

**MODEL COMPANY AGREEMENTS
FOR CLOSELY HELD LLCs**

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Model Company Agreements For Closely Held LLCs

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I. Introduction.

Records maintained by the Texas Secretary of State indicate that the limited liability company has become the entity of choice among Texas organizations. The office of the Texas Secretary of State reports that of the 374,301 certificates of formation filed for domestic for-profit entities in 2024, 348,753 (or approximately 93%) were limited liability companies, and of the 391,934 certificates of formation filed for domestic for-profit entities in 2023, 365,417 (or approximately 93%) were limited liability companies.¹

It is often stated that one of the benefits of organizing an entity as a limited liability company is that this form of entity offers the owners and governing authority of the entity the flexibility to agree to provisions for the economic terms and governance that are more flexible than available with respect to a corporation. This is true, and indeed limited liability companies are sometimes used to create highly complex structures with multiple classes of ownership interests and highly customized provisions regarding management and governance of the entity, including complicated provisions for voting and management succession. However, given the large number of entities now being created as limited liability companies in Texas and other states, it is likely that many of these new entities are not entities with complex structures with multiple classes of ownership and complex bureaucracies for governance. Statistics compiled by the Internal Revenue Service show that for the tax year 2021 (the most recent year for which statistics are currently available), approximately 68% of the S corporation returns are for single-shareholder S

¹ As of early 2025 (when the office of the Secretary of State was still processing some year-end filings for 2024), the office of the Texas Secretary of State provided to the authors the following information about numbers of certificates of formation and initial LLP registrations filed for domestic entities:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
For-Profit Corporations	21,795	21,807
Professional Corporations	643	627
Professional Associations	215	178
Limited Liability Companies	365,417	348,753
Limited Partnerships	3,865	3,656
Limited Liability Partnerships	472	379

corporations and approximately 24% have only two shareholders.² The Internal Revenue Service does not publish similar statistics for limited liability companies, and single-member limited liability companies are typically disregarded entities that do not file tax returns. But if one assumes that most limited liability companies are closely held entities, then by analogy, it is likely that a large portion of limited liability companies have one or two owners. Therefore, it is much more likely that practitioners will find themselves needing to draft simple limited liability company agreements suitable for entities with one or two or a very few owners, rather than more complex documents.

The purpose of this paper is to present and discuss models for governing agreements for limited liability companies when a simple structure is needed.

II. Company Agreements Generally.

As with other filing entities under the Texas Business Organizations Code (“BOC”),³ a Texas limited liability company is created by the filing of a certificate of formation meeting the requirements of BOC §3.005 and §3.010. The existence of the company commences when the filing of the certificate takes effect as provided in BOC Chapter 4.⁴

The BOC does not expressly require that a Texas limited liability company have a company agreement, but it is difficult to conceive of a situation in which there would not be some skeletal agreement of the members regarding the conduct and affairs of the limited liability company.⁵ The statute expressly recognizes that a company agreement may be written, oral, or implied.⁶ It is obviously advisable for a limited liability company to have a written company agreement to minimize uncertainty and disputes about the ownership and management of the entity.

² Table 9: Returns of Active Corporations, Form 1120S (2021), available at <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-corporation-complete-report>

³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.001 et seq.

⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 3.001(c).

⁵ Inasmuch as the BOC recognizes oral and implied company agreements as well as written company agreements, a course of dealing may reflect the company agreement of the members on some matters. Furthermore, any provision that may be contained in the company agreement may be included in the certificate of formation. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.051(a). Even a very basic certificate of formation would seemingly constitute a company agreement as to certain items, such as the name of the company, the type of initial management (i.e., member-managed or manager-managed), and the identity of the initial members or managers.

⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.001(1) (defining “company agreement” as “any agreement, written, implied, or oral, of the members concerning the affairs or the conduct of a limited liability company” and stating that “a written company agreement may consist of one or more agreements, instruments, or other writings and may include or incorporate one or more schedules, supplements, or other writings providing for the conduct of the business and affairs of the limited liability company or of a series of the limited liability company”). Note, however, that the inclusion of oral and implied partnership agreements and company agreements in the statutory definitions of a partnership agreement and company agreement has not been interpreted by courts to override the general statute of frauds (TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE § 26.01). See, e.g., *Chase v. Hodge*, 95 F.4th 223 (5th Cir. 2024) (holding an oral agreement among three individuals regarding a limited liability company formed to make pre-settlement medical advancement loans to litigants was unenforceable based on the one-year provision of the statute of frauds); *Galyean v. Guinn*, 2023 WL 8006412 (N.D. Tex. 2023), aff’d per curiam, 2024 WL 4660347 (5th Cir. 2024) (holding an oral partnership agreement for the purpose of developing a brand of horses that would earn high breeding fees was not enforceable because it was not capable of being performed within one year).

Before amendments to the BOC in 2021, the statute in effect provided that the certificate of formation controlled in the event of a conflict between the language of the certificate of formation and the company agreement.⁷ The current statute does not provide for any hierarchy with respect to the certificate of formation and company agreement,⁸ but best practices would obviously involve avoiding inconsistencies between these governing documents. Most practitioners have moved away from the practice of including long substantive provisions in the certificate of formation, and indeed many are comfortable using the simple form of certificate promulgated by the Secretary of State.⁹ In the past it was more common to address issues such as indemnification or written consents in lieu of meetings in the filing made with the Secretary of State. Since the owners of the entity do not need to sign the certificate and may not see or focus on substantive provisions in the certificate, careful thought should be given as to inclusion of any such provisions. For example, even absent any conflict with the original company agreement, inclusion of such provisions in the certificate of formation might pose the prospect of a future dispute based on inconsistencies that could later arise by virtue of a subsequent amendment of the company agreement in a manner that conflicts with the certificate of formation.

III. The Model Agreements.

A. Introductory Paragraph.

As with almost all agreements, the introductory paragraph of a company agreement typically states the parties to the agreement and the date or effective date of the agreement. The members of the limited liability company are always parties to the company agreement.

Generally, even in a manager-managed limited liability company whose certificate of formation does not identify the initial members, the identities of one or more initial members will be understood at the time a limited liability company is formed, and it is prudent for the initial members to execute a written company agreement prior to or contemporaneously with the filing of the certificate of formation so that it is clear who the members are and what their economic and governance rights are. The BOC expressly recognizes, however, the formation of a limited liability company that does not initially have any members, sometimes referred to as a “shelf” limited liability company. Under this provision, an organizer may file a

⁷ Before September 1, 2021, TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052(d) stated: “The company agreement may contain any provisions for the regulation and management of the affairs of the limited liability company not inconsistent with law or the certificate of formation.” See *Pinnacle Data Servs., Inc. v. Gillen*, 104 S.W.3d 188 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2003, no pet.) (holding voting provision in limited liability company’s articles of organization controlled over conflicting voting provision contained in the company’s regulations). Effective September 1, 2021, the words “or the certificate of formation” were deleted from Section 101.052(d). S.B. 1203, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021. Under TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.051(a), any provision that may be included in the company agreement may alternatively be included in the certificate of formation, and § 101.051(b) states that a reference in Chapter 101 of the BOC to the company agreement includes any provision in the certificate of formation to the extent that provision reflects the agreement of each member concerning the affairs or the conduct of the business of the limited liability company. Because BOC § 101.052(d) has never been listed among the provisions that cannot be waived or modified in the company agreement, the statute arguably has always permitted the members to provide in the company agreement (or certificate of formation) that the company agreement controls over a conflicting provision in the certificate of formation, but resolution of a conflict between language in the certificate of formation and the company agreement under the current statute would simply require a determination of what is actually the agreement of the members, presumably employing principles that are employed in any dispute regarding potentially inconsistent provisions of a contract. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.051, 101.052, 101.054.

⁸ See footnote 7 *supra*.

⁹ http://www.sos.state.tx.us/corp/forms_boc.shtml.

certificate of formation that identifies one or more initial managers, but the limited liability company need not have any members for a “reasonable period” after the limited liability company is formed.¹⁰

While it is possible to utilize a “shelf” limited liability company, there are some questions associated with such a practice. First, what is a “reasonable period” after the filing of the certificate of formation? Is it merely a temporal concept or does it also relate to the activities undertaken by the limited liability company? Presumably, the managers may undertake certain actions to facilitate the organization of the limited liability company and securing of investors, but it would be unwise to transact significant business prior to the admission of members. What is the tax classification of a limited liability company without members? If the limited liability company undertakes any significant business and there is then a failure to obtain members or a dispute as to whether there are members and who they are, this could be a thorny situation.

At the point that there are persons who desire to be members in a limited liability company that has previously been formed but has no members, may they simply execute a company agreement identifying themselves as the members and thereby become members “in connection with the formation” of the limited liability company? It would appear so, but what if there is a dispute as to who the members will be, i.e., a fight over the limited liability company? If two factions each execute a company agreement claiming to be the members, who determines which is the company agreement of the limited liability company? Inasmuch as becoming a member “in connection with the formation of the limited liability company” when one is not named as an initial member in the certificate of formation depends upon a reflection of the person’s membership in a limited liability company “record,”¹¹ it appears that the manager or managers may have a role in determining which company agreement is the company “record” of membership.

If after the filing of the certificate of formation of a limited liability company a substantial period of time elapses without the admission of members, the question might arise whether a person who desires to become a member must do so in accordance with the statutory procedures applicable “after the formation” of the limited liability company. This result would be problematic because the statute requires that a person becoming a member after formation of the limited liability company must do so with the consent of all members unless a company agreement provides otherwise.¹² It would be impossible to admit a member under such circumstances because the limited liability company has no members and thus no company agreement.¹³ It is more logical to interpret the statute as permitting persons to become members

¹⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.101(b) (stating that a limited liability company that has managers is not required to have members during a “reasonable period between the date the company is formed and the date the first member is admitted to the company”). See also TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.356(e) (providing that member approval is not required for an action during the reasonable period that a manager-managed limited liability company is permitted not to have any members after formation). Sometimes identifying the initial members requires more than a superficial examination of the initial parties to the company agreement. If the company agreement imposes conditions or requirements for becoming a member, such as making an initial capital contribution, a party who signs a “company agreement” as a “member” but does not satisfy the condition or requirement for membership will not become a member. See *Towne v. Black*, 2023 WL 6931747 (Tex. App.—Austin 2023, no pet.) (interpreting definitions, provisions, and schedules of a company agreement signed by three individuals as “members” and holding that the agreement unambiguously required a person to make a monetary capital contribution to be a member such that an individual who signed the company agreement as a member but failed to make the required contribution did not become a member).

¹¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.103(b).

¹² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.052, 101.103(c).

¹³ The company agreement is defined as “any agreement, written, implied, or oral, *of the members* concerning the affairs or the conduct of the business of a limited liability company.” TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.001(1) (emphasis added).

“in connection with the formation” of the limited liability company if the limited liability company has previously existed as a memberless shell entity, even if a substantial period of time has passed since the filing of the certificate of formation.

The model agreement presented with this paper for a company agreement for a single-member limited liability company has only one party, the single member. It is of course not customary for a person to make an agreement with oneself, but BOC § 101.001(1) anticipates this situation and provides that a company agreement of a limited liability company with only one member is not unenforceable because only one person is a party to the agreement.

BOC § 101.052(a)(1) provides that the company agreement of a limited liability company governs the relationship among the members, managers, officers, assignees of interests, and the company itself, and BOC § 101.052(g) (added by amendment in 2023) further provides that a member, manager, or assignee is bound by the company agreement regardless of whether the member, manager, or assignee signs the company agreement.¹⁴ The managers have certain authority and duties spelled out in the company agreement and typically are also entitled to exculpation and indemnification under the agreement. (See Section III.J. below.) The authors have not included the managers as parties to the model agreement presented with this paper for a limited liability company managed by managers. If an entity has a single manager whose duties and relationship with the entity are similar to the role of a general partner of a partnership or if the manager has specific contractual benefits and obligations (such as earning a management fee) that need to be spelled out in the agreement, then it might be appropriate to make the manager a named party and have the manager sign the company agreement; however, careful thought should be given to the ramifications of making the manager a “party” to the agreement. For example, the provision specifying whose consent is required to amend the agreement should be carefully drafted to make clear whether the agreement may be amended by the members without the manager’s consent. In some cases, the members may desire for the manager to sign a “joinder” acknowledging that the manager is bound by the terms of the agreement rather than having the manager sign the agreement as a party. If the manager is concerned about enforcing benefits and protections to be provided by the company and ensuring that those benefits and protections are not amended without the manager’s consent, a separate management agreement between the manager and the company may be appropriate.

The authority and duties of officers may be spelled out in a company agreement, and often the exculpation and indemnification provisions extend to officers, if any (as do the provisions of the model agreements included with this paper). Nevertheless, it does not seem to be standard practice to make officers parties to the company agreement.

