**UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACT (2001)**

***(Last Amended 2013)***

Drafted by the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS

 ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

and by it

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT

IN ALL THE STATES

at its

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

MEETING IN ITS ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

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By

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS

ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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**UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACT (2001)**

***(Last Amended 2013)***

# [ARTICLE] 1

# GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101. SHORT TITLE. This [act] may be cited as the Uniform Limited Partnership Act.

 SECTION 102. DEFINITIONS. In this [act]:

 (1) “Certificate of limited partnership” means the certificate required by Section 201. The term includes the certificate as amended or restated.

 (2) “Contribution”, except in the phrase “right of contribution”, means property or a benefit described in Section 501 which is provided by a person to a limited partnership to become a partner or in the person’s capacity as a partner.

 (3) “Debtor in bankruptcy” means a person that is the subject of:

 (A) an order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code or a comparable order under a successor statute of general application; or

 (B) a comparable order under federal, state, or foreign law governing insolvency.

 (4) “Distribution” means a transfer of money or other property from a limited partnership to a person on account of a transferable interest or in the person’s capacity as a partner. The term:

 (A) includes:

 (i) a redemption or other purchase by a limited partnership of a transferable interest; and

 (ii) a transfer to a partner in return for the partner’s relinquishment of any right to participate as a partner in the management or conduct of the partnership’s activities and affairs or to have access to records or other information concerning the partnership’s activities and affairs; and

 (B) does not include amounts constituting reasonable compensation for present or past service or payments made in the ordinary course of business under a bona fide retirement plan or other bona fide benefits program.

 (5) “Foreign limited liability limited partnership” means a foreign limited partnership whose general partners have limited liability for the debts, obligations, or other liabilities of the foreign partnership under a provision similar to Section 404(c).

 (6) “Foreign limited partnership” means an unincorporated entity formed under the law of a jurisdiction other than this state which would be a limited partnership if formed under the law of this state. The term includes a foreign limited liability limited partnership.

 (7) “General partner” means a person that:

 (A) has become a general partner under Section 401 or was a general partner in a partnership when the partnership became subject to this [act] under Section 112; and

 (B) has not dissociated as a general partner under Section 603.

 (8) “Jurisdiction”, used to refer to a political entity, means the United States, a state, a foreign country, or a political subdivision of a foreign country.

 (9) “Jurisdiction of formation” means the jurisdiction whose law governs the internal affairs of an entity.

 (10) “Limited liability limited partnership”, except in the phrase “foreign limited liability limited partnership” and in [Article] 11, means a limited partnership whose certificate of limited partnership states that the partnership is a limited liability limited partnership.

 (11) “Limited partner” means a person that:

 (A) has become a limited partner under Section 301 or was a limited partner in a limited partnership when the partnership became subject to this [act] under Section 112; and

 (B) has not dissociated under Section 601.

 (12) “Limited partnership”, except in the phrase “foreign limited partnership” and in [Article] 11, means an entity formed under this [act] or which becomes subject to this [act] under [Article] 11 or Section 112. The term includes a limited liability limited partnership.

 (13) “Partner” means a limited partner or general partner.

 (14) “Partnership agreement” means the agreement, whether or not referred to as a partnership agreement and whether oral, implied, in a record, or in any combination thereof, of all the partners of a limited partnership concerning the matters described in Section 105(a). The term includes the agreement as amended or restated.

 (15) “Person” means an individual, business corporation, nonprofit corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, [general cooperative association,] limited cooperative association, unincorporated nonprofit association, statutory trust, business trust, common-law business trust, estate, trust, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

 (16) “Principal office” means the principal executive office of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership, whether or not the office is located in this state.

 (17) “Property” means all property, whether real, personal, or mixed or tangible or intangible, or any right or interest therein.

 (18) “Record”, used as a noun, means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

 (19) “Registered agent” means an agent of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership which is authorized to receive service of any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served on the partnership.

 (20) “Registered foreign limited partnership” means a foreign limited partnership that is registered to do business in this state pursuant to a statement of registration filed by the [Secretary of State].

 (21) “Required information” means the information that a limited partnership is required to maintain under Section 108.

 (22) “Sign” means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:

 (A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

 (B) to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

 (23) “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

 (24) “Transfer” includes:

 (A) an assignment;

 (B) a conveyance;

 (C) a sale;

 (D) a lease;

 (E) an encumbrance, including a mortgage or security interest;

 (F) a gift; and

 (G) a transfer by operation of law.

 (25) “Transferable interest” means the right, as initially owned by a person in the person’s capacity as a partner, to receive distributions from a limited partnership, whether or not the person remains a partner or continues to own any part of the right. The term applies to any fraction of the interest, by whomever owned.

 (26) “Transferee” means a person to which all or part of a transferable interest has been transferred, whether or not the transferor is a partner. The term includes a person that owns a transferable interest under Section 602(a)(3) or 605(a)(4).

##  SECTION 103. KNOWLEDGE; NOTICE.

 (a) A person knows a fact if the person:

 (1) has actual knowledge of it; or

 (2) is deemed to know it under law other than this [act].

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

 (1) has reason to know the fact from all the facts known to the person at the time in question; or

 (2) is deemed to have notice of the fact under subsection (c) or (d).

 (c) A certificate of limited partnership on file in the office of the [Secretary of State] is notice that the partnership is a limited partnership and the persons designated in the certificate as general partners are general partners. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), the certificate is not notice of any other fact.

 (d) A person not a partner is deemed to have notice of:

 (1) a person’s dissociation as a general partner 90 days after an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership which states that the other person has dissociated becomes effective or 90 days after a statement of dissociation pertaining to the other person becomes effective, whichever occurs first;

 (2) a limited partnership’s:

 (A) dissolution 90 days after an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that the limited partnership is dissolved becomes effective;

 (B) termination 90 days after a statement of termination under Section 802(b)(2)(F) becomes effective; and

 (C) participation in a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication, 90 days after articles of merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication under [Article] 11 become effective.

 (e) Subject to Section 210(f), a person notifies another person of a fact by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not those steps cause the other person to know the fact.

 (f) A general partner’s knowledge or notice of a fact relating to the limited partnership is effective immediately as knowledge of or notice to the partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the partnership committed by or with the consent of the general partner. A limited partner’s knowledge or notice of a fact relating to the partnership is not effective as knowledge of or notice to the partnership.

SECTION 104. GOVERNING LAW. The law of this state governs:

 (1) the internal affairs of a limited partnership; and

 (2) the liability of a partner as partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of a limited partnership.

##  SECTION 105. PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT; SCOPE, FUNCTION, AND LIMITATIONS.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d), the partnership agreement governs:

 (1) relations among the partners as partners and between the partners and the limited partnership;

 (2) the activities and affairs of the partnership and the conduct of those activities and affairs; and

 (3) the means and conditions for amending the partnership agreement.

 (b) To the extent the partnership agreement does not provide for a matter described in subsection (a), this [act] governs the matter.

 (c) A partnership agreement may not:

 (1) vary the law applicable under Section 104;

 (2) vary a limited partnership’s capacity under Section 111 to sue and be sued in its own name;

 (3) vary any requirement, procedure, or other provision of this [act] pertaining to:

 (A) registered agents; or

 (B) the [Secretary of State], including provisions pertaining to records authorized or required to be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing under this [act];

 (4) vary the provisions of Section 204;

 (5) vary the right of a general partner under Section 406(b)(2) to vote on or consent to an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership which deletes a statement that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership;

 (6) alter or eliminate the duty of loyalty or the duty of care except as otherwise provided in subsection (d);

 (7) eliminate the contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing under Sections 305(a) and 409(d), but the partnership agreement may prescribe the standards, if not manifestly unreasonable, by which the performance of the obligation is to be measured;

 (8) relieve or exonerate a person from liability for conduct involving bad faith, willful or intentional misconduct, or knowing violation of law;

 (9) vary the information required under Section 108 or unreasonably restrict the duties and rights under Section 304 or 407, but the partnership agreement may impose reasonable restrictions on the availability and use of information obtained under those sections and may define appropriate remedies, including liquidated damages, for a breach of any reasonable restriction on use;

 (10) vary the grounds for expulsion specified in Section 603(5)(B);

 (11) vary the power of a person to dissociate as a general partner under Section 604(a), except to require that the notice under Section 603(1) be in a record;

 (12) vary the causes of dissolution specified in Section 801(a)(6);

 (13) vary the requirement to wind up the partnership’s activities and affairs as specified in Section 802(a), (b)(1), and (d);

 (14) unreasonably restrict the right of a partner to maintain an action under [Article] 9;

 (15) vary the provisions of Section 905, but the partnership agreement may provide that the partnership may not have a special litigation committee;

 (16) vary the right of a partner to approve a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication under Section 1123(a)(2), 1133(a)(2), 1143(a)(2), or 1153(a)(2); (17) vary the required contents of a plan of merger under Section 1122(a), plan of interest exchange under Section 1132(a), plan of conversion under Section 1142(a), or plan of domestication under Section 1152(a); or

 (18) except as otherwise provided in Sections 106 and 107(b), restrict the rights under this [act] of a person other than a partner.

 (d) Subject to subsection (c)(8), without limiting other terms that may be included in a partnership agreement, the following rules apply:

 (1) The partnership agreement may:

 (A) specify the method by which a specific act or transaction that would otherwise violate the duty of loyalty may be authorized or ratified by one or more disinterested and independent persons after full disclosure of all material facts; and

 (B) alter the prohibition in Section 504(a)(2) so that the prohibition requires only that the partnership’s total assets not be less than the sum of its total liabilities.

 (2) If not manifestly unreasonable, the partnership agreement may:

 (A) alter or eliminate the aspects of the duty of loyalty stated in Section 409(b);

 (B) identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty;

 (C) alter the duty of care, but may not authorize conduct involving bad faith, willful or intentional misconduct, or knowing violation of law; and

 (D) alter or eliminate any other fiduciary duty.

 (e) The court shall decide as a matter of law whether a term of a partnership agreement is manifestly unreasonable under subsection (c)(7) or (d)(2). The court:

 (1) shall make its determination as of the time the challenged term became part of the partnership agreement and by considering only circumstances existing at that time; and

 (2) may invalidate the term only if, in light of the purposes, activities, and affairs of the limited partnership, it is readily apparent that:

 (A) the objective of the term is unreasonable; or

 (B) the term is an unreasonable means to achieve its objective.

##  SECTION 106. PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT; EFFECT ON LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND PERSON BECOMING PARTNER; PREFORMATION AGREEMENT.

 (a) A limited partnership is bound by and may enforce the partnership agreement, whether or not the partnership has itself manifested assent to the agreement.

 (b) A person that becomes a partner is deemed to assent to the partnership agreement.

 (c) Two or more persons intending to become the initial partners of a limited partnership may make an agreement providing that upon the formation of the partnership the agreement will become the partnership agreement.

##  SECTION 107. PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT; EFFECT ON THIRD PARTIES AND RELATIONSHIP TO RECORDS EFFECTIVE ON BEHALF OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A partnership agreement may specify that its amendment requires the approval of a person that is not a party to the agreement or the satisfaction of a condition. An amendment is ineffective if its adoption does not include the required approval or satisfy the specified condition.

 (b) The obligations of a limited partnership and its partners to a person in the person’s capacity as a transferee or person dissociated as a partner are governed by the partnership agreement. Subject only to a court order issued under Section 703(b)(2) to effectuate a charging order, an amendment to the partnership agreement made after a person becomes a transferee or is dissociated as a partner:

 (1) is effective with regard to any debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership or its partners to the person in the person’s capacity as a transferee or person dissociated as a partner; and

 (2) is not effective to the extent the amendment imposes a new debt, obligation, or other liability on the transferee or person dissociated as a partner.

 (c) If a record delivered by a limited partnership to the [Secretary of State] for filing becomes effective and contains a provision that would be ineffective under Section 105(c) or (d)(2) if contained in the partnership agreement, the provision is ineffective in the record.

 (d) Subject to subsection (c), if a record delivered by a limited partnership to the [Secretary of State] for filing becomes effective and conflicts with a provision of the partnership agreement:

 (1) the agreement prevails as to partners, persons dissociated as partners, and transferees; and

 (2) the record prevails as to other persons to the extent they reasonably rely on the record.

SECTION 108. REQUIRED INFORMATION.A limited partnership shall maintain at its principal office the following information:

 (1) a current list showing the full name and last known street and mailing address of each partner, separately identifying the general partners, in alphabetical order, and the limited partners, in alphabetical order;

 (2) a copy of the initial certificate of limited partnership and all amendments to and restatements of the certificate, together with signed copies of any powers of attorney under which any certificate, amendment, or restatement has been signed;

 (3) a copy of any filed articles of merger, interest exchange, conversion, or domestication;

 (4) a copy of the partnership’s federal, state, and local income tax returns and reports, if any, for the three most recent years;

 (5) a copy of any partnership agreement made in a record and any amendment made in a record to any partnership agreement;

 (6) a copy of any financial statement of the partnership for the three most recent years;

 (7) a copy of the three most recent [annual] [biennial] reports delivered by the partnership to the [Secretary of State] pursuant to Section 212;

 (8) a copy of any record made by the partnership during the past three years of any consent given by or vote taken of any partner pursuant to this [act] or the partnership agreement; and

 (9) unless contained in a partnership agreement made in a record, a record stating:

 (A) a description and statement of the agreed value of contributions other than money made and agreed to be made by each partner;

 (B) the times at which, or events on the happening of which, any additional contributions agreed to be made by each partner are to be made;

 (C) for any person that is both a general partner and a limited partner, a specification of what transferable interest the person owns in each capacity; and

 (D) any events upon the happening of which the partnership is to be dissolved and its activities and affairs wound up.

SECTION 109. DUAL CAPACITY. A person may be both a general partner and a limited partner. A person that is both a general and limited partner has the rights, powers, duties, and obligations provided by this [act] and the partnership agreement in each of those capacities. When the person acts as a general partner, the person is subject to the obligations, duties, and restrictions under this [act] and the partnership agreement for general partners. When the person acts as a limited partner, the person is subject to the obligations, duties, and restrictions under this [act] and the partnership agreement for limited partners.

##  SECTION 110. NATURE, PURPOSE, AND DURATION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A limited partnership is an entity distinct from its partners. A limited partnership is the same entity regardless of whether its certificate states that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership.

 (b) A limited partnership may have any lawful purpose, regardless of whether for profit.

 (c) A limited partnership has perpetual duration.

SECTION 111. POWERS. A limited partnership has the capacity to sue and be sued in the name of the partnership and the power to do all things necessary or convenient to carry on the partnership’s activities and affairs.

##  SECTION 112. APPLICATION TO EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS.

 (a) Before [all-inclusive date], this [act] governs only:

 (1) a limited partnership formed on or after [the effective date of this [act]]; and

 (2) except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d), a limited partnership formed before [the effective date of this [act]] which elects, in the manner provided in its partnership agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement, to be subject to this [act].

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d), on and after [all-inclusive date] this [act] governs all limited partnerships.

 (c) With respect to a limited partnership formed before [the effective date of this [act]], the following rules apply except as the partners otherwise elect in the manner provided in the partnership agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement:

 (1) Section 110(c) does not apply and the limited partnership has whatever duration it had under the law applicable immediately before [the effective date of this [act]].

 (2) the limited partnership is not required to amend its certificate of limited partnership to comply with Section 201(b)(5).

 (3) Sections 601 and 602 do not apply and a limited partner has the same right and power to dissociate from the limited partnership, with the same consequences, as existed immediately before [the effective date of this [act]].

 (4) Section 603(4) does not apply.

 (5) Section 603(5) does not apply and a court has the same power to expel a general partner as the court had immediately before [the effective date of this [act]].

 (6) Section 801(a)(3) does not apply and the connection between a person’s dissociation as a general partner and the dissolution of the limited partnership is the same as existed immediately before [the effective date of this [act]].

 (d) With respect to a limited partnership that elects pursuant to subsection (a)(2) to be subject to this [act], after the election takes effect the provisions of this [act] relating to the liability of the limited partnership’s general partners to third parties apply:

 (1) before [all-inclusive date], to:

 (A) a third party that had not done business with the limited partnership in the year before the election took effect; and

 (B) a third party that had done business with the limited partnership in the year before the election took effect only if the third party knows or has been notified of the election; and

 (2) on and after [all-inclusive date], to all third parties, but those provisions remain inapplicable to any obligation incurred while those provisions were inapplicable under paragraph (1)(B).

***Legislative Note:*** *Subsection 112(c) presupposes that this act is replacing ULPA (1976) (Last Amended 1985). If this act is replacing a substantially different limited partnership act, the enacting jurisdiction should consider whether: (i) this act makes material changes to the “default” (or “gap filler”) rules of the predecessor statute; and (ii) if so, whether Subsection (c) should carry forward any of those rules for pre-existing limited partnerships. In this assessment, the focus is on pre-existing limited partnerships that have left default rules in place, whether advisedly or not. The central question is whether, for such limited partnerships, expanding Subsection (c) is necessary to prevent material changes to the partners’ “deal.”*

 *In an enacting jurisdiction that has previously amended its existing limited partnership statute to provide for limited liability limited partnerships (LLLPs), this act should include transition provisions specifically applicable to pre-existing limited liability limited partnerships. The precise wording of those provisions must depend on the wording of the State’s previously enacted LLLP provisions. However, the following principles apply generally:*

 *1. In Sections 806(b)(5) and 807(b)(4) (notice by dissolved limited partnership to claimants), the phrase “the limited partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability limited partnership” should be revised to encompass a limited partnership that was a limited liability limited partnership under the State’s previously enacted LLLP provisions.*

 *2. Section 112(d) should provide that, if a pre-existing limited liability limited partnership elects to be subject to this act, this act’s provisions relating to the liability of general partners to third parties apply immediately to all third parties, regardless of whether a third party has previously done business with the limited liability limited partnership.*

 *3. A pre-existing limited liability limited partnership that elects to be subject to this act should have to comply with Sections 201(b)(5) (requiring the certificate of limited partnership to state whether the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership) and 114(c) (establishing name requirements for a limited liability limited partnership).*

 *4. As for Section 112(b) (providing that, after a transition period, this act applies to all preexisting limited partnerships):*

 *a. if a State’s previously enacted LLLP provisions have requirements essentially the same as Sections 201(b)(5) and 114(c), pre-existing limited liability limited partnerships should automatically retain LLLP status under this act.*

 *b. if a State’s previously enacted LLLP provisions have name requirements essentially the same as Section 114(c) and provide that a public filing other than the certificate of limited partnership establishes a limited partnership’s status as a limited liability limited partnership:*

 *i. that filing can be deemed to an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership to comply with Section 201(b)(5), and*

 *ii. pre-existing limited liability limited partnerships should automatically retain LLLP status under this act.*

 *c. if a State’s previously enacted LLLP provisions do not have name requirements essentially the same as Section 114(c), it will be impossible both to enforce Section 114(c) and provide for automatic transition to LLLP status under this act.*

*It is recommended that the “all-inclusive” date should be at least one year after the effective date of this act, Section 1206, but no more than two years.*

 SECTION 113. SUPPLEMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW. Unless displaced by particular provisions of this [act], the principles of law and equity supplement this [act].

