

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1997-1998 8672

9621 SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE

Limited Liability Partnerships: The 1996 Amendments to the Uniform Partnership Act (1994)

The Uniform Partnership Act (UPA) was approved by the Uniform Law Commissioners in 1994. It is a complete revision of the Uniform Partnership Act of 1914, which was adopted in every state except Louisiana. UPA updates partnership law to meet the needs of modern business, clearly establishing that a partnership is an entity rather than an aggregate of partners.

The 1996 Amendments to UPA add a significant option to partnership law: limited liability for all partners in a partnership when the entity chooses the registered limited liability partnership form. A partner in a limited liability partnership has nearly the same level of limited liability as a shareholder in a business corporation.

One of the historic principles of general partnership law is that each individual partner is personally liable for all partnership obligations. This means that partners may be required to discharge partnership obligations from their own personal assets once partnership assets are exhausted.

However, limited liability for participants in a business organization can have an important economic impact. Whether an individual or entity invests in or participates in a business may very well depend upon the quality of limited liability – for obvious reasons. Much of the current development in unincorporated organization law has been devoted to combining the flexibility of a partnership with limited liability for the participants in the business. The limited liability company and certain kinds of business trusts are examples.

But there has continued to be a search for an even simpler form. Texas pioneered the concept of a limited liability partnership in 1991. The notion of a partnership that obtains limited liability for partners by a simple registration on the public record provides an even simpler form than a limited liability company, for example. The Texas experiment lead directly to the Amendments to UPA.

The 1996 Amendments to UPA provide for a limited liability partnership with complete limitation of liability. Some of the pioneer legislation posed limitation of liability only for professional malpractice. The UPA Amendments provide for immunity from

personal liability for any actionable wrong committed by the partnership. No partner is immune from liability for his or her own acts. A partner who commits an actionable wrong in the conduct of partnership business is fully liable for his or her own actions. Immunity is granted only for liability that is imputed simply because a partner is a partner, not for liability directly incurred.

Limited liability is an election that requires partners to register to become a limited liability partnership. Corporations, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies, which provide members or participants with some level of limitation of liability, all are registered entities. A limited liability partnership must also identify itself as an L.L.P. to those with whom it does business. The registration and identification requirements are to provide clear notice of its limited liability status to those who do business with a partnership. Creditors may and will adjust their assessments of credit-worthiness, accordingly.

The Amendments provide an option. The traditional partnership remains intact as the "residual" business organization for those who join to do business together. The continuity of partnership law that comes from the 1914 Uniform Partnership Act remains unsullied. A limited liability partnership is a partnership, and the rules that govern such matters as partners' obligations to each other, distributions, dissociation from the partnership, dissolution of the partnership, and the like, remain the same for limited liability partnerships as they do for traditional partnerships.

The objective of the 1996 Amendments to UPA is to increase choices for those who intend to do business together. This should have a positive impact on the formation of new businesses. Tax consequences have always been a major factor in decisions about which form of business organization to choose. This impact upon choice appears likely to become less important in the future with the promulgation of new regulations by the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, the appearance of the Amendments to UPA could not come at a more propitious time.

UNIFORM PARTNERSHIP ACT (1994)

Introduction

Partnership law in the United States has been derived from one source, the Uniform Partnership Act, since it was originally promulgated by the Uniform Law Commissioners in 1914. The Uniform Act is the law of partnership in the United States.

But 78 years is a long time in the reckonings of the law, and in 1992 the Uniform Law Commissioners promulgated the first revision of the Uniform Partnership Act. Some clarifying amendments were added in 1993 and 1994. The new Act reflects both continuity and change. On the one hand, it refurbishes a venerable form. Partnership as a form of business organization precedes corporations, limited partnerships, business trusts, and just about everything else except the most basic business organization of all, the sole proprietorship. And, in UPA (1994), a partnership retains its basic, historic character.

But, at the same time, the partnership form has to be adapted to the changes in the way business is done and the way it is expected to be done far into the next century. The change reflected in UPA (1994) is of an evolutionary sort. The distilled experience of the past 80 years is the basis for the new text.

A partnership is a form of business organization. It exists whenever more than one person associates for the purpose of doing business for profit. The notion is that the partners join their capital and share accordingly in profits and losses. They also share control over the enterprise and subsequent liabilities. Historically, every partner is equally able to transact business on behalf of the partnership. Creditors of the partnership are entitled to rely upon the assets of the partnership and those of every partner in the satisfaction of the partnership's debts. The character of any partnership depends upon the agreement of the partners.

A partnership may be as simple as two people meeting on a street corner and deciding to conduct some business together, arising from no more than verbal agreement and a handshake. A partnership may also be as complex as a large law firm, with tiers of partners and varying rights and obligations, memorialized in extensive written agreements. Partnership law must accommodate them all.

UPA governs the creation of a partnership, establishes what the nature of this business organization is, and provides some rules respecting the rights and obligations of partners among themselves, and those between partners and other parties that do business with the partnership and the partners. It provides the rules that govern the dissolution of a partnership when the appropriate time comes to dissolve it. The original Act did this, and UPA (1994) is designed to do the essential task much better. UPA (1994) adds, as well, concepts not ever contemplated in the 1914 Act, the concepts of merger and conversion.

This summary is an effort to highlight the essential differences between the 1914 Act and UPA (1994). It cannot be a comprehensive review, but is designed to point out to the reader the progress of 1994 over 1914.

Nature of a Partnership

The first essential change in UPA (1994) over the 1914 Act that must be discussed as a prelude to the rest of the revision concerns the nature of a partnership. There is age-long conflict in partnership law over the nature of the organization. Should a partnership be considered merely an aggregation of individuals or should it be regarded as an entity by itself? The answer to these questions considerably affects such matters as a partner's capacity to do business for the partnership, how property is to be held and treated in the partnership, and what constitutes dissolution of the partnership. The 1914 Act made no effort to settle the controversy by express language, and has rightly been characterized as a hybrid, encompassing aspects of both theories.

It is not necessary to go into the dispute with much detail here, because UPA (1994) makes a very clear choice that settles the controversy. To quote Section 201: "A partnership is an entity." All outcomes in UPA (1994) must be evaluated in light of that clearly articulated language.

What are some of the outcomes of this decision to treat a partnership as an entity in UPA (1994) that are not part of the hybrid 1914 Act? The 1914 Act expressly permits a partnership to hold property as a partnership. The difference is the interest that each partner holds. In the 1914 Act, a partner is treated "as a co-owner with his partners of specific partnership property holding as a tenant in partnership." In UPA (1994), a partner has his or her partnership interest, but is not a co-owner of specific partnership property. The entity holds the specific property. The partners have their interest in the entity.

The 1914 Act approach, which reflects the retention of aggregate theory in that hybrid Act, constitutes a serious impediment to transferring property to and from the partnership. The 1914 Act has to provide rules that carefully limit and restrict the transfer powers of partners so that individual partners cannot convey their ownership rights in ways to injure and inevitably defeat the partnership. Even so, subsequent cases have revealed the co-ownership aspect of partnership to be a serious weakness in partnership structure. That serious weakness is not continued into UPA (1994).

Dissolution of the partnership is another area in which selection of entity versus aggregate theory makes a big difference. Dissolution will be discussed a little later, but dissolution occurs whenever a partner disassociates under the 1914 Act, but not necessarily every time he or she dissociates from the entity under UPA (1994). Partnerships based upon aggregate theory are simply more fragile than partnerships based upon entity theory.

Creation of a Partnership

Creation of a partnership requires association of two or more persons to do business for profit. The concept is not materially different between the 1914 Act and UPA (1994). What UPA (1994) does is to put expressly what has been regarded as implied in the 1914 Act. By and large the rules of the 1914 Act have been regarded as default rules, rules that apply in the event that there is no express provision in the partnership agreement. The reliance upon implication leaves certain gray areas that have caused problems. How far can a partnership agreement go in abrogating the fiduciary responsibilities of a partner to other partners, for example?

UPA (1994) clearly expresses the primacy of the partnership agreement. The agreement applies, and the rules of UPA (1994) are regarded as default rules, with the exception of certain rules that protect partners. For example, a partner's duties of loyalty and good faith cannot be abrogated by agreement. The agreement cannot take away a partner's right of access to the partnership books. In general, however, the partnership agreement expressly controls over the language of the statute in UPA (1994).

Statement of Authority

A partnership is created anytime individuals associate together to do business. Under UPA (1994) the partnership formed is an entity, not an aggregation of individuals. UPA (1994) makes it clear the partnership is controlled by the agreement of the partners. But the partnership must function to do business, and the 1914 Act treats partners as co-equal in the conduct of that business. Any partner is an agent of the partnership. Any partner has the capacity to transfer property on the partnership's behalf. Any person doing business with a partnership is entitled to rely upon these basic rules to bind the partnership. To a large extent, these rules continue to apply in UPA (1994).

But UPA (1994) adds a new partnership capacity to the rules of the 1914 Act. The adoption of entity theory, again, provides some different perspective. Entities such as corporations and limited partnerships are founded upon the filing of a certificate in the appropriate state office. UPA (1994) does not require filing a certificate to found a partnership, preserving the availability of the partnership form of organization to both large and the small entities. However, it permits the filing of a statement of partnership authority. The statement can be used to limit the capacity of a partner to act as an agent of the partnership, and limit a partner's capacity to transfer property on behalf of the partnership. The statement is voluntary. No partnership need file such a statement, nor is the existence of the partnership dependent upon the filing of any statement. But the statement, if filed, has an impact upon a third party dealing with the partnership.

The main effect is to assure any third party that the business of the partnership can be conducted and the partnership will be bound, if the third party deals with a partner with

authority provided in a statement. Any limitation upon a partner's authority, however, does not affect any third party who does not know about the statement, except as to real estate transactions. If there is a limitation in a filed statement, that is also filed in the real property records of the locale, then a third party dealing with that partner in a real estate transaction is held to know of the limitation.

Other Statements Available

UPA (1994) provides for other statements that may be filed, as well, pertaining to the partnership. A partner may file a statement of denial respecting facts, including limitation upon partnership authority, found in a statement of partnership authority. A partner or the partnership may file a statement of dissociation for the partner. And there is a statement of dissolution that may be filed when a partnership is dissolving. Each of these statements has a notice function. Third parties are held to have knowledge of these last two statements 90 days after they are filed.

If there is a merger, a statement also may be filed. A merger statement establishes the property relationships of the new entity with respect to property of the merged entities.

Although these statements are not essential to either the creation or dissolution of a partnership, they have impact upon third parties transacting business with a partnership. They give necessary flexibility to the partnership in the conduct of business, and are important advances over the 1914 Act for that reason. They are also artifacts of the overall shift to entity theory in partnership law, the essential underlying shift in UPA (1994) over the 1914 Act.

Fiduciary Responsibilities

When a partnership is viewed as an aggregate of interests and an organization in which every partner is absolutely able to conduct the business of the partnership with third parties, and is able to conclude the partnership by any act of withdrawal, express treatment of partners' responsibilities to each other in the conduct of business may not be so important. All partners are assumed to be participating in the conduct of the business with knowledge of what other partners are doing on a daily basis.

The 1914 Act has very little to say about a partner's responsibilities to the other partners. A partner is a fiduciary who "must account to the partnership for any benefit, and hold as a trustee for it any profit derived by him without the consent of the other partners..." There is a full duty of disclosure between partners, but the 1914 Act is otherwise silent on the fiduciary responsibilities of each partner to the other partners.

UPA (1994) is not so silent. It articulates duties of loyalty and care to which each partner is to be held. There are baseline standards of conduct, therefore, that a partner has

to meet. No agreement can abrogate these baselines. In addition, there is an express good faith obligation to which each partner is subject.

The duty of loyalty includes the duty expressed in the 1914 Act, but adds to it. There is a duty not to do business on behalf of someone with an adverse interest to the partnership's. A partner must refrain from business in competition with the partnership.

The standard of care with respect to other partners is gross negligence or reckless conduct. A partner would be liable to another partner for such conduct, but not for ordinary negligence. The good faith obligation simply requires honest and fair dealing.

A partner may be sued more broadly in UPA (1994) than is the case in the 1914 Act. The earlier Act limited legal action to an action for an accounting.

Dissolution

A partnership dissolves under the 1914 Act upon the happening of specific events, either the end of the prescribed term of the partnership, as agreed by the partners, or when a partner dissociates, rightfully or wrongfully, from the partnership. At dissolution, the business of the partnership has to be wound up and fruits of the enterprise distributed to the partners – after the creditors are paid, of course.

Automatic dissolution of the partnership after dissociation of a partner does not take place under UPA (1994). In a partnership at will only a partner who dissociates with notice of "express will" to dissolve causes the dissolution of the partnership. Thus, if a partner is simply bought out, there is not automatic dissolution.

In a partnership for a term or for a particular purpose, dissolution and winding up are required unless a majority in interest of the remaining partners agree to continue the partnership within 90 days after a partner's triggering dissociation before the expected expiration of the term of the partnership. Again, a dissociation that triggers a buy out of the dissociating partner's interest does not imperil the partnership with dissolution.

Of the changes that UPA (1994) makes over the 1914 Act, these rules may be the most significant. The ordinary dissociation of a partner does not mean the dissolution of the entity. It takes something more under UPA (1994).

Dissociation normally entitles the partner to have his or her interest purchased by the partnership, and terminates his or her authority to act for the partnership and to participate with the partners in running the business. Otherwise the entity continues to do business without the dissociating partner. No other characteristic of a partnership under UPA (1994) better illustrates the adoption of entity theory.

Conversion and Merger

UPA (1994) has absolutely new provisions on "conversion" and "merger." A partnership may convert to a limited partnership or a limited partnership may convert to a

partnership under these new statutory rules. A partnership may merge with another partnership or limited partnership, forming an entirely new entity, under the new rules of UPA (1994).

Since a partnership is really a matter of agreement of the partners, there is no absolute barrier to either conversion or merger for a partnership under the 1914 Act. It would require unanimous consent of the partners, and a winding down process for the prior partnership or partnerships. What the statutory provisions of UPA (1994) do is to provide a process, and to permit agreement to less than unanimous consent of all partners to accomplish either conversion or merger. Under UPA (1994), a partnership agreement can specify that either conversion or merger can be accomplished with less than unanimous consent. The agreement controls.

Conclusion

These are some of the principal advances of UPA (1994) over the 1914 Act. Partnership, as a fundamental form of business organization, needs to be updated for the next century. UPA (1994) provides the needed update.

Founded in 1892, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is a confederation of state commissioners on uniform laws. Its membership is comprised of 300 practicing lawyers, judges, and law professors who are appointed by each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to draft uniform and model state laws and work toward their enactment.

Uniform Partnership Act Revised After 80 Years

By Francis J. Pavetti

The Uniform Partnership Act (UPA) is one of the most venerable of the assemblage of uniform acts. It originally was adopted 80 years ago in 1914 by the Uniform Law Commissioners as a uniform act. Since that time it has been adopted by 49 states including Connecticut. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws recently completed a major revision of the UPA. This constitutes the only revision to the UPA since the original 1914 promulgation by the Uniform Law Commissioners. The new Revised Uniform Partnership Act (RUPA) is the result of six years' work by the Uniform Law Commissioners' drafting committee and is now ready for adoption by the states.

RUPA is likely to be introduced to the Connecticut legislature during the 1995 session. If adopted, it would make substantial changes to the laws governing partnerships. This article covers some of the more significant changes.

RUPA makes basic revisions to several subjects in the UPA. Partnership breakups under RUPA do not require a dissolution in every case and can be subject to a mandatory buy-out of the departing partner's interest. RUPA also establishes and defines the scope of the partners' duties of care and loyalty, and the obligation of good faith and fair dealing. The confusing concept of property ownership under a tenancy in partnership is also abolished, the rules on the nature and transfer of partnership property are clarified to better facilitate transactions, and the rights and remedies of creditors are clarified.

RUPA moves away from the aggregate approach to partnership law and instead adopts an entity approach. RUPA also provides a procedure for record notice of partnership information including the partners' agency authority. In addition, RUPA provides statutory authority for mergers and conversions to and with limited partnerships under the protection of "safe harbor" rules.

EFFECT OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

A basic concept of RUPA is that it operates, for the most part, as a default statute for matters not covered by the partnership agreement. The partnership agreement is any agreement between the partners, whether written, oral or implied, concerning the partnership, including any amendments. The partnership agreement is controlling as to virtually all matters, even if they are covered by the provisions of RUPA, with certain exceptions. The most significant exceptions under RUPA are that the partnership agreement may not eliminate the partners' duty of loyalty or the obligation of good faith and fair dealing; may not unreasonably reduce the duty of care; may not restrict the rights of third parties dealing with the partnership; may not unreasonably restrict a partner's access to books and records; or may not vary the power of a partner to dissociate.

ENTITY APPROACH

An important feature of the RUPA revision is its adoption of the entity theory for a partnership. At the time of the original drafting of UPA in the early 1900's, the drafters, after considerable debate, decided to adopt the common law aggregate theory rather than the entity theory. Since the adoption of the UPA, it has been found that the aggregate approach often

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militates against partnership stability. Section 201 of RUPA adopts the entity theory by stating that a partnership is an entity distinct from its partners — thus achieving greater partnership stability under this more modern approach. For example, the partnership is not always dissolved when a partner withdraws, a continuation of the partnership after a withdrawal does not result in a "new" partnership, and the partnership holds title to real property under the partnership entity and not through the partners under a tenancy in partnership.

PARTNERSHIP BREAK-UPS

The concept of dissolution under UPA has long been a confusing area of the law. Under UPA, a partnership dissolves every time a partner leaves. If the remaining partners decide to continue the same business, it must be under a new partnership. RUPA provides for a continuation of the partnership under certain situations through a buy-out of the departing partner's interest or by agreement of the partners to continue in the absence of a buy-out. Certain situations still bring about a dissolution of the partnership when a partner leaves, but the process is improved and clarified. The approach of RUPA creates a greater degree of stability and predictability, and it is more consistent with an entity approach.

RUPA applies the new term "dissociation" when a partner leaves the partnership. The right of a partner to withdraw and terminate the agency relationship is preserved. The events that cause a dissociation are defined in Section 601 and include voluntary withdrawal and such events as expulsion under the agreement or by judicial action, death, incapacity,

bankruptcy and events specified in the partnership agreement. RUPA also defines a wrongful dissociation, and the consequences of dissociation when it is wrongful, including liability for any damages caused to the partnership.