The question is sometimes raised whether the company itself is or should be a party to the company agreement. As noted above, BOC § 101.052 provides that the company agreement governs the relationship among owners, management, and the company. In addition, BOC § 101.052 was amended in 2017 to expressly provide that a company agreement is enforceable by or against the limited liability company, regardless of whether the company has signed or otherwise expressly adopted the agreement.¹⁵ Prior to this amendment, Texas courts would likely have concluded that a Texas limited liability company is bound by and has the benefits of the company agreement, even though it is couched as an agreement among the

¹⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052(a)(1); TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052(g), added by S.B. 1514, 88th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2023.

¹⁵ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052(f), as amended by S.B. 1517, 85th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2017.

members, absent a provision in the company agreement indicating a contrary intent on the part of the members.¹⁶

The model company agreements accompanying this paper specify the persons (including the company itself) that are bound by, and beneficiaries of, the terms of the agreement.¹⁷ That provision also states that creditors are not third-party beneficiaries.¹⁸ If a manager of a manager-managed company is not a party to the company agreement, but the agreement contains provisions benefitting the manager as discussed above, care should be taken when drafting language meant to eliminate third-party beneficiaries to avoid limiting rights of the manager to enforce such provisions.

B. Article 1: Formation.

The first article of the model agreements presented with this paper contains provisions dealing with the formation and structure of the company including its name, duration, purpose, principal office, and name and address of the registered agent.

BOC § 3.003 states that a domestic entity (including a limited liability company) will have perpetual existence unless provided otherwise in its governing documents or terminated by law. While it may sometimes be the desire of the parties for a limited liability company to exist for a finite time such as until the completion of a venture project or the sale of an asset, it is usually the expectation of the parties that the company will have perpetual existence unless otherwise agreed by the members. The model agreements included with this paper provide that the company will exist until terminated as provided in the agreement.¹⁹ Detailed provisions for the winding up and termination of the company are set forth later in the agreement.²⁰

BOC § 3.005(a)(3) requires that a filing entity (including a limited liability company) state in its certificate of formation the purpose or purposes for which the entity is being formed, but a statement of “any lawful purpose” is allowed. It is standard practice for the certificate of formation to state the purpose as any lawful purpose and not contain a detailed description of the purpose or proposed business of the entity. Concerns regarding the relationship between the purpose clause and the business opportunity doctrine and the scope of an agent’s apparent authority may lead to use of a narrow or specific purpose clause in the certificate of formation, but in view of uncertainty as to how the *ultra vires* doctrine applies

¹⁶ In *Seven Hills Commercial, LLC v. Mirabal Custom Homes, Inc.*, 442 S.W.3d 706 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2014, pet. denied), the court of appeals relied on BOC § 101.052(a)(1) in concluding that a limited liability company could enforce an arbitration clause in the company agreement even though the limited liability company was not a signatory to the agreement.

¹⁷ Section 11.6 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) and Section 11.4 of [Appendix C](#).

¹⁸ For a case discussing donee beneficiaries, creditor beneficiaries, and incidental beneficiaries and analyzing whether a member’s affiliate was an intended third-party beneficiary with standing to enforce the company agreement, see *L&S Pro-Line, LLC v. Gagliano*, 2024 WL 3218507 (Tex. App.—Beaumont 2024, no pet. h.) (examining the intent of the parties and the language of a company agreement and concluding that a member’s affiliate, which was provided a right of first refusal to build control-system panels installed in products manufactured and sold by the limited liability company, was merely an incidental beneficiary of the company agreement and, as such, lacked standing to enforce the company agreement).

¹⁹ Section 1.3 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁰ Article 10 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

to limited liability companies,²¹ many practitioners prefer to include the standard broad purpose clause in the certificate of formation and include more specific provisions in the company agreement.²²

There may be many reasons to state a more specific purpose in the company agreement, including setting clear expectations regarding the scope of business that the parties are agreeing to invest in and/or manage. Stating a specific purpose in the company agreement may also protect the owners and governing persons from later claims related to a breach of a duty of loyalty to the entity or owners. If the purpose is stated to be one of relatively narrow scope, then activities outside the scope may be less likely to provoke claims that these activities were business opportunities that should have been offered to the company.²³ A specific description of the company's purpose may also be desirable with respect to interpretation of provisions of the agreement that refer to the "ordinary course of business" of the company.

The model agreements presented with this paper assume that the agreement will include a somewhat specific statement regarding the purpose and proposed business of the company along with a more general "catch-all" provision allowing related activities.²⁴

Company agreements, especially those for complex transactions, may make use of numerous defined terms. Often these defined terms appear at the beginning of the governing agreement. While the model agreements included with this paper do not use a large number of defined terms, the authors have generally placed the defined terms at the end of the agreement so that the reader does not become bogged

²¹ The BOC provides that the statute does not grant authority to a domestic entity or its managerial officials to act outside the scope of the purposes of the entity. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 2.113(a).

²² There may be a concern on the part of the managers or members that stating the purpose of the limited liability company in the certificate of formation as "any lawful business" exposes them to more potential liability in the area of usurpation or appropriation of a company opportunity. Absent provisions in the company agreement limiting the duty of loyalty, courts have assumed that managers or managing members have a duty of loyalty similar to officers and directors of a corporation and partners in a partnership not to take for themselves a business opportunity that fairly belongs to the entity. The scope or line of business of the corporation or partnership is an important consideration in determining whether this duty has been breached. A narrowly defined purpose clause similar to the type of specific statement of the business often found in partnership agreements would certainly be relevant in defining the scope of business. It does not necessarily follow, however, that a broad purpose clause in the certificate of formation results in every opportunity being encompassed in the scope or line of the limited liability company's business. Certainly, there is no indication in the corporate opportunity cases that a broad purpose clause in the articles of incorporation or corporate certificate of formation brings every business opportunity within the corporation's line of business and precludes an officer or director from entering into any personal business transactions. Fiduciaries of a limited liability company should be able to defeat such an argument by pointing out that courts in both the corporate and partnership context have focused on the business actually engaged in by the corporation or partnership. In view of this concern, however, a narrower purpose clause in the limited liability company's certificate of formation may be desirable in some cases, or it may be desirable to temper an "any lawful purpose" or "any and all lawful business" purpose clause in the certificate of formation with a statement in the company agreement regarding the anticipated scope of the business and the intended bounds of the business opportunity doctrine.

Another concern that may motivate use of a narrow purpose clause in the certificate of formation is the scope of actual or apparent authority of the managers, managing members, or other agents of the company. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.254. Again, however, including in the certificate of formation a purpose clause phrased in terms of "any lawful purpose" or "any and all lawful business" should not cause every transaction to be encompassed in the "ordinary course" of business. Such certainly is not the case in the corporate context. Nevertheless, an abundance of caution in this area may lead to a preference for a narrower purpose clause or, as suggested above, a statement in the company agreement as to the more specific nature of the business.

²³ See the discussion in the previous footnote.

²⁴ Section 1.4 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

down in pages of technical definitions before finding the parts of the agreement that spell out the business terms. Because defined terms do frequently appear at the beginning of these agreements, to avoid confusion there is a reference in the model agreements to the section at the end of the agreement where the defined terms appear.²⁵

C. Article 2: Members and Membership Interests.

Article 2 of the model agreements deals with matters related to members and membership interests, including admission of new members.

The model agreements presented with this paper provide that the initial members are admitted as members as of the date of formation of the company.²⁶ For a member-managed entity, the initial member or members are named in the certificate of formation and are therefore known when the company is formed by filing its certificate of formation. (See Section III.B. above.) If the company agreement is not being executed more or less contemporaneously with the filing of the certificate of formation, it may be appropriate to provide that founding members who sign after the filing are admitted as members effective upon their execution of the company agreement. (See Section III.A. above.) If some founding members sign the company agreement upon filing of the certificate of formation and others sign later, this may create further complexities for the drafter, including how to allocate profits and losses, if any, incurred between the date of filing and the later effective date of admission and how to document that the members who sign at filing have approved the admission of the members who sign later. In view of the scope intended for the model agreements included with this paper—a simple transaction among one or a few owners—the authors have assumed that the founding members would be known at the time the company is formed, that they would all sign the company agreement and make their capital contributions to the company more or less simultaneously with filing the certificate of formation, and that it would be reasonable and consistent with the expectations of the parties to deem that membership commences upon the date of formation.

BOC § 101.104 permits limited liability companies to have multiple classes of membership interests with differing rights, including voting rights, as set forth in the company agreement. As mentioned at the outset of this paper, limited liability companies are often utilized to set up entities with complex tiers or classes of ownership. Because the scope of this paper is to focus on agreements for simple business structures, the model agreements included with this paper do not contemplate multiple classes of ownership interests. The model agreements assume that there will only be one class of ownership interest and that all members will have the same rights and obligations with regard to their ownership except the rights associated with owning a greater percentage than other members.

The model agreements for companies with multiple owners use the concept and defined term “Percentage” throughout the agreements to specify the relative percentage ownership of the members. The agreements contemplate the Percentages of the owners would be agreed at the time of formation and execution of the company agreement and specified in an exhibit to the agreement.²⁷ If new membership interests are issued or existing interests are transferred, the Percentages would need to be adjusted by agreement of the parties.²⁸ Although it may seem like an obvious proposition, the definition of “Percentage” in the multi-member model agreements expressly provides that the total Percentages of membership interests owned by all Members and assignees at any point in time shall equal 100%. If a

²⁵ Section 1.7 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁶ Section 2.1 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁷ Section 2.1 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

²⁸ Section 2.2 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

member's interest is bought out by the limited liability company, there is sometimes confusion and disagreement among the members as to whether the interest should be treated as a "treasury interest." The concept of "treasury interests" could be created by the company agreement, but the concept is not really contemplated as a default rule in the limited liability company statute and is not intended to apply under the model agreements. It might prove useful for the drafter to review with the members some examples of various types of adjustments in percentages before the agreement is executed, or the drafter might even choose in some cases to include examples in the definition.²⁹ BOC § 101.501 requires a Texas limited liability company to maintain records of the percentage or other interest in the company owned by each member. These provisions of the model company agreements should satisfy that requirement.

Under the BOC, a membership interest is assignable "wholly or partly,"³⁰ but assignment of a membership interest involves the transfer of economic rights, not a transfer of membership status. Assignment of a membership interest does not trigger winding up of the limited liability company, and it does not confer upon the assignee any management rights or entitle the assignee to become or exercise the rights of a member.³¹ An assignee of a membership interest is entitled to be allocated, to the extent assigned, the income, gain, loss, deduction, credit, and similar items associated with the interest,³² and an assignee is entitled to receive, to the extent assigned, distributions to which the assignor was entitled.³³ Furthermore, an assignee is entitled to examine and copy the books and records of the limited liability company for a

²⁹ The following examples illustrate the operation of the definition of "Percentage" under the model agreements:

- (1) The Percentages of Members A, B and C are 33 1/3% each. Member C dies, and the Company purchases Member C's interest from Member C's estate. The Percentages of the remaining Members are as follows: Member A 50% and Member B 50%.
- (2) The Percentages of Members A, B and C are as follows: Member A 40%, Member B 20% and Member C 40%. Member C dies, and the Company does not purchase Member C's interest from Member C's estate; therefore, Member C's estate (and heir(s) or devisee(s) upon distribution from the estate) is an assignee. After Member C's death, the Percentages are as follows: Member A 40%, Member B 20% and Member C's estate 40%. However, for purposes of Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7 and 3.12 of Appendix A and Sections 3.3 and 3.7 of Appendix B, the Percentages are as follows: Member A 66 2/3% and Member B 33 1/3%.
- (3) The Percentages of Members A and B are 50% each. Members A and B vote to issue new Member C a 50% membership interest. The Percentages of Members A, B and C after the issuance of the membership interest to C are as follows: Member A 25%, Member B 25% and Member C 50%.
- (4) The Percentages of Members A and B are 50% each. Member A assigns one-half of Member A's membership interest to Member A's daughter. The Percentages after the assignment are as follows: Member B 50%, Member A 25%, and Member A's daughter 25%. If the Members do not approve admission of Member A's daughter as a Member, Member A's Percentage for purposes of the determinations made under Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7 and 3.12 of Appendix A and Sections 3.3 and 3.7 of Appendix B is 50%.

³⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.108(a) ("A membership interest of a limited liability company may be wholly or partly assigned."). This section states a default rule that will apply if the company agreement does not otherwise provide. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052.

³¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.108(b)(2)(B). Admission as a member is a separate and distinct issue and requires, unless otherwise provided by the company agreement, the consent of all members. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.103(c), 101.109(b). These sections state default rules that will apply if the company agreement does not otherwise provide. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052.

³² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.109(a)(1).

³³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.109(a)(2).

proper purpose.³⁴ An assignee does not have liability as a member by virtue of the assignment of the interest.³⁵ As amended in 2019, the BOC makes clear that an assignee of a membership interest in a limited liability company may bring a derivative suit on behalf of the company.³⁶

Just as the assignee does not become a member merely by virtue of the assignment of a membership interest, the assignor member does not cease to be a member merely by assigning the member's interest.³⁷ Unless otherwise provided by the company agreement, until the assignee becomes a member, the assignor member continues to be a member and have all the associated rights and powers not assigned.³⁸ Of course, a member might cease to be a member in connection with an assignment (e.g., the member's death or voluntary withdrawal if the company agreement allows withdrawal), but assignment of a member's interest does not itself terminate the member's membership under the BOC.