##  SECTION 114. PERMITTED NAMES.

 (a) The name of a limited partnership may contain the name of any partner.

 (b) The name of a limited partnership that is not a limited liability limited partnership must contain the phrase “limited partnership” or the abbreviation “LP” or “L.P.” and may not contain the phrase “limited liability limited partnership” or the abbreviation “LLLP” or “L.L.L.P.”.

 (c) The name of a limited liability limited partnership must contain the phrase “limited liability limited partnership” or the abbreviation “LLLP” or “L.L.L.P.” and must not contain the abbreviation “LP” or “L.P.”.

 (d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g), the name of a limited partnership, and the name under which a foreign limited partnership may register to do business in this state, must be distinguishable on the records of the [Secretary of State] from any:

 (1) name of an existing person whose formation required the filing of a record by the [Secretary of State] and which is not at the time administratively dissolved;

 (2) name of a limited liability partnership whose statement of qualification is in effect;

 (3) name under which a person is registered to do business in this state by the filing of a record by the [Secretary of State];

 (4) name reserved under Section 115 or other law of this state providing for the reservation of a name by the filing of a record by the [Secretary of State];

 (5) name registered under Section 116 or other law of this state providing for the registration of a name by the filing of a record by the [Secretary of State]; and

 (6) name registered under [this state’s assumed or fictitious name statute].

 (e) If a person consents in a record to the use of its name and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the [Secretary of State] to change its name to a name that is distinguishable on the records of the [Secretary of State] from any name in any category of names in subsection (d), the name of the consenting person may be used by the person to which the consent was given.

 (f) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g), in determining whether a name is the same as or not distinguishable on the records of the [Secretary of State] from the name of another person, words, phrases, or abbreviations indicating the type of person, such as “corporation”, “corp.”, “incorporated”, “Inc.”, “professional corporation”, “PC”, “P.C.”, “professional association”, “PA”, “P.A.”, “Limited”, “Ltd.”, “limited partnership”, “LP”, “L.P.”, “limited liability partnership”, “LLP”, “L.L.P.”, “registered limited liability partnership”, “RLLP”, “R.L.L.P.”, “limited liability limited partnership”, “LLLP”, “L.L.L.P.”, “registered limited liability limited partnership”, “RLLLP”, “R.L.L.L.P.”, “limited liability company”, “LLC”, “L.L.C.”, “limited cooperative association”, “limited cooperative”, “LCA”, or “L.C.A.” may not be taken into account.

 (g) A person may consent in a record to the use of a name that is not distinguishable on the records of the [Secretary of State] from its name except for the addition of a word, phrase, or abbreviation indicating the type of person as provided in subsection (f). In such a case, the person need not change its name pursuant to subsection (e).

 (h) The name of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership may not contain the words [insert prohibited words or words that may be used only with approval by an appropriate state agency].

 (i) A limited partnership or foreign limited partnership may use a name that is not distinguishable from a name described in subsection (d)(1) through (6) if the partnership delivers to the [Secretary of State] a certified copy of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the right of the partnership to use the name in this state.

##  SECTION 115. RESERVATION OF NAME.

 (a) A person may reserve the exclusive use of a name that complies with Section 114 by delivering an application to the [Secretary of State] for filing. The application must state the name and address of the applicant and the name to be reserved. If the [Secretary of State] finds that the name is available, the [Secretary of State] shall reserve the name for the applicant’s exclusive use for [120] days.

 (b) The owner of a reserved name may transfer the reservation to another person by delivering to the [Secretary of State] a signed noticein a record of the transfer which states the name and address of the person to which the reservation is being transferred.

##  SECTION 116. REGISTRATION OF NAME.

 (a) A foreign limited partnership not registered to do business in this state under [Article] 10 may register its name, or an alternate name adopted pursuant to Section 1006, if the name is distinguishable on the records of the [Secretary of State] from the names that are not available under Section 114.

 (b) To register its name or an alternate name adopted pursuant to Section 1006, a foreign limited partnership must deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing an application stating the partnership’s name, the jurisdiction and date of its formation, and any alternate name adopted pursuant to Section 1006. If the [Secretary of State] finds that the name applied for is available, the [Secretary of State] shall register the name for the applicant’s exclusive use.

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

 (d) A foreign limited partnership whose name registration is effective may renew the registration for successive [one-year] periods by delivering, not earlier than [three months] before the expiration of the registration, to the [Secretary of State] for filing a renewal application that complies with this section. When filed, the renewal application renews the registration for a succeeding [one-year] period.

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

##  SECTION 117. REGISTERED AGENT.

 (a) Each limited partnership and each registered foreign limited partnership shall designate and maintain a registered agent in this state. The designation of a registered agent is an affirmation of fact by the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership that the agent has consented to serve.

 (b) A registered agent for a limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership must have a place of business in this state.

 (c) The only duties under this [act] of a registered agent that has complied with this [act] are:

 (1) to forward to the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership at the address most recently supplied to the agent by the partnership or foreign partnership any process, notice, or demand pertaining to the partnership or foreign partnership which is served on or received by the agent;

 (2) if the registered agent resigns, to provide the notice required by Section 119(c) to the partnership or foreign partnership at the address most recently supplied to the agent by the partnership or foreign partnership; and

 (3) to keep current the information with respect to the agent in the certificate of limited partnership.

##  SECTION 118. CHANGE OF REGISTERED AGENT OR ADDRESS FOR REGISTERED AGENT BY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership may change its registered agent or the address of its registered agent by delivering to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of change that states:

 (1) the name of the partnership or foreign partnership; and

 (2) the information that is to be in effect as a result of the filing of the statement of change.

 (b) The general or limited partners of a limited partnership need not approve the [delivery to the Secretary of State] for filing of:

 (1) a statement of change under this section; or

 (2) a similar filing changing the registered agent or registered office, if any, of the partnership in any other jurisdiction.

 (c) A statement of change under this section designating a new registered agent is an affirmation of fact by the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership that the agent has consented to serve.

 (d) As an alternative to using the procedure in this section, a limited partnership may amend its certificate of limited partnership.

##  SECTION 119. RESIGNATION OF REGISTERED AGENT.

 (a) A registered agent may resign as an agent for a limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership by delivering to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of resignation that states:

 (1) the name of the partnership or foreign partnership;

 (2) the name of the agent;

 (3) that the agent resigns from serving as registered agent for the partnership or foreign partnership; and

 (4) the address of the partnership or foreign partnership to which the agent will send the notice required by subsection (c).

 (b) A statement of resignation takes effect on the earlier of:

 (1) the 31st day after the day on which it is filed by the [Secretary of State]; or

 (2) the designation of a new registered agent for the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership.

 (c) A registered agent promptly shall furnish to the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership notice in a record of the date on which a statement of resignation was filed.

 (d) When a statement of resignation takes effect, the registered agent ceases to have responsibility under this [act] for any matter thereafter tendered to it as agent for the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership. The resignation does not affect any contractual rights the partnership or foreign partnership has against the agent or that the agent has against the partnership or foreign partnership.

 (e) A registered agent may resign with respect to a limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership whether or not the partnership or foreign partnership is in good standing.

##  SECTION 120. CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS BY REGISTERED AGENT.

 (a) If a registered agent changes its name or address, the agent may deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of change that states:

 (1) the name of the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership represented by the registered agent;

 (2) the name of the agent as currently shown in the records of the [Secretary of State] for the partnership or foreign partnership;

 (3) if the name of the agent has changed, its new name; and

 (4) if the address of the agent has changed, its new address.

 (b) A registered agent promptly shall furnish notice to the represented limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership of the filing by the [Secretary of State] of the statement of change and the changes made by the statement.

***Legislative Note:*** *Many registered agents act in that capacity for many entities, and the Model Registered Agents Act (2006) (Last Amended 2013) provides a streamlined method through which a commercial registered agent can make a single filing to change its information for all represented entities. The single filing does not prevent an enacting state from assessing filing fees on the basis of the number of entity records affected. Alternatively the fees can be set on an incremental sliding fee or capitated amount based upon potential economies of costs for a bulk filing.*

##  SECTION 121. SERVICE OF PROCESS, NOTICE, OR DEMAND.

 (a) A limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership may be served with any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law by serving its registered agent.

 (b) If a limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership ceases to have a registered agent, or if its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be served, the partnership or foreign partnership may be served by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by similar commercial delivery service, addressed to the partnership or foreign partnership at its principal office. The address of the principal office must be as shown in the partnership’s or foreign partnership’s most recent [annual] [biennial] report filed by the [Secretary of State]. Service is effected under this subsection on the earliest of:

 (1) the date the partnership or foreign partnership receives the mail or delivery by the commercial delivery service;

 (2) the date shown on the return receipt, if signed by the partnership or foreign partnership; or

 (3) five days after its deposit with the United States Postal Service, or with the commercial delivery service, if correctly addressed and with sufficient postage or payment.

 (c) If process, notice, or demand cannot be served on a limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), service may be made by handing a copy to the individual in charge of any regular place of business or activity of the partnership or foreign partnership if the individual served is not a plaintiff in the action.

 (d) Service of process, notice, or demand on a registered agent must be in a written record.

 (e) Service of process, notice, or demand may be made by other means under law other than this [act].

##  SECTION 122. DELIVERY OF RECORD.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this [act], permissible means of delivery of a record include delivery by hand, mail, conventional commercial practice, and electronic transmission.

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

SECTION 123. RESERVATION OF POWER TO AMEND OR REPEAL.The [legislature of this state] has power to amend or repeal all or part of this [act] at any time, and all limited partnerships and foreign limited partnerships subject to this [act] are governed by the amendment or repeal.

# [ARTICLE] 2FORMATION; CERTIFICATE OFLIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND OTHER FILINGS

##  SECTION 201. FORMATION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP; CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) To form a limited partnership, a person must deliver a certificate of limited partnership to the [Secretary of State] for filing.

 (b) A certificate of limited partnership must state:

 (1) the name of the limited partnership, which must comply with Section 114;

 (2) the street and mailing addresses of the partnership’s principal office;

 (3) the name and street and mailing addresses in this state of the partnership’s registered agent;

 (4) the name and street and mailing addresses of each general partner; and

 (5) whether the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership.

 (c) A certificate of limited partnership may contain statements as to matters other than those required by subsection (b), but may not vary or otherwise affect the provisions specified in Section 105(c) and (d) in a manner inconsistent with that section.

 (d) A limited partnership is formed when:

 (1) the certificate of limited partnership becomes effective;

 (2) at least two persons have become partners;

 (3) at least one person has become a general partner; and

 (4) at least one person has become a limited partner.

##  SECTION 202. AMENDMENT OR RESTATEMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A certificate of limited partnership may be amended or restated at any time.

 (b) To amend its certificate of limited partnership, a limited partnership must deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing an amendment stating:

 (1) the name of the partnership;

 (2) the date of filing of its initial certificate; and

 (3) the text of the amendment.

 (c) To restate its certificate of limited partnership, a limited partnership must deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a restatement, designated as such in its heading.

 (d) A limited partnership shall promptly deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing an amendment to a certificate of limited partnership to reflect:

 (1) the admission of a new general partner;

 (2) the dissociation of a person as a general partner; or

 (3) the appointment of a person to wind up the limited partnership’s activities and affairs under Section 802(c) or (d).

 (e) If a general partner knows that any information in a filed certificate of limited partnership was inaccurate when the certificate was filed or has become inaccurate due to changed circumstances, the general partner shall promptly:

 (1) cause the certificate to be amended; or

 (2) if appropriate, deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of change under Section 118 or a statement of correction under Section 209.

##  SECTION 203. SIGNING OF RECORDS TO BE DELIVERED FOR FILING TO [SECRETARY OF STATE].

 (a) A record delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing pursuant to this [act] must be signed as follows:

 (1) An initial certificate of limited partnership must be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate.

 (2) An amendment to the certificate of limited partnership adding or deleting a statement that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership must be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate.

 (3) An amendment to the certificate of limited partnership designating as general partner a person admitted under Section 801(a)(3)(B) following the dissociation of a limited partnership’s last general partner must be signed by that person.

 (4) An amendment to the certificate of limited partnership required by Section 802(c) following the appointment of a person to wind up the dissolved limited partnership’s activities and affairs must be signed by that person.

 (5) Any other amendment to the certificate of limited partnership must be signed by:

 (A) at least one general partner listed in the certificate;

 (B) each person designated in the amendment as a new general partner; and

 (C) each person that the amendment indicates has dissociated as a general partner, unless:

 (i) the person is deceased or a guardian or general conservator has been appointed for the person and the amendment so states; or

 (ii) the person has previously delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of dissociation.

 (6) A restated certificate of limited partnership must be signed by at least one general partner listed in the certificate, and, to the extent the restated certificate effects a change under any other paragraph of this subsection, the certificate must be signed in a manner that satisfies that paragraph.

 (7) A statement of termination must be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate of limited partnership or, if the certificate of a dissolved limited partnership lists no general partners, by the person appointed pursuant to Section 802(c) or (d) to wind up the dissolved limited partnership’s activities and affairs.

 (8) Any other record delivered by a limited partnership to the [Secretary of State] for filing must be signed by at least one general partner listed in the certificate of limited partnership.

 (9) A statement by a person pursuant to Section 605(a)(3) stating that the person has dissociated as a general partner must be signed by that person.

 (10) A statement of negation by a person pursuant to Section 306 must be signed by that person.

 (11) Any other record delivered on behalf of a person to the [Secretary of State] for filing must be signed by that person.

 (b) Any record delivered for filing under this [act] may be signed by an agent. Whenever this [act] requires a particular individual to sign a record and the individual is deceased or incompetent, the record may be signed by a legal representative of the individual.

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

##  SECTION 204. SIGNING AND FILING PURSUANT TO JUDICIAL ORDER.

 (a) If a person required by this [act] to sign a record or deliver a record to the [Secretary of State] for filing under this [act] does not do so, any other person that is aggrieved may petition [the appropriate court] to order:

 (1) the person to sign the record;

 (2) the person to deliver the record to the [Secretary of State] for filing; or

 (3) the [Secretary of State] to file the record unsigned.

 (b) If a petitioner under subsection (a) is not the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership to which the record pertains, the petitioner shall make the partnership or foreign partnership a party to the action.

 (c) A record filed under subsection (a)(3) is effective without being signed.

##  SECTION 205. LIABILITY FOR INACCURATE INFORMATION IN FILED RECORD.

 (a) If a record delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing under this [act] and filed by the [Secretary of State] contains inaccurate information, a person that suffers loss by reliance on the information may recover damages for the loss from:

 (1) a person that signed the record, or caused another to sign it on the person’s behalf, and knew the information to be inaccurate at the time the record was signed; and

 (2) a general partner if:

 (A) the record was delivered for filing on behalf of the partnership; and

 (B) the general partner knew or had notice of the inaccuracy for a reasonably sufficient time before the information was relied upon so that, before the reliance, the general partner reasonably could have:

 (i) effected an amendment under Section 202;

 (ii) filed a petition under Section 204; or

 (iii) delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of change under Section 118 or a statement of correction under Section 209.

 (b) An individual who signs a record authorized or required to be filed under this [act] affirms under penalty of perjury that the information stated in the record is accurate.

##  SECTION 206. FILING REQUIREMENTS.

 (a) To be filed by the [Secretary of State] pursuant to this [act], a record must be received by the [Secretary of State], must comply with this [act], and satisfy the following:

 (1) The filing of the record must be required or permitted by this [act].

 (2) The record must be physically delivered in written form unless and to the extent the [Secretary of State] permits electronic delivery of records.

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

 (4) The record must be signed by a person authorized or required under this [act] to sign the record.

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

 (b) If law other than this [act] prohibits the disclosure by the [Secretary of State] of information contained in a record delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing, the [Secretary of State] shall file the record if the record otherwise complies with this [act] but may redact the information.

 (c) When a record is delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing, any fee required under this [act] and any fee, tax, interest, or penalty required to be paid under this [act] or law other than this [act] must be paid in a manner permitted by the [Secretary of State] or by that law.

 (d) The [Secretary of State] may require that a record delivered in written form be accompanied by an identical or conformed copy.

 (e) The [Secretary of State] may provide forms for filings required or permitted to be made by this [act], but, except as otherwise provided in subsection (f), their use is not required.

 (f) The [Secretary of State] may require that a cover sheet for a filing be on a form prescribed by the [Secretary of State].

 SECTION 207. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TIME. Except as otherwise provided in Section 208 and subject to Section 209(d), a record filed under this [act] is effective:

 (1) on the date and at the time of its filing by the [Secretary of State], as provided in Section 210(b);

 (2) on the date of filing and at the time specified in the record as its effective time, if later than the time under paragraph (1);

 (3) at a specified delayed effective date and time, which may not be more than 90 days after the date of filing; or

 (4) if a delayed effective date is specified, but no time is specified, at 12:01 a.m. on the date specified, which may not be more than 90 days after the date of filing.