Under Section 801 of RUPA, the following events or circumstances cause dissolution: withdrawal of a partner in a partnership-at-will; a partner's dissociation in a partnership formed for a definite term or a particular undertaking, upon the express will of at least half of the remaining partners; the express will of all the partners; expiration of the term or undertaking; illegality of the partnership business or upon judicial decree that it is not reasonably practical to continue the business; application of a transferee of a partner's transferable interest if winding up is found to be equitable; or if dissolution is agreed to in the partnership agreement.

Under RUPA, a partnership would continue after dissolution for the sole purpose of winding up. However, Section 802 of RUPA specifies that dissolution may be avoided during the winding-up phase if all the partners agree, including the dissociating partner who has not dissociated wrongfully. The partnership then would resume carrying on its business as if dissolution never occurred.

Another significant innovation of RUPA is the provisions requiring a buy-out of a dissociated partner's interest, if the dissociation has not caused a dissolution under Section 801. The buy-out price is defined as "the greater of liquidation value or value based on sale of the entire business as a going concern without the dissociating partner." The price also would be reduced by the dissociating partner's share of partnership liabilities, and an off-

set would be applied for any damages caused by a wrongful dissociation. If the parties cannot agree on the buy-out price, the dissociating partner would be able to maintain a court action to determine price, if a required tender of a price from the partnership is rejected.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARTNERS

RUPA clearly identifies the duties between and among the partnership and the individual partners. The defined fiduciary duties owed by a partner to the partnership and the individual partners are the duties of loyalty and due care as defined in RUPA. The duty of loyalty is limited to the obligation to account for benefits derived by a partner from the partnership business or the use of partnership property, including appropriation of a partnership opportunity; to refrain from dealing with the partnership on behalf of a party having an adverse interest; and not to compete with the partnership. The partnership agreement cannot eliminate the duty of loyalty, but the agreement may identify activities that do not violate the duty, if they are not manifestly unreasonable; and the partners, after full disclosure of the facts, may authorize or ratify an act or transaction that would otherwise violate the duty.

The duty of care is limited to refraining from gross negligence, reckless conduct, intentional misconduct, or a knowing violation of law. The partnership agreement cannot eliminate the duty of care, but it can reduce the duty, provided it is reasonable. The partners must discharge their duties and exercise their rights consistent with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing. This obligation may not be eliminated, but the partnership agreement may prescribe standards to measure the obligation of good faith and fair dealing if not manifestly unreasonable.

Under RUPA, the partnership has the duty to provide the partners with access to books, records and information. Information concerning the partnership's business and affairs must be furnished to a partner without demand, if the information is reasonably required for the proper exercise of the partner's rights, and must be furnished on demand, unless the de-

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mand or the information demanded is unreasonable or improper.

CREDITORS' RIGHTS AND PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY

RUPA makes some changes and clarifications with respect to creditors' rights. Partners are jointly and severally liable for obligations of the partnership. A partnership may be sued in the name of the partnership, and an action may be brought against the partnership with the joinder of any, or all, of the partners in the same action or in separate actions. A judgment creditor of the partnership and a partner may not levy against the assets of the partner unless the assets of the partnership have first been exhausted. Partnership property is owned by the partnership, not by the individual partners, and there is no tenancy in partnership.

Clear and precise rules also are established for the transfer of property to and from the partnership. A partner may not

transfer the partner's rights as a partner, but may transfer what is known as the partner's "transferable interest," an interest limited to the partner's share of profits and losses, and the right to distributions. A transfer of the partner's transferable interest does not cause a dissolution of the partnership, and does not give the transferee the rights of a partner.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

RUPA also introduces an optional record-notice procedure to facilitate transactions. It also protects third parties, as well as the partnership, from unauthorized acts of partners. A statement of authority may be filed with the Secretary of State. It may grant, or limit, the authority of designated partners to act for the partnership. For real estate transactions, the statement must also be filed in the land records, and may be conclusively relied upon by a bona fide purchaser. This will facilitate real estate transactions by not

requiring the signatures of all partners for every transaction. Procedures are also established for the optional filing of a statement of dissociation of a partner, and of dissolution of the partnership.


CONCLUSION

If adopted, RUPA will bring the law of partnerships in line with modern practices and trends, while retaining many of the valuable provisions originally contained in UPA. This article addresses the major changes, but not all of the provisions and technical rules. In addition to the modernization of partnership law, RUPA provides for partnership stability and a greater level of predictability for practitioners and clients.

Francis Pavetti is a partner in the New London law firm of Pavetti & Freeman. He also is a Uniform Law Commissioner and co-drafted the Revised Uniform Partnership Act as a member of the Drafting Committee.

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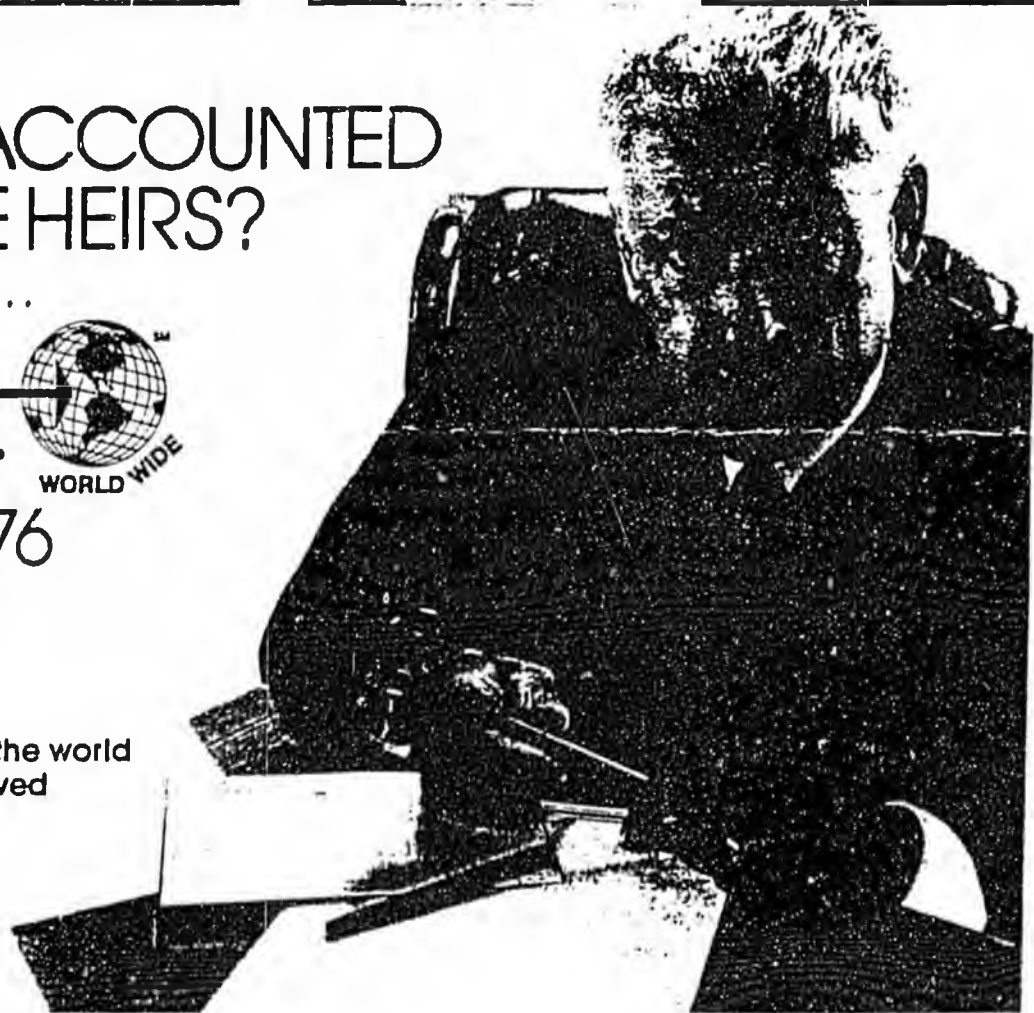
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**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 198(L&C)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

BY THE SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to partnerships; amending Rules 25(c), 79, and 82, Alaska Rules
2 of Civil Procedure; and providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** AS 09.40.240 is amended to read:

5 **Sec. 09.40.240. Appointment of receivers.** A receiver may be appointed by
6 the court in any action or proceeding except an action for the recovery of specific
7 personal property

8 (1) provisionally, before judgment, on the application of either party,
9 when the party's right to the property that [WHICH] is the subject of the action or
10 proceeding and that [WHICH] is in the possession of an adverse party is probable, and
11 where it is shown that the property or its rents or profits are in danger of being lost
12 or materially injured or impaired;

13 (2) after judgment, to carry the judgment into effect;

14 (3) after judgment, to dispose of the property according to the judgment

1 or to preserve it during the pendency of an appeal, or when an execution has been
2 returned unsatisfied and the debtor refuses to apply the debtor's property in satisfaction
3 of the judgment;

4 (4) in the cases when a corporation has been dissolved, or is insolvent
5 or in imminent danger of insolvency, or has forfeited its corporate rights;

6 (5) in the cases when a debtor has been declared insolvent;

7 (6) under AS 32.06.504(a).

8 * Sec. 2. AS 32 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

9 **Chapter 6. Partnerships and Limited Liability Partnerships.**

10 **Article 1. Nature of Partnership.**

11 **Sec. 32.06.201. Partnership as entity.** (a) A partnership is an entity distinct
12 from its partners.

13 (b) A limited liability partnership continues to be the same entity that existed
14 before the filing of a statement of qualification under AS 32.06.911.

15 **Sec. 32.06.202. Formation of partnership.** (a) Except as otherwise provided
16 in (b) of this section, the association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners
17 a business for profit forms a partnership, whether or not the persons intend to form a
18 partnership.

19 (b) An association formed under a statute other than this chapter, a predecessor
20 statute, or a comparable statute of another jurisdiction is not a partnership under this
21 chapter.

22 (c) In determining whether a partnership is formed, the following rules apply:

23 (1) joint tenancy, tenancy in common, tenancy by the entireties, joint
24 property, common property, or part ownership does not by itself establish a
25 partnership, even if the co-owners share profits made by the use of the property;

26 (2) the sharing of gross returns does not by itself establish a
27 partnership, even if the persons sharing them have a joint or common right or interest
28 in property from which the returns are derived;

29 (3) a person who receives a share of the profits of a business is
30 presumed to be a partner in the business, unless the profits are received in payment

31 (A) of a debt by installments or otherwise;

1 (B) for services as an independent contractor, or of wages or
2 other compensation to an employee;

3 (C) of rent;

4 (D) of an annuity or other retirement or health benefit provided
5 to a beneficiary, representative, or designee of a deceased or retired partner;

6 (E) of interest or other charge on a loan, even if the amount of
7 payment varies with the profits of the business, including a direct or indirect
8 present or future ownership of the collateral, or rights to income, proceeds, or
9 increase in value derived from the collateral; or

10 (F) for the sale of the good will of a business or other property
11 by installments or otherwise.

12 **Sec. 32.06.203. Partnership property.** Property acquired by a partnership is
13 property of the partnership and not of the partners individually.

14 **Sec. 32.06.204. When property is partnership property.** (a) Property is
15 partnership property if acquired in the name of

16 (1) the partnership; or

17 (2) one or more partners with an indication in the instrument
18 transferring title to the property of the person's capacity as a partner or of the
19 existence of a partnership but without an indication of the name of the partnership.

20 (b) Property is acquired in the name of the partnership by a transfer to

21 (1) the partnership in its name; or

22 (2) one or more partners in their capacity as partners in the partnership
23 if the name of the partnership is indicated in the instrument transferring title to the
24 property.

25 (c) Property is presumed to be partnership property if purchased with
26 partnership assets, even if not acquired in the name of the partnership or of one or
27 more partners with an indication in the instrument transferring title to the property of
28 the person's capacity as a partner or of the existence of a partnership.

29 (d) Property acquired in the name of one or more of the partners, without an
30 indication in the instrument transferring title to the property of the person's capacity
31 as a partner or of the existence of a partnership and without use of partnership assets,

1 is presumed to be separate property even if used for partnership purposes.

2 **Article 2. Relations of Partners to**
3 **Persons Dealing with Partnership.**

4 **Sec. 32.06.301. Partner as agent of partnership.** Subject to the effect of a
5 statement of partnership authority under AS 32.06.303,

6 (1) each partner is an agent of the partnership for the purpose of its
7 business; an act of a partner, including the execution of an instrument in the
8 partnership name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course of business the
9 partnership business or business of the kind carried on by the partnership binds the
10 partnership, unless the partner does not have authority to act for the partnership in the
11 particular matter and the person with whom the partner is dealing knows or has
12 received a notification that the partner lacks authority;

13 (2) an act of a partner that is not apparently for carrying on in the
14 ordinary course of business the partnership business or business of the kind carried on
15 by the partnership does not bind the partnership unless the act was authorized by the
16 other partners.

17 **Sec. 32.06.302. Transfer of partnership property.** (a) Subject to the effect
18 of a statement of partnership authority under AS 32.06.303, partnership property held
19 in the name of the partnership may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed
20 by a partner in the partnership name.

21 (b) Partnership property held in the name of one or more partners, with an
22 indication in the instrument transferring the property to them of their capacity as
23 partners or of the existence of a partnership, but without an indication of the name of
24 the partnership, may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by the
25 persons in whose name the property is held.

26 (c) Partnership property held in the name of one or more persons other than
27 the partnership, without an indication in the instrument transferring the property to
28 them of their capacity as partners or of the existence of a partnership, may be
29 transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by the persons in whose name the
30 property is held.

31 (d) A partnership may recover partnership property from a transferee only if

1 the partnership proves that execution of the instrument of initial transfer did not bind
2 the partnership under AS 32.06.301 and

3 (1) as to a subsequent transferee who gave value for property
4 transferred under (a) or (b) of this section, that the subsequent transferee knew or had
5 received a notification that the person who executed the instrument of initial transfer
6 lacked authority to bind the partnership; or

7 (2) as to a transferee who gave value for property transferred under (c)
8 of this section, that the transferee knew or had received a notification that the property
9 was partnership property, and that the person who executed the instrument of initial
10 transfer lacked authority to bind the partnership.

11 (e) A partnership may not recover partnership property from a subsequent
12 transferee if the partnership would not have been entitled to recover the property under
13 (d) of this section from an earlier transferee of the property.

14 (f) If a person holds all of the partners' interests in the partnership, all of the
15 partnership property vests in the person. The person may execute a document in the
16 name of the partnership to evidence vesting of the property in the person and may file
17 or record the document.

18 **Sec. 32.06.303. Statement of partnership authority.** (a) A partnership may
19 file a statement of partnership authority that

20 (1) must include

21 (A) the name of the partnership;

22 (B) the street address of its chief executive office and an office
23 in this state, if there is one;

24 (C) the names and mailing addresses of all of the partners or an
25 agent appointed and maintained by the partnership for the purpose of (b) of this
26 section; and

27 (D) the names of the partners authorized to execute an
28 instrument transferring real property held in the name of the partnership; and

29 (2) may state

30 (A) the authority, or limitations on the authority, of some or all
31 of the partners to enter into other transactions on behalf of the partnership; and

1 (B) any other matter.

2 (b) If a statement of partnership authority names an agent, the agent shall
3 maintain a list of the names and mailing addresses of all of the partners and make it
4 available to any person on request for good cause shown.

5 (c) If a filed statement of partnership authority is executed under
6 AS 32.06.970(c) and states the name of the partnership but does not contain all of the
7 other information required by (a) of this section, the statement nevertheless operates
8 with respect to a person who is not a partner as provided in (d) and (e) of this section.

9 (d) Except as otherwise provided in (g) of this section, a filed statement of
10 partnership authority supplements the authority of a partner to enter into transactions
11 on behalf of the partnership as follows:

12 (1) except for transfers of real property, a grant of authority contained
13 in a filed statement of partnership authority is conclusive in favor of a person who
14 gives value without knowledge to the contrary, so long as and to the extent that a
15 limitation on the grant of authority is not then contained in another filed statement; a
16 filed cancellation of a limitation on authority revives the previous grant of authority;

17 (2) a grant of authority to transfer real property held in the name of the
18 partnership and contained in a certified copy of a filed statement of partnership
19 authority recorded in the office for recording transfers of the real property is
20 conclusive in favor of a person who gives value without knowledge to the contrary,
21 so long as and to the extent that a certified copy of a filed statement containing a
22 limitation on the grant of authority is not then of record in the office for recording
23 transfers of that real property; the recording, in the office for recording transfers of that
24 real property, of a certified copy of a filed cancellation of a limitation on authority
25 revives the previous grant of authority.

26 (e) A person who is not a partner is considered to know of a limitation on the
27 authority of a partner to transfer real property held in the name of the partnership if
28 a certified copy of the filed statement containing the limitation on authority is of
29 record in the office for recording transfers of that real property.

30 (f) Except as otherwise provided in (d) and (e) of this section and in
31 AS 32.06.704 and 32.06.805, a person who is not a partner is not considered to know

1 of a limitation on the authority of a partner merely because the limitation is contained
2 in a filed statement.

3 (g) Unless earlier cancelled, a filed statement of partnership authority is
4 cancelled by operation of law five years after the date on which the statement or the
5 most recent amendment is filed with the department.

6 **Sec. 32.06.304. Statement of denial.** A partner or other person named as a
7 partner in a filed statement of partnership authority or in a list maintained by an agent
8 under AS 32.06.303(b) may file a statement of denial stating the name of the
9 partnership and the fact that is being denied, which may include denial of a person's
10 authority or status as a partner. A statement of denial is a limitation on authority
11 under AS 32.06.303(d) and (e).

12 **Sec. 32.06.305. Partnership liable for partner's actionable conduct.** (a)
13 A partnership is liable for loss or injury caused to a person, or for a penalty incurred,
14 as a result of a wrongful act or omission, or other actionable conduct, of a partner
15 acting in the ordinary course of business of the partnership or with authority of the
16 partnership.

17 (b) If, in the course of the partnership's business or while acting with authority
18 of the partnership, a partner receives or causes the partnership to receive money or
19 property of a person who is not a partner and the money or property is misapplied by
20 a partner, the partnership is liable for the loss.

21 **Sec. 32.06.306. Partner's liability.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in (b)
22 and (c) of this section, and notwithstanding AS 09.17.080, all partners are liable jointly
23 and severally for all obligations of the partnership unless otherwise agreed by the
24 claimant or provided by law.

