	CHAMBER ACTION
	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Rubio offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 16, line 18, through page 33, line 4,
15	remove: all of said lines
16	
17	and insert: members, managers, and managing members of a
18	limited liability company nor the managers of a limited
19	liability company managed by a manager or managing member are
20	<u>not</u> liable, solely by reason of being a member or serving as a
21	manager or managing member, under a judgment, decree, or order
22	of a court, or in any other manner, for a debt, obligation, or
23	liability of the limited liability company;
24	(2) Any such member, managing member, or manager, or
25	other person acting under the articles of organization or
26	operating agreement of a limited liability company is shall
27	not be liable to the limited liability company or to any such
28	other member, managing member, or manager for the member's,
29	managing member's, or manager's, or other person's good faith
30	reliance on the provisions of the limited liability company's
31	articles of organization or operating agreement; and

(3) The member's, managing member's, or manager's, or other person's duties and liabilities may be expanded or restricted by provisions in a limited liability company's articles of organization or operating agreement.

Section 14. Section 608.4228, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.4228 <u>Limitation of liability of managers and managing members.</u>--

- (1) A manager or a managing member shall not be personally liable for monetary damages to the limited liability company, its members, or any other person for any statement, vote, decision, or failure to act regarding management or policy decisions by a manager or a managing member, unless:
- (a) The manager or managing member breached or failed to perform the duties as a manager or managing member; and
- (b) The manager's or managing member's breach of, or failure to perform, those duties constitutes any of the following:
- 1. A violation of the criminal law, unless the manager or managing member had a reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful. A judgment or other final adjudication against a manager or managing member in any criminal proceeding for a violation of the criminal law estops that manager or managing member from contesting the fact that such breach, or failure to perform, constitutes a violation of the criminal law, but does not estop the manager or managing member from establishing that he or she had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was lawful or had no reasonable cause to believe that such conduct was unlawful.

or indirectly.

misconduct.

A transaction from which the manager or managing

In a proceeding by or in the right of the limited

In a proceeding by or in the right of someone other

member derived an improper personal benefit, either directly

3. A distribution in violation of s. 608.426.

liability company to procure a judgment in its favor or by or

than the limited liability company or a member, recklessness

or an act or omission which was committed in bad faith or with

malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "recklessness" means acting, or failing to act, in conscious

disregard of a risk known, or so obvious that it should have been known, to the manager or managing member, and known to

the manager or managing member, or so obvious that it should

have been known, to be so great as to make it highly probable that harm would follow from such action or failure to act.

derived an improper personal benefit from any transaction if

the transaction and the nature of any personal benefit derived

agreement and, without further limitation, the transaction and

managing member are disclosed or known to the members, and the

transaction was authorized, approved, or ratified by the vote

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the nature of any personal benefit derived by a manager or

of a majority-in-interest of the members other than the

by the manager or managing member are not prohibited by state or federal law or the articles of organization or operating

(3) A manager or managing member is deemed not to have

in the right of a member, conscious disregard of the best

interest of the limited liability company, or willful

disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

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managing member, or the transaction was fair and reasonable to the limited liability company at the time it was authorized by the manager or managing member, notwithstanding that a manager or managing member received a personal benefit.

(4) The circumstances set forth in subsection (3) are not exclusive and do not preclude the existence of other circumstances under which a manager will be deemed not to have derived an improper benefit.

Section 15. Section 608.4229, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.4229 Indemnification of members, managing members, officers, employees, and agents.--

- (1) Subject to such standards and restrictions, if any, as are set forth in its articles of organization or operating agreement, a limited liability company may, and shall have the power to, but shall not be required to, indemnify and hold harmless any member or manager or other person from and against any and all claims and demands whatsoever.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), indemnification or advancement of expenses shall not be made to or on behalf of any <u>member</u>, manager, managing member, officer, employee, or agent if a judgment or other final adjudication establishes that the actions, or omissions to act, of such <u>member</u>, manager, managing member, officer, employee, or agent were material to the cause of action so adjudicated and constitute any of the following:
- (a) A violation of criminal law, unless the <u>member</u>, manager, managing member, officer, employee, or agent had no reasonable cause to believe such conduct was unlawful.
 - (b) A transaction from which the member, manager,

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managing member, officer, employee, or agent derived an improper personal benefit.

- (c) In the case of a manager or managing member, a circumstance under which the liability provisions of s. 608.426 are applicable.
- (d) Willful misconduct or a conscious disregard for the best interests of the limited liability company in a proceeding by or in the right of the limited liability company to procure a judgment in its favor or in a proceeding by or in the right of a member.