##  SECTION 208. WITHDRAWAL OF FILED RECORD BEFORE EFFECTIVENESS.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in Sections 1124, 1134, 1144, and 1154, a record delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing may be withdrawn before it takes effect by delivering to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of withdrawal.

 (b) A statement of withdrawal must:

 (1) be signed by each person that signed the record being withdrawn, except as otherwise agreed by those persons;

 (2) identify the record to be withdrawn; and

 (3) if signed by fewer than all the persons that signed the record being withdrawn, state that the record is withdrawn in accordance with the agreement of all the persons that signed the record.

 (c) On filing by the [Secretary of State] of a statement of withdrawal, the action or transaction evidenced by the original record does not take effect.

##  SECTION 209. CORRECTING FILED RECORD.

 (a) A person on whose behalf a filed record was delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing may correct the record if:

 (1) the record at the time of filing was inaccurate;

 (2) the record was defectively signed; or

 (3) the electronic transmission of the record to the [Secretary of State] was defective.

 (b) To correct a filed record, a person on whose behalf the record was delivered to the [Secretary of State] must deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of correction.

 (c) A statement of correction:

 (1) may not state a delayed effective date;

 (2) must be signed by the person correcting the filed record;

 (3) must identify the filed record to be corrected;

 (4) must specify the inaccuracy or defect to be corrected; and

 (5) must correct the inaccuracy or defect.

 (d) A statement of correction is effective as of the effective date of the filed record that it corrects except for purposes of Section 103(d) and as to persons relying on the uncorrected filed record and adversely affected by the correction. For those purposes and as to those persons, the statement of correction is effective when filed.

##  SECTION 210. DUTY OF [SECRETARY OF STATE] TO FILE; REVIEW OF REFUSAL TO FILE; DELIVERY OF RECORD BY [SECRETARY OF STATE].

 (a) The [Secretary of State] shall file a record delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing which satisfies this [act]. The duty of the [Secretary of State] under this section is ministerial.

 (b) When the [Secretary of State] files a record, the [Secretary of State] shall record it as filed on the date and at the time of its delivery. After filing a record, the [Secretary of State] shall deliver to the person that submitted the record a copy of the record with an acknowledgment of the date and time of filing.

 (c) If the [Secretary of State] refuses to file a record, the [Secretary of State] shall, not later than [15] business days after the record is delivered:

 (1) return the record or notify the person that submitted the record of the refusal; and

 (2) provide a brief explanation in a record of the reason for the refusal.

 (d) If the [Secretary of State] refuses to file a record, the person that submitted the record may petition [the appropriate court] to compel filing of the record.  The record and the explanation of the [Secretary of State] of the refusal to file must be attached to the petition.  The court may decide the matter in a summary proceeding.

 (e) The filing of or refusal to file a record does not:

 (1) affect the validity or invalidity of the record in whole or in part; or

 (2) create a presumption that the information contained in the record is correct or incorrect.

 (f) Except as otherwise provided by Section 121 or by law other than this [act], the [Secretary of State] may deliver any record to a person by delivering it:

 (1) in person to the person that submitted it;

 (2) to the address of the person’s registered agent;

 (3) to the principal office of the person; or

 (4) to another address the person provides to the [Secretary of State] for delivery.

##  SECTION 211. CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING OR REGISTRATION.

 (a) On request of any person, the [Secretary of State] shall issue a certificate of good standing for a limited partnership or a certificate of registration for a registered foreign limited partnership.

 (b) A certificate under subsection (a) must state:

 (1) the limited partnership’s name or the registered foreign limited partnership’s name used in this state;

 (2) in the case of a limited partnership:

 (A) that a certificate of limited partnership has been filed and has taken effect;

 (B) the date the certificate became effective;

 (C) the period of the partnership’s duration if the records of the [Secretary of State] reflect that its period of duration is less than perpetual; and

 (D) that:

 (i) no statement of administrative dissolution, or statement of termination has been filed;

 (ii) the records of the [Secretary to State] do not otherwise reflect that the partnership has been dissolved or terminated; and

 (iii) a proceeding is not pending under Section 811;

 (3) in the case of a registered foreign limited partnership, that it is registered to do business in this state;

 (4) that all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties owed to this state by the limited partnership or the foreign partnership and collected through the [Secretary of State] have been paid, if:

 (A) payment is reflected in the records of the [Secretary of State]; and

 (B) nonpayment affects the good standing or registration of the partnership or foreign partnership;

 (5) that the most recent [annual] [biennial] report required by Section 212 has been delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing; and

 (6) other facts reflected in the records of the [Secretary of State] pertaining to the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership which the person requesting the certificate reasonably requests.

 (c) Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate issued by the [Secretary of State] under subsection (a) may be relied on as conclusive evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.

##  SECTION 212. [ANNUAL] [BIENNIAL] REPORT FOR [SECRETARY OF STATE].

 (a) A limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing [an annual] [a biennial] report that states:

 (1) the name of the partnership or foreign partnership;

 (2) the name and street and mailing addresses of its registered agent in this state;

 (3) the street and mailing addresses of its principal office;

 (4) the name of at least one general partner; and

 (5) in the case of a foreign partnership, its jurisdiction of formation and any alternate name adopted under Section 1006(a).

 (b) Information in the [annual] [biennial] report must be current as of the date the report is signed by the limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership.

 (c) The first [annual] [biennial] report must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing after [January 1] and before [April 1] of the year following the calendar year in which the limited partnership’s certificate of limited partnership became effective or the registered foreign limited partnership registered to do business in this state. Subsequent [annual] [biennial] reports must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing after [January 1] and before [April 1] of each [second] calendar year thereafter.

 (d) If [an annual] [a biennial] report does not contain the information required by this section, the [Secretary of State] promptly shall notify the reporting limited partnership or registered foreign limited partnership in a record and return the report for correction.

 (e) If [an annual] [a biennial] report contains the name or address of a registered agent which differs from the information shown in the records of the [Secretary of State] immediately before the report becomes effective, the differing information is considered a statement of change under Section 118.

# [ARTICLE] 3LIMITED PARTNERS

##  SECTION 301. BECOMING LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) Upon formation of a limited partnership, a person becomes a limited partner as agreed among the persons that are to be the initial partners.

 (b) After formation, a person becomes a limited partner:

 (1) as provided in the partnership agreement;

 (2) as the result of a transaction effective under [Article] 11;

 (3) with the affirmative vote or consent of all the partners; or

 (4) as provided in Section 801(a)(4) or (a)(5).

 (c) A person may become a limited partner without:

 (1) acquiring a transferable interest; or

 (2) making or being obligated to make a contribution to the limited partnership.

##  SECTION 302. NO AGENCY POWER OF LIMITED PARTNER AS LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) A limited partner is not an agent of a limited partnership solely by reason of being a limited partner.

 (b) A person’s status as a limited partner does not prevent or restrict law other than this [act] from imposing liability on a limited partnership because of the person’s conduct.

##  SECTION 303. NO LIABILITY AS LIMITED PARTNER FOR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OBLIGATIONS.

 (a) A debt, obligation, or other liability of a limited partnership is not the debt, obligation, or other liability of a limited partner. A limited partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership solely by reason of being or acting as a limited partner, even if the limited partner participates in the management and control of the limited partnership. This subsection applies regardless of the dissolution of the partnership.

 (b) The failure of a limited partnership to observe formalities relating to the exercise of its powers or management of its activities and affairs is not a ground for imposing liability on a limited partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership.

##  SECTION 304. RIGHTS TO INFORMATION OF LIMITED PARTNER AND PERSON DISSOCIATED AS LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) On 10 days’ demand, made in a record received by the limited partnership, a limited partner may inspect and copy required information during regular business hours in the limited partnership’s principal office. The limited partner need not have any particular purpose for seeking the information.

 (b) During regular business hours and at a reasonable location specified by the limited partnership, a limited partner may inspect and copy information regarding the activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances of the limited partnership as is just and reasonable if:

 (1) the limited partner seeks the information for a purpose reasonably related to the partner’s interest as a limited partner;

 (2) the limited partner makes a demand in a record received by the limited partnership, describing with reasonable particularity the information sought and the purpose for seeking the information; and

 (3) the information sought is directly connected to the limited partner’s purpose.

 (c) Not later than 10 days after receiving a demand pursuant to subsection (b), the limited partnership shall inform in a record the limited partner that made the demand of:

 (1) what information the partnership will provide in response to the demand and when and where the partnership will provide the information; and

 (2) the partnership’s reasons for declining, if the partnership declines to provide any demanded information.

 (d) Whenever this [act] or a partnership agreement provides for a limited partner to vote on or give or withhold consent to a matter, before the vote is cast or consent is given or withheld, the limited partnership shall, without demand, provide the limited partner with all information that is known to the partnership and is material to the limited partner’s decision.

 (e) Subject to subsection (j), on 10 days’ demand made in a record received by a limited partnership, a person dissociated as a limited partner may have access to information to which the person was entitled while a limited partner if:

 (1) the information pertains to the period during which the person was a limited partner;

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

 (3) the person satisfies the requirements imposed on a limited partner by subsection (b).

 (f) A limited partnership shall respond to a demand made pursuant to subsection (e) in the manner provided in subsection (c).

 (g) A limited partnership may charge a person that makes a demand under this section reasonable costs of copying, limited to the costs of labor and material.

 (h) A limited partner or person dissociated as a limited partner may exercise the rights under this section through an agent or, in the case of an individual under legal disability, a legal representative. Any restriction or condition imposed by the partnership agreement or under subsection (j) applies both to the agent or legal representative and to the limited partner or person dissociated as a limited partner.

 (i) Subject to Section 704, the rights under this section do not extend to a person as transferee.

 (j) In addition to any restriction or condition stated in its partnership agreement, a limited partnership, as a matter within the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, may impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to and use of information to be furnished under this section, including designating information confidential and imposing nondisclosure and safeguarding obligations on the recipient. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction under this subsection, the partnership has the burden of proving reasonableness.

##  SECTION 305. LIMITED DUTIES OF LIMITED PARTNERS.

 (a) A limited partner shall discharge any duties to the partnership and the other partners under the partnership agreement and exercise any rights under this [act] or the partnership agreement consistently with the contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), a limited partner does not have any duty to the limited partnership or to any other partner solely by reason of acting as a limited partner.

 (c) If a limited partner enters into a transaction with a limited partnership, the limited partner’s rights and obligations arising from the transaction are the same as those of a person that is not a partner.

##  SECTION 306. PERSON ERRONEOUSLY BELIEVING SELF TO BE LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a person that makes an investment in a business enterprise and erroneously but in good faith believes that the person has become a limited partner in the enterprise is not liable for the enterprise’s obligations by reason of making the investment, receiving distributions from the enterprise, or exercising any rights of or appropriate to a limited partner, if, on ascertaining the mistake, the person:

 (1) causes an appropriate certificate of limited partnership, amendment, or statement of correction to be signed and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing; or

 (2) withdraws from future participation as an owner in the enterprise by signing and delivering to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of negation under this section.

 (b) A person that makes an investment described in subsection (a) is liable to the same extent as a general partner to any third party that enters into a transaction with the enterprise, believing in good faith that the person is a general partner, before the [Secretary of State] files a statement of negation, certificate of limited partnership, amendment, or statement of correction to show that the person is not a general partner.

 (c) If a person makes a diligent effort in good faith to comply with subsection (a)(1) and is unable to cause the appropriate certificate of limited partnership, amendment, or statement of correction to be signed and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing, the person has the right to withdraw from the enterprise pursuant to subsection (a)(2) even if the withdrawal would otherwise breach an agreement with others that are or have agreed to become co-owners of the enterprise.

# [ARTICLE] 4GENERAL PARTNERS

##  SECTION 401. BECOMING GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) Upon formation of a limited partnership, a person becomes a general partner as agreed among the persons that are to be the initial partners.

 (b) After formation of a limited partnership, a person becomes a general partner:

 (1) as provided in the partnership agreement;

 (2) as the result of a transaction effective under [Article] 11;

 (3) with the affirmative vote or consent of all the partners; or

 (4) as provided in Section 801(a)(3)(B).

 (c) A person may become a general partner without:

 (1) acquiring a transferable interest; or

 (2) making or being obligated to make a contribution to the partnership.

##  SECTION 402. GENERAL PARTNER AGENT OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) Each general partner is an agent of the limited partnership for the purposes of its activities and affairs. An act of a general partner, including the signing of a record in the partnership’s name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course the partnership’s activities and affairs or activities and affairs of the kind carried on by the partnership binds the partnership, unless the general partner did not have authority to act for the partnership in the particular matter and the person with which the general partner was dealing knew or had notice that the general partner lacked authority.

 (b) An act of a general partner which is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the limited partnership’s activities and affairs or activities and affairs of the kind carried on by the partnership binds the partnership only if the act was actually authorized by all the other partners.

##  SECTION 403. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LIABLE FOR GENERAL PARTNER’S ACTIONABLE CONDUCT.

 (a) A limited partnership is liable for loss or injury caused to a person, or for a penalty incurred, as a result of a wrongful act or omission, or other actionable conduct, of a general partner acting in the ordinary course of activities and affairs of the partnership or with the actual or apparent authority of the partnership.

 (b) If, in the course of a limited partnership’s activities and affairs or while acting with actual or apparent authority of the partnership, a general partner receives or causes the partnership to receive money or property of a person not a partner, and the money or property is misapplied by a general partner, the partnership is liable for the loss.

##  SECTION 404. GENERAL PARTNER’S LIABILITY.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) and (c), all general partners are liable jointly and severally for all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the limited partnership unless otherwise agreed by the claimant or provided by law.

 (b) A person that becomes a general partner is not personally liable for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited partnership incurred before the person became a general partner.

 (c) A debt, obligation, or other liability of a limited partnership incurred while the partnership is a limited liability limited partnership is solely the debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited liability limited partnership. A general partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited liability limited partnership solely by reason of being or acting as a general partner. This subsection applies:

 (1) despite anything inconsistent in the partnership agreement that existed immediately before the vote or consent required to become a limited liability limited partnership under Section 406(b)(2); and

 (2) regardless of the dissolution of the partnership.

 (d) The failure of a limited liability limited partnership to observe formalities relating to the exercise of its powers or management of its activities and affairs is not a ground for imposing liability on a general partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership.

 (e) An amendment of a certificate of limited partnership which deletes a statement that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership does not affect the limitation in this section on the liability of a general partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited partnership incurred before the amendment became effective.

##  SECTION 405. ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST PARTNERSHIP AND PARTNERS.

 (a) To the extent not inconsistent with Section 404, a general partner may be joined in an action against the limited partnership or named in a separate action.

 (b) A judgment against a limited partnership is not by itself a judgment against a general partner. A judgment against a partnership may not be satisfied from a general partner’s assets unless there is also a judgment against the general partner.

 (c) A judgment creditor of a general partner may not levy execution against the assets of the general partner to satisfy a judgment based on a claim against the limited partnership, unless the partner is personally liable for the claim under Section 404 and:

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

 (2) the partnership is a debtor in bankruptcy;

 (3) the general partner has agreed that the creditor need not exhaust partnership assets;

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

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

##  SECTION 406. MANAGEMENT RIGHTS OF GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) Each general partner has equal rights in the management and conduct of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs. Except as otherwise provided in this [act], any matter relating to the activities and affairs of the partnership is decided exclusively by the general partner or, if there is more than one general partner, by a majority of the general partners.

 (b) The affirmative vote or consent of all the partners is required to:

 (1) amend the partnership agreement;

 (2) amend the certificate of limited partnership to add or delete a statement that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership; and

 (3) sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise dispose of all, or substantially all, of the limited partnership’s property, with or without the good will, other than in the usual and regular course of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs.

 (c) A limited partnership shall reimburse a general partner for an advance to the partnership beyond the amount of capital the general partner agreed to contribute.

 (d) A payment or advance made by a general partner which gives rise to a limited partnership obligation under subsection (c) or Section 408(a) constitutes a loan to the limited partnership which accrues interest from the date of the payment or advance.

 (e) A general partner is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for the limited partnership.

##  SECTION 407. RIGHTS TO INFORMATION OF GENERAL PARTNER AND PERSON DISSOCIATED AS GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) A general partner may inspect and copy required information during regular business hours in the limited partnership’s principal office, without having any particular purpose for seeking the information.

 (b) On reasonable notice, a general partner may inspect and copy during regular business hours, at a reasonable location specified by the limited partnership, any record maintained by the partnership regarding the partnership’s activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances, to the extent the information is material to the general partner’s rights and duties under the partnership agreement or this [act].

 (c) A limited partnership shall furnish to each general partner:

 (1) without demand, any information concerning the partnership’s activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances which the partnership knows and is material to the proper exercise of the general partner’s rights and duties under the partnership agreement or this [act], except to the extent the partnership can establish that it reasonably believes the general partner already knows the information; and

 (2) on demand, any other information concerning the partnership’s activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances, except to the extent the demand or the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances.

 (d) The duty to furnish information under subsection (c) also applies to each general partner to the extent the general partner knows any of the information described in subsection (b).

 (e) Subject to subsection (j), on 10 days’ demand made in a record received by a limited partnership, a person dissociated as a general partner may have access to the information and records described in subsections (a) and (b) at the locations specified in those subsections if:

 (1) the information or record pertains to the period during which the person was a general partner;

 (2) the person seeks the information or record in good faith; and

 (3) the person satisfies the requirements imposed on a limited partner by Section 304(b).

 (f) A limited partnership shall respond to a demand made pursuant to subsection (e) in the manner provided in Section 304(c).

 (g) A limited partnership may charge a person that makes a demand under this section the reasonable costs of copying, limited to the costs of labor and material.