The effect of a transfer of an interest from one member to another member is an area in which many company agreements are somewhat unclear. If a membership interest is voluntarily or involuntarily assigned (e.g., by contract, gift, devise, or descent), and the person who acquires the member's membership interest is another member, the question sometimes arises whether the person who has acquired the membership interest is merely an assignee as to such interest or may exercise voting rights based on the ownership of the interest. If the default per capita voting rules of the BOC apply, the issue does not arise because each member has one vote, and the member who has acquired the interest continues to have one vote.³⁹ Many agreements, however, provide for voting based on a member's ownership percentage, profit sharing ratio, or ownership units, in which case the agreement needs to be worded in a manner that makes it clear whether an assignment of a member's interest to a person who is already a member results in the acquiring member's being able to exercise voting rights based on the acquired interest or is to be treated as

³⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.109(a), 101.502.

³⁵ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.109(c).

³⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.451(3).

³⁷ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.111(a).

³⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.111(a). The effect of BOC § 101.111 is somewhat unclear in the case of a partial assignment. By stating that a member continues to be a member "until the assignee becomes a member," the provision implies that an assignor member will cease to be a member when and if the assignee is admitted as a member. If a member assigns only a portion of the member's interest (e.g., a member assigns one-half of the member's one-half interest, or a one-fourth interest in the limited liability company), and the assignee is admitted as a member, the assigning member presumably remains a member insofar as the member has retained an interest in the limited liability company, though the provision is not clear in this regard. Note that if the assignor member is still a member, the assignor member's vote may be required to admit the assignee because the consent of all members is necessary to admit an assignee as a member as a default rule. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.103(c), 101.109(d). In *Faulkner v. Kornman*, 2012 WL 1066736 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2012), a judgment debtor who was a 95% limited liability company member assigned to a receiver all of his right, title, and interest in the limited liability company as well as all of the stock in a corporation that was the 5% member. The court stated that the 95% member assigned not only his 95% interest in the limited liability company, but all of his rights as a member, including his ability to approve the admission of new members. Thus, the court stated that the corporate member, which was now owned and controlled by the receiver, was the only member whose consent was necessary to approve the admission of the receiver, as assignee of the 95% interest, as a member.

³⁹ See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.354. However, the question of whether a member who acquires another member's interest is considered to be an assignee who "becomes a member" could still be important for purposes of determining whether the assignor member remains a member or ceases to be a member inasmuch as the statute provides that the assignor member continues to be a member "until the assignee becomes a member." TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.111(a). See *Bourbon Invs., LLC v. New Orleans Equity, LLC*, 207 So.3d 1088 (La. App. 4 Cir. 2016).

an assignee with respect to such interest unless admitted with respect to the assigned interest by the requisite vote.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ An issue of this type was present in the case of *In re Delta Star Broadcasting, L.L.C.*, 2006 WL 285974 (E.D. La. 2006), but the court ultimately found it unnecessary to resolve whether a member who acquired an interest from an assignee of another member obtained the voting rights associated with the interest. Three individuals each owned a 1/3 membership interest in a Louisiana limited liability company, and one of the members (Bruno) filed a voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition on behalf of the limited liability company. Bruno argued he was authorized to file the petition because his action was approved by two of the three members (Bruno and Treen) based on a consent signed by Treen the day before the bankruptcy filing. The third member (Starr) argued that Treen had transferred his membership interest to an entity controlled by Starr eleven days prior to the filing of the bankruptcy and that Treen's consent to the bankruptcy filing was thus ineffective. Starr further argued that the bankruptcy filing was ineffective even if Treen remained a member after the transfer of his interest because the bankruptcy filing was not approved at a properly-noticed meeting of the limited liability company's members. The court first discussed the effect of the transfer of Treen's membership interest and pointed out that the Louisiana limited liability company statute provides that the assignee of a membership interest is not entitled to exercise the rights of a member until admitted by unanimous consent of the other members. Under the statute, the assignor member remains a member unless and until the assignee becomes a member. Starr argued that, because of his control of the assignee, it was not really a "new" member and was entitled to exercise the membership rights associated with the membership interest transferred. Starr also argued that if the entity that was the assignee was not entitled to exercise the membership rights, Starr was entitled to do so when the entity later transferred the interest to him. The court rejected these arguments and concluded Treen retained his membership, including his right to vote, because the entity to which Treen assigned his interest was not admitted as a member. The court did not need to reach the issue of whether Starr later acquired Treen's membership rights when the entity transferred the interest to Starr because that transfer did not occur until after the bankruptcy filing. Ultimately, the court determined that the action taken by Bruno and Treen was sufficient to authorize the bankruptcy filing.

In *Ault v. Brady*, 37 Fed. App'x 222 (8th Cir. 2002), the court interpreted provisions of a limited liability company operating agreement providing for "units" and concluded that a transfer of a member's units to another member did not entitle the transferee member to vote the units because the transferee member did not become a "substituted member" with respect to the units transferred.

In *Achaian, Inc. v. Leemon Family LLC*, 25 A.3d 800 (Del. Ch. 2011), the limited liability company agreement defined a member's interest as "the entire ownership interest" of a member and permitted a member to transfer "all or any portion of" its interest to any person at any time. The agreement also provided that no person shall be admitted as a member without the written consent of the members. After dissension among the three members of the limited liability company arose, one of the members purported to transfer its entire 30% membership interest to a 20% member. The remaining 50% member argued that the agreement did not change the default rules under the Delaware statute and that the agreement unambiguously distinguished between a member's economic interest and voting rights. Reading the limited liability company agreement as a whole, the court concluded that it allowed an existing member to transfer all of the rights accompanying an interest, including voting rights, without the written consent of the other members. The court found nothing in the Delaware limited liability company statute or secondary sources suggesting that a serial admission scheme, under which a person who is already a member must be readmitted to acquire additional voting rights, is standard practice.

In *Blythe v. Bell*, 2012 WL 6163118 (N.C. Super. 2012), the court interpreted the North Carolina Limited Liability Company Act to allow members, absent contrary agreement, to transfer both their economic and control membership rights to existing members without unanimous member consent. According to the court, this interpretation was necessary in order to reconcile the transfer provisions of the statute with the provisions on cessation of membership, which prohibited a member's withdrawal absent contrary agreement but provided that a member ceased to be a member upon assignment of the member's entire membership interest. The statutory definition of a membership interest included both economic and voting rights. The court sought an interpretation that did not leave an assigning member's control interest "inchoate" and thus concluded that the statutory default rules provided that a member would cease to be a member upon assignment of the member's entire interest (including control rights) to another member, but would continue to be a member, and thus retain control rights, unless and until admission of the member's assignee (by vote of all the members) in the case of the member's assignment of the member's entire interest to a nonmember.

If membership interests in the company will be held in a trust, there are additional considerations for the drafter. If a member initially holds a membership interest in the member's individual capacity and then establishes a trust of which the member is trustee, has the membership interest been assigned such that the member as trustee is merely an assignee with no management or voting rights?⁴¹ Similarly, if a trust or trustee is designated as a member of the limited liability company and the trustee dies, has there been an assignment of the membership interest where the interest continues to be held in the same trust by a successor trustee?⁴² The company agreement needs to be clear regarding these situations. The company

In *Bourbon Investments, LLC v. New Orleans Equity, LLC*, 207 So.3d 1088 (La. App. 4 Cir. 2016), two members who had acquired the interests of two other members argued that the statute did not require unanimous consent of the members for the acquiring members to become members or participate in management with respect to the acquired interests because the acquiring members were already members. The court stated that “[t]he literal language of the statute does not support Plaintiffs’ interpretation of La. R.S. 12:1332. The plain language of the statute requires unanimous written consent of all members for an assignee to become a member of or participate in the management of the LLC. The statute does not differentiate between a third-party assignee and a current LLC member assignee. The fact that the legislature did not draft a separate set of rules for membership transfers between current LLC members further supports the conclusion that the default transfer restrictions apply regardless of whether the assignee is a third party or a current member.”

⁴¹ Company agreements often contain provisions restricting transfers and defining permitted transfers, but these agreements still are not always clear about the scope of permitted transfers and the effect of a transfer.

In *Clark v. Kelly*, 1999 WL 458625 (Del. Ch. 1999), the issue was whether the transfer of all of the shares of a corporate member of the limited liability company to a trust was a “transfer” of a limited liability company interest within the meaning of the operating agreement. Plaintiff Clark was the sole shareholder of one of the members of the limited liability company. The other member of the limited liability company was La Empresa De La Mar D’Oro, Inc. (La Empresa), a California corporation. The stock of La Empresa was titled in Danis at the time La Empresa became a member of the limited liability company. After formation of the limited liability company, Danis transferred the stock of La Empresa to a living trust of which Danis and his wife were the trustors and co-trustees. The issue was whether the transfer of the shares to the trust triggered a provision of the operating agreement requiring consent. If the transfer requiring consent occurred without such consent, the transferee’s status was that of a mere assignee. The definition of “transfer” under the operating agreement included a transaction whereby the equity owners of a member as of the date of the member’s admission to the limited liability company own less than 90% of the equity securities of the member after the transaction. The court determined that the transfer of the shares of La Empresa to the trust did not fall within the definition of a transfer under the operating agreement because the shares were community property under California law and Danis’s wife therefore had a 50% equitable interest in the shares before the transfer to the trust.

In *Lusk v. Elliott*, 1999 WL 644739 (Del. Ch. 1999), a limited liability company member (Elliott) assigned his 99% interest in the limited liability company to a family trust, and the 1% member (Lusk) claimed that he was the sole remaining member and manager on the basis that the assignment was not effective to transfer membership rights. The court determined that the assignment transferred Elliott’s membership along with his 99% financial interest. The operating agreement prohibited assignment of a member’s interest other than to another member; however, both members signed a consent to the transfer of Elliott’s 99% membership interest and agreed that the assignment would not constitute a prohibited assignment under the operating agreement. The parties agreed that the consent amended the prohibition on transfer in the operating agreement but disagreed as to whether the consent authorized the conveyance of Elliott’s membership along with the financial interest. Lusk relied upon provisions of the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act that characterize an assignment as carrying only the financial interest of the member. Since the operating agreement did not define “assignment,” Lusk argued the court should look to the Delaware statute for the effect of an assignment. The court disagreed. The court said that the consent and assignment indicated what was meant by the term “assignment” since the instruments referred to assignment of Elliott’s “entire undivided membership interest.” The court concluded that this language encompassed Elliott’s membership as well as his 99% ownership interest.

⁴² Compare *Presta v. Tepper*, 102 Cal. Rptr. 3d 12 (Cal. Ct. App. 2009) (holding death of trustee partner triggered buyout provisions of the partnership agreement applicable on the death of a partner, relying heavily on the

agreement should make clear whether a change in trustees is considered an assignment and the effect of such an assignment. Even if trusts are not involved in the initial membership of the limited liability company, it will often be desirable to have provisions that address how a transfer by a member of the member's membership interest into a trust and a subsequent change in trustee will be treated under the company agreement. The model agreements for multi-member companies accompanying this paper define a "Member" as a Person who is admitted as a member in accordance with the agreement, and the definition of a "Person" in the multi-member model agreements provides that, in the case of a trust that is not an entity under the law of the jurisdiction governing its creation (such as Texas trust law⁴³), a trustee of the trust is a Person for the purposes of the agreements, but the trust is not. The model agreements for multi-member companies accordingly provide that death, termination, or substitution of a trustee of a trust that holds a membership interest is an assignment of the membership interest. This approach reflects the assumption that members of the closely held companies contemplated by the model agreements may not want the identity of those who will be able to vote as or on behalf of members to change without the consent of the other members, but the parties might well want to take a different approach.

The model agreements for multi-member companies presented with this paper spell out the rights of assignees, the requirements for a transferee of a membership interest to be admitted as a member of the company and the accompanying rights and obligations of an assignee, newly admitted member and transferor.⁴⁴

After a transfer of a membership interest to an assignee who is not admitted as a member, questions sometimes arise as to the rights of the members to amend the company agreement so as to affect adversely the rights of the assignee. If, for example, a member dies, and the remaining members amend the company agreement to increase one or more of the remaining members' share in the profits and decrease the share of the deceased member's estate, does the assignee estate have any recourse?⁴⁵ Even if members may owe one another fiduciary-type duties in some situations, members do not necessarily owe such duties to an

principle that an ordinary express trust is not an entity separate from its trustee) with *Han v. Halberg*, 247 Cal. Rptr. 3d 526 (Cal. Ct. App. 2019), rev. dismissed, 476 P.3d 240 (Cal. 2020) (disagreeing with *Presta* and holding that a trust is a person that may associate as a partner and that a buyout provision was not triggered by the death of a trustee because the trustee was not a partner when he died) and *Dunbar v. Willis*, 2010 WL 336406 (Cal. Ct. App. 2010) (interpreting provisions of a limited liability company operating agreement and holding that the death of the trustee of a revocable living trust to which the trustee had previously transferred his entire membership interest (as permitted by the operating agreement) did not trigger the provision of the operating agreement permitting the remaining members to purchase the interest of a member on the member's death).