25 (b) A person admitted as a partner into an existing partnership is not
26 personally liable for a partnership obligation incurred before the person's admission
27 as a partner.

28 (c) An obligation of a partnership incurred while the partnership is a limited
29 liability partnership, whether arising in contract, in tort, or otherwise, is solely the
30 obligation of the partnership. A partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly,
31 by way of contribution or otherwise, for the obligation solely by reason of being or

1 acting as a partner. This subsection applies even if inconsistent with a partnership
2 agreement provision that exists immediately before the vote required to become a
3 limited liability partnership under AS 32.06.911(b).

4 **Sec. 32.06.307. Actions by and against partnership and partners.** (a) A
5 partnership may sue and be sued in the name of the partnership.

6 (b) An action may be brought against a partnership and, to the extent not
7 inconsistent with AS 32.06.306, any or all of the partners in the same action or in
8 separate actions.

9 (c) A judgment against a partnership is not by itself a judgment against a
10 partner. A judgment against a partnership may not be satisfied from a partner's assets
11 unless there is also a judgment against the partner.

12 (d) A judgment creditor of a partner may not execute against the assets of the
13 partner to satisfy a judgment based on a claim against the partnership unless the
14 partner is personally liable for the claim under AS 32.06.306 and

15 (1) a judgment based on the same claim has been obtained against the
16 partnership and a writ of execution on the judgment has been returned unsatisfied in
17 whole or in part;

18 (2) the partnership is a debtor in bankruptcy;

19 (3) the partner has agreed that the creditor is not required to exhaust
20 partnership assets;

21 (4) a court grants permission to the judgment creditor to execute against
22 the assets of a partner based on a finding that partnership assets subject to execution
23 are clearly insufficient to satisfy the judgment, that exhaustion of partnership assets is
24 excessively burdensome, or that the grant of permission is an appropriate exercise of
25 the court's equitable powers; or

26 (5) liability is imposed on the partner by law or contract independent
27 of the existence of the partnership.

28 (e) This section applies to any partnership liability or obligation resulting from
29 a representation by a partner or purported partner under AS 32.06.308.

30 **Sec. 32.06.308. Liability of purported partner.** (a) If a person, by words
31 or conduct, purports to be a partner, or consents to being represented by another as a

1 partner, in a partnership or with one or more persons who are not partners, the
2 purported partner is liable to a person to whom the representation is made if that
3 person, relying on the representation, enters into a transaction with the actual or
4 purported partnership. If the representation, either by the purported partner or by a
5 person with the purported partner's consent, is made in a public manner, the purported
6 partner is liable to a person who relies upon the purported partnership even if the
7 purported partner is not aware of being held out as a partner to the claimant. If
8 partnership liability results, the purported partner is liable with respect to the liability
9 as if the purported partner were a partner. Notwithstanding AS 09.17.080, if
10 partnership liability does not result, the purported partner is liable with respect to the
11 liability jointly and severally with any other person consenting to the representation.

12 (b) If under (a) of this section a person is represented to be a partner in an
13 existing partnership, or with one or more persons who are not partners, the purported
14 partner is an agent of the persons consenting to the representation to bind those
15 persons to the same extent and in the same manner as if the purported partner were
16 a partner with respect to persons who enter into transactions in reliance upon the
17 representation. If all of the partners of the existing partnership consent to the
18 representation, a partnership act or obligation results. Notwithstanding AS 09.17.080,
19 if fewer than all of the partners of the existing partnership consent to the
20 representation, the person acting and the partners consenting to the representation are
21 jointly and severally liable.

22 (c) A person is not liable as a partner merely because the person is named by
23 another in a statement of partnership authority.

24 (d) A person does not continue to be liable as a partner merely because of a
25 failure to file a statement of dissociation or to amend a statement of partnership
26 authority to indicate the partner's dissociation from the partnership.

27 (e) Except as otherwise provided in (a) and (b) of this section, persons who
28 are not partners as to each other are not liable as partners to other persons.

29 **Article 3. Relations of Partners to Each Other**
30 **and to Partnership.**

31 **Sec. 32.06.401. Partner's rights and duties.** (a) Each partner is considered

1 to have an account that is

2 (1) credited with an amount equal to

3 (A) the money and the value of any other property, net of the
4 amount of any liabilities, the partner contributes to the partnership; and

5 (B) the partner's share of the partnership profits; and

6 (2) charged with an amount equal to

7 (A) the money and the value of any other property, net of the
8 amount of any liabilities, distributed by the partnership to the partner; and

9 (B) the partner's share of the partnership losses.

10 (b) Each partner is entitled to an equal share of the partnership profits and is
11 chargeable with a share of the partnership losses in proportion to the partner's share
12 of the profits.

13 (c) A partnership shall reimburse a partner for payments made and indemnify
14 a partner for liabilities incurred by the partner in the ordinary course of the business
15 of the partnership or for the preservation of the partnership's business or property.

16 (d) A partnership shall reimburse a partner for an advance to the partnership
17 beyond the amount of capital the partner agreed to contribute.

18 (e) A payment or advance made by a partner that results in a partnership
19 obligation under (c) or (d) of this section constitutes a loan to the partnership that
20 accrues interest from the date of the payment or advance.

21 (f) Each partner has equal rights in the management and conduct of the
22 partnership business.

23 (g) A partner may use or possess partnership property only on behalf of the
24 partnership.

25 (h) A partner is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for the
26 partnership, except for reasonable compensation for services rendered in winding up
27 the business of the partnership.

28 (i) A person may become a partner only with the consent of all the partners.

29 (j) A difference arising as to a matter in the ordinary course of business of a
30 partnership may be decided by a majority of the partners. An act outside the ordinary
31 course of business of a partnership and an amendment to the partnership agreement

1 may be undertaken only with the consent of all the partners.

2 (k) This section does not affect the obligations of a partnership to other
3 persons under AS 32.06.301.

4 **Sec. 32.06.402. Distributions in kind.** A partner does not have a right to
5 receive, and may not be required to accept, a distribution in kind.

6 **Sec. 32.06.403. Partner's rights and duties with respect to information.**

7 (a) A partnership shall keep its records, if any, at its chief executive office.

8 (b) A partnership shall provide partners and their agents and attorneys access
9 to its records. It shall provide former partners and their agents and attorneys access
10 to records pertaining to the period during which they were partners. The right of
11 access provides the opportunity to inspect and copy records during ordinary business
12 hours. A partnership may impose a reasonable charge covering the costs of labor and
13 material for copies of documents furnished.

14 (c) Each partner and the partnership shall furnish to a partner, and to the legal
15 representative of a deceased partner or partner under legal disability

16 (1) without demand, any information concerning the partnership's
17 business and affairs reasonably required for the proper exercise of the partner's rights
18 and duties under the partnership agreement or this chapter; and

19 (2) on demand, any other information concerning the partnership's
20 business and affairs, except to the extent the demand or the information demanded is
21 unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances.

22 **Sec. 32.06.404. General standards of partner's conduct.** (a) The only
23 fiduciary duties a partner owes to the partnership and the other partners are the duty
24 of loyalty and the duty of care stated in (b) and (c) of this section.

25 (b) A partner's duty of loyalty to the partnership and the other partners is
26 limited to the following:

27 (1) to account to the partnership and hold as trustee for it any property,
28 profit, or benefit derived by the partner in the conduct and winding up of the
29 partnership business or derived from a use by the partner of partnership property,
30 including the appropriation of a partnership opportunity;

31 (2) to refrain from dealing with the partnership in the conduct or

1 winding up of the partnership business as or on behalf of a party having an interest
2 adverse to the partnership; and

3 (3) to refrain from competing with the partnership in the conduct of the
4 partnership business before the dissolution of the partnership.

5 (c) A partner's duty of care to the partnership and the other partners in the
6 conduct and winding up of the partnership business is limited to refraining from
7 engaging in grossly negligent or reckless conduct, intentional misconduct, or a
8 knowing violation of law.

9 (d) A partner shall discharge the duties to the partnership and the other
10 partners under this chapter and the duties under the partnership agreement and exercise
11 any rights in accordance with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

12 (e) Each partner does not violate a duty or obligation under this chapter or
13 under the partnership agreement merely because the partner's conduct furthers the
14 partner's own interest.

15 (f) A partner may lend money to and transact other business with the
16 partnership, and the rights and obligations of the partner are the same with regard to
17 the loan or transaction as the rights and obligations of a person who is not a partner,
18 subject to other applicable law.

19 (g) This section applies to a person winding up the partnership business as the
20 personal or legal representative of the last surviving partner as if the person were a
21 partner.

22 **Sec. 32.06.405. Actions by partnership and partners.** (a) A partnership
23 may maintain an action against a partner for a breach of the partnership agreement, or
24 for the violation of a duty to the partnership, causing harm to the partnership.

25 (b) A partner may maintain an action against the partnership or another partner
26 for legal or equitable relief, with or without an accounting of partnership business, to
27 enforce

28 (1) the partner's rights under the partnership agreement;

29 (2) the partner's rights under this chapter, including the partner's

30 (A) rights under AS 32.06.401, 32.06.403, or 32.06.404;

31 (B) right on dissociation to have the partner's interest in the

1 partnership purchased under AS 32.06.701 or to enforce any other right under
2 AS 32.06.601 - 32.06.603 or 32.06.701 - 32.06.705; or

3 (C) right to compel a dissolution and winding up of the
4 partnership business under AS 32.06.801 or to enforce another right under
5 AS 32.06.801 - 32.06.807; or

6 (3) the rights and otherwise protect the interests of the partner,
7 including rights and interests arising independently of the partnership relationship.

8 (c) The accrual of, and any time limitation on, a right of action for a remedy
9 under this section are governed by other law. A right to an accounting upon a
10 dissolution and winding up does not revive a claim barred by law.

11 **Sec. 32.06.406. Continuation of partnership beyond definite term or**
12 **particular undertaking.** (a) If a partnership for a definite term or particular
13 undertaking is continued, without an express agreement, after the expiration of the term
14 or completion of the undertaking, the rights and duties of the partners remain the same
15 as they were at the expiration or completion to the extent consistent with a partnership
16 at will.

17 (b) If the partners, or the partners who habitually acted in the business during
18 the term or undertaking, continue the business without a settlement or liquidation of
19 the partnership, the partners continuing the business are presumed to have agreed that
20 the partnership will continue.

21 **Article 4. Transferees and Creditors of Partners.**

22 **Sec. 32.06.501. Partner not co-owner of partnership property.** A partner
23 is not a co-owner of partnership property and does not have an interest in partnership
24 property that can be transferred, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

25 **Sec. 32.06.502. Partner's transferable interest in partnership.** The only
26 transferable interest of a partner in the partnership is the partner's share of the profits
27 and losses of the partnership and the partner's right to receive distributions. The
28 interest is personal property.

29 **Sec. 32.06. 503. Transfer of partner's transferable interest.** (a) A transfer,
30 in whole or in part, of a partner's transferable interest in the partnership

31 (1) is permissible;

1 (2) does not by itself cause the partner's dissociation or a dissolution
2 and winding up of the partnership business; and

3 (3) does not, as against the other partners or the partnership, entitle the
4 transferee during the continuance of the partnership to participate in the management
5 or conduct of the partnership business, to require access to information concerning
6 partnership transactions, or to inspect or copy the partnership records.

7 (b) A transferee of a partner's transferable interest in the partnership has a
8 right to

9 (1) receive, in accordance with the transfer, distributions to which the
10 transferor would otherwise be entitled;

11 (2) receive upon the dissolution and winding up of the partnership
12 business, in accordance with the transfer, the net amount otherwise distributable to the
13 transferor; and

14 (3) seek under AS 32.06.801(6) a judicial determination that it is
15 equitable to wind up the partnership business.

16 (c) In a dissolution and winding up, a transferee is entitled to an account of
17 partnership transactions only from the date of the latest account agreed to by all of the
18 partners.

19 (d) Upon transfer, the transferor retains the rights and duties of a partner other
20 than the interest in distributions transferred.

21 (e) A partnership is not required to give effect to a transferee's rights under
22 this section until it has notice of the transfer.

23 (f) A transfer of a partner's transferable interest in the partnership in violation
24 of a restriction on transfer contained in the partnership agreement is ineffective as to
25 a person having notice of the restriction at the time of transfer.

26 **Sec. 32.06.504. Partner's transferable interest subject to charging order.**

27 (a) On application by a judgment creditor of a partner or of a partner's transferee, a
28 court having jurisdiction may charge the transferable interest of the judgment debtor
29 to satisfy the judgment. The court may appoint a receiver of the share of the
30 distributions due or to become due to the judgment debtor in respect of the partnership
31 and make all other orders, directions, accounts, and inquiries the judgment debtor

1 might have made or that the circumstances of the case may require.

2 (b) A charging order constitutes a lien on the judgment debtor's transferable
3 interest in the partnership. The court may order a foreclosure of the interest subject
4 to the charging order at any time. The purchaser at the foreclosure sale has the rights
5 of a transferee.

6 (c) At any time before foreclosure, an interest charged may be redeemed

7 (1) by the judgment debtor;

8 (2) with property other than partnership property by one or more of the
9 other partners; or

10 (3) with partnership property by one or more of the other partners with
11 the consent of all of the partners whose interests are not charged.

12 (d) This chapter does not deprive a partner of a right under exemption laws
13 with respect to the partner's interest in the partnership.

14 (e) This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a judgment creditor
15 of a partner or partner's transferee may satisfy a judgment out of the judgment debtor's
16 transferable interest in the partnership.

17 **Article 5. Partner's Dissociation.**

18 **Sec. 32.06.601. Events causing partner's dissociation.** A partner is
19 dissociated from a partnership upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

20 (1) when the partnership has notice of the partner's express will to
21 withdraw as a partner unless a later date is specified by the partner;

22 (2) an event agreed to in the partnership agreement as causing the
23 partner's dissociation;

24 (3) the partner's expulsion under the partnership agreement;

25 (4) the partner's expulsion by the unanimous vote of the other partners

26 if

27 (A) it is unlawful to carry on the partnership business with that
28 partner;

29 (B) there has been a transfer of all or substantially all of that
30 partner's transferable interest in the partnership, other than a transfer for
31 security purposes, or a court order charging the partner's interest that has not

1 been foreclosed;

2 (C) within 90 days after the partnership notifies a corporate
3 partner that it will be expelled because the corporate partner has filed a
4 certificate of dissolution or the equivalent, the corporate partner's charter has
5 been revoked, or the corporate partner's right to conduct business has been
6 suspended by the jurisdiction of its incorporation, the certificate of dissolution
7 is not revoked or the charter or right to conduct business is not reinstated; or

8 (D) the partner is a partnership that has been dissolved and its
9 business is being wound up;

10 (5) on application by the partnership or another partner, the partner's
11 expulsion by judicial determination because the partner

12 (A) engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially
13 affected the partnership business;

14 (B) wilfully or persistently committed a material breach of the
15 partnership agreement or of a duty owed to the partnership or the other partners
16 under AS 32.06.404; or

17 (C) engaged in conduct relating to the partnership business that
18 makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the business in partnership with
19 the partner;

20 (6) the partner

21 (A) becomes a debtor in bankruptcy;

22 (B) executes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;

23 (C) seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the appointment of a
24 trustee, receiver, or liquidator of that partner or of all or substantially all of that
25 partner's property; or

26 (D) fails, within 90 days after the appointment, to have vacated
27 or stayed the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the partner or
28 of all or substantially all of the partner's property, obtained without the
29 partner's consent or acquiescence, or fails within 90 days after the expiration
30 of a stay to have the appointment vacated;

31 (7) in the case of a partner who is an individual,

- 1 (A) the partner's death;
- 2 (B) the appointment of a guardian or general conservator for the
- 3 partner; or
- 4 (C) a judicial determination that the partner has otherwise
- 5 become incapable of performing the partner's duties under the partnership
- 6 agreement;
- 7 (8) in the case of a partner that is a trust or is acting as a partner by
- 8 virtue of being a trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire transferable interest
- 9 in the partnership, but the substitution of a successor trustee does not by itself qualify
- 10 as a distribution under this paragraph;
- 11 (9) in the case of a partner that is an estate or is acting as a partner by
- 12 virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire
- 13 transferable interest in the partnership, but the substitution of a successor personal
- 14 representative does not by itself qualify as a distribution under this paragraph; or
- 15 (10) termination of a partner who is not an individual, a partnership,
- 16 a corporation, a trust, or an estate.

17 **Sec. 32.06.602. Partner's power to dissociate; wrongful dissociation.** (a)

18 A partner has the power to dissociate at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by express

19 will under AS 32.06.601(1).

20 (b) A partner's dissociation is wrongful only if

21 (1) the dissociation breaches an express provision of the partnership

22 agreement; or

23 (2) in the case of a partnership for a definite term or particular

24 undertaking, before the expiration of the term or the completion of the undertaking,

25 (A) the partner withdraws by express will, unless the withdrawal

26 follows within 90 days after another partner's dissociation by death or

27 otherwise under AS 32.06.601(6) - (10) or wrongful dissociation under this

28 subsection;

29 (B) the partner is expelled by judicial determination under

30 AS 32.06.601(5);

31 (C) the partner is dissociated by becoming a debtor in

1 bankruptcy; or

2 (D) in the case of a partner who is not an individual, a trust
3 other than a business trust, or an estate, the partner is expelled or otherwise
4 dissociated because it wilfully dissolved or terminated.

5 (c) A partner who wrongfully dissociates is liable to the partnership and to the
6 other partners for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in addition to
7 any other obligation of the partner to the partnership or to the other partners.

8 **Sec. 32.06.603. Effect of partner's dissociation.** (a) If a partner's
9 dissociation results in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business,
10 AS 32.06.801 - 32.06.807 apply, otherwise AS 32.06.701 - 32.06.705 apply.

11 (b) Upon a partner's dissociation, the partner's

12 (1) right to participate in the management and conduct of the
13 partnership business terminates, except as otherwise provided in AS 32.06.803;

14 (2) duty of loyalty under AS 32.06.404(b)(3) terminates; and

15 (3) duty of loyalty under AS 32.06.404(b)(1) and (2) and duty of care
16 under AS 32.06.404(c) continue only with regard to matters arising and events
17 occurring before the partner's dissociation unless the partner participates in winding
18 up the partnership's business under AS 32.06.803.