 (h) A general partner or person dissociated as a general partner may exercise the rights under this section through an agent or, in the case of an individual under legal disability, a legal representative. Any restriction or condition imposed by the partnership agreement or under subsection (j)applies both to the agent or legal representative and to the general partner or person dissociated as a general partner.

 (i) The rights under this section do not extend to a person as transferee, but if:

 (1) a general partner dies, Section 704 applies; and

 (2) an individual dissociates as a general partner under Section 603(6)(B) or (C), the legal representative of the individual may exercise the rights under subsection (c) of a person dissociated as a general partner.

 (j) In addition to any restriction or condition stated in its partnership agreement, a limited partnership, as a matter within the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, may impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to and use of information to be furnished under this section, including designating information confidential and imposing nondisclosure and safeguarding obligations on the recipient. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction under this subsection, the partnership has the burden of proving reasonableness.

##  SECTION 408. REIMBURSEMENT; INDEMNIFICATION; ADVANCEMENT; AND INSURANCE.

 (a) A limited partnership shall reimburse a general partner for any payment made by the general partner in the course of the general partner’s activities on behalf of the partnership, if the general partner complied with Sections 406, 409, and 504 in making the payment.

 (b) A limited partnership shall indemnify and hold harmless a person with respect to any claim or demand against the person and any debt, obligation, or other liability incurred by the person by reason of the person’s former or present capacity as a general partner, if the claim, demand, debt, obligation, or other liability does not arise from the person’s breach of Section 406, 409, or 504.

 (c) In the ordinary course of its activities and affairs, a limited partnership may advance reasonable expenses, including attorney’s fees and costs, incurred by a person in connection with a claim or demand against the person by reason of the person’s former or present capacity as a general partner, if the person promises to repay the partnership if the person ultimately is determined not to be entitled to be indemnified under subsection (b).

 (d) A limited partnership may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a general partner against liability asserted against or incurred by the general partner in that capacity or arising from that status even if, under Section 105(c)(8), the partnership agreement could not eliminate or limit the person’s liability to the partnership for the conduct giving rise to the liability.

##  SECTION 409. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR GENERAL PARTNERS.

 (a) A general partner owes to the limited partnership and, subject to Section 901, the other partners the duties of loyalty and care stated in subsections (b) and (c).

 (b) The fiduciary duty of loyalty of a general partner includes the duties:

 (1) to account to the limited partnership and hold as trustee for it any property, profit, or benefit derived by the general partner:

 (A) in the conduct or winding up of the partnership’s activities and affairs;

 (B) from a use by the general partner of the partnership’s property; or

 (C) from the appropriation of a partnership opportunity;

 (2) to refrain from dealing with the partnership in the conduct or winding up of the partnership’s activities and affairs as or on behalf of a person having an interest adverse to the partnership; and

 (3) to refrain from competing with the partnership in the conduct or winding up of the partnership’s activities and affairs.

 (c) The duty of care of a general partner in the conduct or winding up of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs is to refrain from engaging in grossly negligent or reckless conduct, willful or intentional misconduct, or knowing violation of law.

 (d) A general partner shall discharge the duties and obligations under this [act] or under the partnership agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

 (e) A general partner does not violate a duty or obligation under this [act] or under the partnership agreement solely because the general partner’s conduct furthers the general partner’s own interest.

 (f) All the partners of a limited partnership may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all material facts, a specific act or transaction by a general partner that otherwise would violate the duty of loyalty.

 (g) It is a defense to a claim under subsection (b)(2) and any comparable claim in equity or at common law that the transaction was fair to the limited partnership.

 (h) If, as permitted by subsection (f) or the partnership agreement, a general partner enters into a transaction with the limited partnership which otherwise would be prohibited by subsection (b)(2), the general partner’s rights and obligations arising from the transaction are the same as those of a person that is not a general partner.

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# [ARTICLE] 5CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SECTION 501. FORM OF CONTRIBUTION. A contribution may consist of property transferred to, services performed for, or another benefit provided to the limited partnership or an agreement to transfer property to, perform services for, or provide another benefit to the partnership.

##  SECTION 502. LIABILITY FOR CONTRIBUTION.

 (a) A person’s obligation to make a contribution to a limited partnership is not excused by the person’s death, disability, termination, or other inability to perform personally.

 (b) If a person does not fulfill an obligation to make a contribution other than money, the person is obligated at the option of the limited partnership to contribute money equal to the value, as stated in the required information, of the part of the contribution which has not been made.

 (c) The obligation of a person to make a contribution may be compromised only by the affirmative vote or consent of all the partners. If a creditor of a limited partnership extends credit or otherwise acts in reliance on an obligation described in subsection (a) without knowledge or notice of a compromise under this subsection, the creditor may enforce the obligation.

##  SECTION 503. SHARING OF AND RIGHT TO DISTRIBUTIONS BEFORE DISSOLUTION.

 (a) Any distribution made by a limited partnership before its dissolution and winding up must be shared among the partners on the basis of the value, as stated in the required information when the limited partnership decides to make the distribution, of the contributions the limited partnership has received from each partner, except to the extent necessary to comply with a transfer effective under Section 702 or charging order in effect under Section 703.

 (b) A person has a right to a distribution before the dissolution and winding up of a limited partnership only if the partnership decides to make an interim distribution. A person’s dissociation does not entitle the person to a distribution.

 (c) A person does not have a right to demand or receive a distribution from a limited partnership in any form other than money. Except as otherwise provided in Section 810(f), a partnership may distribute an asset in kind only if each part of the asset is fungible with each other part and each person receives a percentage of the asset equal in value to the person’s share of distributions.

 (d) If a partner or transferee becomes entitled to receive a distribution, the partner or transferee has the status of, and is entitled to all remedies available to, a creditor of the limited partnership with respect to the distribution. However, the partnership’s obligation to make a distribution is subject to offset for any amount owed to the partnership by the partner or a person dissociated as a partner on whose account the distribution is made.

##  SECTION 504. LIMITATIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS.

 (a) A limited partnership may not make a distribution, including a distribution under Section 810, if after the distribution:

 (1) the partnership would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of the partnership’s activities and affairs; or

 (2) the partnership’s total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the partnership were to be dissolved and wound up at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution and winding up of partners and transferees whose preferential rights are superior to the rights of persons receiving the distribution.

 (b) A limited partnership may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited under subsection (a) on:

 (1) financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable in the circumstances; or

 (2) a fair valuation or other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.

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

 (1) in the case of a distribution as defined in Section 102(4)(A), as of the earlier of:

 (A) the date money or other property is transferred or debt is incurred by the limited partnership; or

 (B) the date the person entitled to the distribution ceases to own the interest or right being acquired by the partnership in return for the distribution;

 (2) in the case of any other distribution of indebtedness, as of the date the indebtedness is distributed; and

 (3) in all other cases, as of the date:

 (A) the distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs not later than 120 days after that date; or

 (B) the payment is made, if the payment occurs more than 120 days after the distribution is authorized.

 (d) A limited partnership’s indebtedness to a partner or transferee incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the partnership’s indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors, except to the extent subordinated by agreement.

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

 (f) In measuring the effect of a distribution under Section 810, the liabilities of a dissolved limited partnership do not include any claim that has been disposed of under Section 806, 807, or 808.

##  SECTION 505. LIABILITY FOR IMPROPER DISTRIBUTIONS.

 (a) If a general partner consents to a distribution made in violation of Section 504 and in consenting to the distribution fails to comply with Section 409, the general partner is personally liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution which exceeds the amount that could have been distributed without the violation of Section 504.

 (b) A person that receives a distribution knowing that the distribution violated Section 504 is personally liable to the limited partnership but only to the extent that the distribution received by the person exceeded the amount that could have been properly paid under Section 504.

 (c) A general partner against which an action is commenced because the general partner is liable under subsection (a) may:

 (1) implead any other person that is liable under subsection (a) and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person; and

 (2) implead any person that received a distribution in violation of subsection (b) and seek to enforce a right of contribution from the person in the amount the person received in violation of subsection (b).

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

# [ARTICLE] 6DISSOCIATION

##  SECTION 601. DISSOCIATION AS LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) A person does not have a right to dissociate as a limited partner before the completion of the winding up of the limited partnership.

 (b) A person is dissociated as a limited partner when:

 (1) the limited partnership knows or has notice of the person’s express will to withdraw as a limited partner, but, if the person has specified a withdrawal date later than the date the partnership knew or had notice, on that later date;

 (2) an event stated in the partnership agreement as causing the person’s dissociation as a limited partner occurs;

 (3) the person is expelled as a limited partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;

 (4) the person is expelled as a limited partner by the affirmative vote or consent of all the other partners if:

 (A) it is unlawful to carry on the limited partnership’s activities and affairs with the person as a limited partner;

 (B) there has been a transfer of all the person’s transferable interest in the partnership, other than:

 (i) a transfer for security purposes; or

 (ii) a charging order in effect under Section 703 which has not been foreclosed;

 (C) the person is an entity and:

 (i) the partnership notifies the person that it will be expelled as a limited partner because the person has filed a statement of dissolution or the equivalent, the person has been administratively dissolved, the person’s charter or the equivalent has been revoked, or the person’s right to conduct business has been suspended by the person’s jurisdiction of formation; and

 (ii) not later than 90 days after the notification, the statement of dissolution or the equivalent has not been withdrawn, rescinded, or revoked, the person has not been reinstated, or the person’s charter or the equivalent or right to conduct business has not been reinstated; or

 (D) the person is an unincorporated entity that has been dissolved and whose activities and affairs are being would up;

 (5) on application by the limited partnership or a partner in a direct action under Section 901, the person is expelled as a limited partner by judicial order because the person:

 (A) has engaged or is engaging in wrongful conduct that has affected adversely and materially, or will affect adversely and materially, the partnership’s activities and affairs;

 (B) has committed willfully or persistently, or is committing willfully and persistently, a material breach of the partnership agreement or the contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing under Section 305(a); or

 (C) has engaged or is engaging in conduct relating to the partnership’s activities and affairs which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities and affairs with the person as a limited partner;

 (6) in the case of an individual, the individual dies;

 (7) in the case of a person that is a testamentary or inter vivos trust or is acting as a limited partner by virtue of being a trustee of such a trust, the trust’s entire transferable interest in the limited partnership is distributed;

 (8) in the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a limited partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, the estate’s entire transferable interest in the limited partnership is distributed;

 (9) in the case of a person that is not an individual, the existence of the person terminates;

 (10) the limited partnership participates in a merger under [Article] 11 and:

 (A) the partnership is not the surviving entity; or

 (B) otherwise as a result of the merger, the person ceases to be a limited partner;

 (11) the limited partnership participates in an interest exchange under [Article] 11 and, as a result of the interest exchange, the person ceases to be a limited partner;

 (12) the limited partnership participates in a conversion under [Article] 11;

 (13) the limited partnership participates in a domestication under [Article] 11 and, as a result of the domestication, the person ceases to be a limited partner; or

 (14) the limited partnership dissolves and completes winding up.

##  SECTION 602. EFFECT OF DISSOCIATION AS LIMITED PARTNER.

 (a) If a person is dissociated as a limited partner:

 (1) subject to Section 704, the person does not have further rights as a limited partner;

 (2) the person’s contractual obligation of good faith and fair dealing as a limited partner under Section 305(a) ends with regard to matters arising and events occurring after the person’s dissociation; and

 (3) subject to Section 704 and [Article] 11, any transferable interest owned by the person in the person’s capacity as a limited partner immediately before dissociation is owned by the person solely as a transferee.

 (b) A person’s dissociation as a limited partner does not of itself discharge the person from any debt, obligation, or other liability to the limited partnership or the other partners which the person incurred while a limited partner.

SECTION 603. DISSOCIATION AS GENERAL PARTNER. A person is dissociated as a general partner when:

 (1) the limited partnership knows or has notice of the person’s express will to withdraw as a general partner, but, if the person has specified a withdrawal date later than the date the partnership knew or had notice, on that later date;

 (2) an event stated in the partnership agreement as causing the person’s dissociation as a general partner occurs;

 (3) the person is expelled as a general partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;

 (4) the person is expelled as a general partner by the affirmative vote or consent of all the other partners if:

 (A) it is unlawful to carry on the limited partnership’s activities and affairs with the person as a general partner;

 (B) there has been a transfer of all the person’s transferable interest in the partnership, other than:

 (i) a transfer for security purposes; or

 (ii) a charging order in effect under Section 703 which has not been foreclosed;

 (C) the person is an entity and:

 (i) the partnership notifies the person that it will be expelled as a general partner because the person has filed a statement of dissolution or the equivalent, the person has been administratively dissolved, the person’s charter or the equivalent has been revoked, or the person’s right to conduct business has been suspended by the person’s jurisdiction of formation; and

 (ii) not later than 90 days after the notification, the statement of dissolution or the equivalent has not been withdrawn, rescinded, or revoked, the person has not been reinstated, or the person’s charter or the equivalent or right to conduct business has not been reinstated; or

 (D) the person is an unincorporated entity that has been dissolved and whose activities and affairs are being would up;

 (5) on application by the limited partnership or a partner in a direct action under Section 901, the person is expelled as a general partner by judicial order because the person:

 (A) has engaged or is engaging in wrongful conduct that has affected adversely and materially, or will affect adversely and materially, the partnership’s activities and affairs;

 (B) has committed willfully or persistently, or is committing willfully or persistently, a material breach of the partnership agreement or a duty or obligation under Section 409; or

 (C) has engaged or is engaging in conduct relating to the partnership’s activities and affairs which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities and affairs of the limited partnership with the person as a general partner;

 (6) in the case of an individual:

 (A) the individual dies;

 (B) a guardian or general conservator for the individual is appointed; or

 (C) a court orders that the individual has otherwise become incapable of performing the individual’s duties as a general partner under this [act] or the partnership agreement;

 (7) the person:

 (A) becomes a debtor in bankruptcy;

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

 (C) seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the person or of all or substantially all the person’s property;

 (8) in the case of a person that is a testamentary or inter vivos trust or is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a trustee of such a trust, the trust’s entire transferable interest in the limited partnership is distributed;

 (9) in the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, the estate’s entire transferable interest in the limited partnership is distributed;

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

 (11) the limited partnership participates in a merger under [Article] 11 and:

 (A) the partnership is not the surviving entity; or

 (B) otherwise as a result of the merger, the person ceases to be a general partner;

 (12) the limited partnership participates in an interest exchange under [Article] 11 and, as a result of the interest exchange, the person ceases to be a general partner;

 (13) the limited partnership participates in a conversion under [Article] 11;

 (14) the limited partnership participates in a domestication under [Article] 11 and, as a result of the domestication, the person ceases to be a general partner; or

 (15) the limited partnership dissolves and completes winding up.

##  SECTION 604. POWER TO DISSOCIATE AS GENERAL PARTNER; WRONGFUL DISSOCIATION.

 (a) A person has the power to dissociate as a general partner at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by withdrawing as a general partner by express will under Section 603(1).

 (b) A person’s dissociation as a general partner is wrongful only if the dissociation:

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

 (2) occurs before the completion of the winding up of the limited partnership, and:

 (A) the person withdraws as a general partner by express will;

 (B) the person is expelled as a general partner by judicial order under Section 603(5);

 (C) the person is dissociated as a general partner under Section 603(7); or

 (D) in the case of a person that is not a trust other than a business trust, an estate, or an individual, the person is expelled or otherwise dissociated as a general partner because it willfully dissolved or terminated.

 (c) A person that wrongfully dissociates as a general partner is liable to the limited partnership and, subject to Section 901, to the other partners for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in addition to any debt, obligation, or other liability of the general partner to the partnership or the other partners.

##  SECTION 605. EFFECT OF DISSOCIATION AS GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) If a person is dissociated as a general partner:

 (1) the person’s right to participate as a general partner in the management and conduct of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs terminates;

 (2) the person’s duties and obligations as a general partner under Section 409 end with regard to matters arising and events occurring after the person’s dissociation;

 (3) the person may sign and deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of dissociation pertaining to the person and, at the request of the limited partnership, shall sign an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership which states that the person has dissociated as a general partner; and

 (4) subject to Section 704 and [Article] 11, any transferable interest owned by the person in the person’s capacity as a general partner immediately before dissociation is owned by the person solely as a transferee.

 (b) A person’s dissociation as a general partner does not of itself discharge the person from any debt, obligation, or other liability to the limited partnership or the other partners which the person incurred while a general partner.

##  SECTION 606. POWER TO BIND AND LIABILITY OF PERSON DISSOCIATED AS GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) After a person is dissociated as a general partner and before the limited partnership is merged out of existence, converted, or domesticated under [Article] 11, or dissolved, the partnership is bound by an act of the person only if:

 (1) the act would have bound the partnership under Section 402 before the dissociation; and

 (2) at the time the other party enters into the transaction:

 (A) less than two years has passed since the dissociation; and

 (B) the other party does not know or have notice of the dissociation and reasonably believes that the person is a general partner.

 (b) If a limited partnership is bound under subsection (a), the person dissociated as a general partner which caused the partnership to be bound is liable:

 (1) to the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from the obligation incurred under subsection (a); and

 (2) if a general partner or another person dissociated as a general partner is liable for the obligation, to the general partner or other person for any damage caused to the general partner or other person arising from the liability.

##  SECTION 607. LIABILITY OF PERSON DISSOCIATED AS GENERAL PARTNER TO OTHER PERSONS.

 (a) A person’s dissociation as a general partner does not of itself discharge the person’s liability as a general partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited partnership incurred before dissociation. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) and (c), the person is not liable for a partnership obligation incurred after dissociation.

 (b) A person whose dissociation as a general partner results in a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs is liable on an obligation incurred by the partnership under Section 805 to the same extent as a general partner under Section 404.

 (c) A person that is dissociated as a general partner without the dissociation resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs is liable on a transaction entered into by the partnership after the dissociation only if:

 (1) a general partner would be liable on the transaction; and

 (2) at the time the other party enters into the transaction:

 (A) less than two years has passed since the dissociation; and

 (B) the other party does not have knowledge or notice of the dissociation and reasonably believes that the person is a general partner.