⁴³ As defined by the Texas Trust Code, a trust is a relationship rather than a separate legal entity. See TEX. PROP. CODE § 111.004(4); see also *Ray Malooly Trust v. Juhl*, 186 S.W.3d 568 (Tex. 2006). For purposes of the BOC, however, a trust is a "person." TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.002(69-b). In 2023, the Texas Trust Code was amended to add a provision stating that "[t]he trustee of a trust is considered for all purposes to be the named party to an instrument that names the trust as a party to the instrument in any capacity, unless the trust is a legal entity under state law." TEX. PROP. CODE § 114.087(a).

⁴⁴ Sections 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

⁴⁵ Obviously, if the company agreement provides the estate of the deceased member a right to be bought out at a value fixed at the date of death, such a scenario does not become an issue. If, however, the deceased member's estate is not entitled to a buyout and the limited liability company continues with the deceased member's estate as a mere assignee, a scenario like that described could easily be imagined.

assignee.⁴⁶ The question may boil down to one of contract law.⁴⁷ If the company agreement could have been amended over the deceased member's objections, then the estate surely has no greater rights than the member to complain.⁴⁸ Even if the company agreement requires unanimous consent of the members for such an amendment, the estate, being only an assignee, literally does not have any right to block the amendment.⁴⁹ It may be advisable, however, to expressly address the rights of assignees regarding changes

⁴⁶ See *Griffin v. Box*, 910 F.2d 255, 261 (5th Cir.1990), in which the Fifth Circuit, applying Texas law, stated that general partners did not owe a fiduciary duty to transferees of partnership interests who had not been admitted as substituted partners. See also *Bauer v. Blomfield Co./Holden Joint Venture*, 849 P.2d 1365 (Alaska 1993) (holding that partners owed no duty to an assignee to act in good faith and that assignee could not challenge the payment of a large commission to a partner that eliminated income payments to the assignee); but see *Bader v. Cox*, 701 S.W.2d 677, 685 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1985, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (stating that surviving partners owed fiduciary duties to the representative of a deceased partner under the Texas Uniform Partnership Act). The Texas Revised Partnership Act was amended in 2003 to provide that partners owe duties to transferees of deceased partners. TEX. REV. CIV. STAT. ANN. art. 6132b-4.04(a) (expired), recodified in TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 152.204(a).

⁴⁷ See *Bailey v. Fish & Neave*, 868 N.E.2d 956 (N.Y. 2007) (holding that provision of partnership agreement permitting all questions relating to the partnership business to be decided by majority-in-interest vote applied to amendment of the partnership agreement and permitted agreement to be amended to change compensation of withdrawing partners without the consent of partners who had given notice of their intent to withdraw); but see *Abbott v. Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, LLP*, 805 A.2d 547 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2002) (holding that partnership agreement could not be amended by partners to reduce retirement benefits of retired partners without their consent because the benefits were vested contract rights that could not be retroactively abrogated pursuant to the general amendment provision).

⁴⁸ See *Driveway Austin GP, LLC v. Turbo Partners, LLC*, 409 S.W.3d 197 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2013, pet. granted, judgment vacated w.r.m.) (holding removal of general partner effectuated under amended removal provision of partnership agreement was valid where agreement provided for amendment by written consent of a majority in interest of limited partners, and Class A limited partners constituting a majority in interest amended removal provision to change requisite vote for removal from vote of 100% of Class B limited partners to vote of majority in interest of Class A limited partners); *Aztec Petroleum Corp. v. MHM Co.*, 703 S.W.2d 290, 294 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1985, no writ) (upholding amendment of partnership agreement to authorize removal of general partner without general partner's consent because "any unanimity which may be required by contract law was met when all parties to the partnership agreement consented to be bound by amendments passed by 'the holders of seventy percent (70%) or more of the Units'"). See also *Bailey v. Fish & Neave*, 868 N.E.2d 956 (N.Y. 2007) (holding that provision of partnership agreement permitting all questions relating to the partnership business to be decided by majority-in-interest vote applied to amendment of the partnership agreement and permitted agreement to be amended to change compensation of withdrawing partners without the consent of partners who had given notice of their intent to withdraw).

⁴⁹ See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.052(a) (specifying that, except as provided by BOC § 101.054, the company agreement governs "the relations among members, managers, and officers of the company, assignees of membership interests in the company, and the company itself"). Cf. *Griffin v. Box*, 910 F.2d 255 (5th Cir. 1990) (holding that general partners did not owe a fiduciary duty to transferees of partnership interests so as to mandate admission of transferees as substituted limited partners); *Griffin v. Box*, 956 F.2d 89 (5th Cir. 1992) (concluding that transferees who had not been admitted as substituted limited partners in accordance with the partnership agreement had no voting rights under the agreement). Cf. *7547 Corp. v. Parker & Parsley Dev. Partners, L.P.*, 38 F.3d 211, 219 (5th Cir. 1994) ("*Griffin* confirms that one seeking to assert the rights of a limited partner must establish compliance with the partnership agreement's admission procedures and that the agreement controls the qualifications and rights of limited partners."). The agreements in those cases expressly stated that admission of an assignee required the consent of the general partner which could be granted or withheld in the general partner's sole discretion. See also *Adams v. United States*, 2001 WL 1029522 (N.D. Tex. 2001) (stating that remaining partners did not owe a fiduciary duty to assignees of the deceased partner); but see *Bader v. Cox*, 701 S.W.2d 677, 685 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1985, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (stating that surviving partners owed fiduciary duties to the representative of a deceased partner under the Texas Uniform Partnership Act). The Texas Revised Partnership Act was amended in 2003 to provide that partners owe duties to transferees of deceased partners. TEX. REV. CIV. STAT. ANN. art. 6132b-4.04(a) (expired), recodified in TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 152.204(a).

of this nature in the company agreement.⁵⁰ The model agreements for multi-member limited liability companies handle this situation by providing that in the event of the death of a member, the representative of the decedent is entitled to cause the company to purchase the membership interest of the decedent.⁵¹ This would provide the representative the opportunity to exit the company rather than be faced with the perils of being treated unfairly by the surviving members who could vote to disadvantage the membership interest of the deceased member.

As discussed above, the BOC provides that “[a]n assignment of a membership interest in a limited liability company does not entitle an assignee to . . . become a member of the company or exercise any rights of a member of the company.”⁵² The typical assignment instrument prepared by a practitioner will often state that the assignor is assigning “all rights, title and interest” to the assignee. If the assignment does not specifically address admission of the assignee as a member, it presents the issue of whether the parties intended for “all rights” to include the right to participate in the management of the company, which is a right that cannot be exercised by an assignee prior to admission as a member (which requires approval of all members). To attempt to address this issue, the model agreements for multi-member companies presented with this paper provide that an assignee of a membership interest who is already a member is automatically deemed admitted as a member with respect to the assigned membership interest.⁵³ Otherwise, the assignor of a membership interest is entitled to continue to exercise any rights or powers of the member not vested in the assignee by virtue of the assignment, including the right to vote or approve matters requiring member vote or approval.⁵⁴ Upon admission of an assignee as a member, the assignor member ceases to be a member with respect to the assigned membership interest.⁵⁵ The model agreements for multi-member companies provide that the approval of all members is necessary to admit an assignee as a member;⁵⁶ therefore, the assignor member’s approval is required along with the other members. In some cases, it may be preferable to provide for admission of an assignee with the approval of all members (or some lesser portion or percentage) other than the assignor member. The definition of Percentage in the model agreements for multi-member companies addresses the treatment of an assignee’s percentage interest for purposes of determining what constitutes the requisite vote under the provisions that provide for action by a vote of members owning a majority of percentages in the company.⁵⁷

The BOC provides that “[a] member of a limited liability company may not withdraw . . . from the company.”⁵⁸ The members may change this rule in the company agreement.⁵⁹ The model agreement

⁵⁰ In a voluntary assignment where the assigning member remains a member and retains voting rights, the assignee may contract with the assignor in such a manner as to ensure the assignee’s rights are protected through the exercise of the assignor’s voting rights. On the other hand, a different situation faces an assignee who has succeeded to the interest of a deceased member (or, for that matter, a former member who is in the nature of an assignee by having withdrawn as a member). To the extent that the company agreement makes clear that it may be amended to affect the rights of assignees, assignees are on notice that they take subject to such risk.

⁵¹ Section 8.2(d) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

⁵² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.108(b).

⁵³ Section 2.6 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

⁵⁴ Section 2.9 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

⁵⁵ Section 2.9 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) and Section 8.2(a) of [Appendix C](#).

⁵⁶ Section 2.6 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

⁵⁷ Section 11.8(a)(ix) of [Appendix A](#) and Section 11.8(a)(viii) of [Appendix B](#).

⁵⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.107.

⁵⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.052, 101.054.

accompanying this paper for a multi-member, manager-managed limited liability company expressly incorporates the statutory default rule.⁶⁰ However, in the model agreement for a multi-member, member-managed limited liability company, there is a provision permitting a member to withdraw.⁶¹ In the member-managed context, the members are the governing persons who are vested with the power and authority to manage the day-to-day business, and it may thus be more problematic for the members to be forced to remain in that relationship. One member may find that the relationship of the members has deteriorated and that the other members outvote the member and have marginalized the member's role in the company, yet the marginalized member is stuck in a fiduciary role with the company. In such a case, the push-pull provision in the model agreement would be available, but that option assumes the members have the liquidity to pursue that course of action, which may not always be the case as a practical matter. If the agreement allows a member to withdraw and does not address the consequence with respect to the withdrawing member's membership interest, the statutory default rule provides that the withdrawn member is entitled to be paid the fair value of the withdrawn member's interest within a reasonable time after withdrawal.⁶² Thus, an unfettered withdrawal right under a company agreement is essentially a put right for cash, which could create a financial hardship on the limited liability company. A middle ground between a complete prohibition on withdrawal and the ability to withdraw with an accompanying buyout is reflected in the withdrawal provision in the model agreement for a multi-member, member-managed limited liability company, which provides for a right of withdrawal but provides that the withdrawn member will thereafter be treated as an assignee rather than having the immediate right to be paid for the membership interest. This position would not be very attractive to a member in many cases since it leaves the member's capital locked in the company and deprives the member of any vote, but it would allow the member to terminate the member's fiduciary role in the company and pursue other opportunities that compete with the company.

In addition to prohibiting withdrawal of a member, the BOC provides that “[a] member of a limited liability company may not ... be expelled from the company.”⁶³ The members may change this rule in the company agreement.⁶⁴ The model agreement accompanying this paper for a multi-member, manager-managed limited liability company expressly incorporates the statutory default rule.⁶⁵ However, in the model agreement for a multi-member, member-managed limited liability company, there is a provision permitting expulsion of a member for specified causes.⁶⁶ In a manager-managed limited liability company, the members may remove a manager with or without cause under the statutory default rule, and company agreements commonly follow the same approach.⁶⁷ It can be very frustrating for the members of a member-managed limited liability company to find that they have no way to terminate the status of a member as a governing person and agent of the company even though the member has proved to be a “bad actor.” The model agreement for a multi-member, member-managed limited liability company provides that a member may be expelled by the unanimous vote of the other members if the member has (a) materially breached the agreement, (b) committed fraud, theft, or gross negligence injuring the company or one or more members of the company; or (c) engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affects the

⁶⁰ Section 2.4 of [Appendix A](#).

⁶¹ Section 2.4(a) of [Appendix B](#).

⁶² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.205.

⁶³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.107.

⁶⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.052, 101.054.

⁶⁵ Section 2.4 of [Appendix A](#).

⁶⁶ Section 2.4(b) of [Appendix B](#).

⁶⁷ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.304. See also Section 3.4 of [Appendix A](#).

business or operation of the company.⁶⁸ The model agreement provides that this expulsion right is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any remedies otherwise available against the expelled member. Note that the minority members may expel a majority member under this provision (as may one member of a two-member limited liability company owned 50-50) because the vote required for an expulsion under the provision is the “unanimous vote of all other Members (not including the Member to be expelled).” Once the relationship between members has broken down, there may be a race between the members to identify grounds to expel each other. Exercise of an expulsion provision may complicate the dispute, but they will likely end up at the courthouse as a practical matter with or without an expulsion provision if accusations of these types of bad acts are being made.

As with so many other provisions, there really is no “standard” approach that should be employed with respect to withdrawal and expulsion, and the approaches taken in the model agreements are only examples of possible approaches. Withdrawal and expulsion may be desirable in the context of a particular manager-managed limited liability company and may not be desirable in a particular member-managed company. The desirability of providing for withdrawal and expulsion, and the triggers and consequences, will vary depending on the circumstances and should be considered carefully.