Section 16. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of section 608.423, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

608.423 Limited liability company operating agreement; nonwaivable provisions.--

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), all members of a limited liability company may enter into an operating agreement, which need not be in writing, to regulate the affairs of the limited liability company and the conduct of its business, establish duties in addition to those set forth in this chapter, and to govern relations among the members, managers, and company. Any inconsistency between written and oral operating agreements shall be resolved in favor of the written agreement. The members of a limited liability company may enter into an operating agreement before, after, or at the time the articles of organization are filed, and the operating agreement takes effect on the date of the formation of the limited liability company or on any other date provided in the operating agreement. To the extent the operating agreement does not otherwise provide, this chapter governs relations among the members, managers, and limited liability company.

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- (2) The operating agreement may not:
- (a) Unreasonably restrict a right to information or access to records under s. 608.4101;
- (b) Eliminate the duty of loyalty under s. 608.4225, but the agreement may:
- 1. Identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty, if not manifestly unreasonable; and
- 2. Specify the number or percentage of members or disinterested managers that may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all material facts, a specific act or transaction that otherwise would violate the duty of loyalty;
- (c) Unreasonably reduce the duty of care under s.
 608.4225;
- (d) Eliminate the obligation of good faith and fair dealing under s. 608.4225, but the operating agreement may determine the standards by which the performance of the obligation is to be measured, if the standards are not manifestly unreasonable;
- (e) Vary the right to expel a member in an event specified in this chapter;
- $\underline{\text{(e)}(f)}$ Vary the requirement to wind up the limited liability company's business in a case specified in this chapter; or
- $\underline{(f)}(g)$ Restrict rights of a person, other than a manager, member, or transferee of a member's distributional interest, under this chapter.
- (3) The power to adopt, alter, amend, or repeal the operating agreement of a limited liability company shall be vested in the members of the <u>limited liability</u> company unless vested in the manager or managers of the limited liability

company by the articles of organization or operating agreement, provided that any amendment to a written operating agreement shall be in writing. The operating agreement adopted by the members or by the manager or managers may be repealed or altered; a new operating agreement may be adopted by the members; and the members may prescribe in any operating agreement made by them that such operating agreement may not be altered, amended, or repealed by the manager or managers.

(6) Actions taken by the limited liability company in good faith in accordance with the emergency operating agreement have the effect of binding the <u>limited liability</u> company and may not be used to impose liability on a manager, employee, or agent of the limited liability company.

Section 17. Subsections (3), (6), and (8) of section 608.4231, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

608.4231 Voting by members and managers.--

- (3) If no <u>conflicting</u> voting provision is contained in the articles of organization or operating agreement:
- (a) The members of a limited liability company shall vote in proportion to their then-current percentage or other <u>allocable</u> interest in the profits of the limited liability company or, in the case of a member who has assigned the member's entire economic interest in the limited liability company to a person who has not been admitted as a member, in proportion to the then-current percentage or other <u>allocable</u> interest in the profits of the limited liability company that the assigning member would have, had the assignment not been made.
- (b) In all matters in which a vote is required, a vote of a majority-in-interest of the members shall be sufficient unless provided otherwise in the limited liability company's

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articles of organization or operating agreement or this chapter.

- (6) Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or the operating agreement, if the members have appointed more than one manager or managing member to manage the business of the limited liability company, decisions of the managers or managing members shall be made by majority vote of the managers or managing members if at a meeting, or by unanimous written consent. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, on any matter that is to be voted on by one or more managers or managing members, the managers or managing members may vote in person or by proxy. Within 10 days after obtaining such authorization by written consent, notice must be given to those managers or managing members who have not consented in writing or who are not entitled to vote on the action.
- (8) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, on any matter that is to be voted on by members, the members may take such action without a meeting, without prior notice, and without a vote if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, are signed by the members having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting, but in no event by a vote of less than a majority-in-interest of the members that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, on any matter that is to be voted on by members or managers, the members or managers may vote in person or by proxy. Within 10 days after obtaining such authorization by written consent, notice must be given to

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those members who have not consented in writing or who are not entitled to vote on the action.