 (d) By agreement with a creditor of a limited partnership and the partnership, a person dissociated as a general partner may be released from liability for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership.

 (e) A person dissociated as a general partner is released from liability for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the limited partnership if the partnership’s creditor, with knowledge or notice of the person’s dissociation as a general partner but without the person’s consent, agrees to a material alteration in the nature or time of payment of the debt, obligation, or other liability.

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# [ARTICLE] 7TRANSFERABLE INTERESTS AND RIGHTS OF TRANSFEREES AND CREDITORS

SECTION 701. NATURE OF TRANSFERABLE INTEREST. A transferable interest is personal property.

##  SECTION 702. TRANSFER OF TRANSFERABLE INTEREST.

 (a) A transfer, in whole or in part, of a transferable interest:

 (1) is permissible;

 (2) does not by itself cause a person’s dissociation as a partner or a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership’s activities and affairs; and

 (3) subject to Section 704, does not entitle the transferee to:

 (A) participate in the management or conduct of the partnership’s activities and affairs; or

 (B) except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), have access to required information, records, or other information concerning the partnership’s activities and affairs.

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

 (c) In a dissolution and winding up of a limited partnership, a transferee is entitled to an account of the partnership’s transactions only from the date of dissolution.

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

 (e) A limited partnership need not give effect to a transferee’s rights under this section until the partnership knows or has notice of the transfer.

 (f) A transfer of a transferable interest in violation of a restriction on transfer contained in the partnership agreement is ineffective if the intended transferee has knowledge or notice of the restriction at the time of transfer.

 (g) Except as otherwise provided in Sections 601(b)(4)(B) and 603(4)(B), if a general or limited partner transfers a transferable interest, the transferor retains the rights of a general or limited partner other than the transferable interest transferred and retains all the duties and obligations of a general or limited partner.

 (h) If a general or limited partner transfers a transferable interest to a person that becomes a general or limited partner with respect to the transferred interest, the transferee is liable for the transferor’s obligations under Sections 502 and 505 known to the transferee when the transferee becomes a partner.

##  SECTION 703. CHARGING ORDER.

 (a) On application by a judgment creditor of a partner or transferee, a court may enter a charging order against the transferable interest of the judgment debtor for the unsatisfied amount of the judgment. A charging order constitutes a lien on a judgment debtor’s transferable interest and requires the limited partnership to pay over to the person to which the charging order was issued any distribution that otherwise would be paid to the judgment debtor.

 (b) To the extent necessary to effectuate the collection of distributions pursuant to a charging order in effect under subsection (a), the court may:

 (1) appoint a receiver of the distributions subject to the charging order, with the power to make all inquiries the judgment debtor might have made; and

 (2) make all other orders necessary to give effect to the charging order.

 (c) Upon a showing that distributions under a charging order will not pay the judgment debt within a reasonable time, the court may foreclose the lien and order the sale of the transferable interest. The purchaser at the foreclosure sale obtains only the transferable interest, does not thereby become a partner, and is subject to Section 702.

 (d) At any time before foreclosure under subsection (c), the partner or transferee whose transferable interest is subject to a charging order under subsection (a) may extinguish the charging order by satisfying the judgment and filing a certified copy of the satisfaction with the court that issued the charging order.

 (e) At any time before foreclosure under subsection (c), a limited partnership or one or more partners whose transferable interests are not subject to the charging order may pay to the judgment creditor the full amount due under the judgment and thereby succeed to the rights of the judgment creditor, including the charging order.

 (f) This [act] does not deprive any partner or transferee of the benefit of any exemption law applicable to the transferable interest of the partner or transferee.

 (g) This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a person seeking in the capacity of a judgment creditor to enforce a judgment against a partner or transferee may satisfy the judgment from the judgment debtor’s transferable interest.

 SECTION 704. POWER OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PARTNER. If a partner dies, the deceased partner’s legal representative may exercise:

 (1) the rights of a transferee provided in Section 702(c); and

 (2) for the purposes of settling the estate, the rights of a current limited partner under Section 304.

# [ARTICLE] 8DISSOLUTION AND WINDING UP

##  SECTION 801. EVENTS CAUSING DISSOLUTION.

 (a) A limited partnership is dissolved, and its activities and affairs must be wound up, upon the occurrence of any of the following:

 (1) an event or circumstance that the partnership agreement states causes dissolution;

 (2) the affirmative vote or consent of all general partners and of limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the vote or consent is to be effective;

 (3) after the dissociation of a person as a general partner:

 (A) if the partnership has at least one remaining general partner, the affirmative vote or consent to dissolve the partnership not later than 90 days after the dissociation by partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as partners at the time the vote or consent is to be effective; or

 (B) if the partnership does not have a remaining general partner, the passage of 90 days after the dissociation, unless before the end of the period:

 (i) consent to continue the activities and affairs of the partnership and admit at least one general partner is given by limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the consent is to be effective; and

 (ii) at least one person is admitted as a general partner in accordance with the consent;

 (4) the passage of 90 consecutive days after the dissociation of the partnership’s last limited partner, unless before the end of the period the partnership admits at least one limited partner;

 (5) the passage of 90 consecutive days during which the partnership has only one partner, unless before the end of the period:

 (A) the partnership admits at least one person as a partner;

 (B) if the previously sole remaining partner is only a general partner, the partnership admits the person as a limited partner; and

 (C) if the previously sole remaining partner is only a limited partner, the partnership admits a person as a general partner;

 (6) on application by a partner, the entry by [the appropriate court] of an order dissolving the partnership on the grounds that:

 (A) the conduct of all or substantially all the partnership’s activities and affairs is unlawful; or

 (B) it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the partnership’s activities and affairs in conformity with the certificate of limited partnership and partnership agreement; or

 (7) the signing and filing of a statement of administrative dissolution by the [Secretary of State] under Section 811.

 (b) If an event occurs that imposes a deadline on a limited partnership under subsection (a) and before the partnership has met the requirements of the deadline, another event occurs that imposes a different deadline on the partnership under subsection (a):

 (1) the occurrence of the second event does not affect the deadline caused by the first event; and

 (2) the partnership’s meeting of the requirements of the first deadline does not extend the second deadline.

##  SECTION 802. WINDING UP.

 (a) A dissolved limited partnership shall wind up its activities and affairs and, except as otherwise provided in Section 803, the partnership continues after dissolution only for the purpose of winding up.

 (b) In winding up its activities and affairs, the limited partnership:

 (1) shall discharge the partnership’s debts, obligations, and other liabilities, settle and close the partnership’s activities and affairs, and marshal and distribute the assets of the partnership; and

 (2) may:

 (A) amend its certificate of limited partnership to state that the partnership is dissolved;

 (B) preserve the partnership activities, affairs, and property as a going concern for a reasonable time;

 (C) prosecute and defend actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal, or administrative;

 (D) transfer the partnership’s property;

 (E) settle disputes by mediation or arbitration;

 (F) deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of termination stating the name of the partnership and that the partnership is terminated; and

 (G) perform other acts necessary or appropriate to the winding up.

 (c) If a dissolved limited partnership does not have a general partner, a person to wind up the dissolved partnership’s activities and affairs may be appointed by the affirmative vote or consent of limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the vote or consent is to be effective. A person appointed under this subsection:

 (1) has the powers of a general partner under Section 804 but is not liable for the debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the partnership solely by reason of having or exercising those powers or otherwise acting to wind up the dissolved partnership’s activities and affairs; and

 (2) shall deliver promptly to the [Secretary of State] for filing an amendment to the partnership’s certificate of limited partnership stating:

 (A) that the partnership does not have a general partner;

 (B) the name and street and mailing addresses of the person; and

 (C) that the person has been appointed pursuant to this subsection to wind up the partnership.

 (d) On the application of a partner, the [appropriate court] may order judicial supervision of the winding up of a dissolved limited partnership, including the appointment of a person to wind up the partnership’s activities and affairs, if:

 (1) the partnership does not have a general partner and within a reasonable time following the dissolution no person has been appointed pursuant to subsection (c); or

 (2) the applicant establishes other good cause.

##  SECTION 803. RESCINDING DISSOLUTION.

 (a) A limited partnership may rescind its dissolution, unless a statement of termination applicable to the partnership has become effective, [the appropriate court] has entered an order under Section 801(a)(6) dissolving the partnership, or the [Secretary of State] has dissolved the partnership under Section 811.

 (b) Rescinding dissolution under this section requires:

 (1) the affirmative vote or consent of each partner; and

 (2) if the limited partnership has delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that the partnership is dissolved and:

 (A) the amendment has not become effective, delivery to the [Secretary of State] for filing of a statement of withdrawal under Section 208 applicable to the amendment; or

 (B) the amendment has become effective, delivery to the [Secretary of State] for filing of an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that dissolution has been rescinded under this section.

 (c) If a limited partnership rescinds its dissolution:

 (1) the partnership resumes carrying on its activities and affairs as if dissolution had never occurred;

 (2) subject to paragraph (3), any liability incurred by the partnership after the dissolution and before the rescission has become effective is determined as if dissolution had never occurred; and

 (3) the rights of a third party arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or had notice of the rescission may not be adversely affected.

##  SECTION 804. POWER TO BIND PARTNERSHIP AFTER DISSOLUTION.

 (a) A limited partnership is bound by a general partner’s act after dissolution which:

 (1) is appropriate for winding up the partnership’s activities and affairs; or

 (2) would have bound the partnership under Section 402 before dissolution if, at the time the other party enters into the transaction, the other party does not know or have notice of the dissolution.

 (b) A person dissociated as a general partner binds a limited partnership through an act occurring after dissolution if:

 (1) at the time the other party enters into the transaction:

 (A) less than two years has passed since the dissociation; and

 (B) the other party does not know or have notice of the dissociation and reasonably believes that the person is a general partner; and

 (2) the act:

 (A) is appropriate for winding up the partnership’s activities and affairs; or

 (B) would have bound the partnership under Section 402 before dissolution and at the time the other party enters into the transaction the other party does not know or have notice of the dissolution.

##  SECTION 805. LIABILITY AFTER DISSOLUTION OF GENERAL PARTNER AND PERSON DISSOCIATED AS GENERAL PARTNER.

 (a) If a general partner having knowledge of the dissolution causes a limited partnership to incur an obligation under Section 804(a) by an act that is not appropriate for winding up the partnership’s activities and affairs, the general partner is liable:

 (1) to the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from the obligation; and

 (2) if another general partner or a person dissociated as a general partner is liable for the obligation, to that other general partner or person for any damage caused to that other general partner or person arising from the liability.

 (b) If a person dissociated as a general partner causes a limited partnership to incur an obligation under Section 804(b), the person is liable:

 (1) to the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from the obligation; and

 (2) if a general partner or another person dissociated as a general partner is liable for the obligation, to the general partner or other person for any damage caused to the general partner or other person arising from the obligation.

##  SECTION 806. KNOWN CLAIMS AGAINST DISSOLVED LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), a dissolved limited partnership may give notice of a known claim under subsection (b), which has the effect provided in subsection (c).

 (b) A dissolved limited partnership may in a record notify its known claimants of the dissolution. The notice must:

 (1) specify the information required to be included in a claim;

 (2) state that a claim must be in writing and provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent;

 (3) state the deadline for receipt of a claim, which may not be less than 120 days after the date the notice is received by the claimant;

 (4) state that the claim will be barred if not received by the deadline; and

 (5) unless the partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability limited partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any general partner or person dissociated as a general partner which is based on Section 404.

 (c) A claim against a dissolved limited partnership is barred if the requirements of subsection (b) are met and:

 (1) the claim is not received by the specified deadline; or

 (2) if the claim is timely received but rejected by the partnership:

 (A) the partnership causes the claimant to receive a notice in a record stating that the claim is rejected and will be barred unless the claimant commences an action against the partnership to enforce the claim not later than 90 days after the claimant receives the notice; and

 (B) the claimant does not commence the required action not later than 90 days after the claimant receives the notice.

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

##  SECTION 807. OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST DISSOLVED LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A dissolved limited partnership may publish notice of its dissolution and request persons having claims against the partnership to present them in accordance with the notice.

 (b) A notice under subsection (a) must:

 (1) be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the [county] in this state in which the dissolved limited partnership’s principal office is located or, if the principal office is not located in this state, in the [county] in which the office of the partnership’s registered agent is or was last located;

 (2) describe the information required to be contained in a claim, state that the claim must be in writing, and provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent;

 (3) state that a claim against the partnership is barred unless an action to enforce the claim is commenced not later than three years after publication of the notice; and

 (4) unless the partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability limited partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any general partner or person dissociated as a general partner which is based on Section 404.

 (c) If a dissolved limited partnership publishes a notice in accordance with subsection (b), the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences an action to enforce the claim against the partnership not later than three years after the publication date of the notice:

 (1) a claimant that did not receive notice in a record under Section 806;

 (2) a claimant whose claim was timely sent to the partnership but not acted on; and

 (3) a claimant whose claim is contingent at, or based on an event occurring after, the date of dissolution.

 (d) A claim not barred under this section or Section 806 may be enforced:

 (1) against the dissolved limited partnership, to the extent of its undistributed assets;

 (2) except as otherwise provided in Section 808, if assets of the partnership have been distributed after dissolution, against a partner or transferee to the extent of that person’s proportionate share of the claim or of the partnership’s assets distributed to the partner or transferee after dissolution, whichever is less, but a person’s total liability for all claims under this paragraph may not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to the person after dissolution; and

 (3) against any person liable on the claim under Sections 404 and 607.

##  SECTION 808. COURT PROCEEDINGS.

 (a) A dissolved limited partnership that has published a notice under Section 807 may file an application with [the appropriate court] in the [county] where the partnership’s principal office is located or, if the principal office is not located in this state, where the office of its registered agent is or was last located, for a determination of the amount and form of security to be provided for payment of claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the partnership, or are based on an event occurring after the date of dissolution but which, based on the facts known to the partnership, are reasonably expected to arise after the date of dissolution. Security is not required for any claim that is or is reasonably anticipated to be barred under Section 807.

 (b) Not later than 10 days after the filing of an application under subsection (a), the dissolved limited partnership shall give notice of the proceeding to each claimant holding a contingent claim known to the partnership.

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

 (d) A dissolved limited partnership that provides security in the amount and form ordered by the court under subsection (a) satisfies the partnership’s obligations with respect to claims that are contingent, have not been made known to the partnership, or are based on an event occurring after the date of dissolution, and such claims may not be enforced against a partner or transferee on account of assets received in liquidation.

SECTION 809. LIABILITY OF GENERAL PARTNER AND PERSON DISSOCIATED AS GENERAL PARTNER WHEN CLAIM AGAINST LIMITED PARTNERSHIP BARRED.If a claim against a dissolved limited partnership is barred under Section 806, 807, or 808, any corresponding claim under Section 404 or 607 is also barred.

##  SECTION 810. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS IN WINDING UP; WHEN CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED.

 (a) In winding up its activities and affairs, a limited partnership shall apply its assets, including the contributions required by this section, to discharge the partnership’s obligations to creditors, including partners that are creditors.

 (b) After a limited partnership complies with subsection (a), any surplus must be distributed in the following order, subject to any charging order in effect under Section 703:

 (1) to each person owning a transferable interest that reflects contributions made and not previously returned, an amount equal to the value of the unreturned contributions; and

 (2) among persons owning transferable interests in proportion to their respective rights to share in distributions immediately before the dissolution of the partnership.

 (c) If a limited partnership’s assets are insufficient to satisfy all of its obligations under subsection (a), with respect to each unsatisfied obligation incurred when the partnership was not a limited liability limited partnership, the following rules apply:

 (1) Each person that was a general partner when the obligation was incurred and that has not been released from the obligation under Section 607 shall contribute to the partnership for the purpose of enabling the partnership to satisfy the obligation. The contribution due from each of those persons is in proportion to the right to receive distributions in the capacity of a general partner in effect for each of those persons when the obligation was incurred.

 (2) If a person does not contribute the full amount required under paragraph (1) with respect to an unsatisfied obligation of the partnership, the other persons required to contribute by paragraph (1) on account of the obligation shall contribute the additional amount necessary to discharge the obligation. The additional contribution due from each of those other persons is in proportion to the right to receive distributions in the capacity of a general partner in effect for each of those other persons when the obligation was incurred.

 (3) If a person does not make the additional contribution required by paragraph (2), further additional contributions are determined and due in the same manner as provided in that paragraph.

 (d) A person that makes an additional contribution under subsection (c)(2) or (3) may recover from any person whose failure to contribute under subsection (c)(1) or (2) necessitated the additional contribution. A person may not recover under this subsection more than the amount additionally contributed. A person’s liability under this subsection may not exceed the amount the person failed to contribute.

 (e) All distributions made under subsections (b) and (c) must be paid in money.

##  SECTION 811. ADMINISTRATIVE DISSOLUTION.

 (a) The [Secretary of State] may commence a proceeding under subsection (b) to dissolve a limited partnership administratively if the partnership does not:

 (1) pay any fee, tax, interest, or penalty required to be paid to the [Secretary of State] not later than [six months] after it is due;

 (2) deliver [an annual] [a biennial] report to the [Secretary of State] not later than [six months] after it is due; or

 (3) have a registered agent in this state for [60] consecutive days.

 (b) If the [Secretary of State] determines that one or more grounds exist for administratively dissolving a limited partnership, the [Secretary of State] shall serve the partnership with notice in a record of the [Secretary of State’s] determination.

 (c) If a limited partnership, not later than [60] days after service of the notice under subsection (b), does not cure or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the [Secretary of State] the nonexistence of each ground determined by the [Secretary of State], the [Secretary of State] shall administratively dissolve the partnership by signing a statement of administrative dissolution that recites the grounds for dissolution and the effective date of dissolution. The [Secretary of State] shall file the statement and serve a copy on the partnership pursuant to Section 121.