19 **Article 6. Partner's Dissociation when Business not Wound Up.**

20 **Sec. 32.06.701. Purchase of dissociated partner's interest.** (a) If a partner
21 is dissociated from a partnership without resulting in a dissolution and winding up of
22 the partnership business under AS 32.06.801, the partnership shall cause the dissociated
23 partner's interest in the partnership to be purchased for a buy-out price determined
24 under (b) of this section.

25 (b) The buy-out price of a dissociated partner's interest is the amount that
26 would have been distributable to the dissociating partner under AS 32.06.807(b) if, on
27 the date of dissociation, the assets of the partnership were sold at a price equal to the
28 greater of the liquidation value or the value based on a sale of the entire business as
29 a going concern without the dissociated partner and if the partnership were wound up
30 as of that date. Interest must be paid from the date of dissociation to the date of
31 payment.

1 (c) Damages for wrongful dissociation under AS 32.06.602(b), and all other
2 amounts owing, whether or not presently due, from the dissociated partner to the
3 partnership must be offset against the buy-out price. Interest must be paid from the
4 date the amount owed becomes due to the date of payment.

5 (d) A partnership shall indemnify against all partnership liabilities a dissociated
6 partner whose interest is being purchased, whether the liabilities are incurred before
7 or after the dissociation, except liabilities incurred by an act of the dissociated partner
8 under AS 32.06.702.

9 (e) If an agreement for the purchase of a dissociated partner's interest is not
10 reached within 120 days after a written demand for payment, the partnership shall pay,
11 or cause to be paid, in cash to the dissociated partner the amount the partnership
12 estimates to be the buy-out price and accrued interest, reduced by any offsets and
13 accrued interest under (c) of this section.

14 (f) If a deferred payment is authorized under (h) of this section, the partnership
15 may tender a written offer to pay the amount it estimates to be the buy-out price and
16 accrued interest, reduced by any offsets under (c) of this section, stating the time of
17 payment, the amount and type of security for payment, and the other terms and
18 conditions of the obligation.

19 (g) The payment or tender required by (e) or (f) of this section must be
20 accompanied by

21 (1) a statement of partnership assets and liabilities as of the date of
22 dissociation;

23 (2) the latest available partnership balance sheet and income statement,
24 if any;

25 (3) an explanation of how the estimated amount of the payment was
26 calculated; and

27 (4) written notice that the payment is in full satisfaction of the
28 obligation to purchase unless, within 120 days after the written notice, the dissociated
29 partner commences an action to determine the buy-out price, any offsets under (c) of
30 this section, or other terms of the obligation to purchase.

31 (h) A partner who wrongfully dissociates before the expiration of a definite

1 term or the completion of a particular undertaking is not entitled to payment of any
2 portion of the buy-out price until the expiration of the term or completion of the
3 undertaking unless the partner establishes to the satisfaction of a court that earlier
4 payment will not cause undue hardship to the business of the partnership. A deferred
5 payment must be adequately secured and bear interest.

6 (i) A dissociated partner may maintain an action against the partnership under
7 AS 32.06.405(b)(2)(B) to determine the buy-out price of that partner's interest, any
8 offsets under (c) of this section, or other terms of the obligation to purchase. The
9 action must be commenced within 120 days after the partnership has tendered payment
10 or an offer to pay or within one year after written demand for payment if a payment
11 or offer to pay is not tendered. The court shall determine the buy-out price of the
12 dissociated partner's interest, any offset due under (c) of this section, and accrued
13 interest and enter judgment for any additional payment or refund. If deferred payment
14 is authorized under (h) of this section, the court shall also determine the security for
15 payment and other terms of the obligation to purchase. The court may assess
16 reasonable attorney fees and the fees and expenses of appraisers or other experts for
17 a party to the action, in amounts the court finds equitable, against a party that the court
18 finds acted arbitrarily, vexatiously, or not in good faith. The finding may be based on
19 the partnership's failure to tender payment or an offer to pay or to comply with (g) of
20 this section.

21 **Sec. 32.06.702. D. sociated partner's power to bind and liability to**
22 **partnership.** (a) For two years after a partner dissociates without the dissociation
23 resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business, the partnership,
24 including a surviving partnership under AS 32.06.902 - 32.06.908, is bound by an act
25 of the dissociated partner that would have bound the partnership under AS 32.06.301
26 before dissociation only if at the time of entering into the transaction the other party

27 (1) reasonably believed that the dissociated partner was then a partner;
28 (2) did not have notice of the partner's dissociation; and
29 (3) is not considered to have had knowledge under AS 32.06.303(e) or
30 notice under AS 32.06.704(c).

31 (b) A dissociated partner is liable to the partnership for damage that is caused

1 to the partnership by an obligation incurred by the dissociated partner after dissociation
2 and for which the partnership is liable under (a) of this section.

3 **Sec. 32.06.703. Dissociated partner's liability to other persons.** (a) A
4 partner's dissociation does not of itself discharge the partner's liability for a
5 partnership obligation incurred before dissociation. A dissociated partner is not liable
6 for a partnership obligation incurred after dissociation, except as otherwise provided
7 in (b) of this section.

8 (b) A partner who dissociates without the dissociation resulting in a dissolution
9 and winding up of the partnership business is liable as a partner to the other party in
10 a transaction entered into by the partnership, or a surviving partnership under
11 AS 32.06.902 - 32.06.908, within two years after the partner's dissociation only if the
12 partner is liable for the obligation under AS 32.06.306 and at the time of entering into
13 the transaction the other party

14 (1) reasonably believed that the dissociated partner was then a partner;

15 (2) did not have notice of the partner's dissociation; and

16 (3) is not considered to have had knowledge under AS 32.06.303(e) or
17 notice under AS 32.06.704(c).

18 (c) By agreement with the partnership creditor and the partners continuing the
19 business, a dissociated partner may be released from liability for a partnership
20 obligation.

21 (d) A dissociated partner is released from liability for a partnership obligation
22 if a partnership creditor, with notice of the partner's dissociation but without the
23 partner's consent, agrees to a material alteration in the nature or time of payment of
24 a partnership obligation.

25 **Sec. 32.06.704. Statement of dissociation.** (a) A dissociated partner or the
26 partnership may file a statement of dissociation stating the name of the partnership and
27 that the partner is dissociated from the partnership.

28 (b) A statement of dissociation is a limitation on the authority of a dissociated
29 partner for the purposes of AS 32.06.303(d) and (e).

30 (c) In AS 32.06.702(a)(3) and 32.06.703(b)(3), a person who is not a partner
31 is considered to have notice of the dissociation 90 days after the statement of

1 dissociation is filed.

2 **Sec. 32.06.705. Continued use of partnership name.** Continued use of a
3 partnership name, or of a dissociated partner's name as part of a partnership name, by
4 partners continuing the business does not by itself make the dissociated partner liable
5 for an obligation of the partners or the partnership continuing the business.

6 **Article 7. Winding up Partnership Business.**

7 **Sec. 32.06.801. Events causing dissolution and winding up of partnership**
8 **business.** A partnership is dissolved, and its business must be wound up, only on the
9 occurrence of any of the following events:

10 (1) in a partnership at will, when the partnership has notice from a
11 partner, other than a partner who is dissociated under AS 32.06.601(2) - (10), of that
12 partner's express will to withdraw as a partner, or on a later date specified by the
13 partner;

14 (2) in a partnership for a definite term or particular undertaking,

15 (A) within 90 days after a partner's dissociation by death or by
16 other event under AS 32.06.601(6) - (10) or by wrongful dissociation under
17 AS 32.06.602(b), at least one-half of the remaining partners state their express
18 will to wind up the partnership business; in this subparagraph, a partner's
19 rightful dissociation under AS 32.06.602(b)(2)(A) constitutes the expression of
20 that partner's will to wind up the partnership business;

21 (B) the express will of all of the partners to wind up the
22 partnership business; or

23 (C) the expiration of the term or the completion of the
24 undertaking;

25 (3) an event agreed to in the partnership agreement resulting in the
26 winding up of the partnership business;

27 (4) an event that makes it unlawful for all or substantially all of the
28 business of the partnership to be continued, but a cure of illegality within 90 days after
29 notice to the partnership of the event is effective retroactively to the date of the event
30 for purposes of this section;

31 (5) on application by a partner, a judicial determination that

1 (A) the economic purpose of the partnership is likely to be
2 unreasonably frustrated;

3 (B) another partner has engaged in conduct relating to the
4 partnership business that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the
5 business in partnership with that partner; or

6 (C) it is not otherwise reasonably practicable to carry on the
7 partnership business in conformity with the partnership agreement; or

8 (6) on application by a transferee of a partner's transferable interest,
9 a judicial determination that it is equitable to wind up the partnership business

10 (A) after the expiration of the term or completion of the
11 undertaking if the partnership was for a definite term or particular undertaking
12 at the time of the transfer or entry of the charging order that gave rise to the
13 transfer; or

14 (B) at any time if the partnership was a partnership at will at
15 the time of the transfer or entry of the charging order that gave rise to the
16 transfer.

17 **Sec. 32.06.802. Partnership continuation after dissolution.** (a) Subject to
18 (b) of this section, a partnership continues after dissolution only for the purpose of
19 winding up its business. The partnership is terminated when the winding up of its
20 business is completed.

21 (b) At any time after the dissolution of a partnership and before the winding
22 up of its business is completed, all of the partners, including any dissociating partner
23 other than a wrongfully dissociating partner, may waive the right to have the
24 partnership's business wound up and the partnership terminated. In that event,

25 (1) the partnership resumes carrying on its business as if dissolution
26 had never occurred, and any liability incurred by the partnership or a partner after the
27 dissolution and before the waiver is determined as if dissolution had never occurred;
28 and

29 (2) the rights of a third party accruing under AS 32.06.804(1) or arising
30 out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or received
31 a notification of the waiver may not be adversely affected.

1 **Sec. 32.06.803. Right to wind up partnership business.** (a) After
2 dissolution, a partner who has not wrongfully dissociated may participate in winding
3 up the partnership's business, but, on application of a partner, partner's legal
4 representative, or transferee, the superior court, for good cause shown, may order
5 judicial supervision of the winding up.

6 (b) The legal representative of the last surviving partner may wind up a
7 partnership's business.

8 (c) A person winding up a partnership's business may preserve the partnership
9 business or property as a going concern for a reasonable time, prosecute and defend
10 actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal, or administrative, settle and close the
11 partnership's business, dispose of and transfer the partnership's property, discharge the
12 partnership's liabilities, distribute the assets of the partnership under AS 32.06.807,
13 settle disputes by mediation or arbitration, and perform other necessary acts.

14 **Sec. 32.06.804. Partner's power to bind partnership after dissolution.**
15 Subject to AS 32.06.805, a partnership is bound by a partner's act after dissolution that

16 (1) is appropriate for winding up the partnership business; or

17 (2) would have bound the partnership under AS 32.06.301 before
18 dissolution if the other party to the transaction did not have notice of the dissolution.

19 **Sec. 32.06.805. Statement of dissolution.** (a) After dissolution, a partner
20 who has not wrongfully dissociated may file a statement of dissolution stating the
21 name of the partnership and that the partnership has dissolved and is winding up its
22 business.

23 (b) A statement of dissolution cancels a filed statement of partnership authority
24 for the purposes of AS 32.06.303(d) and is a limitation on authority under
25 AS 32.06.303(e).

26 (c) Under AS 32.06.301 and 32.06.804, a person who is not a partner is
27 considered to have notice of the dissolution and the limitation on the partners'
28 authority as a result of the statement of dissolution 90 days after it is filed.

29 (d) After filing and, if appropriate, recording a statement of dissolution, a
30 dissolved partnership may file and, if appropriate, record a statement of partnership
31 authority that will operate with respect to a person who is not a partner under

1 AS 32.06.303(d) and (e) in any transaction, whether or not the transaction is
2 appropriate for winding up the partnership business.

3 **Sec. 32.06.806. Partner's liability to other partners after dissolution.** (a)

4 Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this section, after dissolution, a partner is liable
5 to the other partners for the partner's share of any partnership liability incurred under
6 AS 32.06.804.

7 (b) A partner who, with knowledge of the dissolution, incurs a partnership
8 liability under AS 32.06.804(2) by an act that is not appropriate for winding up the
9 partnership business is liable to the partnership for any damage caused to the
10 partnership arising from the liability.

11 **Sec. 32.06.807. Settlement of accounts and contributions among partners.**

12 (a) In winding up a partnership's business, the assets of the partnership, including the
13 contributions of the partners required by this section, must be applied to discharge its
14 obligations to creditors, including, to the extent permitted by law, partners who are
15 creditors. Any surplus must be applied to pay in cash the net amount distributable to
16 partners in accordance with their right to distributions under (b) of this section.

17 (b) Each partner is entitled to a settlement of all partnership accounts upon
18 winding up the partnership business. In settling accounts among the partners, the
19 profits and losses that result from the liquidation of the partnership assets must be
20 credited and charged to the partners' accounts. The partnership shall make a
21 distribution to a partner in an amount equal to any excess of the credits over the
22 charges in the partner's account. A partner shall contribute to the partnership an
23 amount equal to any excess of the charges over the credits in the partner's account, but
24 excluding from the calculation charges attributable to an obligation for which the
25 partner is not personally liable under AS 32.06.306.

26 (c) If a partner fails to contribute, all of the other partners shall contribute the
27 full amount required under (b) of this section, in the proportions in which those
28 partners share partnership losses, the additional amount necessary to satisfy the
29 partnership obligations for which the partners are personally liable under AS 32.06.306.
30 A partner or partner's legal representative may recover from the other partners any
31 contributions the partner makes to the extent the amount contributed exceeds that

1 partner's share of the partnership obligations for which the partner is personally liable
2 under AS 32.06.306.

3 (d) After the settlement of accounts, each partner shall contribute, in the
4 proportion in which the partner shares partnership losses, the amount necessary to
5 satisfy partnership obligations that were not known at the time of the settlement and
6 for which the partner is personally liable under AS 32.06.306.

7 (e) The estate of a deceased partner is liable for the partner's obligation to
8 contribute to the partnership.

9 (f) An assignee for the benefit of creditors of a partnership or a partner, or a
10 person appointed by a court to represent creditors of a partnership or a partner, may
11 enforce a partner's obligation to contribute to the partnership.

12 Article 8. Conversions and Mergers.

13 **Sec. 32.06.902. Conversion of partnership to limited partnership.** (a) A
14 partnership may be converted to a limited partnership under this section.

15 (b) The terms and conditions of a conversion of a partnership to a limited
16 partnership must be approved by all of the partners or by a number or percentage
17 specified for conversion in the partnership agreement.

18 (c) After the conversion is approved by the partners, the partnership shall file
19 a certificate of limited partnership with the department. The certificate must include

20 (1) a statement that the partnership was converted to a limited
21 partnership from a partnership;

22 (2) the partnership's former name; and

23 (3) a statement of the number of votes cast by the partners for and
24 against the conversion and, if the vote is less than unanimous, the number or
25 percentage required to approve the conversion under the partnership agreement.

26 (d) The conversion takes effect when the certificate of limited partnership is
27 filed or at a later date specified in the certificate.

28 (e) A general partner who becomes a limited partner as a result of the
29 conversion remains liable as a general partner for an obligation incurred by the
30 partnership before the conversion takes effect. If the other party to a transaction with
31 the limited partnership reasonably believes when entering the transaction that the

1 limited partner is a general partner, the limited partner is liable for an obligation
2 incurred by the limited partnership within 90 days after the conversion takes effect.
3 The limited partner's liability for all other obligations of the limited partnership
4 incurred after the conversion takes effect is that of a limited partner under AS 32.11.

5 **Sec. 32.06.903. Conversion of limited partnership to partnership.** (a) A
6 limited partnership may be converted to a partnership under this section.

7 (b) Notwithstanding a provision to the contrary in a limited partnership
8 agreement, the terms and conditions of a conversion of a limited partnership to a
9 partnership must be approved by all of the partners.

10 (c) After the conversion is approved by the partners, the limited partnership
11 shall cancel its certificate of limited partnership.

12 (d) The conversion takes effect when the certificate of limited partnership is
13 canceled.

14 (e) A limited partner who becomes a general partner as a result of the
15 conversion remains liable only as a limited partner for an obligation incurred by the
16 limited partnership before the conversion takes effect. The partner is liable as a
17 general partner for an obligation of the partnership incurred after the conversion takes
18 effect.

19 **Sec. 32.06.904. Effect of conversion; entity unchanged.** (a) A partnership
20 or limited partnership that has been converted under AS 32.06.902 - 32.06.908 is for
21 all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.

22 (b) When a conversion takes effect,

23 (1) all property owned by the converting partnership or limited
24 partnership remains vested in the converted entity;

25 (2) all obligations of the converting partnership or limited partnership
26 continue as obligations of the converted entity; and

27 (3) an action or proceeding pending against the converting partnership
28 or limited partnership may be continued as if the conversion had not occurred.

29 **Sec. 32.06.905. Merger of partnerships.** (a) Under a plan of merger
30 approved under (c) of this section, a partnership may be merged with one or more
31 partnerships or limited partnerships.

1 (b) The plan of merger must state

2 (1) the name of each partnership or limited partnership that is a party
3 to the merger;

4 (2) the name of the surviving entity into which the other partnerships
5 or limited partnerships will merge;

6 (3) whether the surviving entity is a partnership or a limited partnership
7 and the status of each partner;

8 (4) the terms and conditions of the merger;

9 (5) the manner and basis of converting all or part of the interests of
10 each party to the merger into interests or obligations of the surviving entity or into
11 money or other property; and

12 (6) the street address of the surviving entity's chief executive office.

13 (c) The plan of merger must be approved

14 (1) in the case of a partnership that is a party to the merger, by all of
15 the partners or a number or percentage specified for merger in the partnership
16 agreement; and

17 (2) in the case of a limited partnership that is a party to the merger, by
18 the vote required for approval of a merger by the law of the state or foreign
19 jurisdiction where the limited partnership is organized and, in the absence of such a
20 specifically applicable law, by all of the partners, notwithstanding a provision to the
21 contrary in the partnership agreement.

22 (d) After a plan of merger is approved and before the merger takes effect, the
23 plan may be amended or abandoned as provided in the plan.

24 (e) The merger takes effect on the later of

25 (1) the approval of the plan of merger by all parties to the merger
26 under (c) of this section;

27 (2) the filing of all documents required by law to be filed as a
28 condition to the effectiveness of the merger; or

29 (3) an effective date specified in the plan of merger.