Section 18. Section 608.4235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $\,$ 608.4235 $\,$ Agency of members and managers $\underline{\text{or managing}}$ members.--

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3):
- (a) In a member-managed company, each member is an agent of the limited liability company for the purpose of its business, and an act of a member, including the signing of an instrument in the limited liability company's name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course the limited liability company's business or business of the kind carried on by the company binds the limited liability company, unless the member had no authority to act for the limited liability company in the particular matter and the person with whom the member was dealing knew or had notice that the member lacked authority.
- (b) An act of a member which is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the <u>limited liability</u> company's business or business of the kind carried on by the <u>limited liability</u> company binds the <u>limited liability</u> company only if the act was authorized by appropriate vote of the other members.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), in a manager-managed company:
- (a) A member is not an agent of the <u>limited liability</u> company for the purpose of its business solely by reason of being a member. Each manager is an agent of the <u>limited</u> <u>liability</u> company for the purpose of its business, and an act of a manager, including the signing of an instrument in the

<u>limited liability</u> company's name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course the <u>limited liability</u> company's business or business of the kind carried on by the company binds the <u>limited liability</u> company, unless the manager had no authority to act for the <u>limited liability</u> company in the particular matter and the person with whom the manager was dealing knew or had notice that the manager lacked authority.

- (b) An act of a manager which is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the <u>limited liability</u> company's business or business of the kind carried on by the <u>limited liability</u> company binds the <u>limited liability</u> company only if the act was authorized under s. 608.422.
- (3) Unless the articles of organization or operating agreement limit the authority of a member, any member of a member-managed company or manager of a manager-managed company may sign and deliver any instrument transferring or affecting the <u>limited liability</u> company's interest in real property. The instrument is conclusive in favor of a person who gives value without knowledge of the lack of the authority of the person signing and delivering the instrument.

Section 19. Section 608.4238, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.4238 Unauthorized assumption of powers.--All persons purporting to act as or on behalf of a limited liability company, having actual knowledge that there was no organization of a <u>limited liability</u> company under this chapter, are jointly and severally liable for all liabilities created while so acting except for any liability to any person who also had actual knowledge that there was no organization of a limited liability company.

Section 20. Subsection (3) of section 608.425, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

608.425 Limited liability company property. --

(3) Instruments and documents providing for the acquisition, mortgage, or disposition of property of the limited liability company shall be valid and binding upon the limited liability company, if they are executed in accordance with this chapter.

Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 608.428, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.428 Liability upon wrongful distribution.--

(2) A member may not receive a distribution from a limited liability company to the extent that, after giving effect to the distribution, all liabilities of the limited liability company would be insolvent, other than liabilities to members on account of their membership interests in the limited liability company, exceed the value of the limited liability company's assets.

Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 608.432, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.432 Assignment of member's interest.--

- (1) A limited liability company interest is assignable in whole or in part except as provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement. The assignee of a member's interest shall have no right to participate in the management of the business and affairs of a limited liability company except as provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement and upon:
- (a) The approval of all of the members of the limited liability company other than the member assigning the limited liability company interest; or
 - (b) Compliance with any procedure provided for in the

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articles of organization or operating limited liability company agreement.

Section 23. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 608.438, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.438 Merger of limited liability company.--

- (3) The plan of merger shall set forth:
- (e) If a limited liability company is to be the surviving entity, and management thereof is vested in one or more managers or managing members, the names and business addresses of such managers or managing members.

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 608.441, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

608.441 Dissolution.--

- (1) A limited liability company organized under this chapter shall be dissolved, and the <u>limited liability</u> company's affairs shall be concluded, upon the first to occur of any of the following events:
- (a) At the time specified in the articles of organization or operating agreement, but if no such time is set forth in the articles of organization or operating agreement, then the limited liability company shall have a perpetual existence;
- (b) Upon the occurrence of events specified in the articles of organization or operating agreement;
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, upon the written consent of all of the members of the limited liability company;
- (d) At any time there are no members; however, unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, the limited liability company is not dissolved and is not required to be wound up if, within 90

days, or such other period as provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, after the occurrence of the event that terminated the continued membership of the last remaining member, the personal or other legal representative of the last remaining member agrees in writing to continue the limited liability company and agrees to the admission of the personal representative of such member or its nominee or designee to the limited liability company as a member, effective as of the occurrence of the event that terminated the continued membership of the last remaining member; or

- (e) The entry of an order of dissolution by a circuit court pursuant to subsection (3).
- (2) So long as the limited liability company continues to have at least one remaining member, and except as provided in paragraph (1)(d) or as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, the death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy, or dissolution of any member or the occurrence of any other event that terminates the continued membership of any member shall not cause the limited liability company to be dissolved, and upon the occurrence of any such event, the limited liability company shall be continued without dissolution.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 608.444, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 608.444 Distribution of assets upon dissolution.--In settling accounts after dissolution of a limited liability company, the assets of the limited liability company must be distributed in the following order:
- (3) Except as provided in the articles of organization or the operating agreement, to members pro rata in proportion to their then-current percentage, or other interests in the

profits, of the limited liability company.