 (d) A limited partnership that is administratively dissolved continues in existence as an entity but may not carry on any activities except as necessary to wind up its activities and affairs and liquidate its assets under Sections 802, 806, 807, 808, and 810, or to apply for reinstatement under Section 812.

 (e) The administrative dissolution of a limited partnership does not terminate the authority of its registered agent.

##  SECTION 812. REINSTATEMENT.

 (a) A limited partnership that is administratively dissolved under Section 811 may apply to the [Secretary of State] for reinstatement [not later than [two] years after the effective date of dissolution]. The application must state:

 (1) the name of the partnership at the time of its administrative dissolution and, if needed, a different name that satisfies Section 114;

 (2) the address of the principal office of the partnership and the name and street and mailing addresses of its registered agent;

 (3) the effective date of the partnership’s administrative dissolution; and

 (4) that the grounds for dissolution did not exist or have been cured.

 (b) To be reinstated, a limited partnership must pay all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties that were due to the [Secretary of State] at the time of the partnership’s administrative dissolution and all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties that would have been due to the [Secretary of State] while the partnership was administratively dissolved.

 (c) If the [Secretary of State] determines that an application under subsection (a) contains the required information, is satisfied that the information is correct, and determines that all payments required to be made to the [Secretary of State] by subsection (b) have been made, the [Secretary of State] shall:

 (1) cancel the statement of administrative dissolution and prepare a statement of reinstatement that states the [Secretary of State’s] determination and the effective date of reinstatement; and

 (2) file the statement of reinstatement and serve a copy on the limited partnership.

 (d) When reinstatement under this section has become effective, the following rules apply:

 (1) The reinstatement relates back to and takes effect as of the effective date of the administrative dissolution.

 (2) The limited partnership resumes carrying on its activities and affairs as if the administrative dissolution had not occurred.

 (3) The rights of a person arising out of an act or omission in reliance on the dissolution before the person knew or had notice of the reinstatement are not affected.

##  SECTION 813. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DENIAL OF REINSTATEMENT.

 (a) If the [Secretary of State] denies a limited partnership’s application for reinstatement following administrative dissolution, the [Secretary of State] shall serve the partnership with a notice in a record that explains the reasons for the denial.

 (b) A limited partnership may seek judicial review of denial of reinstatement in [the appropriate court] not later than [30] days after service of the notice of denial.

# [ARTICLE] 9ACTIONS BY PARTNERS

##  SECTION 901. DIRECT ACTION BY PARTNER.

 (a) Subject to subsection (b), a partner may maintain a direct action against another partner or the limited partnership, with or without an accounting as to the partnership’s activities and affairs, to enforce the partner’s rights and otherwise protect the partner’s interests, including rights and interests under the partnership agreement or this [act] or arising independently of the partnership relationship.

 (b) A partner maintaining a direct action under this section must plead and prove an actual or threatened injury that is not solely the result of an injury suffered or threatened to be suffered by the limited partnership.

 (c) A right to an accounting on a dissolution and winding up does not revive a claim barred by law.

SECTION 902. DERIVATIVE ACTION.A partner may maintain a derivative action to enforce a right of a limited partnership if:

 (1) the partner first makes a demand on the general partners, requesting that they cause the partnership to bring an action to enforce the right, and the general partners do not bring the action within a reasonable time; or

 (2) a demand under paragraph (1) would be futile.

SECTION 903. PROPER PLAINTIFF. A derivative action to enforce a right of a limited partnership may be maintained only by a person that is a partner at the time the action is commenced and:

 (1) was a partner when the conduct giving rise to the action occurred; or

 (2) whose status as a partner devolved on the person by operation of law or pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement from a person that was a partner at the time of the conduct.

SECTION 904. PLEADING. In a derivative action, the complaint must state with particularity:

 (1) the date and content of plaintiff’s demand and the response to the demand by the general partner; or

 (2) why demand should be excused as futile.

##  SECTION 905. SPECIAL LITIGATION COMMITTEE.

 (a) If a limited partnership is named as or made a party in a derivative proceeding, the partnership may appoint a special litigation committee to investigate the claims asserted in the proceeding and determine whether pursuing the action is in the best interests of the partnership. If the partnership appoints a special litigation committee, on motion by the committee made in the name of the partnership, except for good cause shown, the court shall stay discovery for the time reasonably necessary to permit the committee to make its investigation. This subsection does not prevent the court from:

 (1) enforcing a person’s right to information under Section 304 or 407; or

 (2) granting extraordinary relief in the form of a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction.

 (b) A special litigation committee must be composed of one or more disinterested and independent individuals, who may be partners.

 (c) A special litigation committee may be appointed:

 (1) by a majority of the general partners not named as parties in the proceeding; or

 (2) if all general partners are named as parties in the proceeding, by a majority of the general partners named as defendants.

 (d) After appropriate investigation, a special litigation committee may determine that it is in the best interests of the limited partnership that the proceeding:

 (1) continue under the control of the plaintiff;

 (2) continue under the control of the committee;

 (3) be settled on terms approved by the committee; or

 (4) be dismissed.

 (e) After making a determination under subsection (d), a special litigation committee shall file with the court a statement of its determination and its report supporting its determination and shall serve each party with a copy of the determination and report. The court shall determine whether the members of the committee were disinterested and independent and whether the committee conducted its investigation and made its recommendation in good faith, independently, and with reasonable care, with the committee having the burden of proof. If the court finds that the members of the committee were disinterested and independent and that the committee acted in good faith, independently, and with reasonable care, the court shall enforce the determination of the committee. Otherwise, the court shall dissolve the stay of discovery entered under subsection (a) and allow the action to continue under the control of the plaintiff.

##  SECTION 906. PROCEEDS AND EXPENSES.

 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b):

 (1) any proceeds or other benefits of a derivative action, whether by judgment, compromise, or settlement, belong to the limited partnership and not to the plaintiff; and

 (2) if the plaintiff receives any proceeds, the plaintiff shall remit them immediately to the partnership.

 (b) If a derivative action is successful in whole or in part, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, from the recovery of the limited partnership.

 (c) A derivative action on behalf of a limited partnership may not be voluntarily dismissed or settled without the court’s approval.

# [ARTICLE] 10FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

##  SECTION 1001. GOVERNING LAW.

 (a) The law of the jurisdiction of formation of a foreign limited partnership governs:

 (1) the internal affairs of the partnership;

 (2) the liability of a partner as partner for a debt, obligation, or other liability of the partnership; and

 (3) the liability of a series of the partnership.

 (b) A foreign limited partnership is not precluded from registering to do business in this state because of any difference between the law of its jurisdiction of formation and the law of this state.

 (c) Registration of a foreign limited partnership to do business in this state does not authorize the foreign partnership to engage in any activities and affairs or exercise any power that a limited partnership may not engage in or exercise in this state.

##  SECTION 1002. REGISTRATION TO DO BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

 (a) A foreign limited partnership may not do business in this state until it registers with the [Secretary of State] under this [article].

 (b) A foreign limited partnership doing business in this state may not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it is registered to do business in this state.

 (c) The failure of a foreign limited partnership to register to do business in this state does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the partnership or preclude it from defending an action or proceeding in this state.

 (d) A limitation on the liability of a general partner or limited partner of a foreign limited partnership is not waived solely because the partnership does business in this state without registering to do business in this state.

 (e) Section 1001(a) and (b) applies even if the foreign limited partnership fails to register

under this [article].

 SECTION 1003. FOREIGN REGISTRATION STATEMENT. To register to do business in this state, a foreign limited partnership must deliver a foreign registration statement to the [Secretary of State] for filing. The statement must state:

 (1) the name of the partnership and, if the name does not comply with Section 114, an alternate name adopted pursuant to Section 1006(a);

 (2) that the partnership is a foreign limited partnership;

 (3) the partnership’s jurisdiction of formation;

 (4) the street and mailing addresses of the partnership’s principal office and, if the law of the partnership’s jurisdiction of formation requires the partnership to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and mailing addresses of the required office; and

 (5) the name and street and mailing addresses of the partnership’s registered agent in this state.

 SECTION 1004. AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN REGISTRATION STATEMENT. A registered foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing an amendment to its foreign registration statement if there is a change in:

 (1) the name of the partnership;

 (2) the partnership’s jurisdiction of formation;

 (3) an address required by Section 1003(4); or

 (4) the information required by Section 1003(5).

##  SECTION 1005. ACTIVITIES NOT CONSTITUTING DOING BUSINESS.

 (a) Activities of a foreign limited partnership which do not constitute doing business in this state under this [article] include:

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

 (2) carrying on any activity concerning its internal affairs, including holding meetings of its partners;

 (3) maintaining accounts in financial institutions;

 (4) maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange, and registration of securities of the partnership or maintaining trustees or depositories with respect to those securities;

 (5) selling through independent contractors;

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

 (7) creating or acquiring indebtedness, mortgages, or security interests in property;

 (8) securing or collecting debts or enforcing mortgages or security interests in property securing the debts and holding, protecting, or maintaining property;

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

 (10) owning, without more, property; and

 (11) doing business in interstate commerce.

 (b) A person does not do business in this state solely by being a partner of a foreign limited partnership that does business in this state.

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

##  SECTION 1006. NONCOMPLYING NAME OF FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A foreign limited partnership whose name does not comply with Section 114 may not register to do business in this state until it adopts, for the purpose of doing business in this state, an alternate name that complies with Section 114. A partnership that registers under an alternate name under this subsection need not comply with [this state’s assumed or fictitious name statute]. After registering to do business in this state with an alternate name, a partnership shall do business in this state under:

 (1) the alternate name;

 (2) the partnership’s name, with the addition of its jurisdiction of formation; or

 (3) a name the partnership is authorized to use under [this state’s assumed or fictitious name statute].

 (b) If a registered foreign limited partnership changes its name to one that does not comply with Section 114, it may not do business in this state until it complies with subsection (a) by amending its registration to adopt an alternate name that complies with Section 114.

SECTION 1007. WITHDRAWAL DEEMED ON CONVERSION TO DOMESTIC FILING ENTITY OR DOMESTIC LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP. A registered foreign limited partnership that converts to a domestic limited liability partnership or to a domestic entity whose formation requires delivery of a record to the [Secretary of State] for filing is deemed to have withdrawn its registration on the effective date of the conversion.

##  SECTION 1008. WITHDRAWAL ON DISSOLUTION OR CONVERSION TO NONFILING ENTITY OTHER THAN LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A registered foreign limited partnership that has dissolved and completed winding up or has converted to a domestic or foreign entity whose formation does not require the public filing of a record, other than a limited liability partnership, shall deliver a statement of withdrawal to the [Secretary of State] for filing. The statement must state:

 (1) in the case of a partnership that has completed winding up:

 (A) its name and jurisdiction of formation;

 (B) that the partnership surrenders its registration to do business in this state; and

 (2) in the case of a partnership that has converted:

 (A) the name of the converting partnership and its jurisdiction of formation;

 (B) the type of entity to which the partnership has converted and its jurisdiction of formation;

 (C) that the converted entity surrenders the converting partnership’s registration to do business in this state and revokes the authority of the converting partnership’s registered agent to act as registered agent in this state on behalf of the partnership or the converted entity; and

 (D) a mailing address to which service of process may be made under subsection (b).

 (b) After a withdrawal under this section has become effective, service of process in any action or proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time the foreign limited partnership was registered to do business in this state may be made pursuant to Section 121.

##  SECTION 1009. TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION.

 (a) When a registered foreign limited partnership has merged into a foreign entity that is not registered to do business in this state or has converted to a foreign entity required to register with the [Secretary of State] to do business in this state, the foreign entity shall deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing an application for transfer of registration. The application must state:

 (1) the name of the registered foreign limited partnership before the merger or conversion;

 (2) that before the merger or conversion the registration pertained to a foreign limited partnership;

 (3) the name of the applicant foreign entity into which the foreign limited partnership has merged or to which it has been converted and, if the name does not comply with Section 114, an alternate name adopted pursuant to Section 1006(a);

 (4) the type of entity of the applicant foreign entity and its jurisdiction of formation;

 (5) the street and mailing addresses of the principal office of the applicant foreign entity and, if the law of the entity’s jurisdiction of formation requires the entity to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and mailing addresses of that office; and

 (6) the name and street and mailing addresses of the applicant foreign entity’s registered agent in this state.

 (b) When an application for transfer of registration takes effect, the registration of the foreign limited partnership to do business in this state is transferred without interruption to the foreign entity into which the partnership has merged or to which it has been converted.

##  SECTION 1010. TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION.

 (a) The [Secretary of State] may terminate the registration of a registered foreign limited partnership in the manner provided in subsections (b) and (c) if the partnership does not:

 (1) pay, not later than [60] days after the due date, any fee, tax, interest, or penalty required to be paid to the [Secretary of State] under this [act] or law other than this [act];

 (2) deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing, not later than [60] days after the due date, [an annual] [a biennial] report required under Section 212;

 (3) have a registered agent as required by Section 117; or

 (4) deliver to the [Secretary of State] for filing a statement of a change under Section 118 not later than [30] days after a change has occurred in the name or address of the registered agent.

 (b) The [Secretary of State] may terminate the registration of a registered foreign limited partnership by:

 (1) filing a notice of termination or noting the termination in the records of the [Secretary of State]; and

 (2) delivering a copy of the notice or the information in the notation to the partnership’s registered agent or, if the partnership does not have a registered agent, to the partnership’s principal office.

 (c) The notice must state or the information in the notation must include:

 (1) the effective date of the termination, which must be at least [60] days after the date the [Secretary of State] delivers the copy; and

 (2) the grounds for termination under subsection (a).

 (d) The authority of the registered foreign limited partnership to do business in this state ceases on the effective date of the notice of termination or notation under subsection (b), unless before that date the partnership cures each ground for termination stated in the notice or notation. If the partnership cures each ground, the [Secretary of State] shall file a record so stating.

##  SECTION 1011. WITHDRAWAL OF REGISTRATION OF REGISTERED FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

 (a) A registered foreign limited partnership may withdraw its registration by delivering a statement of withdrawal to the [Secretary of State] for filing. The statement of withdrawal must state:

 (1) the name of the partnership and its jurisdiction of formation;

 (2) that the partnership is not doing business in this state and that it withdraws its registration to do business in this state;

 (3) that the partnership revokes the authority of its registered agent to accept service on its behalf in this state; and

 (4) an address to which service of process may be made under subsection (b).

 (b) After the withdrawal of the registration of a foreign limited partnership, service of process in any action or proceeding based on a cause of action arising during the time the partnership was registered to do business in this state may be made pursuant to Section 121.

SECTION 1012. ACTION BY [ATTORNEY GENERAL]. The [Attorney General] may maintain an action to enjoin a foreign limited partnership from doing business in this state in violation of this [article].

# [ARTICLE] 11MERGER, INTEREST EXCHANGE, CONVERSION, AND DOMESTICATION

#

# [PART] 1GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1101. DEFINITIONS. In this [article]:

 (1) “Acquired entity” means the entity, all of one or more classes or series of interests of which are acquired in an interest exchange.

 (2) “Acquiring entity” means the entity that acquires all of one or more classes or series of interests of the acquired entity in an interest exchange.

 (3) “Conversion” means a transaction authorized by [Part] 4.

 (4) “Converted entity” means the converting entity as it continues in existence after a conversion.

 (5) “Converting entity” means the domestic entity that approves a plan of conversion pursuant to Section 1143 or the foreign entity that approves a conversion pursuant to the law of its jurisdiction of formation.

 (6) “Distributional interest” means the right under an unincorporated entity’s organic law and organic rules to receive distributions from the entity.

 (7) “Domestic”, with respect to an entity, means governed as to its internal affairs by the law of this state.

 (8) “Domesticated limited partnership” means the domesticating limited partnership as it continues in existence after a domestication.

 (9) “Domesticating limited partnership” means the domestic limited partnership that approves a plan of domestication pursuant to Section 1153 or the foreign limited partnership that approves a domestication pursuant to the law of its jurisdiction of formation.

 (10) “Domestication” means a transaction authorized by [Part] 5.

 (11) “Entity”:

 (A) means:

 (i) a business corporation;

 (ii) a nonprofit corporation;

 (iii) a general partnership, including a limited liability partnership;

 (iv) a limited partnership, including a limited liability limited partnership;

 (v) a limited liability company;

 [(vi) a general cooperative association;]

 (vii) a limited cooperative association;

 (viii) an unincorporated nonprofit association;

 (ix) a statutory trust, business trust, or common-law business trust; or

 (x) any other person that has:

 (I) a legal existence separate from any interest holder of that person; or

 (II) the power to acquire an interest in real property in its own name; and

 (B) does not include:

 (i) an individual;

 (ii) a trust with a predominantly donative purpose or a charitable trust;

 (iii) an association or relationship that is not an entity listed in subparagraph A and is not a partnership under the rules stated in [Section 202(c) of the Uniform Partnership Act (1997) (Lasted Amended 2013)] [Section 7 of the Uniform Partnership Act (1914)] or a similar provision of the law of another jurisdiction;

 (iv) a decedent’s estate; or

 (v) a government or a governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality.

 (12) “Filing entity” means an entity whose formation requires the filing of a public organic record. The term does not include a limited liability partnership.

 (13) “Foreign”, with respect to an entity, means an entity governed as to its internal affairs by the law of a jurisdiction other than this state.

 (14) “Governance interest” means a right under the organic law or organic rules of an unincorporated entity, other than as a governor, agent, assignee, or proxy, to:

 (A) receive or demand access to information concerning, or the books and records of, the entity;

 (B) vote for or consent to the election of the governors of the entity; or

 (C) receive notice of or vote on or consent to an issue involving the internal affairs of the entity.

 (15) “Governor” means:

 (A) a director of a business corporation;

 (B) a director or trustee of a nonprofit corporation;

 (C) a general partner of a general partnership;

 (D) a general partner of a limited partnership;

 (E) a manager of a manager-managed limited liability company;

 (F) a member of a member-managed limited liability company;

 [(G) a director of a general cooperative association;]

 (H) a director of a limited cooperative association;

 (I) a manager of an unincorporated nonprofit association;

 (J) a trustee of a statutory trust, business trust, or common-law business trust; or

 (K) any other person under whose authority the powers of an entity are exercised and under whose direction the activities and affairs of the entity are managed pursuant to the organic law and organic rules of the entity.