30 **Sec. 32.06.906. Effect of merger.** (a) When a merger takes effect,

31 (1) the separate existence of every partnership or limited partnership

1 that is a party to the merger, other than the surviving entity, ceases;

2 (2) all property owned by each of the merged partnerships or limited
3 partnerships vests in the surviving entity;

4 (3) all obligations of every partnership or limited partnership that is a
5 party to the merger become the obligations of the surviving entity; and

6 (4) an action or proceeding pending against a partnership or limited
7 partnership that is a party to the merger may be continued as if the merger had not
8 occurred, or the surviving entity may be substituted as a party to the action or
9 proceeding.

10 (b) The commissioner is the agent for service of process in an action or
11 proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an
12 obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger.
13 The surviving entity shall promptly notify the department of the mailing address of its
14 chief executive office and of any change of address. Upon receipt of process, the
15 department shall mail a copy of the process to the surviving foreign partnership or
16 limited partnership.

17 (c) A partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is liable for

18 (1) all obligations of a party to the merger for which the partner was
19 personally liable before the merger;

20 (2) all obligations of the surviving entity incurred before the merger by
21 a party to the merger and not covered by (1) of this subsection, but the obligations
22 under this paragraph may be satisfied only out of property of the entity; and

23 (3) except as otherwise provided in AS 32.06.306, all obligations of the
24 surviving entity incurred after the merger takes effect, but the obligations under this
25 paragraph may be satisfied only out of property of the entity if the partner is a limited
26 partner.

27 (d) If the obligations incurred before the merger by a party to the merger are
28 not satisfied out of the property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership, the
29 general partners of the party to the merger immediately before the effective date of the
30 merger shall contribute the amount necessary to satisfy the party's obligations to the
31 surviving entity, in the manner provided in AS 32.06.807, or in the limited partnership

1 law of the jurisdiction where the party was formed, as the case may be, as if the
2 merged party were dissolved.

3 (e) As of the date the merger takes effect, a partner of a party to a merger who
4 does not become a partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is
5 dissociated from the entity of which that partner was a partner. The surviving entity
6 shall cause the partner's interest in the entity to be purchased under AS 32.06.701 or
7 another statute specifically applicable to that partner's interest with respect to a merger.
8 The surviving entity is bound under AS 32.06.702 by an act of a general partner
9 dissociated under this subsection, and the partner is liable under AS 32.06.703 for
10 transactions entered into by the surviving entity after the merger takes effect.

11 **Sec. 32.06.907. Statement of merger.** (a) After a merger, the surviving
12 partnership or limited partnership may file a statement that one or more partnerships
13 or limited partnerships have merged into the surviving entity.

14 (b) A statement of merger must contain

15 (1) the name of each partnership or limited partnership that is a party
16 to the merger;

17 (2) the name of the surviving entity into which the other partnerships
18 or limited partnership are merged;

19 (3) the street address of the surviving entity's chief executive office and
20 of any office in this state; and

21 (4) whether the surviving entity is a partnership or a limited
22 partnership.

23 (c) Except as otherwise provided in (d) of this section, in AS 32.06.302
24 property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership that before the merger was
25 held in the name of another party to the merger is property held in the name of the
26 surviving entity upon filing a statement of merger.

27 (d) In AS 32.06.302, real property of the surviving partnership or limited
28 partnership that before the merger was held in the name of another party to the merger
29 is property held in the name of the surviving entity upon recording a certified copy of
30 the statement of merger in the office for recording transfers of the real property.

31 (e) A filed and, if appropriate, recorded statement of merger, executed and

1 declared to be accurate under AS 32.06.970(c), stating the name of a partnership or
2 limited partnership that is a party to the merger in whose name property was held
3 before the merger and the name of the surviving entity, but not containing all of the
4 other information required by (b) of this section, operates with respect to the
5 partnerships or limited partnerships named to the extent provided in (c) and (d) of this
6 section.

7 **Sec. 32.06.908. Nonexclusivity.** AS 32.06.902 - 32.06.908 are not exclusive.
8 Partnerships or limited partnerships may be converted or merged in any other manner
9 provided by law.

10 **Sec. 32.05.909. Definitions for AS 32.06.902 - 32.06.908.** In AS 32.06.902 -
11 32.06.908,

12 (1) "general partner" means a partner in a partnership and a general
13 partner in a limited partnership;

14 (2) "limited partner" means a limited partner in a limited partnership;

15 (3) "limited partnership" means a limited partnership created under
16 AS 32.11, predecessor law, or a comparable law of another jurisdiction;

17 (4) "partner" includes both a general partner and a limited partner.

18 **Article 9. Limited Liability Partnerships.**

19 **Sec. 32.06.911. Statement of qualification.** (a) A partnership may become
20 a limited liability partnership under this section.

21 (b) The terms and conditions on which a partnership becomes a limited
22 liability partnership must be approved by the vote necessary to amend the partnership
23 agreement except, in the case of a partnership agreement that expressly considers
24 obligations to contribute to the partnership, by the vote necessary to amend those
25 contribution provisions.

26 (c) After the approval required by (b) of this section, a partnership may
27 become a limited liability partnership by filing a statement of qualification. The
28 statement must contain

29 (1) the name of the partnership;

30 (2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if
31 different, the street address of an office in this state, if any;

1 (3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and
2 street address of the partnership's agent for service of process;

3 (4) a statement that the partnership elects to be a limited liability
4 partnership; and

5 (5) a deferred effective date, if any.

6 (d) The agent of a limited liability partnership for service of process must be
7 an individual who is a resident of this state or a person authorized to do business in
8 this state.

9 (e) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership is effective on
10 the later of the filing of the statement or a date specified in the statement. The status
11 remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is cancelled under
12 AS 32.06.970(d) or revoked under AS 32.06.915.

13 (f) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership and the liability
14 of its partners are not affected by errors or later changes in the information required
15 to be contained in the statement of qualification under (c) of this section.

16 (g) The filing of a statement of qualification establishes that a partnership has
17 satisfied all conditions precedent to the qualification of the partnership as a limited
18 liability partnership.

19 (h) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of qualification is effective
20 when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or
21 cancellation.

22 **Sec. 32.06.912. Name.** The name of a limited liability partnership must end
23 with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership," "Limited Liability Partnership,"
24 "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP," or "LLP."

25 **Sec. 32.06.913. Biennial report.** (a) A biennial report shall be filed with the
26 department and is due before January 2 of the filing year. A limited liability
27 partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership filing a statement of qualification
28 under AS 32.06.911 during an even-numbered year shall file the biennial report each
29 even-numbered year. A limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability
30 partnership filing a statement of qualification under AS 32.06.911 during an odd-
31 numbered year shall file the biennial report each odd-numbered year. The biennial

1 report is delinquent if not filed before February 1 of each odd- or even-numbered year
2 as provided in this subsection.

3 (b) A biennial report must contain

4 (1) the name of the limited liability partnership and the state or other
5 jurisdiction under whose laws the foreign limited liability partnership is formed;

6 (2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if
7 different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any; and

8 (3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and
9 street address of the partnership's current agent for service of process.

10 **Sec. 32.06.915. Biennial report; revocation of qualification.** (a) The
11 department may revoke the statement of qualification of a partnership that fails to file
12 a biennial report when due or pay the required filing fee. To revoke, the department
13 shall provide the partnership at least 60 days' written notice of intent to revoke the
14 statement. The notice must be mailed to the partnership at its chief executive office
15 stated in the last filed statement of qualification or biennial report. The notice must
16 specify the biennial report that has not been filed or the fee that has not been paid, and
17 the effective date of the revocation. The revocation is not effective if the biennial
18 report is filed and the fee is paid before the effective date of the revocation.

19 (b) A revocation under (a) of this section only affects a partnership's status as
20 a limited liability partnership and is not an event of dissolution of the partnership.

21 (c) A partnership whose statement of qualification has been revoked may apply
22 to the department for reinstatement within two years after the effective date of the
23 revocation. The application must state

24 (1) the name of the partnership and the effective date of the revocation;
25 and

26 (2) that the ground for revocation either did not exist or has been
27 corrected.

28 (d) A reinstatement under (c) of this section relates back to and takes effect
29 on the effective date of the revocation, and the partnership's status as a limited liability
30 partnership continues as if the revocation had never occurred.

31 **Sec. 32.06.921. Law governing foreign limited liability partnerships.** (a)

1 The law under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed governs relations
2 between and among the partners and between the partners and the partnership and the
3 liability of partners for obligations of the partnership.

4 (b) A foreign limited liability partnership may not be denied a statement of
5 foreign qualification by reason of any difference between the law under which the
6 partnership was formed and the law of this state.

7 (c) A statement of foreign qualification does not authorize a foreign limited
8 liability partnership to engage in a business or exercise a power that a partnership may
9 not engage in or exercise in this state as a limited liability partnership.

10 **Sec. 32.06.922. Statement of foreign qualification.** (a) Before transacting
11 business in this state, a foreign limited liability partnership must file a statement of
12 foreign qualification. The statement must contain

13 (1) the name of the foreign limited liability partnership that satisfies the
14 requirements of the state or other jurisdiction under whose law it is formed and ends
15 with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership," "Limited Liability Partnership,"
16 "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP," or "LLP";

17 (2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if
18 different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any;

19 (3) if there is not an office of the partnership in this state, the name and
20 street address of the partnership's agent for service of process; and

21 (4) a deferred effective date, if any.

22 (b) The agent of a foreign limited liability company for service of process
23 must be an individual who is a resident of this state or a person authorized to do
24 business in this state.

25 (c) The status of a partnership as a foreign limited liability partnership is
26 effective on the later of the filing of the statement of foreign qualification or a date
27 specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the
28 partnership, until it is cancelled under AS 32.06.970(d) or revoked under
29 AS 32.06.915.

30 (d) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of foreign qualification is
31 effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment

1 or cancellation.

2 **Sec. 32.06.923. Effect of failure to qualify.** (a) A foreign limited liability
3 partnership transacting business in this state may not maintain an action or proceeding
4 in this state unless it has in effect a statement of foreign qualification.

5 (b) The failure of a foreign limited liability partnership to have in effect a
6 statement of foreign qualification does not impair the validity of a contract or act of
7 the foreign limited liability partnership or preclude it from defending an action or
8 proceeding in this state.

9 (c) A limitation on personal liability of a partner is not waived solely by
10 transacting business in this state without a statement of foreign qualification.

11 (d) If a foreign limited liability partnership transacts business in this state
12 without a statement of foreign qualification, the commissioner is its agent for service
13 of process with respect to a right of action arising out of the transaction of business
14 in this state.

15 **Sec. 32.06.924. Activities not constituting transacting business.** (a)
16 Activities of a foreign limited liability partnership that do not constitute transacting
17 business under AS 32.06.921 - 32.06.925 include

18 (1) maintaining, defending, or settling an action or proceeding;

19 (2) holding meetings of its partners or carrying on another activity
20 concerning its internal affairs;

21 (3) maintaining bank accounts;

22 (4) maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange, and
23 registration of the partnership's own securities or maintaining trustees or depositories
24 for those securities;

25 (5) selling through independent contractors;

26 (6) soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by mail or through
27 employees or agents or by another method, if the orders require acceptance outside this
28 state before they become contracts;

29 (7) creating or acquiring indebtedness, with or without a mortgage, or
30 other security interest in property;

31 (8) collecting debts or foreclosing mortgages or other security interests

1 in property securing the debts, and holding, protecting, and maintaining property so
2 acquired;

3 (9) conducting an isolated transaction that is completed within 30 days
4 and is not one transaction in the course of similar transactions; and

5 (10) transacting business in interstate commerce.

6 (b) In AS 32.06.921 - 32.06.925, the ownership in this state of income-
7 producing real property or tangible personal property, other than property excluded
8 under (a) of this section, constitutes transacting business in this state.

9 (c) This section does not apply in determining the contacts or activities that
10 may subject a foreign limited liability partnership to service of process, taxation, or
11 regulation under another law of this state.

12 **Sec. 32.06.925. Action by attorney general.** The attorney general may
13 maintain an action to restrain a foreign limited liability partnership from transacting
14 business in this state in violation of AS 32.06.921 - 32.06.925.

15 **Article 10. Miscellaneous Provisions.**

16 **Sec. 32.06.955. Knowledge and notice.** (a) A person knows a fact if the
17 person has actual knowledge of it.

18 (b) A person has notice of a fact if the person

19 (1) knows of it;

20 (2) has received a notification of it; or

21 (3) has reason to know it exists from all of the facts known to the
22 person at the time in question.

23 (c) A person notifies or gives a notification to another person by taking steps
24 reasonably required to inform the other person in the ordinary course of business,
25 whether or not the other person learns of it.

26 (d) A person receives a notification when the notification

27 (1) comes to the person's attention; or

28 (2) is duly delivered at the person's place of business or at any other
29 place held out by the person as a place for receiving communications.

30 (e) Except as otherwise provided in (f) of this section, a person other than an
31 individual knows, has notice, or receives a notification of a fact for purposes of a

1

1 particular transaction when the individual conducting the transaction knows, has notice
2 of, or receives a notification of the fact, or in any event when the fact would have
3 been brought to the individual's attention if the person had exercised reasonable
4 diligence. The person exercises reasonable diligence if the person maintains
5 reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the individual
6 conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines.
7 Reasonable diligence does not require an individual acting for the person to
8 communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual's regular
9 duties or the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction
10 would be materially affected by the information.

11 (f) A partner's knowledge, notice, or receipt of a notification of a fact relating
12 to the partnership is effective immediately as knowledge by, notice to, or receipt of a
13 notification by the partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the partnership
14 committed by or with the consent of that partner.

15 **Sec. 32.06.960. Effect of partnership agreement; nonwaivable provisions.**

16 (a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this section, relations between and among
17 the partners and between the partners and the partnership are governed by the
18 partnership agreement. To the extent the partnership agreement does not otherwise
19 provide, this chapter governs relations between and among the partners and between
20 the partners and the partnership.

21 (b) The partnership agreement may not

22 (1) vary the rights and duties under AS 32.06.970 except to eliminate
23 the duty to provide copies of statements to all of the partners;

24 (2) unreasonably restrict the right of access to records under
25 AS 32.06.403(b);

26 (3) eliminate the duty of loyalty under AS 32.06.404(b) or
27 32.06.603(b)(3), but

28 (A) the partnership agreement may identify specific types or
29 categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty, if not manifestly
30 unreasonable; or

31 (B) all of the partners or a number or percentage specified in

1 the partnership agreement may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all
2 material facts, a specific act or transaction that otherwise would violate the
3 duty of loyalty;

4 (4) unreasonably reduce the duty of care under AS 32.06.404(c) or
5 32.06.603(b)(3);

6 (5) eliminate the obligation of good faith and fair dealing under
7 AS 32.06.404(d), but the partnership agreement may prescribe the standards by which
8 the performance of the obligation is to be measured, if the standards are not manifestly
9 unreasonable;

10 (6) vary the power to dissociate as a partner under AS 32.06.602(a),
11 except to require the notice under AS 32.06.601(1) to be in writing;

12 (7) vary the right of a court to expel a partner in the events specified
13 in AS 32.06.601(5);

14 (8) vary the requirement to wind up the partnership business in cases
15 under AS 32.06.801(4), (5), or (6);

16 (9) vary the law applicable to a limited liability partnership under
17 AS 32.06.975(b); or

18 (10) restrict rights of third parties under this chapter.

19 **Sec. 32.06.965. Supplemental principles of law.** (a) Unless displaced by
20 particular provisions of this chapter, the principles of law and equity supplement this
21 chapter.

22 (b) If an obligation to pay interest arises under this chapter and the rate is not
23 specified, the rate is governed by AS 45.45.010.

24 **Sec. 32.06.970. Execution, filing, and recording of statements.** (a) A
25 statement may be filed with the department. A certified copy of a statement that is
26 filed in an office in another state may be filed with the department. Either filing has
27 the effect provided in this chapter with respect to partnership property located in or
28 transactions that occur in this state.

29 (b) A certified copy of a statement that has been filed with the department and
30 recorded in the office for recording transfers of real property has the effect provided
31 for recorded statements in this chapter. A recorded statement that is not a certified

1 copy of a statement filed with the department does not have the effect provided for
2 recorded statements in this chapter.

3 (c) A statement filed by a partnership must be executed by at least two
4 partners. Other statements must be executed by a partner or other person authorized
5 by this chapter. An individual who executes a statement as, or on behalf of, a partner
6 or other person named as a partner in a statement shall personally declare under
7 penalty of perjury that the contents of the statement are accurate.

8 (d) A person authorized by this chapter to file a statement may amend or
9 cancel the statement by filing an amendment or cancellation that names the
10 partnership, identifies the statement, and states the substance of the amendment or
11 cancellation.

12 (e) A person who files a statement under this section shall promptly send a
13 copy of the statement to every nonfiling partner and to any other person named as a
14 partner in the statement. Failure to send a copy of a statement to a partner or other
15 person does not limit the effectiveness of the statement as to a person who is not a
16 partner.

17 (f) The department may collect a fee for filing or providing a certified copy
18 of a statement.

19 **Sec. 32.06.975. Governing law.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of
20 this section, the law of the jurisdiction where a partnership has its chief executive
21 office governs the relations between and among the partners and between the partners
22 and the partnership.

23 (b) The law of this state governs relations between and among the partners and
24 between the partners and the partnership and the liability of partners for an obligation
25 of a limited liability partnership.

26 **Sec. 32.06.985. Partnership subject to amendment or repeal of chapter.**
27 A partnership governed by this chapter is subject to an amendment or repeal of this
28 chapter.

