

Chapter 295

(Senate Bill 261)

AN ACT concerning

**Corporations and Associations – Limited Liability Companies and Partnerships
– Operating Agreements and Partnership Agreements**

FOR the purpose of authorizing the operating agreement of a limited liability company to provide for the transfer or assignment of an interest in the company to a certain person on the occurrence of certain events regardless of whether the person is a member; authorizing a member of a limited liability company to retain the member's noneconomic interest in the company on assignment of all of the member's economic interest in the company under certain circumstances; authorizing a partnership agreement to provide for the transfer or assignment of an interest in the partnership to a certain person on the occurrence of certain events regardless of whether the person is a partner; establishing that transfers on death pursuant to an operating agreement or a partnership agreement are not testamentary; and generally relating to operating agreements of limited liability companies and partnership agreements.

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
Article – Corporations and Associations
Section 4A–101(a), 4A–606, 9A–601, and 10–402
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2014 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Corporations and Associations
Section 4A–101(q), 4A–203, 4A–402(a), 4A–603(d), 9A–503, and 10–702
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2014 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Estates and Trusts
Section 1–401
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2017 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Corporations and Associations

4A–101.

(a) In this title the following terms have the meanings indicated.

(q) “Operating agreement” means the agreement of the members and any amendments thereto[, as to the affairs of a limited liability company and the conduct of its business] **CONCERNING THE MATTERS DESCRIBED IN § 4A-402(A) OF THIS TITLE.**

4A-203.

Unless otherwise provided by law or unless otherwise agreed, a limited liability company has the general powers, whether or not set forth in its articles of organization or operating agreement, to:

- (1) Have perpetual existence, although existence may be limited to a specified period of time if the limitation is set forth in its articles of organization;
- (2) Sue, be sued, complain, and defend in all courts;
- (3) Transact its business, carry on its operations, and have and exercise the powers granted by this article in any state and in any foreign country;
- (4) Make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, and borrow money;
- (5) Sell, lease, exchange, transfer, convey, mortgage, pledge, and otherwise dispose of any of its assets;
- (6) Acquire by purchase or in any other manner, take, receive, own, hold, improve, and otherwise deal with any interest in real or personal property, wherever located;
- (7) Issue notes, bonds, and other obligations and secure any of them by mortgage or deed of trust or security interest of any or all of its assets;
- (8) Purchase, take, receive, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, mortgage, loan, pledge, or otherwise dispose of and otherwise use and deal in and with stock or other interests in and obligations of other corporations, associations, general or limited partnerships, limited liability companies, foreign limited liability companies, business trusts, and individuals;
- (9) Invest its surplus funds, lend money in any manner which may be appropriate to enable it to carry on the operations or fulfill the purposes of the limited liability company, and take and hold real property and personal property as security for the payment of funds so loaned or invested;
- (10) Render professional services within or without this State;
- (11) Elect or appoint agents and define their duties and fix their compensation;

(12) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer, and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets;

(13) Be a promoter, stockholder, partner, member, associate, or agent of any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, foreign limited liability company, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise;

(14) Indemnify and hold harmless any member, agent, or employee from and against any and all claims and demands, except in the case of action or failure to act by the member, agent, or employee which constitutes willful misconduct or recklessness, and subject to the standards and restrictions, if any, set forth in the articles of organization or operating agreement;

(15) Make and alter operating agreements[, not inconsistent with its articles of organization or with the laws of this State, for the administration and regulation of the affairs of the limited liability company] **AS PROVIDED IN § 4A-402(A) OF THIS TITLE;**

(16) Cease its activities and dissolve; and

(17) Do every other act not inconsistent with law which is appropriate to promote and attain the purposes of the limited liability company.

4A-402.

(a) Except for the requirement set forth in § 4A-404 of this subtitle that certain consents be in writing, members may enter into an operating agreement **NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION** to regulate or establish any aspect of the affairs of the limited liability company, **THE CONDUCT OF ITS BUSINESS**, or the relations of its members, including provisions establishing:

(1) The manner in which the business and affairs of the limited liability company shall be managed, controlled, and operated, which may include the granting of exclusive authority to manage, control, and operate the limited liability company to persons who are not members;

(2) The manner in which the members will share the assets and earnings of the limited liability company;

(3) The rights of the members to assign all or a portion of their membership interest;

(4) The circumstances in which a person may be admitted as a member of the limited liability company;

(5) (i) The right to have and a procedure for having a member's membership interest evidenced by a certificate issued by the limited liability company, which may be issued in bearer form only if specifically allowed by the operating agreement;

(ii) The procedure for assignment, pledge, or transfer of any membership interest represented by the certificate; and

(iii) Any other provisions dealing with the certificate;