 (16) “Interest” means:

 (A) a share in a business corporation;

 (B) a membership in a nonprofit corporation;

 (C) a partnership interest in a general partnership;

 (D) a partnership interest in a limited partnership;

 (E) a membership interest in a limited liability company;

 [(F) a share in a general cooperative association;]

 (G) a member’s interest in a limited cooperative association;

 (H) a membership in an unincorporated nonprofit association;

 (I) a beneficial interest in a statutory trust, business trust, or common-law business trust; or

 (J) a governance interest or distributional interest in any other type of unincorporated entity.

 (17) “Interest exchange” means a transaction authorized by [Part] 3.

 (18) “Interest holder” means:

 (A) a shareholder of a business corporation;

 (B) a member of a nonprofit corporation;

 (C) a general partner of a general partnership;

 (D) a general partner of a limited partnership;

 (E) a limited partner of a limited partnership;

 (F) a member of a limited liability company;

 [(G) a shareholder of a general cooperative association;]

 (H) a member of a limited cooperative association;

 (I) a member of an unincorporated nonprofit association;

 (J) a beneficiary or beneficial owner of a statutory trust, business trust, or common-law business trust; or

 (K) any other direct holder of an interest.

 (19) “Interest holder liability” means:

 (A) personal liability for a liability of an entity which is imposed on a person:

 (i) solely by reason of the status of the person as an interest holder; or

 (ii) by the organic rules of the entity which make one or more specified interest holders or categories of interest holders liable in their capacity as interest holders for all or specified liabilities of the entity; or

 (B) an obligation of an interest holder under the organic rules of an entity to contribute to the entity.

 (20) “Merger” means a transaction authorized by [Part] 2.

 (21) “Merging entity” means an entity that is a party to a merger and exists immediately before the merger becomes effective.

 (22) “Organic law” means the law of an entity’s jurisdiction of formation governing the internal affairs of the entity.

 (23) “Organic rules” means the public organic record and private organic rules of an entity.

 (24) “Plan” means a plan of merger, plan of interest exchange, plan of conversion, or plan of domestication.

 (25) “Plan of conversion” means a plan under Section 1142.

 (26) “Plan of domestication” means a plan under Section 1152.

 (27) “Plan of interest exchange” means a plan under Section 1132.

 (28) “Plan of merger” means a plan under Section 1122.

 (29) “Private organic rules” means the rules, whether or not in a record, that govern the internal affairs of an entity, are binding on all its interest holders, and are not part of its public organic record, if any. The term includes:

 (A) the bylaws of a business corporation;

 (B) the bylaws of a nonprofit corporation;

 (C) the partnership agreement of a general partnership;

 (D) the partnership agreement of a limited partnership;

 (E) the operating agreement of a limited liability company;

 [(F) the bylaws of a general cooperative association;]

 (G) the bylaws of a limited cooperative association;

 (H) the governing principles of an unincorporated nonprofit association; and

 (I) the trust instrument of a statutory trust or similar rules of a business trust or a common-law business trust.

 (30) “Protected agreement” means:

 (A) a record evidencing indebtedness and any related agreement in effect on [the effective date of this [act]];

 (B) an agreement that is binding on an entity on [the effective date of this [act]];

 (C) the organic rules of an entity in effect on [the effective date of this [act]]; or

 (D) an agreement that is binding on any of the governors or interest holders of an entity on [the effective date of this [act]].

 (31) “Public organic record” means the record the filing of which by the [Secretary of State] is required to form an entity and any amendment to or restatement of that record. The term includes:

 (A) the articles of incorporation of a business corporation;

 (B) the articles of incorporation of a nonprofit corporation;

 (C) the certificate of limited partnership of a limited partnership;

 (D) the certificate of organization of a limited liability company;

 [(E) the articles of incorporation of a general cooperative association;]

 (F) the articles of organization of a limited cooperative association; and

 (G) the certificate of trust of a statutory trust or similar record of a business trust.

 (32) “Registered foreign entity” means a foreign entity that is registered to do business in this state pursuant to a record filed by the [Secretary of State].

 (33) “Statement of conversion” means a statement under Section 1145.

 (34) “Statement of domestication” means a statement under Section 1155.

 (35) “Statement of interest exchange” means a statement under Section 1135.

 (36) “Statement of merger” means a statement under Section 1125.

 (37) “Surviving entity” means the entity that continues in existence after or is created by a merger.

 (38) “Type of entity” means a generic form of entity:

 (A) recognized at common law; or

 (B) formed under an organic law, whether or not some entities formed under that organic law are subject to provisions of that law that create different categories of the form of entity.

##  SECTION 1102. RELATIONSHIP OF [ARTICLE] TO OTHER LAWS.

 (a) This [article] does not authorize an act prohibited by, and does not affect the application or requirements of, law other than this [article].

 (b) A transaction effected under this [article] may not create or impair a right, duty, or obligation of a person under the statutory law of this state relating to a change in control, takeover, business combination, control-share acquisition, or similar transaction involving a domestic merging, acquired, converting, or domesticating business corporation unless:

 (1) if the corporation does not survive the transaction, the transaction satisfies any requirements of the law; or

 (2) if the corporation survives the transaction, the approval of the plan is by a vote of the shareholders or directors which would be sufficient to create or impair the right, duty, or obligation directly under the law.

##  SECTION 1103. REQUIRED NOTICE OR APPROVAL.

 (a) A domestic or foreign entity that is required to give notice to, or obtain the approval of, a governmental agency or officer of this state to be a party to a merger must give the notice or obtain the approval to be a party to an interest exchange, conversion, or domestication.

 (b) Property held for a charitable purpose under the law of this state by a domestic or foreign entity immediately before a transaction under this [article] becomes effective may not, as a result of the transaction, be diverted from the objects for which it was donated, granted, devised, or otherwise transferred unless, to the extent required by or pursuant to the law of this state concerning cy pres or other law dealing with nondiversion of charitable assets, the entity obtains an appropriate order of [the appropriate court] [the Attorney General] specifying the disposition of the property.

 (c) A bequest, devise, gift, grant, or promise contained in a will or other instrument of donation, subscription, or conveyance which is made to a merging entity that is not the surviving entity and which takes effect or remains payable after the merger inures to the surviving entity.

(d) A trust obligation that would govern property if transferred to a nonsurviving entity applies to property that is transferred to the surviving entity under this section.

***Legislative Note:*** *As an alternative to enacting Subsection (a), a state may identify each of its regulatory laws that requires prior approval for a merger of a regulated entity, decide whether regulatory approval should be required for an interest exchange, conversion, or domestication, and make amendments as appropriate to those laws.*

 *As with Subsection (a), an adopting state may choose to amend its various laws with respect to the nondiversion of charitable property to cover the various transactions authorized by this act as an alternative to enacting Subsection (b).*

 **SECTION 1104. NONEXCLUSIVITY.** The fact that a transaction under this [article] produces a certain result does not preclude the same result from being accomplished in any other manner permitted by law other than this [article].

SECTION 1105. REFERENCE TO EXTERNAL FACTS. A plan may refer to facts ascertainable outside the plan if the manner in which the facts will operate upon the plan is specified in the plan. The facts may include the occurrence of an event or a determination or action by a person, whether or not the event, determination, or action is within the control of a party to the transaction.

 SECTION 1106. APPRAISAL RIGHTS. An interest holder of a domestic merging, acquired, converting, or domesticating limited partnership is entitled to contractual appraisal rights in connection with a transaction under this [article] to the extent provided in:

 (1) the partnership agreement; or

 (2) the plan.

##  [SECTION 1107. EXCLUDED ENTITIES AND TRANSACTIONS.

 (a) The following entities may not participate in a transaction under this [article]:

 (1)

 (2).

 (b) This [article] may not be used to effect a transaction that:

 (1)

 (2).]

***Legislative Note:*** *Subsection (a) may be used by states that have special statutes restricted to the organization of certain types of entities. A common example is banking statutes that prohibit banks from engaging in transactions other than pursuant to those statutes.*

 *Nonprofit entities may participate in transactions under this act with for-profit entities, subject to compliance with Section 1103. If a state desires, however, to exclude entities with a charitable purpose or to exclude other types of entities from the scope of this act, that may be done by referring to those entities in Subsection (a).*

 *Subsection (b) may be used to exclude certain types of transactions governed by more specific statutes. A common example is the conversion of an insurance company from mutual to stock form. There may be other types of transactions that vary greatly among the states.*

# [PART] 2MERGER

##  SECTION 1121. MERGER AUTHORIZED.

 (a) By complying with this [part]:

 (1) one or more domestic limited partnerships may merge with one or more domestic or foreign entities into a domestic or foreign surviving entity; and

 (2) two or more foreign entities may merge into a domestic limited partnership.

 (b) By complying with the provisions of this [part] applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity may be a party to a merger under this [part] or may be the surviving entity in such a merger if the merger is authorized by the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

##  SECTION 1122. PLAN OF MERGER.

 (a) A domestic limited partnership may become a party to a merger under this [part] by approving a plan of merger. The plan must be in a record and contain:

 (1) as to each merging entity, its name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity;

 (2) if the surviving entity is to be created in the merger, a statement to that effect and the entity’s name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity;

 (3) the manner of converting the interests in each party to the merger into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing;

 (4) if the surviving entity exists before the merger, any proposed amendments to:

 (A) its public organic record, if any; and

 (B) its private organic rules that are, or are proposed to be, in a record;

 (5) if the surviving entity is to be created in the merger:

 (A) its proposed public organic record, if any; and

 (B) the full text of its private organic rules that are proposed to be in a record;

 (6) the other terms and conditions of the merger; and

 (7) any other provision required by the law of a merging entity’s jurisdiction of formation or the organic rules of a merging entity.

 (b) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), a plan of merger may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

##  SECTION 1123. APPROVAL OF MERGER.

 (a) A plan of merger is not effective unless it has been approved:

 (1) by a domestic merging limited partnership, by all the partners of the partnership entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and

 (2) in a record, by each partner of a domestic merging limited partnership which will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the merger becomes effective, unless:

 (A) the partnership agreement of the partnership provides in a record for the approval of a merger in which some or all of its partners become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the partners; and

 (B) the partner consented in a record to or voted for that provision of the partnership agreement or became a partner after the adoption of that provision.

 (b) A merger involving a domestic merging entity that is not a limited partnership is not effective unless the merger is approved by that entity in accordance with its organic law.

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

##  SECTION 1124. AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF MERGER.

 (a) A plan of merger may be amended only with the consent of each party to the plan, except as otherwise provided in the plan.

 (b) A domestic merging limited partnership may approve an amendment of a plan of merger:

 (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or

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

 (A) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by the interest holders of any party to the plan;

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

 (C) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the partner in any material respect.

 (c) After a plan of merger has been approved and before a statement of merger becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic merging limited partnership may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.

 (d) If a plan of merger is abandoned after a statement of merger has been delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by a party to the plan, must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing before the statement of merger becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the merger is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment must contain:

 (1) the name of each party to the plan of merger;

 (2) the date on which the statement of merger was filed by the [Secretary of State]; and

 (3) a statement that the merger has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

##  SECTION 1125. STATEMENT OF MERGER; EFFECTIVE DATE OF MERGER.

 (a) A statement of merger must be signed by each merging entity and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing.

 (b) A statement of merger must contain:

 (1) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of each merging entity that is not the surviving entity;

 (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the surviving entity;

 (3) a statement that the merger was approved by each domestic merging entity, if any, in accordance with this [part] and by each foreign merging entity, if any, in accordance with the law of its jurisdiction of formation;

 (4) if the surviving entity exists before the merger and is a domestic filing entity, any amendment to its public organic record approved as part of the plan of merger;

 (5) if the surviving entity is created by the merger and is a domestic filing entity, its public organic record, as an attachment; and

 (6) if the surviving entity is created by the merger and is a domestic limited liability partnership, its statement of qualification, as an attachment.

 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b), a statement of merger may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

 (d) If the surviving entity is a domestic entity, its public organic record, if any, must satisfy the requirements of the law of this state, except that the public organic record does not need to be signed.

 (e) A plan of merger that is signed by all the merging entities and meets all the requirements of subsection (b) may be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing instead of a statement of merger and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of merger is filed as provided in this subsection, references in this [article] to a statement of merger refer to the plan of merger filed under this subsection.

 (f) If the surviving entity is a domestic limited partnership, the merger becomes effective when the statement of merger is effective. In all other cases, the merger becomes effective on the later of:

 (1) the date and time provided by the organic law of the surviving entity; and

 (2) when the statement is effective.

##  SECTION 1126. EFFECT OF MERGER.

 (a) When a merger becomes effective:

 (1) the surviving entity continues or comes into existence;

 (2) each merging entity that is not the surviving entity ceases to exist;

 (3) all property of each merging entity vests in the surviving entity without transfer, reversion, or impairment;

 (4) all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of each merging entity are debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the surviving entity;

 (5) except as otherwise provided by law or the plan of merger, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and purposes of each merging entity vest in the surviving entity;

 (6) if the surviving entity exists before the merger:

 (A) all its property continues to be vested in it without transfer, reversion, or impairment;

 (B) it remains subject to all its debts, obligations, and other liabilities; and

 (C) all its rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and purposes continue to be vested in it;

 (7) the name of the surviving entity may be substituted for the name of any merging entity that is a party to any pending action or proceeding;

 (8) if the surviving entity exists before the merger:

 (A) its public organic record, if any, is amended to the extent provided in the statement of merger; and

 (B) its private organic rules that are to be in a record, if any, are amended to the extent provided in the plan of merger;

 (9) if the surviving entity is created by the merger, its private organic rules become effective and:

 (A) if it is a filing entity, its public organic record becomes effective; and

 (B) if it is a limited liability partnership, its statement of qualification becomes effective; and

 (10) the interests in each merging entity which are to be converted in the merger are converted, and the interest holders of those interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of merger and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1106 and the merging entity’s organic law.

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the organic law or organic rules of a merging entity, the merger does not give rise to any rights that an interest holder, governor, or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the merging entity.

 (c) When a merger becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to any of the merging entities and becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic entity as a result of the merger has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of that entity and only for those debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the merger becomes effective.

 (d) When a merger becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic merging limited partnership with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:

 (1) The merger does not discharge any interest holder liability under this [act] to the extent the interest holder liability was incurred before the merger became effective.

 (2) The person does not have interest holder liability under this [act] for any debt, obligation, or other liability that is incurred after the merger becomes effective.

 (3) This [act] continues to apply to the release, collection, or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the merger had not occurred.

 (4) The person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by this [act], law other than this [act], or the partnership agreement of the domestic merging limited partnership with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the merger had not occurred.

 (e) When a merger becomes effective, a foreign entity that is the surviving entity may be served with process in this state for the collection and enforcement of any debts, obligations, or other liabilities of a domestic merging limited partnership as provided in Section 121.

 (f) When a merger becomes effective, the registration to do business in this state of any foreign merging entity that is not the surviving entity is canceled.

# [PART] 3INTEREST EXCHANGE

##  SECTION 1131. INTEREST EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.

 (a) By complying with this [part]:

 (1) a domestic limited partnership may acquire all of one or more classes or series of interests of another domestic entity or a foreign entity in exchange for interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing; or

 (2) all of one or more classes or series of interests of a domestic limited partnership may be acquired by another domestic entity or a foreign entity in exchange for interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing.

 (b) By complying with the provisions of this [part] applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity may be the acquiring or acquired entity in an interest exchange under this [part] if the interest exchange is authorized by the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

 (c) If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic limited partnership but does not refer to an interest exchange, the provision applies to an interest exchange in which the domestic limited partnership is the acquired entity as if the interest exchange were a merger until the provision is amended after [the effective date of this [act]].

##  SECTION 1132. PLAN OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.

 (a) A domestic limited partnership may be the acquired entity in an interest exchange under this [part] by approving a plan of interest exchange. The plan must be in a record and contain:

 (1) the name of the acquired entity;

 (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the acquiring entity;

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

 (4) any proposed amendments to:

 (A) the certificate of limited partnership of the acquired entity; and

 (B) the partnership agreement of the acquired entity that are, or are proposed to be, in a record;

 (5) the other terms and conditions of the interest exchange; and

 (6) any other provision required by the law of this state or the partnership agreement of the acquired entity.

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

##  SECTION 1133. APPROVAL OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.

 (a) A plan of interest exchange is not effective unless it has been approved:

 (1) by all the partners of a domestic acquired limited partnership entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and

 (2) in a record, by each partner of the domestic acquired limited partnership that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the interest exchange becomes effective, unless:

 (A) the partnership agreement of the partnership provides in a record for the approval of an interest exchange or a merger in which some or all its partners become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all of the partners; and

 (B) the partner consented in a record to or voted for that provision of the partnership agreement or became a partner after the adoption of that provision.

 (b) An interest exchange involving a domestic acquired entity that is not a limited partnership is not effective unless it is approved by the domestic entity in accordance with its organic law.

 (c) An interest exchange involving a foreign acquired entity is not effective unless it is approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

 (d) Except as otherwise provided in its organic law or organic rules, the interest holders of the acquiring entity are not required to approve the interest exchange.

##  SECTION 1134. AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.

 (a) A plan of interest exchange may be amended only with the consent of each party to the plan, except as otherwise provided in the plan.

 (b) A domestic acquired limited partnership may approve an amendment of a plan of interest exchange:

 (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or

 (2) by its partners in the manner provided in the plan, but a partner that was entitled to vote on or consent to approval of the interest exchange is entitled to vote on or consent to any amendment of the plan that will change:

 (A) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the partners of the acquired partnership under the plan;

 (B) the certificate of limited partnership or partnership agreement of the acquired partnership that will be in effect immediately after the interest exchange becomes effective, except for changes that do not require approval of the partners of the acquired partnership under this [act] or the partnership agreement; or

 (C) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the partner in any material respect.