29 **Article 11. General Provisions.**

30 **Sec. 32.06.990. Uniformity of application and construction.** This chapter
31 shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the

1 law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

2 **Sec. 32.06.995. Definitions.** In this chapter, unless the context indicates
3 otherwise,

4 (1) "business" includes a trade, an occupation, or a profession;

5 (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of commerce and
6 economic development;

7 (3) "debtor in bankruptcy" means a person who is the subject of

8 (A) an order for relief under 11 U.S.C. (Bankruptcy Code) or
9 a comparable order under a successor statute of general application; or

10 (B) a comparable order under federal, state, or foreign law
11 governing insolvency;

12 (4) "department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic
13 Development;

14 (5) "distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a
15 partnership to a partner in the partner's capacity as a partner or to the partner's
16 transferee;

17 (6) "foreign limited liability partnership" means a partnership that

18 (A) is formed under laws other than the laws of this state; and

19 (B) has the status of a limited liability partnership under those
20 laws;

21 (7) "limited liability partnership" means a partnership that has filed a
22 statement of qualification under AS 32.06.911 and does not have a similar statement
23 in effect in another jurisdiction;

24 (8) "partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry
25 on as co-owners a business for profit formed under AS 32.06.202, predecessor law, or
26 a comparable law of another jurisdiction;

27 (9) "partnership agreement" means the agreement, whether written, oral,
28 or implied, among the partners concerning the partnership, including amendments to
29 the partnership agreement;

30 (10) "partnership at will" means a partnership in which the partners
31 have not agreed to remain partners until the expiration of a definite term or the

1 completion of a particular undertaking;

2 (11) "partnership interest" or "partner's interest in the partnership"
3 means all of a partner's interests in the partnership, including the partner's transferable
4 interest and all management and other rights;

5 (12) "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate,
6 trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision,
7 agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity;

8 (13) "property" means all property, including real, personal, mixed,
9 tangible, or intangible property, or an interest in property;

10 (14) "state" means a state of the United States, the District of
11 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession
12 subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

13 (15) "statement" means a statement of partnership authority under
14 AS 32.06.303, a statement of denial under AS 32.06.304, a statement of dissociation
15 under AS 32.06.704, a statement of dissolution under AS 32.06.805, a statement of
16 merger under AS 32.06.907, a statement of qualification under AS 32.06.911, a
17 statement of foreign qualification under AS 32.06.922, or an amendment or
18 cancellation of any of the foregoing;

19 (16) "transfer" includes an assignment, conveyance, lease, mortgage,
20 deed, and encumbrance.

21 **Sec. 32.06.997. Short title.** This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform
22 Partnership Act."

23 * **Sec. 3.** AS 32.11.890 is amended to read:

24 **Sec. 32.11.890. Rules for conversions and other cases not covered by**
25 **chapter.** In a case not provided for in this chapter, including conversion of a limited
26 partnership to a partnership, the provisions of AS 32.06 [AS 32.05] govern.

27 * **Sec. 4.** AS 32.05 is repealed.

28 * **Sec. 5. COURT RULES.** (a) AS 32.06.701(i), enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, changes

29 (1) Rule 79, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing a court to award
30 expert fees and expenses against certain parties, rather than awarding the costs expressly
31 allowed by Rule 79;

1 (2) Rule 82, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing for attorney fees
2 that may be awarded against parties, including nonprevailing parties, that are different from
3 the fees allowed by Rule 82.

4 (b) AS 32.06.906(a)(4), enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, changes Rule 25(c), Alaska
5 Rules of Civil Procedure, by allowing certain substitutions of parties as a right without being
6 subject to any court discretion under Rule 25(c).

7 * Sec. 6. APPLICABILITY. (a) Before January 1, 2003, secs. 1 - 3 of this Act do not
8 apply to a partnership or limited liability partnership unless the partnership or limited liability
9 partnership is formed

10 (1) on or after January 1, 1999, but this paragraph does not apply to a
11 partnership or limited liability partnership that is continuing the business of a partnership or
12 limited liability partnership dissolved under AS 32.05; or

13 (2) before January 1, 1999, and the partnership or limited liability partnership
14 elects, under (c) of this section, to be governed by secs. 1 - 3 of this Act.

15 (b) On and after January 1, 2003, secs. 1 - 3 of this Act apply to all partnerships and
16 limited liability partnerships.

17 (c) On or after January 1, 1999, and before January 1, 2003, partnerships and limited
18 liability partnerships may voluntarily elect, in the manner provided in its partnership
19 agreement and by law for amending the partnership agreement, to be governed by secs. 1 -
20 3 of this Act. The provisions of secs. 1 - 3 of this Act relating to the liability of those
21 partnership's partners to third parties do not apply to limit the partners' liability to a third
22 party who does business with the partnership before the partnership's election to be governed
23 by secs. 1 - 3 of this Act unless the third party knows or has received a notification of the
24 partnership's election to be governed by secs. 1 - 3 of this Act [] []

25 (d) If, under (a) or (b) of this section, secs. 1 - 3 of this Act apply to a partnership
26 or limited partnership, AS 09.40.240, as ~~enacted~~ by this Act, AS 32.05, and AS 32.11.890,
27 as amended by this Act, do not apply to the partnership or limited partnership.

28 (e) In this section, "limited liability partnership" and "partnership" have the meanings
29 given in AS 32.06.995, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act.

30 * Sec. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSE. Sections 1 - 5 of this Act do not affect an action or
31 proceeding begun or right accrued before January 1, 1999.

- 1 * **Sec. 8.** AS 32.06.701(i) and 32.06.906(a)(4), enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, take effect
2 only if sec. 5 of this Act receives the two-thirds majority vote of each house required by
3 art. IV, sec. 15, Constitution of the State of Alaska.
- 4 * **Sec. 9.** Section 4 of this Act takes effect January 1, 2003.
- 5 * **Sec. 10.** Except for sec. 4 of this Act, this Act takes effect January 1, 1999.

Alaska State Legislature

Senate



Official Business

State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801-1182

Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

Memo

TO: Terry Bannister, Legal Counsel
Legislative Research and Legal Services
via courier

FROM: Annette Kreitzer, Aide to
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee
PH: X 3844

DATE: March 23, 1998

RE: CS SB 198 (L&C): **Hearing March 24, 1:30 p.m.**

Please prepare for Tuesday, March 24, a Senate L&C Committee substitute incorporating the changes in the attached letter from Art Peterson, Uniform Law Commissioner with the following guidance:

- 1) (11) Keep AS 32.06.405 as is.
- 2) (32) Use "in the ordinary course of business".
- 3) (40) Eliminate the constitutional problem. Is the Department notified with the adoption of any of its proposed amendments? (See 15 pages from Mike Monagle dated 3/18/98.)
- 4) (42) Use biennial reports
- 5) Do not change the numbering system as Peterson requests in paragraph 3 of page 3 of his memo. The Committee decided against this recommendation.
- 6) Please keep the 15-page fax from Monagle, as it will likely be the basis for more changes in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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March 6, 1998

Honorable Loren Leman, Chair
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Room 113, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

HAND DELIVERED

Re: SB 198, Revising Uniform Partnership Act

Dear Loren:

Following your committee's February 10, 1998 hearing on this bill, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Banking, Securities, & Corporations, provided me with two successive versions of its suggested amendments to the bill. I have reviewed the 14-pager I received February 17.

In addition, I have re-reviewed Terry Bannister's March 21, 1997 memo to you on the draft of this bill, along with my April 18, 1997 response (written at your staff's request).

Taking Terry's points first, here are my comments:

-- The introduced version of the bill incorporates virtually all of the comments in my April 18, 1997 letter to you. The following four numbered points, numbered in accordance with Terry's March 21, 1997 memo, remain to be addressed by her contacting John McCabe at the Chicago office of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, unless she has already done so.

11. Regarding proposed AS 32.06.405, Terry had pointed to an apparent inconsistency between the text of the statute and the official NCCUSL commentary. As I look at that item again, I don't think that the inconsistency is a serious one, and I suggest that Terry not call John about that one.

32. Regarding proposed AS 32.06.955, Terry questioned the phrase "in ordinary course," suggesting that perhaps "in the ordinary course of business" would be a preferable phrase. It probably would, but I don't know if it matters. She could check with John if she wishes.

40. Regarding sec. 7 of the draft bill, which is sec. 6 of SB 198, there is a question about transition when enacting the revised Uniform Partnership Act. Related to this point are (a) the fact that Alaska has already enacted some limited liability partnership provisions, and (b) Terry's concern that there might be a constitutional problem in the text of subsec. (c).

42. Terry asked about annual reports, as provided in the official version of the Act, versus the biennial reports, as preferred by DCED. I don't think that it would hurt to change to biennial reports, but Terry might want to check with John.

-- Looking at DCED's 14 pages of suggested amendments to SB 198, I think that most of them are okay. However, some of them strike me as going beyond what DCED needs. An example of the latter is their very first suggestion. At the top of page 1 of their amendment sheets, DCED suggests deleting all of proposed AS 32.06.902(b) (relating to conversion of partnership to limited partnership -- page 26, lines 13 --15). That subsection is one that requires approval by all partners, or a specified number or percentage as specified in the partnership agreement, before a conversion may proceed. That is a substantive provision not covered by DCED's suggested reference to existing AS 32.11.095, a procedural and substantive section.

-- I understand that the source of existing AS 32.11.095 is Delaware law, and I don't know whether that reference, while making things consistent for ease of administration by DCED, is adequate for reference in this new, Uniform Act. I suggest that Terry Bannister contact John McCabe on that matter.

-- Some of the amendments proposed by DCED, such as the suggested change in proposed AS 32.06.906(b) (relating to the effect of a merger), near the bottom of the first page of their suggestions, propose deletion of some language and then insertion of language identical to part of what they have just deleted. Moreover, in this example, I don't really see the value of deleting the part that they have not duplicated. If DCED's main concern is consistency among the various statutes that it administers concerning different types of business entities, Terry would need to review with DCED very carefully just what is being changed. We want to make minimal, and I want to emphasize again "minimal," changes in the Uniform Act; we want to accommodate DCED's concern, but do not want to make unnecessary changes in the Uniform Act.

-- Once Terry Bannister gets clear just what all these minimal changes suggested by DCED would be, she should run them by John McCabe.

-- I have a fairly extensively marked-up copy of the DCED suggested amendments, and could discuss them with Terry Bannister once she has had a chance to review the original version from DCED. Mike Monagle has been very helpful in providing this material, and Terry probably would want to talk with him at the same time. (Perhaps we could simply have a three-way telephone conversation.)

-- Some of the renumbering suggested by DCED, caused by its insertion of new sections, could be avoided by adding those sections after sec. 925 in the bill. Again, I want to emphasize, the value of numbering that is consistent with the national version of this Uniform Act.

-- Speaking of numbering, I again want to make my pitch for returning the general provisions to the beginning of this Act -- as they are in the official version. I can't imagine that the attorneys in the Legislative Affairs Agency would unreasonably persist in the approach taken in SB 198. As a legislative counsel myself, beginning in 1966 (although not there for the very first work on the Alaska Statutes), and as the state's second revisor of statutes, beginning in 1967, I was one of those who helped establish and enforce the current system for organizing the Alaska Statutes. The reason for a consistent system throughout a state's statutes is to facilitate the use of all of the statutes by the people in the state who will be using a great number of those statutes. Whether that organization consistently places general provisions, such as definition sections, at the beginning or the end of a chapter doesn't really matter, so long as there is consistency. However, when dealing with a lengthy, complex Uniform Act, such as this one and the Uniform Commercial Code and the Uniform Probate Code, the use of the Act is facilitated by following the national version because a Uniform Act strives to help people throughout the nation in using this Act no matter in which state's statutes it appears. Consequently, Alaskans as well as the people in other states will be benefited by following the national numbering system, without using our own parochial system that is aimed at simple in-state use. All it takes is a request from you, and Terry will gladly return to the official numbering system. I urge it.

So, at your request, Terry, Mike, and I can quickly go through the DCED suggestions, and Terry can prepare a committee substitute bill. I don't think there will be significant disagreement on any item. If there is, we will, of course, let you know.

Yours truly,



Arthur H. Peterson
Uniform Law Commissioner
for Alaska

Senator Loren Leman, Chair
March 6, 1998

Page 4

cc: Mike Monagle, Records & Licensing Supervisor
Division of Banking, Securities & Corporations
Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development

Rest of Alaska's ULC Delegation:

Deborah E. Behr
W. Grant Callow
Tamara Brandt Cook
L.S. (Jerry) Kurtz, Jr.
Jay A. Rabinowitz

cc w/DCED suggestions to: Terry Bannister, Legislative Counsel
Legislative Affairs Agency

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date: March 18, 1998

Time:

To: Attn: Anette/Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

From: Mike Monagle

RE: SB198

Number of Pages Being Transmitted: 15 pages

Special Instructions:

If there are any problems with this transmission, please call the number listed above.

This FAX is intended to be reviewed by the individual named above. If the reader of this transmittal page is not the intended recipient or a representative of the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, or copying of this FAX or the information contained herein, is prohibited. If you receive this FAX in error, please immediately notify the sender by telephone, and return this FAX to the sender at the above address. Thank-you.

Suggested Amendments to SB 198**Lines 13-31 on page 26 and 1-2 on page 27:**

~~(b) The terms and conditions of a conversion of a partnership to a limited partnership must be approved by all of the partners or by a number or percentage specified for conversion in the partnership agreement.~~

[(b) The provisions of AS 32.11.095 pertaining to the conversion of a partnership to a limited partnership apply.]

~~(c) After the conversion is approved by the partners, the partnership shall file a certificate of limited partnership with the department. The certificate must include~~

~~(1) a statement that the partnership was converted to a limited partnership from a partnership;~~

~~(2) the partnership's former name; and~~

~~(3) a statement of the number of votes cast by the partners for and~~

~~against the conversion and, if the vote is less than unanimous, the number or~~

~~percentage required to approve the conversion under the partnership agreement.~~

~~(d) [(c)] The conversion takes effect when the certificate of conversion and certificate of limited partnership is filed or at a later date specified in the certificate.~~

~~(e) [(d)] A general partner who becomes a limited partner as a result of the conversion remains liable as a general partner for an obligation incurred by the partnership before the conversion takes effect. If the other party to a transaction with the limited partnership reasonably believes, when entering the transaction that the limited partner is a general partner, the limited partner is liable for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership within 90 days after the conversion takes effect. The limited partner's liability for all other obligations of the limited partnership incurred after the conversion takes effect is that of a limited partner under AS 32.11.~~

Lines 8-14 on page 29:

~~Sec.32.06.906(b) The commissioner is the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger. The surviving entity shall promptly notify the department of the mailing address of its chief executive office and of any change of address. Upon receipt of process, the department shall mail a copy of the process to the surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership. [The commissioner is the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger. Service may be made upon the commissioner as provided for in 32.06.923.]~~

Lines 9-11 on page 30:

Sec. 32.06.907. Statement of merger. ~~(a) After a merger, the surviving partnership or limited partnership may file a statement that one or more partnerships or limited partnerships have merged into the surviving entity.~~ [After a merger between a partnership and a limited partnership, the survivor must file a statement that one or more partnerships or limited partnerships have merged into the surviving entity.]

Beginning on line 16, page 31 through line 19 on page 32:**ARTICLE 9. LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS****Sec. 32.06.911. Statement of Qualification [Registration].**

~~(e) After the approval required by (b) of this section, a partnership may become a limited liability partnership by filing a statement of qualification. The statement must contain~~

- ~~(1) the name of the partnership;~~
- ~~(2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office in this state, if any;~~
- ~~(3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's agent for service of process;~~
- ~~(4) a statement that the partnership elects to be a limited liability partnership; and~~
- ~~(5) a deferred effective date, if any.~~

[(c)After approval required by (b) of this section, a partnership may become a limited liability partnership by filing a statement of registration. The statement must contain

- (1) the name of the partnership;
- (2) the address of the partnership's principal office, if the partnership's principal office is not located in this state;
- (3) the address of the partnership's registered office in this state;
- (4) the name and address of the partnership's registered agent in the state for the service of process;
- (5) a brief description of the purpose for which the partnership is formed, which may be stated to be or to include the conduct of all lawful affairs for which a limited liability partnership may be formed under this chapter;
- (6) the name and address of each general partner maintaining an office in this state;
- (7) if an election has been made that the existence of the partnership will continue until a certain date or event, a statement of the election and the date or event;
- (8) other information that the partnership may wish to include in the registration document.]

~~(d) The agent of a limited liability partnership for service of process must be an individual who is a resident of this state or a person authorized to do business in this state.~~

~~(e) [(d)]~~ The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership is effective on the later of the filing of the statement or a date specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is cancelled under ~~AS 32.06.970(d)~~ [AS 32.06.926] or ~~revoked under AS 32.06.913~~ [AS 32.06.927.]

~~(f) [(c)]~~ The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership and the liability of its partners are not affected by errors or later changes in the information required to be contained in the statement of qualification [registration] under (c) of this section.

~~(g) [(f)]~~ The filing of a statement of qualification [registration] establishes that a partnership has satisfied all conditions precedent to the qualification [registration] of the partnership as a limited liability partnership.

~~(h) [(g)]~~ An amendment or cancellation of a statement of qualification [registration] is effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or cancellation.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.912. Disclosure of partnership purposes.

An application for registration under this chapter must be accompanied by a separate statement of the codes taken from the identification codes established under AS 10.06.870 that most closely describe the activities in which the partnership intends to engage.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.913. Amendment of registration document.

(a) A registration document filed under AS 32.06.911 is amended by filing an amended registration document with the department. The document must state

- (1) the name of the limited liability partnership;
- (2) the date of the filing of the original document of registration;
- (3) the amendment to the document.

(b) An amendment may be filed at any time for any purpose that the partners determine to be proper.

(c) A restated registration document may be executed and filed in the same manner as an amendment.

Beginning with line 20 on page 32, with new subsections added:

~~See 32.06.912 See~~ [32.06.914. Name.]

[(a)] The name of a registered limited liability partnership must end with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership," "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP", or "LLP".

[(b)] The name of a city, borough, or village may be used in a limited liability partnership name; however, the name may not contain the word "city," "borough," or "village," or otherwise imply that the partnership is a municipality.

(c) A person may not adopt a name that contains "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership," "R.L.L.P.", "L.L.P.", "RLLP", or "LLP", unless the person has been issued a certificate of registration under this chapter.]

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.915. Distinguishable names.

The name of a limited liability partnership must be distinguishable on the records of the department from

- (1) the name of a limited liability partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, or corporation organized under the laws of this state;
- (2) the name of a foreign limited liability partnership, foreign limited liability company, foreign limited partnership, or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state;
- (3) a name reserved or registered by the department under the provisions of this title or AS 10.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.916. Right to reserve name.

The exclusive right to use a name may be reserved by a

- (1) person intending to register a limited liability partnership and to adopt the name;
- (2) person intending to register a foreign limited liability partnership under this chapter;
- (3) limited liability partnership or a foreign limited liability partnership registered under this chapter that intends to change its name.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.917. Application to reserve name.