Shares of stock in a corporation are typically certificated, i.e., represented by a physical instrument, a stock certificate. Membership interests in a limited liability company may also be certificated, but the more typical practice seems to be for limited liability company membership interests to be uncertificated, not represented by physical instruments. The model agreements included with this paper specifically state that membership interests will be uncertificated.⁶⁹ If certificated interests are desired, then the drafter should include provisions similar to those found in corporate bylaws regarding the form of the certificate, replacement of lost certificates, transfer requirements related to the certificates, etc. The drafter may also wish to provide that the membership interests be governed by Chapter 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Membership interests in limited liability companies are not governed by Chapter 8 unless the interests are traded on a securities exchange or the terms of the interest expressly provide that the interests will be governed by Chapter 8, often called “opting in” to Chapter 8 treatment.⁷⁰ Chapter 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code contains detailed provisions for stock and other securities. Examples of language providing for certificated membership interests and for opting in to Chapter 8 are set forth in a footnote below.⁷¹ It should be noted that the language for certificated membership interests in the footnote below

⁶⁸ Section 2.4(b) of Appendix B.

⁶⁹ Section 2.10 of Appendix A and Appendix B and Section 2.3 of Appendix C.

⁷⁰ TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 8.103(d).

⁷¹ The following provisions could be used if the drafter wished to provide that membership interests are certificated. Typically, certificated interests would be denominated in Units of Interest.

X.1 Certificates. Units of Interest of the Company shall be represented by certificates signed by a Manager or officer for and on behalf of the Company. Such certificates shall be consecutively numbered, and shall be entered in the books of the Company as they are issued. Each certificate shall state on the face thereof the Member’s name, the number of Units of Interest and such other matters as may be required by the laws of the State of Texas or hereunder. The signature of the Manager or officer upon the certificates may be facsimile.

X.2 Replacement of Lost or Destroyed Certificate. The Managers may direct a new certificate or certificates to be issued in place of any certificate or certificates theretofore issued by the Company alleged to have been lost or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the holder of record thereof, or such holder's duly authorized attorney or legal representative who is claiming the certificate to be lost or destroyed. When authorizing such issue of a new certificate or certificates, the Company may require the owner of such lost or destroyed certificate or certificates or such Person's legal representative to advertise the same in such manner as it shall require or to give the Company a bond with surety and in form satisfactory

does not attempt to provide for free transferability of management rights related to interests in the same way that voting rights would typically be transferred with the transfer of stock certificates. The language is qualified by reference to the provisions of the forms that distinguish the transfer of economic rights from transfer of governance rights and the provisions that impose transfer restrictions. If the drafter wished to duplicate free transferability of governance rights similar to transfers of corporate stock, additional revisions would need to be made to the language in the forms.

If the company has opted in to Chapter 8, membership interests in the company will be treated as “investment property” for purposes of perfection, whether or not certificated.⁷² If the issuer has not opted in, the generally accepted view is that interests in a limited liability company will be treated as a “general intangible” for perfection purposes, although there is a minority view that a certificated interest in a limited liability company should be classified as an “instrument” for perfection purposes if the company has not opted in to Chapter 8.

The model agreements for multi-member companies contain limited representations and warranties by the members.⁷³ In company agreements used as financing vehicles, it is not uncommon to find expansive representations and warranties from the investor members, either as a part of the company agreement or in accompanying subscription documents. These representations often include representations related to securities laws that the promoters rely upon to establish a securities law exemption. Because the scope of this paper and the model agreements included with it is intended to be for a small privately held business, the representations and warranties included in the model agreements presented with this paper are limited to due execution and authority.

to the Company in such sum as it may direct as indemnity against any claim that may be made against the Company or other obligees with respect to the certificate alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

X.3. Transfer of Units of Interest. Upon surrender to the Company of a certificate representing Units of Interest duly endorsed or accompanied by proper evidence of succession, assignment or authority to transfer, the Company shall issue a new certificate to the Person entitled thereto, cancel the old certificate and record and register the transaction upon its books and records. Upon transfer of Units of Interest pursuant to this Section X.3., the transferee shall have, to the extent of the number of Units of Interest transferred, the rights and powers and shall be subject to the restrictions and liabilities respecting assigned membership interests as set forth in Article 2.

X.4. Registered Members. The Company shall be entitled to treat the holder of any certificate or certificates representing Units of Interest of the Company registered in the books and records of the Company at any particular time as the owner thereof at that time, subject to the provisions of Article 2 and Article 8. Accordingly, the Company shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Units of Interest or any rights deriving from such Units of Interest on the part of any other Person other than the holder of record of the certificate for such Units of Interest.

X.5. Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code. The Company hereby irrevocably elects that all Units of Interest in the Company shall be securities governed by Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of Texas and each other applicable jurisdiction. Each certificate representing Units of Interest in the Company shall bear the following legend: “This certificate evidences an interest in the Company and shall constitute a security governed by Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in the State of Texas and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, Article 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code of each other applicable jurisdiction.”

⁷² TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. § 9.102(a)(49).

⁷³ Section 2.11 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

D. Article 3: Management of the Company, Meetings and Voting.

Article 3 of the model agreements deals with management of the company, meetings, and voting.

The model company agreement for a company managed by managers details the number, qualifications, and methods for selecting and removing managers. The BOC provides that directors of a corporation are elected at annual shareholder meetings of the corporation⁷⁴ and serve for terms starting and ending on the dates of the annual meetings⁷⁵ unless provided otherwise in the corporation's certificate of formation or bylaws.⁷⁶ Consistent with the more informal governance permitted for limited liability companies, the BOC does not call for annual elections of managers and states that a manager serves for the term elected (assuming the election specified a term) or until the manager's successor is elected or until the manager resigns, is removed, or dies.⁷⁷ Sometimes company agreements for limited liability companies emulate the corporate model and call for annual elections of managers. The model agreement for a manager-managed company presented with this paper adopts a more informal approach and provides that managers will serve until they resign, are removed, or die and that, unless a term is specified upon a manager's selection, managers do not serve for a fixed term.⁷⁸ The model agreement specifies that manager vacancies may be filled by a vote of the managers or members.⁷⁹ In the past, it was important to specify that members had the right to fill manager vacancies if no term was specified for managers because the BOC provided as a default rule that managers filled manager vacancies unless the vacancy resulted from an increase in the number of managers or the position was for a manager elected under a provision of the company agreement permitting a class or group of members to elect the manager.⁸⁰ If a term was not specified, then a vacancy was the only situation in which managers would be elected, and the default rule essentially created a self-perpetuating set of managers. In 2017, BOC § 101.305 was amended to provide that a vacancy in the position of a manager may generally be filled either by a majority of the remaining managers (regardless of whether the remaining managers constitute a quorum) or the members.⁸¹ The model agreement for a manager-managed company provides that either the remaining managers or the members may fill a manager vacancy, but alters the default rule to require the remaining managers to act unanimously in view of the fact that the model agreement contemplates a simple limited liability company with few members and managers. If the managers fill the vacancy with someone who is not acceptable to the majority member(s), the members may remove and replace the manager by a majority vote (as discussed below, the per capita voting of members provided by statute as a default rule is altered in the multi-member agreements to be based on percentages of members); however, it may be desirable in some situations to provide that the exclusive right to fill manager vacancies is vested in the members.

The vote required to elect a manager as provided in the model agreement for a manager-managed limited liability company is a majority of the percentage interests owned by the members. (Since annual elections of managers are not contemplated by the model agreement, and a manager serves indefinitely unless the members specify a term when electing the manager, the word "select" rather than "elect" is used in the model agreement.) The members of a simple limited liability company may wish to provide that a

⁷⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.405(a).

⁷⁵ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.407.

⁷⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.408.

⁷⁷ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.303.

⁷⁸ Section 3.3 of [Appendix A](#).

⁷⁹ Section 3.5 of [Appendix A](#).

⁸⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.305(a), prior to Sept. 1, 2017.

⁸¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.305(a), as amended by S.B. 1517, 85th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2017.

greater percentage or unanimity is required to elect managers or may wish to agree that certain members, or each member, will be allowed to designate a manager to represent the member. An example of this latter kind of provision is set forth in a footnote below.⁸²

Article 3 also provides for the company to have officers, if appointed by the managers (in the case of a limited liability company managed by managers) or the members (in the case of a company managed by members). Some company agreements contain detailed provisions designating officer titles and spelling out the authority and responsibilities of the various officers. In the model agreements included with this paper, the authors have opted to leave these matters to be determined by the managers or managing members when and if they designate officers.

The BOC provides that consent or approval of a majority of all members is required for fundamental business transactions (merger, interest exchange, conversion, and sale of substantially all of the limited liability company's assets).⁸³ "Majority" is determined on a per capita basis, i.e., one member, one vote. In many situations, these default provisions may not reflect the expectations of the owners of the company who may assume that, as with a corporation, majority voting would be based upon the respective ownership interests of the members (i.e., a majority of the percentage interests or units owned). In keeping with the concept that the model agreements presented with this paper are designed principally for a closely held entity, the authors have included provisions in the model agreements for multiple-member companies to supersede the BOC voting provisions. In a company with two equal members, majority approval is the same as unanimous approval, and in a company with a few investors the authors think it is likely that the minority members will not want to be out-voted by the majority members on major decisions such as a merger that would affect the direction and value of the business and indirectly accomplish what otherwise would require unanimity as a default rule, such as issuance of additional membership interests, admission of a member, amendment of the company agreement, and amendment of the certificate of formation. The authors have provided in the model agreements for multi-member companies that issuance of new membership interests,⁸⁴ approval of admission of an assignee of a membership interest as a member of the company,⁸⁵ an action that would make it impossible for the company to carry out its ordinary business, filing a bankruptcy petition, merger, interest exchange, conversion, sale of all or substantially all of the company's assets,⁸⁶ voluntary winding up of the company,⁸⁷ and amendment of the certificate of formation or company agreement⁸⁸ require approval by all members. In the agreement for multi-member companies,

⁸² The following provisions could be used if the drafter wished to provide that each member will be allowed to designate a manager to represent the member:

X.x. Right to Designate Managers. [*Name of Member*] shall be entitled, so long as such Person is a Member, to designate one (1) individual to represent such Person as a Manager of the Company and [*Name of designee*] is hereby designated by [*Name of Member*] to serve as an initial Manager of the Company. [*Name of Member*] also shall be entitled, so long as such Person is a Member, to designate one (1) individual to represent such Person as a Manager of the Company and [*Name of designee*] is hereby designated by [*Name of Member*] to serve as an initial Manager of the Company. Each Member agrees that, so long as the Member holds the membership interest in the Company giving the Member the ability to designate a Manager, a Manager designated by the Member may only be removed or replaced by the Member who designated the Manager.

⁸³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.356(c).

⁸⁴ Section 2.2 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

⁸⁵ Section 2.6 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

⁸⁶ Section 3.13 of Appendix A and Section 3.8 of Appendix B.

⁸⁷ Section 10.1 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

⁸⁸ Section 11.3 of Appendix A and Appendix B and Section 11.2 of Appendix C.

the authors have provided that other member votes require approval by the members who own a majority of the Percentages.⁸⁹ The default voting provisions of the BOC specify that decisions of members and managers can generally be made by a majority of members or managers present at a meeting at which a quorum is present, with a majority comprising a quorum. Thus, under the default rules, members or managers who comprise barely more than one-fourth of all members or managers could take action at a meeting at which barely more than half the members or managers were present. The authors believe that this default approach, even if altered to reflect weighted voting based on percentage ownership in the case of member votes, would likely not comport with the expectations of those in a simple limited liability company with few members. Thus, in the model agreements, the authors have phrased majority approval as requiring the affirmative vote of a majority of all managers or a majority of Percentages owned by all members, as the case may be.⁹⁰ Although perhaps unnecessary under this approach, the authors included provisions specifying that a majority of all managers or a majority of Percentages owned by all members, as the case may be, constitutes a quorum⁹¹ in the event that there arose some question as to whether a matter that did not involve or require a vote nevertheless amounted to transacting business at the meeting.

Sometimes there is confusion among members regarding the impact of a redemption, transfer, or issuance of a membership interest, and the authors have included a somewhat detailed definition of “Percentage” in the multi-member model agreements that attempts to eliminate some of this confusion and to call attention to the adjustments in percentages that are necessary in these situations and the shift of voting power that can result.⁹² Because members owning a majority of the Percentages will directly or indirectly control all of the day-to-day decision making (by having the power to elect all the managers in the manager-managed setting and by directly making the decisions in the member-managed context), a minority member may want to bargain for a threshold higher than a majority or for protection with respect to specific matters, such as frequency and amount of distributions and decisions regarding compensation or other transactions involving members, managers or their affiliates.