Section 26. Subsection (6) of section 608.445, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.445 Articles of dissolution.--The articles of dissolution shall set forth:

(6) The fact that there are no suits pending against the <u>limited liability</u> company in any court or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order, or decree which may be entered against it in any pending suit.

Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 608.446, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.446 Filing of articles of dissolution. --

(2) The certificate of dissolution shall be returned to the representative of the dissolved limited liability company. Upon the issuance of such certificate of dissolution, the existence of the Limited liability company shall cease, except for the purpose of suits, other proceedings, and appropriate action as provided in this chapter. The manager or managers in office at the time of dissolution, or the survivors of them, or, if none, the members, shall thereafter be trustees for the members and creditors of the dissolved limited liability company; and as such the trustees shall have authority to distribute any company property of the limited liability company discovered after dissolution, to convey real estate, and to take such other action as may be necessary on behalf of and in the name of such dissolved limited liability company.

Section 28. Subsection (2) of section 608.449, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

608.449 Grounds for judicial dissolution. -- A circuit

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court may dissolve a limited liability company:

- (2) In a proceeding by a manager or member if it is established that:
- (a) The managers, managing members, or members are deadlocked in the management of the limited liability company affairs, the members are unable to break the deadlock, and irreparable injury to the limited liability company is threatened or being suffered; or
- (b) The limited liability company's assets are being misappropriated or wasted.

Section 29. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 608.463, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

608.463 Service of process.--

- (1) Process against a limited liability company may be served:
- (a) In accordance with chapter 48 or chapter 49, as if the limited liability company were a partnership.
- (b) Upon the registered agent at the agent's street address.
- (2) Any notice to or demand on a <u>limited liability</u> company organized pursuant to this chapter may be made:
- (a) By delivery to a manager of the <u>limited liability</u> company, if the management of the limited liability company is vested in <u>one or more managers</u> a manager, or by delivery to a member, if the management of the limited liability company is vested in the members.
- (b) By mailing a writing, which notice or demand in writing is mailed to the registered office of the <u>limited</u> <u>liability</u> company in this state or to another address in this state which is the principal office of the <u>limited liability</u> company.

1 Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 608.504, Florida 2 Statutes, is amended to read: 3 608.504 Amended certificate of authority.--4 (1) A foreign limited liability company authorized to 5 transact business in this state shall make application to the 6 Department of State to obtain an amended certificate of 7 authority if any statement in the limited liability company's 8 application was false or becomes false due to change in 9 circumstances or if the foreign limited liability company 10 changes: 11 Its limited liability company name. 12 (b) The period of its duration. 13 The jurisdiction of its organization. Section 31. Subsection (2) of section 608.507, Florida 14 15 Statutes, is amended to read: 16 608.507 Registered office and registered agent of 17 foreign limited liability company .-- Each foreign limited liability company in this state must continuously maintain in 18 this state: 19 A registered agent, which who may be either: 20 21 (a) An individual who resides in this state and whose business office is identical with the registered office; or 22 23 (b) A domestic corporation or domestic limited 24 liability company the business office of which is identical 25 with the registered office; or (b)(c) A foreign or domestic entity corporation or 26 27 foreign limited liability company authorized to transact

business in this state which has a the business office of

which is identical with the registered office.

created to read:

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Section 32. Section 608.704, Florida Statutes, is

1	608.704 Reservation of power to amend or repealThe
2	Legislature has the power to amend or repeal all or part of
3	this chapter at any time, and all domestic and foreign limited
4	liability companies subject to this chapter shall be governed
5	by the amendment or repeal.
6	Section 33. Section 608.705, Florida Statutes, is
7	created to read:
8	608.705 Effect of repeal of prior acts
9	(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the repeal
10	of a statute by this chapter does not affect:
11	(a) The operation of the statute or any action taken
12	under it before its repeal, including, without limiting the
13	generality of the foregoing, the continuing validity of any
14	provision of the articles of organization, regulations, or
15	operating agreements of a limited liability company authorized
16	by the statute at the time of its adoption;
17	(b) Any ratification, right, remedy, privilege,
18	obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under
19	the statute before its repeal;
20	(c) Any violation of the statute, or any penalty,
21	forfeiture, or punishment incurred because of the violation,
22	before its repeal;
23	(d) Any proceeding, merger, sale of assets,
24	reorganization, or dissolution commenced under the statute
25	before its repeal, and the proceeding, merger, sale of assets,
26	reorganization, or dissolution
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29	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
30	And the title is amended as follows:
31	On page 2, line 1, after the word "of",

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Amendment No. ____ (for drafter's use only)

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