Reservation of a name under AS 32.06.916 is made by filing an application with the department. If the department finds that the name is available for use by a limited liability partnership, the department shall reserve it for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of 120 days.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.918. Registration of name.

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership not intending to conduct affairs in this state may register its name if the name is distinguishable on the records of the department.

(b) Registration of a name by a foreign limited liability partnership under (a) of this section is made by filing with the department

- (1) a signed application for registration setting out the name of the partnership, the state or territory under the laws of which it is formed, and the date the partnership was formed; and
- (2) proof from the jurisdiction where the partnership is formed indicating that the partnership was formed in that jurisdiction.

(c) The registration of a name under this section is effective until the close of the calendar year in which the application for registration is filed.

(d) The registration of a name under this section may be renewed each year by filing

(1) an application for renewal setting out the facts required in an original application; and

(2) proof of formation as required by (b)(2) of this section.

(e) An application for renewal must be filed between October 1 and December 31 in each year. The renewal extends the registration for the following calendar year.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.919. Use of nondistinguishable name.

Registration or reservation under this chapter gives the person who has registered exclusive right to the use of the name. The person may enjoin the use of a name that is not distinguishable from the name to which the person has the exclusive right, and the person has a cause of action for damages against a person who uses a name that is not distinguishable from the name to which the person has the exclusive right.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.920. Registered agent and office.

A registered limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership shall maintain in the state a registered office and an agent for the service of process.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.921. Change of registered office or agent.

(a) A registered limited liability partnership may change its registered agent by filing with the department a signed statement that includes

(1) the name of the partnership;

(2) the address of its registered office;

(3) the name of its old registered agent;

(4) the name of its new registered agent; and

(5) a statement that the change was authorized by one or more of the partners.

(b) If the department finds that the statement filed under (a) of this section complies with this chapter, the department shall file the statement in the department's office. The change becomes effective when the statement is filed.

(c) A registered agent of a limited liability partnership may change the location of the agent's office from one address to another in this state. The agent may change the registered office for each limited liability partnership for which the person is acting as registered agent by filing in the department a statement setting out the name of the agent, the address of the agent's office before change, the address to which the office is changed, and a list of companies for which the person is the registered agent. The statement shall be executed by the registered agent in the individual name of the agent, or, if the agent is a corporation, it shall be executed and verified by its president or vice-president. The statement shall be delivered to the department and the limited liability partnership, and, if the department finds that the statement complies with this chapter, the department shall file it. The change becomes effective when the statement is filed.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.922. Resignation by registered agent.

A registered agent may resign by filing a written notice and an exact copy of the notice with the department. The written notice of resignation must set out the latest address of the principal office of the partnership and the names and addresses of the general partners known by the agent. The department shall immediately mail a copy of the notice to the partnership at its principal office. The resignation becomes effective 30 days after the filing of the written notice unless the partnership appoints a successor registered agent before the resignation becomes effective.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.923. Service of process.

(a) The registered agent of a registered limited liability partnership is an agent upon whom process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the partnership may be served.

(b) If a limited liability partnership fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state or if its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, the commissioner is an agent of the partnership upon whom the process, notice, or demand may be served. A person may serve the commissioner under this subsection by

(1) serving on the commissioner or the designee of the commissioner a copy of the process, notice, or demand, with any papers required by law to be delivered in connection with the service, and a fee established by the department by regulation;

(2) sending to the partnership being served by certified mail a notice that service has been made on the commissioner under this subsection and a copy of the process, notice, or demand and accompanying papers; notice to the partnership shall be sent to the address

(A) of the last registered office of the partnership as shown by the records on file in the department; and

(B) the use of which the person initiating the proceedings knows or, on the basis of reasonable inquiry, has reason to believe is most likely to result in actual notice; and

(3) filing with the appropriate court or other body, as part of the return of service, the return receipt of mailing and an affidavit of the person initiating the proceedings that this subsection has been complied with.

(c) The commissioner shall keep a record of processes, notices, and demands served upon the commissioner under this section.

(d) This section does not affect the right to serve process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a limited liability partnership in another permitted manner.

Beginning on line 23, page 32 through line 23 page 33

~~Sec. 32.06.913. Annual report: revocation of qualification.~~ [Sec. 32.06.924. Filing of biennial report.]

~~(a) A limited liability partnership, and a foreign limited liability partnership authorized to transact business in this state, shall file with the department an annual report that contains~~

- ~~(1) the name of the limited liability partnership and the state or other jurisdiction under whose laws the foreign limited liability partnership is formed;~~
- ~~(2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any; and~~
- ~~(3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's current agent for service of process.~~

~~(b) An annual report must be filed between January 1 and April 1 of each year following the calendar year when a partnership files a statement of qualification or a foreign partnership becomes authorized to transact business in this state.~~

~~(c) The department may revoke the statement of qualification of a partnership that fails to file an annual report when due or pay the required filing fee. To revoke, the department shall provide the partnership at least 60 days' written notice of intent to revoke the statement. The notice must be mailed to the partnership at its chief executive office stated in the last filed statement of qualification or annual report. The notice must specify the annual report that has not been filed or the fee that has not been paid, and the effective date of the revocation. The revocation is not effective if the annual report is filed and the fee is paid before the effective date of the revocation.~~

~~(d) A revocation under (c) of this section only affects a partnership's status as a limited liability partnership and is not an event of dissolution of the partnership.~~

~~(e) A partnership whose statement of qualification has been revoked may apply to the department for reinstatement within two years after the effective date of the revocation. The application must state~~

- ~~(1) the name of the partnership and the effective date of the revocation;~~
- ~~and~~
- ~~(2) that the ground for revocation either did not exist or has been corrected.~~

~~(f) A reinstatement under (e) of this section relates back to and takes effect on the effective date of the revocation, and the partnership's status as a limited liability partnership continues as if the revocation had never occurred.~~

[(a) A biennial report shall be filed with the department and is due before January 2 of the filing year. A domestic limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership registering during an even-numbered year shall file the biennial report each even-numbered year. A domestic limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership registering during an odd-numbered year shall file the biennial report each odd-numbered year. The biennial report is delinquent if not filed before February 1 of each odd- or even-numbered year as provided in this subsection.

(b) Proof to the satisfaction of the department that on or before February 1 the report was deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, properly addressed with postage prepaid, satisfies the deadline of (a) of this section.

(c) The department shall file the report if it conforms to the requirements of this chapter. If the department finds that the report does not conform to the requirements of this chapter, the report shall promptly be returned to the partnership for necessary corrections.]

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.925. Contents of biennial report.

A biennial report required under AS 32.05.570 must state

- (1) the name of the limited liability partnership and the state or country where it was formed;
- (2) the address of the registered office of the partnership in this state, the name of its registered agent in this state at that address, and, in the case of a foreign limited liability partnership, the address of its principal office in the state or country where it was formed; and
- (3) the names and addresses of the partners.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.926. Cancellation of registration.

The registration of a registered limited liability partnership shall be cancelled upon the dissolution and the commencement of winding up of the partnership, or upon election of the partnership to cancel its registration. A notice of cancellation shall be filed with the department and must state

- (1) the name of the registered limited liability partnership;
- (2) the date of filing of its initial registration;
- (3) the reason for cancellation;
- (4) the effective date, which must be a date certain, of cancellation if the cancellation is not to be effective upon the filing of the application; and
- (5) other information the general partners determine to be appropriate.

New Section under Article 9**Sec. 32.06.927. Involuntary cancellation.**

(a) A registered limited liability partnership's registration may be cancelled involuntarily by the commissioner if

- (1) the partnership is delinquent six months in filing its biennial report or in paying a fee or penalty;
- (2) the partnership has failed for 30 days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in the state;
- (3) the partnership has failed for 30 days after change of its registered office or registered agent to file in the office of the commissioner a statement of the change; or
- (4) a misrepresentation of material facts has been made in an application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted under this chapter.

(b) Before a registration may be cancelled under this section, the commissioner shall give the partnership written notice of its delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation by certified mail addressed to its registered agent, registered office, or partners at the last known address as shown by the records of the commissioner. If the partnership fails, within 60 days after the notice is sent by certified mail, to contest the alleged delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation, the partnership may be dissolved under (d) of this section.

(c) If a registered limited liability partnership contests the proposed cancellation, the partnership may request a hearing. If, following a hearing, the commissioner decides there are grounds, under (a) of this section, for involuntary cancellation under this section, the partnership may appeal the decision to the superior court.

(d) If the registration of a registered limited liability partnership is subject to cancellation under (a) - (c) of this section, the partnership fails to correct the delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation as provided in this section, and there is no controlling order of the superior court, the commissioner shall cancel the limited liability partnership's registration by issuing a certificate of involuntary cancellation. The certificate must contain a statement that the partnership's registration has been cancelled, and the date and the reason for the cancellation. The original certificate shall be placed in the department's files and a copy of it mailed to the partnership at its registered office or in care of its registered agent, at the last known address shown on the records of the department. Upon the issuance of the certificate of involuntary cancellation, the existence of the limited liability partnership ceases, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, and its name shall be available for use and may be adopted by another limited liability partnership on a date that is six months or more after the cancellation.

(c) If the registration of a registered limited liability partnership is cancelled under this section, the registration may be reinstated within two years from the date of the certificate of cancellation if it is established to the satisfaction of the commissioner that in fact (1) there was no cause for the cancellation, or the delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation resulting in cancellation has been corrected; and (2) the partnership pays two times the amount of any delinquent fee and the amount the partnership would have paid had it not been cancelled during the two-year period. Unless the partnership being reinstated amends its registration to change its name to comply with AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915, reinstatement may not be authorized if the name of the partnership is not distinguishable in the records of the department.

Line 24, page 33 through line 2, page 34

~~Sec. 32.06.921.~~ [Sec. 32.06.928.] Law governing foreign limited liability partnerships.

(a) The law under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed governs relations between and among the partners and between the partners and the partnership and the liability of partners for obligations of the partnership.

(b) A foreign limited liability partnership may not be denied a statement of foreign qualification by reason of any difference between the law under which the partnership was formed and the law of this state.

(c) A statement of foreign qualification does not authorize a foreign limited liability partnership to engage in a business or exercise a power that a partnership may not engage in or exercise in this state as a limited liability partnership.

Lines 3-25, page 34

~~Sec. 32.06.922. Statement of foreign qualification. (a) Before transacting business in this state, a foreign limited liability partnership must file a statement of foreign qualification. The statement must contain~~

~~(1) the name of the foreign limited liability partnership that satisfies the requirements of the state or other jurisdiction under whose law it is formed and ends with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership," "Limited Liability Partnership," "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP," or "LLP";~~

~~(2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any;~~

~~(3) if there is not an office of the partnership in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's agent for service of process; and~~

~~(4) a deferred effective date, if any.~~

~~(b) The agent of a foreign limited liability company for service of process must be an individual who is a resident of this state or a person authorized to do business in this state.~~

~~(c) The status of a partnership as a foreign limited liability partnership is effective on the later of the filing of the statement of foreign qualification or a date specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is cancelled under AS 32.06.970(d) or revoked under AS 32.06.913.~~

~~(d) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of foreign qualification is effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or cancellation.~~

[Sec. 32.06.929. Contents of registration application.

(a) An application for the registration of a foreign limited liability partnership must state

- (1) the name of the foreign limited liability partnership and, if different, the name the partnership proposes to use in this state;
- (2) the state or other jurisdiction where the partnership was formed and the date of its formation;
- (3) the name and address of its registered agent;
- (4) that the department is appointed the agent of the partnership for service of process if the foreign limited liability partnership fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent;
- (5) the address of the office that is required by the state or other jurisdiction of the partnership's formation to be maintained in that state or other jurisdiction, or, if the state or other jurisdiction does not require an office to be maintained in that state or other jurisdiction, the principal office of the partnership;
- (6) the purpose the partnership proposes to pursue in the conduct of its affairs in this state and the codes from the identification code established under AS 10.06.870 that most closely describe the activities in which the partnership intends to engage in this state; and
- (7) the names and addresses of the general partners.

(b) In addition to the information required by (a) of this section, an application must include proof from the jurisdiction where the partnership was formed that indicates that the partnership was formed in that jurisdiction.]

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.930. Name of foreign limited liability partnership.

The department may not file the application for registration of a foreign limited liability partnership unless the name of the partnership satisfies the requirements of AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915. If the name under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed does not satisfy the requirements of AS 32.06.914-32.06.915, the partnership may register under an assumed name that satisfies the requirements of AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.931. Amendment of registration of foreign limited liability partnership.

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership may amend its registration by filing an amendment of registration with the department that is signed by a partner authorized to execute the amendment.

(b) The amendment of registration filed by a foreign limited liability partnership must state

- (1) the name of the partnership;
- (2) the date the original registration was filed; and
- (3) the amendment.

(c) The application for registration may be amended if the application for registration as amended contains only provisions that this chapter allows to be contained in an application for registration at the time the partnership amends the registration.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.932. Revocation of registration of foreign limited liability partnership.

(a) The registration of a foreign limited liability partnership authorizing the partnership to conduct affairs in this state may be revoked by the commissioner if

(1) the partnership is delinquent for six months in filing its biennial report or in paying a fee or penalty imposed under this chapter;

(2) the partnership has failed for 30 days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in the state;

(3) the partnership has failed for 30 days after change of its registered office or registered agent to file in the office of the commissioner a statement of the change; or

(4) a misrepresentation of material facts has been made in an application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted under this chapter.

(b) Before a registration may be revoked under this section, the commissioner shall give the partnership written notice of its delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation by certified mail addressed to its registered agent, registered office, or partners at the last known address as shown by the records of the commissioner. If the partnership fails, within 60 days after the notice is sent by certified mail, to contest the alleged delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation, the registration may be revoked under (d) of this section.

(c) If a partnership contests the proposed cancellation, the partnership may request a hearing. If, following a hearing, the commissioner decides there are grounds for revocation under this section, the partnership may appeal the decision to the superior court.

(d) If the registration of a foreign limited liability partnership is subject to revocation under (a) - (c) of this section, the partnership fails to correct the delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation as provided in this section, and there is no controlling order of the superior court, the commissioner shall revoke the partnership by issuing a certificate of revocation containing a statement that the partnership's registration has been revoked, and the date and the reason for the revocation. Upon cancellation, the original certificate of cancellation shall be placed in the department's files and a copy of the certificate mailed to the partnership at its registered office or in care of its registered agent at the last known address shown on the records of the department. Upon the issuance of the certificate of revocation, the foreign limited liability partnership's authority to conduct affairs in this state ceases.

New Section under Article 9

Sec. 32.06.933. Voluntary withdrawal of foreign limited liability partnership.

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership registered in this state may withdraw its registration by filing an application for withdrawal with the department.

(b) An application for withdrawal filed by a foreign limited liability partnership must state

- (1) the name of the partnership and the state or other jurisdiction where the partnership was formed;
- (2) that the partnership is no longer conducting affairs in this state;
- (3) that the partnership is withdrawing;
- (4) that the partnership revokes the authority of its registered agent for service of process in this state and agrees that service of process may subsequently be made on the partnership by service on the commissioner for a cause of action arising in this state during the time the partnership was registered in this state; and
- (5) an address for mailing a copy of the process to the partnership.

(c) The application for withdrawal must be in the form and manner designated by the department and shall be signed on behalf of the foreign limited liability partnership by a partner authorized to execute the application for withdrawal.

Line 26, page 34 through line 7, page 35.

~~Sec. 32.06.923~~ [Sec. 32.06.934.] Effect of failure to qualify [register].

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership transacting business in this state may not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it has in effect a statement of foreign qualification.

(b) The failure of a foreign limited liability partnership to have in effect a statement of foreign qualification does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the foreign limited liability partnership or preclude it from defending an action or proceeding in this state.

(c) A limitation on personal liability of a partner is not waived solely by transacting business in this state without a statement of foreign qualification.

(d) If a foreign limited liability partnership transacts business in this state without a statement of foreign qualification, the commissioner is its agent for service of process with respect to a right of action arising out of the transaction of business in this state.

~~Sec. 32.06.924~~ [Sec. 32.06.935.] Activities not constituting transacting business.

(a) Activities of a foreign limited liability partnership that do not constitute transacting business under ~~AS 32.06.931-32.06.925~~ [AS 32.06.928 - 32.06.936] include

- (1) maintaining, defending, or settling an action or proceeding;
- (2) holding meetings of its partners or carrying on another activity concerning its internal affairs;
- (3) maintaining bank accounts;
- (4) maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange, and registration of the partnership's own securities or maintaining trustees or depositories for those securities;
- (5) selling through independent contractors;
- (6) soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by mail or through employees or agents or by another method, if the orders require acceptance outside this state before they become contracts;

- (7) creating or acquiring indebtedness, with or without a mortgage, or other security interest in property;
- (8) collecting debts or foreclosing mortgages or other security interests in property securing the debts, and holding, protecting, and maintaining property so acquired;
- (9) conducting an isolated transaction that is completed within 30 days and is not one transaction in the course of similar transactions; and
- (10) transacting business in interstate commerce.

(b) In ~~AS 32.06.921 - 32.06.925~~ [AS 32.06.928 - 32.06.936], the ownership in this state of income-producing real property or tangible personal property, other than property excluded under (a) of this section, constitutes transacting business in this state.

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

~~Sec. 32.06.925~~, [Sec. 32.06.936.] Action by attorney general. The attorney general may maintain an action to restrain a foreign limited liability partnership from transacting business in this state in violation of AS 32.06.928 - 32.06.936.

New Section under Article 10

Sec. 32.06.971. Submission of documents to the department.

When a document is required or allowed to be delivered to or filed with the department under this chapter, the person delivering the document shall deliver to the department the required fee, the original signed document, and an exact copy of the document.

New Section under Article 10

Sec. 32.06.972. Filing of documents by the department.

(a) If the department determines that a document filed under this chapter conforms to all filing requirements, the department shall

- (1) mark on the original signed document and on the exact copy the word "filed" and the date of the document's acceptance for filing;
- (2) retain the exact copy in the department's files; and
- (3) return the original signed document to the person who filed the document or to that person's representative.

(b) The department may not file a document that does not meet the requirements of this section.

New Section under Article 10

Sec. 32.06.973. Disapproval of writing by department; appeal.