The BOC provides that meetings of members of a limited liability company may be held at locations in or outside the state as provided by or fixed in accordance with the governing documents of the company, as agreed to by all persons entitled to notice of the meeting, or if the place is not provided according to the governing documents or so agreed, at the registered office or principal office of the company.⁹³ The BOC provides that meetings of managers or members of a committee of a limited liability company may be held at locations in or outside the state as provided by or fixed in accordance with the governing documents, as specified by the person calling the meeting, or as agreed to by all persons entitled to notice of the meeting.⁹⁴ Typically, determining the place of a meeting only becomes divisive when there is a dispute among the members or managers on other issues. This makes it impractical to require that all of the participants agree to the meeting location and, if the company has members or managers who reside outside of Texas, holding meetings at the company offices may impose a burden or obstacle on some members. In consideration of

⁸⁹ Section 3.12 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.7 of [Appendix B](#). The multi-member, member-managed company agreement provides for these decisions to be made by a majority of Percentages owned by all members but allows the members to delegate decisions to a committee that can act by a majority of all committee members on a one-member, one-vote basis. Section 3.9 of [Appendix B](#). Because this could shift decision making authority to members who constitute a minority of the committee on a Percentage basis, the agreement provides that the delegation of authority to such a committee requires the unanimous vote or consent of the members. Section 3.1 of [Appendix B](#).

⁹⁰ Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.12 and 3.14 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.7 of [Appendix B](#).

⁹¹ Sections 3.7 and 3.8 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.3 of [Appendix B](#).

⁹² Section 11.8(a)(ix) of [Appendix A](#) and Section 11.8(a)(viii) of [Appendix B](#).

⁹³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.001(a) and (b).

⁹⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.001(c).

these issues, and since almost all meetings today include attendance by remote access, the model agreements for multi-member companies included with this paper provide that the person calling a meeting may designate the place of the meeting so long as remote attendance is allowed and provided.⁹⁵ The General Provisions, Title 1 of the BOC, do not specify that notice of a meeting must state the purpose of the meeting,⁹⁶ but provisions in Chapter 21 applicable to corporations⁹⁷ and provisions in Chapter 101 applicable to limited liability companies specify that notice of a meeting must state the purpose in some instances.⁹⁸ Consistent with the attempt of the authors to provide model agreements that balance the rights of the majority members with those of the minority members, and in recognition that non-manager members of a manager-managed limited liability company may not be aware of developments as they occur in the company and that the matters on which they vote as members are fairly significant, the model agreement for a manager-managed company provides that notice of a meeting of members shall state the purpose of the meeting.⁹⁹

The General Provisions, Title 1 of the BOC, which generally apply to all BOC entities, permit meetings of the owners, members, governing persons or a committee of such persons to be held by conference telephone or similar communications equipment, or another suitable electronic communications system, such as videoconferencing or the Internet, or any combination, if the system permits each person participating in the meeting to communicate with all other persons participating in the meeting.¹⁰⁰ By referring to meetings that are held “solely or in part” by telephonic or other electronic communications, the BOC makes clear that a meeting can be held by a combination of remote electronic participation and in-person participation.¹⁰¹ A location need only be specified for a meeting that is not held solely by telephone or other electronic communication.¹⁰² The model agreements with this paper incorporate the flexibility provided for holding meetings under the BOC by making clear that meetings of the members, managers, or a committee may be held in whole or in part by electronic communications systems.¹⁰³

In recognition of the informal nature of many limited liability companies, the BOC does not require minutes of meetings to be maintained by limited liability companies unless the company’s governing documents require minutes to be maintained.¹⁰⁴ Maintaining meeting minutes is advisable for numerous reasons and is a best practice recommended by the authors, but the authors did not include a provision in the model company agreements requiring that minutes be maintained because this type of “formality” is often neglected in small, informal businesses even when the importance of following such formalities has been stressed. When a person participates in a meeting remotely by electronic communication, the BOC specifies that the entity must keep a record of any vote or action taken.¹⁰⁵ It is not clear that BOC § 3.151 (which does not require a limited liability company to keep minutes of meetings) relieves a limited liability company from the requirement in BOC § 6.002 that a record of any vote or action be kept when participation

⁹⁵ Section 3.7 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.3 of [Appendix B](#).

⁹⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.051.

⁹⁷ See, e.g., TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 21.055(a), 21.353(b), 21.456(c).

⁹⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.352(b).

⁹⁹ Section 3.11 of [Appendix A](#).

¹⁰⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.002.

¹⁰¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.051(a)(2)(B).

¹⁰² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.051(a)(2)(A).

¹⁰³ Sections 3.7 and 3.9 of [Appendix A](#) and Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of [Appendix B](#).

¹⁰⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 3.151(c)

¹⁰⁵ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.002(2).

in a meeting has occurred by remote communication. The authors have not stated in the model agreements that a record must be kept of votes or other action taken at a meeting held by electronic communication, but it is possible a court might still view the requirement as applying since it has not been specifically negated by the model agreements. In view of the obvious proof problems that may arise in the absence of records, members and managers should be counseled about the wisdom of maintaining good records of votes taken and decisions made by members and managers (and any committees with decision making authority), whatever the method of voting or decision making.

The General Provisions, Title 1 of the BOC, which generally apply to all BOC entities, provide for action by the owners, members, governing authority or a committee of the governing authority by unanimous written consent.¹⁰⁶ The provisions also provide, in BOC § 6.202, that if authorized by the certificate of formation or otherwise provided in the BOC, action may be taken by less than unanimous consent.¹⁰⁷ BOC § 6.202(d) provides that prompt notice of action by less than unanimous consent is required to be given to all persons who did not consent. Original copies are not required and any “photographic, photostatic, facsimile, or similarly reliable reproduction” of a signed written consent may be used.¹⁰⁸ Unless provided otherwise in the company’s governing documents, an electronic transmission of a consent by a member or governing person is considered a signed writing if the transmission contains or is accompanied by information allowing a determination that the transmission was transmitted by or on behalf of the member or governing person and of the date of transmission.¹⁰⁹ Unless otherwise dated, the consent given by electronic transmission is considered signed on the date transmitted.¹¹⁰

BOC § 101.358 in Title 3 of the BOC, specifically applicable to limited liability companies, provides that any action required or authorized to be taken at a meeting of the members, governing authority or a committee of the governing authority may be taken without a meeting, without prior or subsequent notice, and without taking a vote if a written consent or consents stating the action is signed by the number of persons necessary to have the minimum number of votes that would be required to take action at a meeting at which all persons entitled to vote were present. These provisions apply notwithstanding other requirements in BOC §§ 6.201 and 6.202.¹¹¹ Thus, non-unanimous written consents are permitted in the context of limited liability companies as a default rule, and notice to nonconsenting persons is not required. The consents do not have to be contemporaneous. The takeaway from these provisions is that the BOC allows a great deal of flexibility and informality regarding consents in the context of limited liability companies. In a three-member limited liability company, two members who hold voting control could consent to a transaction in separate email messages without copying or informing the third member. The authors have included a provision in the model agreements for multi-member companies tracking the BOC provisions for written consent without a meeting, including written consents accomplished by electronic communications such as email or text messaging.¹¹² In certain circumstances it may be desirable to limit the manner in which written consent is given to more formal types of writings. Drafters should also consider whether it is appropriate to include a requirement that all members or governing persons or committee members must receive prompt notice of action that has been taken without a meeting (along the lines of

¹⁰⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.201.

¹⁰⁷ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.202.

¹⁰⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.205(a).

¹⁰⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.205(b).

¹¹⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 6.205(c).

¹¹¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.358.

¹¹² Section 3.16 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.11 of [Appendix B](#).

BOC § 6.202(d)). A provision like this might be appropriate if there are minority owners who want to remain informed of company actions.

In recognition that many limited liability companies operate quite informally, and that there may be instances where decisions are made by the members or governing persons in a manner that does not technically constitute a meeting or a written consent, BOC § 101.359 provides additional means of informal decision making in a limited liability company. Under this provision, an action is effective if taken by the affirmative vote of those persons having not fewer than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take the action at a meeting at which all members or managers, as the case may be, entitled to vote on the action were present and voted.¹¹³ This provision thus authorizes action to be taken by informal votes (i.e., a series of phone calls or a combination of emails and conversations). In addition, an action is effective if taken with the consent of each member (i.e., unanimous consent of the members), which may be established by the member's failure to object to the action in a timely manner (if the member has full knowledge of the action), the member's signed written consent, or any other means reasonably evidencing consent.¹¹⁴ Even in a limited liability company that is operated quite informally, this tacit-consent/failure-to-object provision may not be desirable.

Company agreements often contain provisions regarding meetings, notice of meetings, and written consents, without addressing less formal means of taking action. If certain means of taking action, such as meetings and written consents, are specified in the company agreement while less formal means (i.e., those authorized in BOC § 101.359) are neither expressly permitted nor expressly precluded, a question may arise as to whether the company agreement implicitly precludes other means of taking action set forth in the statute or whether the other means set forth in the statute are still available because the company agreement does not specifically provide otherwise.¹¹⁵ In particular, if the members do not desire for an action to be effective based on the knowledge of all members and the members' failure to object in a timely manner, the company agreement should expressly so state or otherwise clearly specify that the methods of taking action set forth in the company agreement are the exclusive methods of taking action. The multi-member model agreements presented with this paper provide that the exclusive methods by which members, managers, and committee members may act are voting at a meeting or giving written consent as provided in the agreements.¹¹⁶ The agreements further provide that a member shall not be deemed to have consented or voted in favor of an action unless the member has given explicit consent.¹¹⁷ The authors took this middle-ground approach as an illustration of an agreement that provides more flexibility than the traditional corporate paradigm but makes clear that the members have agreed to exclude the most informal decision-

¹¹³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.359(1).

¹¹⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.359(2).

¹¹⁵ See *Pak v. AD Villarai, LLC*, 2018 WL 2077602 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2018, pet. denied) (company agreement did not preclude consent from being established by failure to object as provided by TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.359(2)(A) where company agreement expressly permitted members to act without prior notice and without a meeting by written consent of members entitled to vote but was silent regarding deemed consent by failure to object, and thus action (removal of manager) taken by written consent signed by two of four members became effective based on deemed consent of the other members who did not sign the written consent where the nonsigning members failed to object when given notice of the written consent). *Paul v. Delaware Coastal Anesthesia, LLC*, 2012 WL 1934469 (Del. Ch. 2012) (operating agreement requiring vote of holders of 75% of LLC's shares to terminate member and containing provisions regarding notice of meetings and voting of shares at meetings did not preclude members from taking action by written consent, as permitted by Delaware LLC Act unless otherwise provided in a limited liability company agreement, where agreement at issue was silent as to method by which vote terminating membership must be taken and did not specifically disallow votes by written consent).

¹¹⁶ Section 3.17 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.12 of [Appendix B](#).

¹¹⁷ Section 3.17 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.12 of [Appendix B](#).

making methods provided under the BOC in order to limit the methods by which the minority can be excluded from the decision-making process and exclude those methods that are most susceptible to proof problems when there is a dispute. In some situations, the members may want to permit informal action under BOC § 101.359(a) but not subsection (b), or the members may want to permit informal action to the full extent described by the BOC, in which case the provisions in the model agreements could be altered to expressly permit additional flexibility consistent with BOC § 101.359.

The BOC allows members to vote by written proxy as a default rule and allows managers to vote by written proxy if the company agreement so permits.¹¹⁸ Careful thought should be given to these default rules when drafting the company agreement. The *delectus personae* principle reflected in the statutory default rules (i.e., an assignee is not entitled to participate in management or exercise any rights of a member, and consent of all members is required to admit an assignee as a member)¹¹⁹ may be largely undercut by a member's ability to grant another person a proxy. The multi-member model agreements permit members and managers to vote by proxy but only permit proxies to be given to another member or manager.¹²⁰ This approach is based on the assumption that the preference in a small, closely held limited liability company would ordinarily be to limit involvement in governance of the company to members and managers. Given the ability to meet by conference telephone and to act by written consent (which may be accomplished by email, as discussed above), situations in which it is necessary to employ a proxy may be relatively rare. That is, in many situations it may be just as efficient for a member or manager to execute a written consent as it is to execute a proxy. The provisions in the model agreements could easily be altered to remove the restrictions on who is permitted to serve as a proxy where less restrictive proxy voting is desired.

The Tax Cuts and Job Act of 2017 suspended through the year 2025 the ability of taxpayers to deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions, including unreimbursed business expenses such as travel, client entertainment and professional education and seminar expense incurred by the owner of a business organized as a partnership (including a limited liability company taxed as a partnership.) These unreimbursed business expenses may still be declared and offset against a taxpayer's distributive share of income if the operating agreement of the business does not provide for reimbursement.¹²¹ To reinforce the ability of members to take advantage of this potential income reduction for tax purposes, the multi-member model agreements provide that the company will not reimburse members (or managers, officers or agents) for expenses incurred on behalf of the company (or for services rendered to the company) unless explicitly approved by the managers of a manager-managed company¹²² or a majority of the members of a member-managed company¹²³.

¹¹⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §101.357.

¹¹⁹ See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§101.108(b)(2), 101.109(b).

¹²⁰ Section 3.15 of [Appendix A](#) and Section 3.10 of [Appendix B](#).

¹²¹ See *McLaughlin v Commissioner*, Tax Court Memo. 2011-289.

¹²² Section 3.18 of [Appendix A](#).