 (c) After a plan of interest exchange has been approved and before a statement of interest exchange becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic acquired limited partnership may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.

 (d) If a plan of interest exchange is abandoned after a statement of interest exchange has been delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the acquired limited partnership, must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing before the statement of interest exchange becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the interest exchange is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment must contain:

 (1) the name of the acquired partnership;

 (2) the date on which the statement of interest exchange was filed by the [Secretary of State]; and

 (3) a statement that the interest exchange has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

##  SECTION 1135. STATEMENT OF INTEREST EXCHANGE; EFFECTIVE DATE OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.

 (a) A statement of interest exchange must be signed by a domestic acquired limited partnership and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing.

 (b) A statement of interest exchange must contain:

 (1) the name of the acquired limited partnership;

 (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the acquiring entity;

 (3) a statement that the plan of interest exchange was approved by the acquired limited partnership in accordance with this [part]; and

 (4) any amendments to the acquired limited partnership’s certificate of limited partnership approved as part of the plan of interest exchange.

 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b), a statement of interest exchange may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

 (d) A plan of interest exchange that is signed by a domestic acquired limited partnership and meets all the requirements of subsection (b) may be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing instead of a statement of interest exchange and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of interest exchange is filed as provided in this subsection, references in this [article] to a statement of interest exchange refer to the plan of interest exchange filed under this subsection.

 (e) An interest exchange becomes effective when the statement of interest exchange is effective.

##  SECTION 1136. EFFECT OF INTEREST EXCHANGE.

 (a) When an interest exchange in which the acquired entity is a domestic limited partnership becomes effective:

 (1) the interests in the acquired partnership which are the subject of the interest exchange are converted, and the partners holding those interests are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of interest exchange and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1106;

 (2) the acquiring entity becomes the interest holder of the interests in the acquired partnership stated in the plan of interest exchange to be acquired by the acquiring entity;

 (3) the certificate of limited partnership of the acquired partnership is amended to the extent provided in the statement of interest exchange; and

 (4) the provisions of the partnership agreement of the acquired partnership that are to be in a record, if any, are amended to the extent provided in the plan of interest exchange.

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the certificate of limited partnership or partnership agreement of a domestic acquired limited partnership, the interest exchange does not give rise to any rights that a partner or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the acquired partnership.

 (c) When an interest exchange becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to a domestic acquired limited partnership and becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic entity as a result of the interest exchange has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of the entity and only for those debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the interest exchange becomes effective.

 (d) When an interest exchange becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic acquired limited partnership with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:

 (1) The interest exchange does not discharge any interest holder liability under this [act] to the extent the interest holder liability was incurred before the interest exchange became effective.

 (2) The person does not have interest holder liability under this [act] for any debt, obligation, or other liability that is incurred after the interest exchange becomes effective.

 (3) This [act] continues to apply to the release, collection, or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the interest exchange had not occurred.

 (4) The person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by this [act], law other than this [act], or the partnership agreement of the domestic acquired partnership with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the interest exchange had not occurred.

# [PART] 4CONVERSION

##  SECTION 1141. CONVERSION AUTHORIZED.

 (a) By complying with this [part], a domestic limited partnership may become:

 (1) a domestic entity that is a different type of entity; or

 (2) a foreign entity that is a different type of entity, if the conversion is authorized by the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

 (b) By complying with the provisions of this [part] applicable to foreign entities, a foreign entity that is not a foreign limited partnership may become a domestic limited partnership if the conversion is authorized by the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

 (c) If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic limited partnership but does not refer to a conversion, the provision applies to a conversion of the partnership as if the conversion were a merger until the provision is amended after [the effective date of this [act]].

##  SECTION 1142. PLAN OF CONVERSION.

 (a) A domestic limited partnership may convert to a different type of entity under this [part] by approving a plan of conversion. The plan must be in a record and contain:

 (1) the name of the converting limited partnership;

 (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the converted entity;

 (3) the manner of converting the interests in the converting limited partnership into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing;

 (4) the proposed public organic record of the converted entity if it will be a filing entity;

 (5) the full text of the private organic rules of the converted entity which are proposed to be in a record;

 (6) the other terms and conditions of the conversion; and

 (7) any other provision required by the law of this state or the partnership agreement of the converting limited partnership.

 (b) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), a plan of conversion may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

##  SECTION 1143. APPROVAL OF CONVERSION.

 (a) A plan of conversion is not effective unless it has been approved:

 (1) by a domestic converting limited partnership, by all the partners of the limited partnership entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and

 (2) in a record, by each partner of a domestic converting limited partnership which will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the conversion becomes effective, unless:

 (A) the partnership agreement of the partnership provides in a record for the approval of a conversion or a merger in which some or all of its partners become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the partners; and

 (B) the partner voted for or consented in a record to that provision of the partnership agreement or became a partner after the adoption of that provision.

 (b) A conversion involving a domestic converting entity that is not a limited partnership is not effective unless it is approved by the domestic converting entity in accordance with its organic law.

 (c) A conversion of a foreign converting entity is not effective unless it is approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of the foreign entity’s jurisdiction of formation.

##  SECTION 1144. AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF CONVERSION.

 (a) A plan of conversion of a domestic converting limited partnership may be amended:

 (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or

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

 (A) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the partners of the converting partnership under the plan;

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

 (C) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the partner in any material respect.

 (b) After a plan of conversion has been approved by a domestic converting limited partnership and before a statement of conversion becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic converting limited partnership may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.

 (c) If a plan of conversion is abandoned after a statement of conversion has been delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the converting entity, must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing before the statement of conversion becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the conversion is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment must contain:

 (1) the name of the converting limited partnership;

 (2) the date on which the statement of conversion was filed by the [Secretary of State]; and

 (3) a statement that the conversion has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

##  SECTION 1145. STATEMENT OF CONVERSION; EFFECTIVE DATE OF CONVERSION.

 (a) A statement of conversion must be signed by the converting entity and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing.

 (b) A statement of conversion must contain:

 (1) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the converting entity;

 (2) the name, jurisdiction of formation, and type of entity of the converted entity;

 (3) if the converting entity is a domestic limited partnership, a statement that the plan of conversion was approved in accordance with this [part] or, if the converting entity is a foreign entity, a statement that the conversion was approved by the foreign entity in accordance with the law of its jurisdiction of formation;

 (4) if the converted entity is a domestic filing entity, its public organic record, as an attachment; and

 (5) if the converted entity is a domestic limited liability partnership, its statement of qualification, as an attachment.

 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b), a statement of conversion may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

 (d) If the converted entity is a domestic entity, its public organic record, if any, must satisfy the requirements of the law of this state, except that the public organic record does not need to be signed.

 (e) A plan of conversion that is signed by a domestic converting limited partnership and meets all the requirements of subsection (b) may be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing instead of a statement of conversion and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of conversion is filed as provided in this subsection, references in this [article] to a statement of conversion refer to the plan of conversion filed under this subsection.

 (f) If the converted entity is a domestic limited partnership, the conversion becomes effective when the statement of conversion is effective. In all other cases, the conversion becomes effective on the later of:

 (1) the date and time provided by the organic law of the converted entity; and

 (2) when the statement is effective.

##  SECTION 1146. EFFECT OF CONVERSION.

 (a) When a conversion becomes effective:

 (1) the converted entity is:

 (A) organized under and subject to the organic law of the converted entity; and

 (B) the same entity without interruption as the converting entity;

 (2) all property of the converting entity continues to be vested in the converted entity without transfer, reversion, or impairment;

 (3) all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the converting entity continue as debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the converted entity;

 (4) except as otherwise provided by law or the plan of conversion, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and purposes of the converting entity remain in the converted entity;

 (5) the name of the converted entity may be substituted for the name of the converting entity in any pending action or proceeding;

 (6) the certificate of limited partnership of the converted entity becomes effective;

 (7) the provisions of the partnership agreement of the converted entity which are to be in a record, if any, approved as part of the plan of conversion become effective; and

 (8) the interests in the converting entity are converted, and the interest holders of the converting entity are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of conversion and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1106.

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the partnership agreement of a domestic converting limited partnership, the conversion does not give rise to any rights that a partner or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the converting entity.

 (c) When a conversion becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to the converting entity and becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic entity as a result of the conversion has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by the organic law of the entity and only for those debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the conversion becomes effective.

 (d) When a conversion becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic converting limited partnership with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:

 (1) The conversion does not discharge any interest holder liability under this [act] to the extent the interest holder liability was incurred before the conversion became effective.

 (2) The person does not have interest holder liability under this [act] for any debt, obligation, or other liability that is incurred after the conversion becomes effective.

 (3) This [act] continues to apply to the release, collection, or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the conversion had not occurred.

 (4) The person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by this [act], law other than this [act], or the organic rules of the converting entity with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the conversion had not occurred.

 (e) When a conversion becomes effective, a foreign entity that is the converted entity may be served with process in this state for the collection and enforcement of any of its debts, obligations, and other liabilities as provided in Section 121.

 (f) If the converting entity is a registered foreign entity, its registration to do business in this state is canceled when the conversion becomes effective.

 (g) A conversion does not require the entity to wind up its affairs and does not constitute or cause the dissolution of the entity.

# [PART] 5DOMESTICATION

##  SECTION 1151. DOMESTICATION AUTHORIZED.

 (a) By complying with this [part], a domestic limited partnership may become a foreign limited partnership if the domestication is authorized by the law of the foreign jurisdiction.

 (b) By complying with the provisions of this [part] applicable to foreign limited partnerships, a foreign limited partnership may become a domestic limited partnership if the domestication is authorized by the law of the foreign limited partnership’s jurisdiction of formation.

 (c) If a protected agreement contains a provision that applies to a merger of a domestic limited partnership but does not refer to a domestication, the provision applies to a domestication of the limited partnership as if the domestication were a merger until the provision is amended after [the effective date of this [act]].

##  SECTION 1152. PLAN OF DOMESTICATION.

 (a) A domestic limited partnership may become a foreign limited partnership in a domestication by approving a plan of domestication. The plan must be in a record and contain:

 (1) the name of the domesticating limited partnership;

 (2) the name and jurisdiction of formation of the domesticated limited partnership;

 (3) the manner of converting the interests in the domesticating limited partnership into interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing;

 (4) the proposed certificate of limited partnership of the domesticated limited partnership;

 (5) the full text of the provisions of the partnership agreement of the domesticated limited partnership, that are proposed to be in a record;

 (6) the other terms and conditions of the domestication; and

 (7) any other provision required by the law of this state or the partnership agreement of the domesticating limited partnership.

 (b) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), a plan of domestication may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

##  SECTION 1153. APPROVAL OF DOMESTICATION.

 (a) A plan of domestication of a domestic domesticating limited partnership is not effective unless it has been approved:

 (1) by all the partners entitled to vote on or consent to any matter; and

 (2) in a record, by each partner that will have interest holder liability for debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the domestication becomes effective, unless:

 (A) the partnership agreement of the domesticating partnership in a record provides for the approval of a domestication or merger in which some or all of its partners become subject to interest holder liability by the affirmative vote or consent of fewer than all the partners; and

 (B) the partner voted for or consented in a record to that provision of the partnership agreement or became a partner after the adoption of that provision.

 (b) A domestication of a foreign domesticating limited partnership is not effective unless it is approved in accordance with the law of the foreign limited partnership’s jurisdiction of formation.

##  SECTION 1154. AMENDMENT OR ABANDONMENT OF PLAN OF DOMESTICATION.

 (a) A plan of domestication of a domestic domesticating limited partnership may be amended:

 (1) in the same manner as the plan was approved, if the plan does not provide for the manner in which it may be amended; or

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

 (A) the amount or kind of interests, securities, obligations, money, other property, rights to acquire interests or securities, or any combination of the foregoing, to be received by any of the partners of the domesticating limited partnership under the plan;

 (B) the certificate of limited partnership or partnership agreement of the domesticated limited partnership that will be in effect immediately after the domestication becomes effective, except for changes that do not require approval of the partners of the domesticated limited partnership under its organic law or partnership agreement; or

 (C) any other terms or conditions of the plan, if the change would adversely affect the partner in any material respect.

 (b) After a plan of domestication has been approved by a domestic domesticating limited partnership and before a statement of domestication becomes effective, the plan may be abandoned as provided in the plan. Unless prohibited by the plan, a domestic domesticating limited partnership may abandon the plan in the same manner as the plan was approved.

 (c) If a plan of domestication is abandoned after a statement of domestication has been delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing and before the statement becomes effective, a statement of abandonment, signed by the domesticating limited partnership, must be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing before the statement of domestication becomes effective. The statement of abandonment takes effect on filing, and the domestication is abandoned and does not become effective. The statement of abandonment must contain:

 (1) the name of the domesticating limited partnership;

 (2) the date on which the statement of domestication was filed by the [Secretary of State]; and

 (3) a statement that the domestication has been abandoned in accordance with this section.

##  SECTION 1155. STATEMENT OF DOMESTICATION; EFFECTIVE DATE OF DOMESTICATION.

 (a) A statement of domestication must be signed by the domesticating limited partnership and delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing.

 (b) A statement of domestication must contain:

 (1) the name and jurisdiction of formation of the domesticating limited partnership;

 (2) the name and jurisdiction of formation of the domesticated limited partnership;

 (3) if the domesticating limited partnership is a domestic limited partnership, a statement that the plan of domestication was approved in accordance with this [part] or, if the domesticating limited partnership is a foreign limited partnership, a statement that the domestication was approved in accordance with the law of its jurisdiction of formation; and

 (4) the certificate of limited partnership of the domesticated limited partnership, as an attachment.

 (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (b), a statement of domestication may contain any other provision not prohibited by law.

 (d) The certificate of limited partnership of a domesticated domestic limited partnership must satisfy the requirements of this [act], but the certificate does not need to be signed.

 (e) A plan of domestication that is signed by a domesticating domestic limited partnership and meets all the requirements of subsection (b) may be delivered to the [Secretary of State] for filing instead of a statement of domestication and on filing has the same effect. If a plan of domestication is filed as provided in this subsection, references in this [article] to a statement of domestication refer to the plan of domestication filed under this subsection.

 (f) If the domesticated entity is a domestic limited partnership, the domestication becomes effective when the statement of domestication is effective. If the domesticated entity is a foreign limited partnership, the domestication becomes effective on the later of:

 (1) the date and time provided by the organic law of the domesticated entity; and

 (2) when the statement is effective.

##  SECTION 1156. EFFECT OF DOMESTICATION.

 (a) When a domestication becomes effective:

 (1) the domesticated entity is:

 (A) organized under and subject to the organic law of the domesticated entity; ; and

 (B) the same entity without interruption as the domesticating entity;

 (2) all property of the domesticating entity continues to be vested in the domesticated entity without transfer, reversion, or impairment;

 (3) all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the domesticating entity continue as debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the domesticated entity;

 (4) except as otherwise provided by law or the plan of domestication, all the rights, privileges, immunities, powers, and purposes of the domesticating entity remain in the domesticated entity;

 (5) the name of the domesticated entity may be substituted for the name of the domesticating entity in any pending action or proceeding;

 (6) the certificate of limited partnership of the domesticated entity becomes effective;

 (7) the provisions of the partnership agreement of the domesticated entity that are to be in a record, if any, approved as part of the plan of domestication become effective; and

 (8) the interests in the domesticating entity are converted to the extent and as approved in connection with the domestication, and the partners of the domesticating entity are entitled only to the rights provided to them under the plan of domestication and to any appraisal rights they have under Section 1106.

 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the organic law or partnership agreement of the domesticating limited partnership, the domestication does not give rise to any rights that an partner or third party would have upon a dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the domesticating partnership.

 (c) When a domestication becomes effective, a person that did not have interest holder liability with respect to the domesticating limited partnership and becomes subject to interest holder liability with respect to a domestic limited partnership as a result of the domestication has interest holder liability only to the extent provided by this [act] and only for those debts, obligations, and other liabilities that are incurred after the domestication becomes effective.

 (d) When a domestication becomes effective, the interest holder liability of a person that ceases to hold an interest in a domestic domesticating limited partnership with respect to which the person had interest holder liability is subject to the following rules:

 (1) The domestication does not discharge any interest holder liability under this [act] to the extent the interest holder liability was incurred before the domestication became effective.

 (2) A person does not have interest holder liability under this [act] for any debt, obligation, or other liability that is incurred after the domestication becomes effective.

 (3) This [act] continues to apply to the release, collection, or discharge of any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the domestication had not occurred.

 (4) A person has whatever rights of contribution from any other person as are provided by this [act], law other than this [act], or the partnership agreement of the domestic domesticating limited partnership with respect to any interest holder liability preserved under paragraph (1) as if the domestication had not occurred.

 (e) When a domestication becomes effective, a foreign limited partnership that is the domesticated partnership may be served with process in this state for the collection and enforcement of any of its debts, obligations, and other liabilities as provided in Section 121.

 (f) If the domesticating limited partnership is a registered foreign entity, the registration of the partnership is canceled when the domestication becomes effective.

 (g) A domestication does not require a domestic domesticating limited partnership to wind up its affairs and does not constitute or cause the dissolution of the partnership.

# [ARTICLE] 12MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 1201. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

SECTION 1202. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This [act] modifies, limits, and supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

SECTION 1203. SAVINGS CLAUSE. This [act] does not affect an action commenced, proceeding brought, or right accrued before [the effective date of this [act]].

[SECTION 1204. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this [act] or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this [act] which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this [act] are severable.]

***Legislative Note:*** *Include this section only if this state lacks a general severability statute or decision by the highest court of this state stating a general rule of severability.*

SECTION 1205. REPEALS. The following are repealed:

 (1) [the state limited partnership act as [amended, and as] in effect immediately before [the effective date of this [act]].

 (2) . . . .

 (3) . . . .

 SECTION 1206. EFFECTIVE DATE. This [act] takes effect ….