If the department fails to approve applications for registration, amendment, cancellation, or withdrawal, or another document filing required or permissible under this chapter requiring approval by the department, the department shall, within 10 days after the delivery of the document to the department, give written notice of disapproval to the person delivering the document. The notice must specify the reasons for disapproval. The person may appeal the disapproval to the superior court.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

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Senate Labor & Commerce Committee

MEMO

TO: Theresa Bannister, Legal Counsel
Legislative Legal and Research Services
via fax: x 2029 *this page only*

FROM: Annette Kreitzer, Aide to
Senate Labor & Commerce Committee
PH: X 3844

DATE: February 13, 1998

RE: SB 198: Uniform Partnership Act

With regard to your January 13, 1998 memo, the Committee Chairman has agreed to the following:

- 1) Amend AS 32.06.306 (a) to say something like "Nothwithstanding AS 09.17,"... to make it clear that joint and several liability as it is outlined in the bill only applies here and is not some attempt to thwart the 1987 Initiative.
- 2) Amend AS 32.11.890 (Page 41, lines 18-19) as follows:
[CONVERSION OF A PARTNERSHIP TO A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND] As I understood your memo, this would make SB 198 consistent with Representative Ryan's Ch. 78, SLA 1997.
- 3) Don't we need to change the effective date clauses on page 42, Sections 6 (not January 2003, though) , 7 and 10 - to **January 1, 1999?**

Please prepare a L&C Committee Substitute incorporating these changes. Please call me if you have questions about this request.



STATE OF ALASKA

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Fax/Memo

TO: Art Petersen, Commissioner on Uniform Law
FROM: Mike Monagle
SUBJECT: HB 198
DATE: February 11, 1998
PAGES: 13

Commissioner Petersen,

As I testified at the February 10th Senate Labor & Commerce Committee hearing on SB 198, the Division has no objection to substance of the proposed legislation. However, it has been a long established goal of the Division to standardize filing provisions in the statutes administered by our agency. All of the amendments being proposed deal strictly with filing provisions of SB 198, and not with the substance of the legislation's intent or the intent of the Commissioners on Uniform Law to have uniform legislation.

The following pages contain the Division's proposed amendments to SB 198.

The proposed amendment to Sec. 32.06.902 is to address filing provision inconsistencies between the bill, AS 32.11.095 (Chapter 52 SLA 1996) and AS 10.50.570 (Chapter 52 SLA 1996).

The proposed amendment to Sec. 32.06.906 is to address filing provision inconsistencies between the bill, AS 10.06.175, AS 10.20.046, AS 10.50.065, and the proposed amendments to Article 9 of the bill.

The proposed amendment to Sec. 32.06.907 is to make filing a statement of merger between a partnership and limited partnership mandatory. Since mergers are not envisioned under the Uniform Limited Partnership Act, discretionary language may result in merged limited partnerships failing to notify the department that they have ceased to exist due to a merger.

Article 9 has been completely revised to make filing practices and procedures consistent with the statutory filing provisions of AS 10.06, AS 10.15, AS 10.20, AS 10.35, AS 10.40, AS 10.45, AS 10.50, and AS 32.11.

The proposed amendments adding two sections to Article 10 are, again, to achieve consistency with the statutory filing provisions of AS 10.06, AS 10.15, AS 10.20, AS 10.35, AS 10.40, AS 10.45, AS 10.50, and AS 32.11.

Finally, though no amendments are proposed, I have reviewed Section 6, pertaining to the applicability of the proposed legislation, and find it terribly convoluted.

I sincerely appreciate your willingness to consider these proposed amendments. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Mike Monagle
Records & Licensing Supervisor

Cc: Senate Labor & Commerce

ARTICLE 8. Conversions and Mergers.

Sec. 32.06.902. Conversion of partnership to limited partnership.

- (a) A partnership may be converted to a limited partnership under this section.
- (b) The provisions of AS 32.11.095 pertaining to the conversion of a partnership to a limited partnership apply.
- (c) The conversion takes effect when the certificate of conversion and certificate of limited partnership is filed or at a later date specified in the certificate.
- (e) A general partner who becomes a limited partner as a result of the conversion remains liable as a general partner for an obligation incurred by the partnership before the conversion takes effect. If the other party to a transaction with the limited partnership reasonably believes when entering the transaction that the limited partner is a general partner, the limited partner is liable for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership within 90 days after the conversion takes effect. The limited partner's liability for all other obligations of the limited partnership incurred after the conversion takes effect is that of a limited partner under AS 32.11.

Sec. 32.06.906(b) The commissioner is the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger. Service may be made upon the commissioner as provided for in 32.06.923.

Sec. 32.06.907(a) After a merger between a partnership and a limited partnership, the survivor file a statement that one or more partnerships or limited partnerships have merged into the surviving entity.

Article 09. LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

Sec. 32.06.911. Statement of Registration.

- (a) A partnership may become a limited liability partnership under this section.
- (b) The terms and conditions on which a partnership becomes a limited liability partnership must be approved by the vote necessary to amend the partnership agreement except, in the case of a partnership agreement that expressly considers obligations to contribute to the partnership, by the vote necessary to amend those contribution provisions.
- (c) After approval required by (b) of this section, a partnership may become a limited liability partnership by filing a statement of registration. The statement must contain
 - (1) the name of the partnership;
 - (2) the address of the partnership's principal office, if the partnership's principal office is not located in this state;
 - (3) the address of the partnership's registered office in this state;
 - (4) the name and address of the partnership's registered agent in the state for the service of process;

- (5) a brief description of the purpose for which the partnership is formed, which may be stated to be or to include the conduct of all lawful affairs for which a limited liability partnership may be formed under this chapter;
- (6) the name and address of each general partner maintaining an office in this state;
- (7) if an election has been made that the existence of the partnership will continue until a certain date or event, a statement of the election and the date or event;
- (8) other information that the partnership may wish to include in the registration document.

(d) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership is effective on the later of the filing of the statement or a date specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is cancelled under AS 32.06.926 or AS 32.06.927.

(e) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership and the liability of its partners are not affected by errors or later changes in the information required to be contained in the statement of registration under (c) of this section.

(f) The filing of a statement of registration establishes that a partnership has satisfied all conditions precedent to the qualification of the partnership as a limited liability partnership.

(g) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of registration is effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or cancellation.

Sec. 32.06.912. Disclosure of partnership purposes.

An application for registration under this chapter must be accompanied by a separate statement of the codes taken from the identification codes established under AS 10.06.870 that most closely describe the activities in which the partnership intends to engage.

Sec. 32.06.913. Amendment of registration document.

(a) A registration document filed under AS 32.06.911 is amended by filing an amended registration document with the department. The document must state

- (1) the name of the limited liability partnership;
- (2) the date of the filing of the original document of registration;
- (3) the amendment to the document.

(b) An amendment may be filed at any time for any purpose that the partners determine to be proper.

(c) A restated registration document may be executed and filed in the same manner as an amendment.

Sec. 32.06.914. Name.

- (a) The name of a registered limited liability partnership must end with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership," "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP", or "LLP".
- (b) The name of a city, borough, or village may be used in a limited liability partnership name; however, the name may not contain the word "city," "borough," or "village," or otherwise imply that the partnership is a municipality.
- (c) A person may not adopt a name that contains "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership," "R.L.L.P.," "L.L.P.," "RLLP", or "LLP", unless the person has been issued a certificate of registration under this chapter.

Sec. 32.06.915. Distinguishable names.

The name of a limited liability partnership must be distinguishable on the records of the department from

- (1) the name of a limited liability partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, or corporation organized under the laws of this state;
- (2) the name of a foreign limited liability partnership, foreign limited liability company, foreign limited partnership, or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state;
- (3) a name reserved or registered by the department under the provisions of this title or AS 10.

Sec. 32.06.916. Right to reserve name.

The exclusive right to use a name may be reserved by a

- (1) person intending to register a limited liability partnership and to adopt the name;
- (2) person intending to register a foreign limited liability partnership under this chapter;
- (3) limited liability partnership or a foreign limited liability partnership registered under this chapter that intends to change its name.

Sec. 32.06.917. Application to reserve name.

Reservation of a name under AS 32.06.916 is made by filing an application with the department. If the department finds that the name is available for use by a limited liability partnership, the department shall reserve it for the exclusive use of the applicant for a period of 120 days.

Sec. 32.06.918. Registration of name.

- (a) A foreign limited liability partnership not intending to conduct affairs in this state may register its name if the name is distinguishable on the records of the department.
- (b) Registration of a name by a foreign limited liability partnership under (a) of this section is made by filing with the department
 - (1) a signed application for registration setting out the name of the partnership, the state or territory under the laws of which it is formed, and the date the partnership was formed; and

- (2) proof from the jurisdiction where the partnership is formed indicating that the partnership was formed in that jurisdiction.
- (c) The registration of a name under this section is effective until the close of the calendar year in which the application for registration is filed.
- (d) The registration of a name under this section may be renewed each year by filing
 - (1) an application for renewal setting out the facts required in an original application; and
 - (2) proof of formation as required by (b)(2) of this section.
- (e) An application for renewal must be filed between October 1 and December 31 in each year. The renewal extends the registration for the following calendar year.

Sec. 32.06.919. Use of nondistinguishable name.

Registration or reservation under this chapter gives the person who has registered exclusive right to the use of the name. The person may enjoin the use of a name that is not distinguishable from the name to which the person has the exclusive right, and the person has a cause of action for damages against a person who uses a name that is not distinguishable from the name to which the person has the exclusive right.

Sec. 32.06.920. Registered agent and office.

A registered limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership shall maintain in the state a registered office and an agent for the service of process.

Sec. 32.06.921. Change of registered office or agent.

- (a) A registered limited liability partnership may change its registered agent by filing with the department a signed statement that includes
 - (1) the name of the partnership;
 - (2) the address of its registered office;
 - (3) the name of its old registered agent;
 - (4) the name of its new registered agent; and
 - (5) a statement that the change was authorized by one or more of the partners.
- (b) If the department finds that the statement filed under (a) of this section complies with this chapter, the department shall file the statement in the department's office. The change becomes effective when the statement is filed.
- (c) A registered agent of a limited liability partnership may change the location of the agent's office from one address to another in this state. The agent may change the registered office for each limited liability partnership for which the person is acting as registered agent by filing in the department a statement setting out the name of the agent, the address of the agent's office before change, the address to which the office is changed, and a list of companies for which the person is the registered agent. The statement shall be executed by the registered agent in the individual name of the agent, or, if the agent is a corporation, it shall be executed and verified by its president or vice-president. The statement shall be delivered to the department and the limited liability partnership, and, if the department finds that the statement complies with this chapter, the department shall file it. The change becomes effective when the statement is filed.

Sec. 32.06.922. Resignation by registered agent.

A registered agent may resign by filing a written notice and an exact copy of the notice with the department. The written notice of resignation must set out the latest address of the principal office of the partnership and the names and addresses of the general partners known by the agent. The department shall immediately mail a copy of the notice to the partnership at its principal office. The resignation becomes effective 30 days after the filing of the written notice unless the partnership appoints a successor registered agent before the resignation becomes effective.

Sec. 32.06.923. Service of process.

(a) The registered agent of a registered limited liability partnership is an agent upon whom process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the partnership may be served.

(b) If a limited liability partnership fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state or if its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, the commissioner is an agent of the partnership upon whom the process, notice, or demand may be served. A person may serve the commissioner under this subsection by

(1) serving on the commissioner or the designee of the commissioner a copy of the process, notice, or demand, with any papers required by law to be delivered in connection with the service, and a fee established by the department by regulation;

(2) sending to the partnership being served by certified mail a notice that service has been made on the commissioner under this subsection and a copy of the process, notice, or demand and accompanying papers; notice to the partnership shall be sent to the address

(A) of the last registered office of the partnership as shown by the records on file in the department; and

(B) the use of which the person initiating the proceedings knows or, on the basis of reasonable inquiry, has reason to believe is most likely to result in actual notice; and

(3) filing with the appropriate court or other body, as part of the return of service, the return receipt of mailing and an affidavit of the person initiating the proceedings that this subsection has been complied with.

(c) The commissioner shall keep a record of processes, notices, and demands served upon the commissioner under this section.

(d) This section does not affect the right to serve process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a limited liability partnership in another permitted manner.

Sec. 32.06.924. Filing of biennial report.

(a) A biennial report shall be filed with the department and is due before January 2 of the filing year. A domestic limited liability partnership and a foreign limited liability partnership registering during an even-numbered year shall file the biennial report each even-numbered year. A domestic limited liability partnership and a foreign limited

liability partnership registering during an odd-numbered year shall file the biennial report each odd-numbered year. The biennial report is delinquent if not filed before February 1 of each odd- or even-numbered year as provided in this subsection.

(b) Proof to the satisfaction of the department that on or before February 1 the report was deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, properly addressed with postage prepaid, satisfies the deadline of (a) of this section.

(c) The department shall file the report if it conforms to the requirements of this chapter. If the department finds that the report does not conform to the requirements of this chapter, the report shall promptly be returned to the partnership for necessary corrections.

Sec. 32.06.925. Contents of biennial report.

A biennial report required under AS 32.05.570 must state

- (1) the name of the limited liability partnership and the state or country where it was formed;
- (2) the address of the registered office of the partnership in this state, the name of its registered agent in this state at that address, and, in the case of a foreign limited liability partnership, the address of its principal office in the state or country where it was formed; and
- (3) the names and addresses of the partners.

Sec. 32.06.926. Cancellation of registration.

The registration of a registered limited liability partnership shall be cancelled upon the dissolution and the commencement of winding up of the partnership, or upon election of the partnership to cancel its registration. A notice of cancellation shall be filed with the department and must state

- (1) the name of the registered limited liability partnership;
- (2) the date of filing of its initial registration;
- (3) the reason for cancellation;
- (4) the effective date, which must be a date certain, of cancellation if the cancellation is not to be effective upon the filing of the application; and
- (5) other information the general partners determine to be appropriate.

Sec. 32.06.927. Involuntary cancellation.

(a) A registered limited liability partnership's registration may be cancelled involuntarily by the commissioner if

- (1) the partnership is delinquent six months in filing its biennial report or in paying a fee or penalty;
- (2) the partnership has failed for 30 days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in the state;
- (3) the partnership has failed for 30 days after change of its registered office or registered agent to file in the office of the commissioner a statement of the change; or
- (4) a misrepresentation of material facts has been made in an application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted under this chapter.

(b) Before a registration may be cancelled under this section, the commissioner shall give the partnership written notice of its delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation by certified mail addressed to its registered agent, registered office, or partners at the last known address as shown by the records of the commissioner. If the partnership fails, within 60 days after the notice is sent by certified mail, to contest the alleged delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation, the partnership may be dissolved under (d) of this section.

(c) If a registered limited liability partnership contests the proposed cancellation, the partnership may request a hearing. If, following a hearing, the commissioner decides there are grounds, under (a) of this section, for involuntary cancellation under this section, the partnership may appeal the decision to the superior court.

(d) If the registration of a registered limited liability partnership is subject to cancellation under (a) - (c) of this section, the partnership fails to correct the delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation as provided in this section, and there is no controlling order of the superior court, the commissioner shall cancel the limited liability partnership's registration by issuing a certificate of involuntary cancellation. The certificate must contain a statement that the partnership's registration has been cancelled, and the date and the reason for the cancellation. The original certificate shall be placed in the department's files and a copy of it mailed to the partnership at its registered office or in care of its registered agent, at the last known address shown on the records of the department. Upon the issuance of the certificate of involuntary cancellation, the existence of the limited liability partnership ceases, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, and its name shall be available for use and may be adopted by another limited liability partnership on a date that is six months or more after the cancellation.

(e) If the registration of a registered limited liability partnership is cancelled under this section, the registration may be reinstated within two years from the date of the certificate of cancellation if it is established to the satisfaction of the commissioner that in fact (1) there was no cause for the cancellation, or the delinquency, failure, or misrepresentation resulting in cancellation has been corrected; and (2) the partnership pays two times the amount of any delinquent fee and the amount the partnership would have paid had it not been cancelled during the two-year period. Unless the partnership being reinstated amends its registration to change its name to comply with AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915, reinstatement may not be authorized if the name of the partnership is not distinguishable in the records of the department.

Sec. 32.06.928. Law governing foreign limited liability partnerships.

(a) The law under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed governs relations between and among the partners and between the partners and the partnership and the liability of partners for obligations of the partnership.

(b) A foreign limited liability partnership may not be denied a statement of foreign qualification by reason of any difference between the law under which the partnership was formed and the law of this state.

(c) A statement of foreign qualification does not authorize a foreign limited liability partnership to engage in a business or exercise a power that a partnership may not engage in or exercise in this state as a limited liability partnership.

Sec. 32.06.929. Contents of registration application.

(a) An application for the registration of a foreign limited liability partnership must state

- (1) the name of the foreign limited liability partnership and, if different, the name the partnership proposes to use in this state;**
- (2) the state or other jurisdiction where the partnership was formed and the date of its formation;**
- (3) the name and address of its registered agent;**
- (4) that the department is appointed the agent of the partnership for service of process if the foreign limited liability partnership fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent;**
- (5) the address of the office that is required by the state or other jurisdiction of the partnership's formation to be maintained in that state or other jurisdiction, or, if the state or other jurisdiction does not require an office to be maintained in that state or other jurisdiction, the principal office of the partnership;**
- (6) the purpose the partnership proposes to pursue in the conduct of its affairs in this state and the codes from the identification code established under AS 10.06.870 that most closely describe the activities in which the partnership intends to engage in this state; and**
- (7) the names and addresses of the general partners.**

(b) In addition to the information required by (a) of this section, an application must include proof from the jurisdiction where the partnership was formed that indicates that the partnership was formed in that jurisdiction.

Sec. 32.06.930. Name of foreign limited liability partnership.

The department may not file the application for registration of a foreign limited liability partnership unless the name of the partnership satisfies the requirements of AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915. If the name under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed does not satisfy the requirements of AS 32.06.914-32.06.915, the partnership may register under an assumed name that satisfies the requirements of AS 32.06.914 - 32.06.915.

Sec. 32.06.931. Amendment of registration of foreign limited liability partnership.

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership may amend its registration by filing an amendment of registration with the department that is signed by a partner authorized to execute the amendment.

(b) The amendment of registration filed by a foreign limited liability partnership must state

- (1) the name of the partnership;**
- (2) the date the original registration was filed; and**
- (3) the amendment.**

(c) The application for registration may be amended if the application for registration as amended contains only provisions that this chapter allows to be contained in an application for registration at the time the partnership amends the registration.