¹²³ Section 3.13 of [Appendix B](#).

E. Article 4: Capital Contributions.

The initial contributions by the members to the company and the obligation to make additional capital contributions to the company are among the most important economic terms of the transaction involved in the formation and operation of the entity.¹²⁴ Article 4 of the model agreements deals with these provisions.

As discussed above in Section III.C., the authors made the assumption for purposes of the model agreements included with this paper that the members would sign the company agreement and make their capital contributions simultaneously.¹²⁵ As a result, the authors did not provide that payment of the capital contribution is a condition to membership.¹²⁶ Under the model agreements, failure to make the initial capital contribution would be a breach of the agreement giving the company a contractual remedy if a member did not contribute. There may be circumstances where it is appropriate to condition membership upon payment or to provide other remedies for failure to make the initial capital contribution.

It is not uncommon to find in a company agreement a provision to the effect that a member's liability is limited to the amount of the member's contribution or contribution obligations.¹²⁷ Such a statement may be intended as a mere affirmation of the member's limited liability with respect to third parties, or it may be intended to embrace liability to the company or the other members for breach of duty or breach of the company agreement. The intended scope and the wording of a provision specifying that a member's liability is limited to the amount of the member's contribution or contribution obligations should be carefully considered.¹²⁸

Provisions that require future capital contributions or permit capital calls should be carefully considered. The BOC provides for non-liability of the members to limited liability company creditors for the limited liability company's obligations, but there are nevertheless certain situations in which a member may be held liable to the limited liability company in an action by a limited liability company creditor. A creditor of a limited liability company may enforce a member's obligation to make a contribution to the limited liability company even though it has been released by the limited liability company if the creditor extended credit or otherwise reasonably relied on the obligation after the member signed a writing reflecting

¹²⁴ See *Capital Contributions, Capital Calls, Financing, Funding and New Equity; Key Planning and Drafting Issues for LLCs, LPs and Partnerships* by Cliff Ernst, presented at The University of Texas School of Law Continuing Legal Education Program on LLCs, LPs and Partnerships, July 14-15, 2011.

¹²⁵ Section 4.1 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

¹²⁶ For a case in which the court interpreted the provisions of the company agreement to require a monetary capital contribution to be admitted as an initial member, see *Towne v. Black*, 2023 WL 6931747 (Tex. App.—Austin 2023, no pet.) (interpreting definitions, provisions, and schedules of a company agreement signed by three individuals as “members” and holding that the agreement unambiguously required a person to make a monetary capital contribution to be a member such that an individual who signed the company agreement as a member but failed to make the required contribution did not become a member).

¹²⁷ Cf. Section 4.2 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

¹²⁸ See *Cooke v. Dykstra*, 800 S.W.2d 556 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1990, no writ). In that case, a limited partnership agreement stated that the limited partners' liability with regard to the partnership was limited “in all respects” to the amount of the capital contributions they made or agreed to make. The court held that the general partner could not recover damages from the limited partners in excess of the amount of their capital contributions when the limited partners breached the partnership agreement by attempting to terminate the partnership without the ninety-day notice required under the partnership agreement, and the general partner's access to the partnership's line of credit, which was guaranteed by the limited partners, was blocked.

the obligation and before the writing was amended or canceled to reflect the release.¹²⁹ Additionally, a member is obligated to return to the limited liability company a distribution that the member knows was improperly made.¹³⁰ Although the statute does not explicitly give limited liability company creditors the right to enforce this obligation, it would not be surprising if a court permitted a creditor to do so.¹³¹

Sometimes it may be desirable for the company agreement to grant manager(s) or member(s) the right to call for contributions when they conclude the limited liability company needs additional cash.¹³² These “cash call” or “capital call” provisions ordinarily do not give creditors any rights unless the call has already been made because a creditor may not enforce a conditional obligation to make a contribution unless the conditions or obligations have been satisfied or waived.¹³³ Conditional obligations include contributions payable upon a discretionary call of the limited liability company before the call occurs.¹³⁴ Nevertheless, these provisions should be carefully drafted to avoid any implication that the members have agreed to waive their limited liability.¹³⁵ Additionally, even if creditors cannot invoke a discretionary capital call provision,

¹²⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.155.

¹³⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.206(d). A distribution may also constitute a fraudulent transfer under the Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, whether or not a member has an obligation to return the distribution under BOC § 101.206(d). See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.206(e); TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. §§ 24.005, 24.006.

¹³¹ If a creditor has standing to enforce the obligation at all, it would appear that the creditor should be required to proceed derivatively on behalf of the limited liability company. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.206(d). If the distribution constitutes a fraudulent transfer under the Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, a creditor of the company would have standing to bring an action to avoid the transfer. See TEX. BUS. & COM. CODE ANN. §§ 24.001 et seq.

¹³² In *Potter v. GMP, L.L.C.*, 141 S.W.3d 698 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2004, pet. dismissed), a limited liability company sued one of its members to enforce a capital call. The member argued that the regulations (“regulations” under the Texas Limited Liability Company Act were the equivalent of a company agreement under the BOC) did not obligate him to make additional capital contributions without his consent. The court of appeals concluded the regulations were susceptible to two interpretations regarding additional capital contributions. On the one hand, they could be read to require members to contribute if requested by the manager and agreed to by a majority-in-interest of the members. On the other hand, as the member argued, they could be read as providing that additional contributions were not mandatory for members who objected. Since the regulations were ambiguous, the trial court properly submitted the issue of their interpretation to the jury. The court of appeals found there was sufficient evidence (which included testimony by the lawyer who drafted the regulations) to support the jury's finding that the regulations obligated the member to make the contribution that the other two members had approved.

¹³³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.156.

¹³⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.156(b). Cf. *Racing Inv. Fund 2000, LLC v. Clay Ward Agency, Inc.*, 320 S.W.3d 654 (Ky. 2010) (noting that the provision of the Kentucky limited liability company statute permitting a creditor to enforce a written contribution obligation on which the creditor has relied has no application in the case of a future contribution obligation which is not for an amount certain and is at the discretion of the manager on an as-needed basis).

¹³⁵ See *Racing Inv. Fund 2000 v. Clay Ward Agency, Inc.*, 320 S.W.3d 654 (Ky. 2010). The trial court and court of appeals in this case concluded that a provision of a limited liability company operating agreement requiring the members to contribute to pay expenses as determined necessary by the manager fell within the provision of the Kentucky limited liability company statute that allows members of a limited liability company to alter their limited liability in a written operating agreement. Because other provisions of the agreement addressing the limited liability of the members contained provisos referring to the capital call provision, the court of appeals rejected the argument that these other provisions overrode the capital call provision. The court of appeals also stated that the case was not about the personal liability of the limited liability company's members, but rather involved an order against the limited liability company, a separate legal entity, to make a capital call for the purpose of complying with its obligations to pay an agreed judgment. *Racing Inv. Fund 2000 v. Clay Ward Agency, Inc.*, 2008 WL 5102151 (Ky. App. 2008), rev'd, 320 S.W.3d 654 (Ky. 2010). The Kentucky Supreme Court reversed the court of appeals, concluding that the

the members should consider carefully the extent to which they want to expose themselves to this type of obligation, at whose discretion, and with what consequences in the event of a failure to contribute.¹³⁶

Obviously, the likelihood that a business or entity will need additional capital will vary considerably with the type of business and expectations of the owners. Because it is often the case that owners of small or family businesses do not anticipate that they will have to invest additional capital in the business unless they agree to do so in the future, the authors have included provisions in each of the model agreements presented with this paper restricting future capital calls.¹³⁷

This article of the model agreements for companies with multiple members also includes a provision calling for the establishment and maintenance of capital accounts. These provisions should be read in conjunction with the allocation provisions set forth in the following article.

F. Article 5: Taxation and Allocations.

Article 5 of the model agreement for the single-member limited company simply states that the entity will be disregarded as an entity for federal, and to the extent applicable, state, local and foreign,

provision was designed to assure members would contribute additional capital as deemed necessary by the manager, and that the manager could have made a capital call, but the provision was not an agreement by the members to be personally obligated to pay any of the debts, obligations, or liabilities of the limited liability company, nor was it a debt collection mechanism by which a court could order a capital call.

¹³⁶ In *Canyon Creek Development, LLC v. Fox*, 263 P.3d 799 (Kan. App. 2011), the appellate court interpreted capital call provisions of a limited liability company operating agreement and concluded that the operating agreement authorized a member to make a capital call to satisfy a current obligation under an outstanding loan notwithstanding the general requirement of majority member approval of a decision to make a capital call. The court then turned to the more difficult question of whether a member who failed to satisfy a capital call could be held personally liable for the amount of the additional contribution or whether the remedy was limited to reduction of the member's ownership interest in the limited liability company. The agreement provided for reduction of a defaulting member's interest but did not say whether that was the sole remedy. The court examined the contribution provisions of the operating agreement and the Kansas limited liability company statute and concluded that in circumstances such as those in this case, where the operating agreement prohibited withdrawal from the venture, subjecting an investor to personal liability for potentially endless capital calls to prop up a failing venture was neither contemplated by the parties nor envisioned by the limited liability company statutes. The court acknowledged that the Kansas limited liability company statute provides that a member is obligated to perform any promise to contribute cash or property in addition to any other rights the limited liability company may have against a noncontributing member under the operating agreement or other law. The capital call provisions of the operating agreement in this case did not state that reduction of a noncontributing member's interest was the sole remedy, but the provisions also did not state that additional remedies were available. The court found it significant that the remedy of damages, the most fundamental remedy for breach of contract, was conspicuously absent from the provisions of the operating agreement dealing with additional capital contributions whereas the provisions of the agreement regarding withdrawal addressed damages. Thus, the court concluded that the failure to include damages as a remedy for failure to make an additional contribution expressed a clear intent to preclude recovery of damages from a member who failed to do so.

For a recent opinion interpreting a capital-call provision and redemption provision triggered by the failure to satisfy the capital call, see *Dunster Live, LLC v. LoneStar Logos Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 2024 WL 291403 (Tex. App.—Austin 2024, no pet.) (interpreting company agreement to provide for automatic redemption effective immediately upon written notice to the non-contributing member, holding redemption price of the “outstanding value” of the member's contributions was zero based on the company's existing cash shortfall, and rejecting the member's argument that the redemption breached fiduciary duties owed to the member in view of provisions of the company agreement eliminating such fiduciary duties among the members).

¹³⁷ Section 4.2 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

income tax purposes.¹³⁸ Under the Treasury Regulations,¹³⁹ unless there is an election made to be classified as a C corporation or S corporation, a domestic entity that is not a corporation and has only one owner will be “disregarded as an entity separate from its owner,” commonly referred to as a disregarded entity. The practical effect of treatment as a disregarded entity is that the entity pays no federal income taxes and files no federal income tax return. The single owner reports the income or losses incurred by the entity on the owner’s federal income tax return and pays any associated taxes.

Limited liability companies with multiple members are typically treated for federal income tax purposes as partnerships.¹⁴⁰ Article 5 of the model agreements for companies with multiple members deals with allocation of income and loss for federal income tax purposes.

There is some tension between the preservation of limited liability of members in a limited liability company classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and the “substantial economic effect” test that must be met for special allocations to be respected under the Treasury Regulations.¹⁴¹ A special allocation of income, gain, deduction, loss, or credit is one that is disproportionate to the partners’ interest in the partnership (which is determined by taking into account numerous factors and is not necessarily the percentage interest specified in the partnership agreement). This subject is quite complicated, and a detailed explanation is beyond the scope of this paper. In general, the “substantial economic effect” test stands for the proposition that an allocation must be consistent with the underlying economic arrangement of the partners and must substantially affect the dollar amounts received by the partners (i.e., members of a limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes) independent of the tax consequences. For an allocation to have substantial economic effect, the governing agreement must provide that liquidating distributions will be made in accordance with the partners’ positive capital account balances, and any partner with a capital account deficit at liquidation must be obligated to restore the deficit. Of course, such an obligation is inconsistent with the limited liability desired by a limited liability company member. Fortunately, there is an alternative to the deficit restoration obligation under the Treasury Regulations, i.e., a qualified income offset provision, which is generally the preferred approach in a limited liability company. Again, these tax issues are quite complicated and are beyond the scope of this paper, but the practitioner should be sensitive to the impact of language included for tax purposes on liability issues and vice versa.

Because the model company agreements for multiple members provide that distributions will be made in proportion to the Percentages (percentage interests) of the members, the authors did not include complex tax allocation provisions in the model agreements.

G. Article 6: Distributions.

Article 6 of the model company agreements deals with distributions by the company, a subject that most owners will care about and be focused on. In complex transactions the distributions provisions, sometimes called the “waterfall” provisions, may be complicated and provide for several layers or tranches

¹³⁸ Section 5.1 of [Appendix C](#).

¹³⁹ Treas. Reg. § 301.7701-3.