(6) The method by which the operating agreement may from time to time be amended, which may include a requirement that an amendment be approved:

(i) By a person who is not a party to the operating agreement or who is not a member of the limited liability company; or

(ii) On the satisfaction of other conditions specified in the operating agreement;

(7) The rights of any person, including a person who is not a party to the operating agreement or who is not a member of the limited liability company, to the extent set forth in the operating agreement; [or]

(8) Procedures relating to:

(i) Notice of the time, place, or purpose of any meeting at which any matter is to be voted on by members;

(ii) Waiver of notice of meetings;

(iii) Action by consent without a meeting;

(iv) The establishment of a record date;

(v) Quorum requirements;

(vi) Voting in person or by proxy;

(vii) Voting rights of various classes of members; or

(viii) Any other matter with respect to the exercise of voting rights by members; **OR**

(9) THAT A MEMBERSHIP INTEREST, AN ECONOMIC INTEREST, OR A NONECONOMIC INTEREST MAY OR SHALL BE TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS, INCLUDING ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY OF THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN § 4A-606 OF THIS TITLE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER

THE PERSONS TO WHOM THE INTEREST IS TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED ARE MEMBERS.

4A-603.

(d) [On] **UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED, ON** assignment of all of a member's economic interest in a limited liability company, the member ceases to be a member of the limited liability company and forfeits the member's noneconomic interest in the limited liability company.

4A-606.

Unless otherwise agreed, a person ceases to be a member of a limited liability company upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(1) The person withdraws from the limited liability company as authorized by § 4A-605 of this subtitle;

(2) The person is removed as a member in accordance with the operating agreement;

(3) The person:

(i) Makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(ii) Institutes a voluntary proceeding with respect to the person under the federal bankruptcy code;

(iii) Is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent or has entered against the person an order for relief in any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding;

(iv) Files a petition or answer seeking for that person any reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution, or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation;

(v) Seeks, consents to, or acquiesces in the appointment of a trustee for, receiver for, or liquidation of the member or of all or any substantial part of the person's properties; or

(vi) Files an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest the material allegations of a petition filed against the person in any proceeding described in this item;

(4) The continuation of any proceeding against the person seeking reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution, or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation, for 120 days after the commencement

thereof, or the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator for the members or all or any substantial part of the person's properties without the person's agreement or acquiescence, which appointment is not vacated or stayed for 120 days or, if the appointment is stayed, for 120 days after the expiration of the stay during which period the appointment is not vacated;

(5) In the case of a member who is an individual, the individual's:

(i) Death; or

(ii) Adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction as incompetent to manage the individual's person or property;

(6) In the case of a member who is acting as a member by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, the termination of the trust;

(7) In the case of a member that is a partnership or another limited liability company, the dissolution and commencement of winding up of the partnership or limited liability company;

(8) In the case of a member that is a corporation, the dissolution of the corporation or the revocation of its charter;

(9) In the case of a member that is an estate, the distribution by the fiduciary of the estate's entire economic interest in the limited liability company; or

(10) On assignment of all of a person's economic interest in the limited liability company as provided in § 4A-603(d) of this subtitle.

9A-503.

(a) A transfer, in whole or in part, of a partner's transferable interest in the partnership:

(1) Is permissible;

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

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

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

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

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

(3) To seek under § 9A–801(6) of this title a judicial determination that it is equitable to wind up the partnership business.

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

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

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

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

(G) A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT MAY PROVIDE THAT A PARTNER'S TRANSFERABLE INTEREST IN THE PARTNERSHIP MAY OR SHALL BE TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS, INCLUDING ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY OF THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN § 9A–601 OF THIS TITLE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSONS TO WHOM THE INTEREST IS TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED ARE PARTNERS.

9A–601.

A partner is dissociated from a partnership upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(1) The partnership's having notice of the partner's express will to withdraw as a partner or on a later date specified by the partner;

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

(3) The partner's expulsion pursuant to the partnership agreement;

(4) The partner's expulsion by the unanimous vote of the other partners if:

(i) It is unlawful to carry on the partnership business with that partner;

(ii) There has been a transfer of all or substantially all of that partner's transferable interest in the partnership, other than a transfer for security purposes, or a court order charging the partner's interest, which has not been foreclosed;

(iii) Within 90 days after the partnership notifies a corporate partner that it will be expelled because it has filed articles of dissolution or the equivalent, its charter has been revoked, or its right to conduct business has been suspended by the jurisdiction of its incorporation, there is no revocation of the articles of dissolution or no reinstatement of its charter or its right to conduct business; or

(iv) A partnership that is a partner has been dissolved and its business is being wound up;

(5) On application by the partnership or another partner, the partner's expulsion by judicial determination because:

(i) The partner engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affected the partnership business;

(ii) The partner willfully or persistently committed a material breach of the partnership agreement or of a duty owed to the partnership or the other partners under § 9A-404 of this title; or

(iii) The partner engaged in conduct relating to the partnership business which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the business in partnership with the partner;

(6) The partner's:

(i) Becoming a debtor in bankruptcy;

(ii) Executing an assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(iii) Seeking, consenting to, or acquiescing in the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of that partner or of all or substantially all of that partner's property; or

(iv) Failing, within 90 days after the appointment, to have vacated or stayed the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator of the partner or of all or substantially all of the partner's property obtained without the partner's consent or acquiescence, or failing within 90 days after the expiration of a stay to have the appointment vacated;

- (7) In the case of a partner who is an individual:
- (i) The partner's death;
 - (ii) The appointment of a guardian or general conservator for the partner; or
 - (iii) A judicial determination that the partner has otherwise become incapable of performing the partner's duties under the partnership agreement;
- (8) In the case of a partner that is a trust or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire transferable interest in the partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor trustee;
- (9) In the case of a partner that is an estate or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire transferable interest in the partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor personal representative; or
- (10) Termination of a partner who is not an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or estate.

10-402.

A person ceases to be a general partner of a limited partnership upon the happening of any of the following events:

- (1) The person's withdrawal from the limited partnership as provided in § 10-602 of this title;
- (2) The person's removal as a general partner in accordance with the partnership agreement;
- (3) Unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement or with the consent of all partners, the person's:
 - (i) Making an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
 - (ii) Filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy;
 - (iii) Being adjudged bankrupt or insolvent or having entered against him an order of relief in any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding;
 - (iv) Filing a petition or answer seeking for himself any reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution, or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation;

(v) Filing an answer or other pleading admitting or failing to contest the material allegations of a petition filed against him in any proceeding of this nature; or

(vi) Seeking, consenting to, or acquiescing in, the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidation of the general partner or of all or any substantial part of his properties;

(4) Unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement or with the consent of all partners, the continuation of any proceeding against him seeking reorganization, arrangement, composition, readjustment, liquidation, dissolution, or similar relief under any statute, law, or regulation, for 120 days after the commencement thereof or the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidator for the general partner or all or any substantial part of his properties without his agreement or acquiescence, which appointment is not vacated or stayed for 120 days or, if the appointment is stayed, for 120 days after the expiration of the stay during which period the appointment is not vacated;

(5) In the case of a general partner who is an individual, the individual's:

(i) Death; or

(ii) Adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction as incompetent to manage his person or his property;

(6) In the case of a general partner who is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, the termination of the trust (but not merely the substitution of a new trustee);

(7) In the case of a general partner that is a separate partnership or limited partnership, the dissolution and commencement of winding up of the separate partnership or limited partnership;

(8) In the case of a general partner that is a corporation, the dissolution of the corporation or the revocation of its charter; or

(9) In the case of a general partner that is an estate, the distribution by the fiduciary of the estate's entire interest in the partnership.

10-702.

(A) Unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement, a partnership interest is assignable in whole or in part.

(B) An assignment of a partnership interest does not dissolve a limited partnership or entitle the assignee to become a partner or, unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement, exercise any rights of a partner.

(C) Unless otherwise provided in the partnership agreement, an assignment entitles the assignee to receive, to the extent assigned, only the distributions to which the assignor would be entitled.

(D) A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT MAY PROVIDE THAT A ~~PARTNER'S TRANSFERABLE PARTNERSHIP INTEREST IN THE PARTNERSHIP~~ MAY OR SHALL BE TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS, INCLUDING ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY OF THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN § 10-402 OF THIS TITLE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSONS TO WHOM THE INTEREST IS TRANSFERRED OR ASSIGNED ARE PARTNERS.

Article – Estates and Trusts

1-401.

(a) A provision in an account agreement, as defined in § 1-204(b)(2) of the Financial Institutions Article, for a transfer on death is nontestamentary and shall be effective according to the provisions of § 1-204 of the Financial Institutions Article.

(b) Transfers pursuant to § 1-204 of the Financial Institutions Article are effective in the form and manner prescribed by that section and are not to be considered testamentary.

(C) TRANSFERS ON DEATH PURSUANT TO AN OPERATING AGREEMENT OF A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY OR A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT OF A GENERAL OR LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ARE EFFECTIVE ACCORDING TO THE OPERATING AGREEMENT OR PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT AND ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED TESTAMENTARY.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall be construed to apply to all limited liability company operating agreements, general partnership agreements, and limited partnership agreements in effect on the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2022.

Approved by the Governor, May 12, 2022.