 through 1110 of this act is January 1, 2018.

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