¹⁴⁰ According to the so-called “check-the-box” rules under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “IRC”), limited liability companies with more than one member are automatically classified as partnerships unless the company elects to be classified as a corporation (which is relatively rare). Treas. Reg. § 301.7701-3. See McKee, Nelson & Whitmire, *Federal Taxation of Partnerships and Partners*, ¶ 3.06 for an in-depth discussion of classification of partnerships and limited liability companies under the IRC, a topic that is beyond the scope of this outline.

¹⁴¹ See Treas. Reg. § 1.704(b).

of distributions including paying preferred returns to one or more classes of members.¹⁴² Because of the simple business focus of the model agreements, the authors have provided in the multi-member model agreements for distributions in proportion to ownership interests, defined as Percentages.¹⁴³ (See Section III.C. above.) Notice that the model agreements for multi-member companies use the defined term “Available Cash” to allow management to create reserves necessary for the prudent operation of the business in lieu of full distribution of cash generated by operations.¹⁴⁴

Limited liability companies taxed as partnerships for federal income tax purposes are “flow-through” entities; in other words, there is no tax at the entity level and the owners pay tax based upon their share of any income as reported on their individual returns. The possibility exists that a company could produce an income tax liability for its owners but not pay a distribution to the owners giving them the cash necessary to pay the taxes. This situation is sometimes called “phantom income.” To deal with this situation, the model agreements for multi-member companies include a provision requiring the company to make distributions equal to the income tax liabilities of the owners.¹⁴⁵ Different members may be in different income tax brackets, and some members may reside in jurisdictions that assess state or local income taxes on partnership income at different levels. The tax distributions provision included in the model agreements assumes that all members will owe income tax at a rate of 37%.

H. Article 7: Bank Account, Books of Account, Reports and Fiscal Year.

Article 7 of the model agreements deals with record keeping matters. BOC § 101.502 gives members, former members, and assignees certain rights to examine and copy books and records of a limited liability company, but BOC § 101.054 makes clear that the company agreement may impose “reasonable” restrictions on a person’s right of access to records and information under BOC § 101.502. The model agreements for multi-member limited liability companies include some conditions and restrictions that have only recently been added to the BOC in the limited liability company context as well as some restrictions not explicitly contained in the BOC. The model agreements require members, former members, and assignees in a manager-managed limited liability company, and former members and assignees in a member-managed limited liability company, to state their proper purpose in their written request similar to the requirement placed by statute on shareholders of a for-profit corporation.¹⁴⁶ Although the BOC has always required members and assignees to have a proper purpose for requesting access to books and records, the statute did not require the written demand to state the proper purpose until 2023.¹⁴⁷ The multi-member model agreements also draw on provisions in the corporate context to provide that access to records and information may be denied if the requesting person has improperly used information obtained through a prior examination of records of the company or another entity or has made the request in bad faith or for an improper purpose.¹⁴⁸ These bases for denial were added to the limited liability company provisions of

¹⁴² See *Capital Contributions, Capital Calls, Financing, Funding and New Equity; Key Planning and Drafting Issues for LLCs, LPs and Partnerships* by Cliff Ernst, presented at The University of Texas School of Law Continuing Legal Education Program on LLCs, LPs and Partnerships July 14-15, 2011.

¹⁴³ Section 6.1 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁴⁴ Section 11.8(a)(iii) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁴⁵ Section 6.2 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁴⁶ Section 7.2(c) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#). See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.218(b).

¹⁴⁷ Contrast TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.502(a) as it read prior to Sept. 1, 2023, with TEX. REV. CIV. STAT. ANN. art. 1528n, art. 2.22D (expired). This discrepancy between the Texas Limited Liability Company Act and the pre-2023 version of Section 101.502 of the BOC is noted in *Texas Ear Nose & Throat Consultants, PLLC v. Jones*, 470 S.W.3d 67 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2015, no pet.).

¹⁴⁸ Section 7.2(c) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#). See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.222(d).

the BOC in 2017.¹⁴⁹ The model agreements for multi-member limited liability companies also provide that the managers of a manager-managed company or members of a member-managed company may keep certain information, such as trade secrets, confidential from assignees and members (in the case of a manager-managed company) or from assignees (in the case of a member-managed company).¹⁵⁰ This provision is based on a default provision contained in the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act.¹⁵¹ The BOC provides broad rights of access and examination to governing persons of a limited liability company;¹⁵² therefore, the standard for a member to examine records under the model agreement for the member-managed, multi-member limited liability company is stated less restrictively (in accordance with BOC § 3.152) than the standard for members of the manager-managed company. Drafters may want to consider including additional conditions or restrictions in the company agreement, such as an explicit provision that a person can be required to sign a confidentiality agreement as a condition to access to records and information.

The model agreements for multi-member limited liability companies address information rights of former members. In contrast to the partnership provisions of the BOC, which provide that a partnership shall provide a former partner access to books and records pertaining to the time period during which the former partner was a partner or for any other proper purpose with respect to another period,¹⁵³ the limited liability company provisions of the BOC do not expressly address the rights of former members to obtain access to records and information. One court of appeals held that former members as well as current members have statutory information rights because the statutory definition of a member at the time included a person who is a member or “has been admitted as a member” under the governing documents of the company.¹⁵⁴ Under the model agreements, a “member” is defined as a person who has been admitted to the company as a member as provided in the agreement, excluding any such person that has ceased to be a member under the agreement or the BOC in order to avoid any implication that a person who has ceased to be a member continues to have the rights of a member.¹⁵⁵ In 2021, the BOC definition of a “member” of a limited liability company was amended to make clear that the defined term does not include a person who

¹⁴⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.503(b), added by S.B. 1517, 85th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2017.

¹⁵⁰ Section 7.2(d) of Appendix A and Appendix B. In *Super Starr International, LLC v. Fresh Tex Produce, LLC*, 531 S.W.3d 829 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 2017, no pet.), the court discussed the relationship between the members’ rights of access to the LLC’s books and records under the operating agreement and the protection of the LLC’s trade secrets under the Texas Uniform Trade Secrets Act, and the court rejected the argument that the member’s inspection rights gave the member the right to take all the LLC’s confidential information without regard to trade secret protection because another provision of the operating agreement required a member to keep confidential the “private, secret and confidential information.”

¹⁵¹ DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 6, § 18-305(c).

¹⁵² See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 3.152.

¹⁵³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 152.212(d).

¹⁵⁴ *Davis v. Highland Coryell Ranch, LLC*, 578 S.W.3d 242 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2019, pet. denied) (discussing the definition of a “member” under TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §1.002(53)(A)—which provides that a “member” is “a person who is a member or has been admitted as a member in the limited liability company under its governing documents”—and holding that “member” in the context of statutory information rights includes both a person who is an existing member and a person previously admitted but not presently a member; pointing out that TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.054(e) provides that a “company agreement may not unreasonably restrict a person’s [information rights] under Section 101.502”); see also *Davis v. Highland Coryell Ranch, LLC*, 2016 WL 1238175 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2016, pet. denied).

¹⁵⁵ Section 11.8(a)(viii) of Appendix A, Section 11.8(a)(vii) of Appendix B, and Section 11.5(a)(ii) of Appendix C.

has ceased to be a member.¹⁵⁶ The multi-member model company agreements specifically address the information rights of former members, confining such rights to books and records that pertain to the time period during which the former member was a member.¹⁵⁷

Until 2017, the BOC did not expressly provide for recovery of attorney’s fees by a non-manager member of a manager-managed limited liability company in the event of an improper denial of the member’s inspection rights.¹⁵⁸ In 2017, the BOC was amended to provide for a member’s recovery of attorney’s fees against the limited liability company in an action to enforce the member’s right of access to records and information.¹⁵⁹ The BOC provides for recovery of attorney’s fees by governing persons of a limited liability company – i.e., members of a member-managed company and managers of a manager-managed company – if they are improperly denied their inspection rights.¹⁶⁰

Article 7 also requires the company to provide tax reports and financial statements. The model agreements require only annual, unaudited information, again because of the scope and purpose envisioned for these agreements. Passive investors in limited liability companies will often negotiate for more frequent or more detailed reporting.

Article 7 of the model agreements for multiple members contain provisions dealing with federal income tax audits of the company. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, the audit rules regime enacted by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (“BBA”) applies. The BBA audit rules regime contemplates the appointment of a “partnership representative.” The partnership representative need not be a member of the company. The partnership representative may be an entity, but Treasury Regulation Section 301.6223-1(b)(3) provides that an individual must be named as the sole individual through which the entity will act in its capacity as the entity representative.¹⁶¹

The BBA’s audit rules regime focuses on making adjustments resulting from a tax audit at the entity level. However, the BBA regime allows the entity to opt out of the regime and have adjustments made at the member level.¹⁶² The provisions of the model agreement dealing with the BBA audit rules regime focus mainly on allowing the company opt out. Many companies taxed as partnerships may find it preferable to have adjustments made at the member level because doing so ensures that the cost of any such

¹⁵⁶ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.002(53)(A), as amended by S.B. 1203, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021. The definitions of a general partner of a limited partnership and a limited partner were similarly amended. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.002(33)(B), (49), as amended by S.B. 1203, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021.

¹⁵⁷ Section 7.2 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

¹⁵⁸ Contrast TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.502 with §§ 3.152, 21.222. This aspect of the limited liability company statutes is discussed in *Texas Ear Nose & Throat Consultants, PLLC v. Jones*, 470 S.W.3d 67 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2015, no pet.).

¹⁵⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.503(a), added by S.B. 1517, 85th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2017.

¹⁶⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 3.152(c).

¹⁶¹ If the manager of the company is an entity and that entity is named as the tax representative, the following language might be used at the beginning of paragraph (b) of Section 7.4 of Appendix A and Appendix B to satisfy the requirement that an individual be named: “The “tax representative” of the Company (initially, the Manager and the designated individual authorized to act on behalf of the Manager for purposes of acting as the tax representative initially shall be _____) shall be the Company’s designated representative within the meaning of IRC Section 6223,”

¹⁶² The audit rules under the BBA replaced the regime enacted by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act, which applied for tax years ended on or before December 31, 2017 and focused on making adjustments at the partner level.

adjustment is borne by members who were members in the company at the time to which the adjustment relates. For example, assume a company has A and B as members in 2020, and the company understates its income for the year 2020. In 2021, C buys B's interest in the company. In 2021, the company's 2020 year is audited and an adjustment to 2020 income is made. Under the BBA regime, the adjustment will be made at the company level and A and C will bear the cost. B, however, has a windfall in that B reaped the benefit of understated income in 2020 and will not bear the cost of the adjustment in 2021. It is for this reason that many entities may want to opt out of the BBA audit rules regime.

A company is allowed to opt out of the BBA audit rules regime by invoking the small-partnership election available pursuant to Section 6221(b) of the Code (as amended by the BBA). Generally, this election is available for partnerships (including limited liability companies taxed as partnerships, whose members are treated as partners for tax purposes) with no more than 100 partners if all partners are individuals, C corporations, S Corporations or estates of deceased partners.¹⁶³ However, restrictions on the types of partners that such a partnership may have (e.g., a trust may not be a partner if such election is to be made) may make the opt-out approach unattractive in some cases. Therefore, the model agreements include other elections that can be made to have adjustments "pushed out" to members who were members in the company in the year to which the adjustment relates and requiring such members to bear the cost of such adjustments.¹⁶⁴

The BBA audit rules regime raises a number of drafting issues that should be considered when drafting company agreements, such as whether to mandate, allow or preclude the small-partnership election, whether to restrict transfers so that the election remains available, and whether to require the company to provide information to the members so that they may reasonably respond to an audit of company items. If the small-partnership election is not in place, additional issues that may need to be addressed in the agreement include allocation of tax payments to adjustment-year members, treatment of payments for capital account maintenance, contributions by members for their share of the liability, and distributions to cover tax and costs incurred by members.

In the event of an understatement of income by the company, it can be desirable to include "claw-back" language requiring persons that were members in the company in the year of the understatement to bear the cost of any adjustment correcting such understatement even if such persons were not members in the company in the year in which the adjustment was made. The authors have included an example of such a provision in the footnote below.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶³ Section 6221(b)(1) of the IRC.

¹⁶⁴ Section 6226 of the IRC.

¹⁶⁵ The following model provision provides for past members to bear the liability for imputed underpayments of taxes:

Section X.x. To the extent that any "imputed underpayment" (as defined in Code Section 6241(a)(2)) is imposed on the Company (including any related interest, penalties or other additions to tax), the Members shall pay the Company their shares of such liability within thirty (30) days following the Company's request for payments and any failure to pay such amount shall result in a subsequent reduction in distributions otherwise payable to such Member. The obligations of Members pursuant to this Section X.x to pay to the Company their shares of such liability shall survive the termination, dissolution, liquidation and winding up of the Company and the withdrawal of a Member from the Company or transfer of such Member's membership interest.

The Corporate Transparency Act¹⁶⁶ (“CTA”) became effective January 1, 2024. The CTA requires “Reporting Entities” (as defined in the law) to report certain information with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) of the U.S. Treasury Department. Subject to certain exemptions, Reporting Entities are entities created by a filing with a secretary of state (including an LLC) or created by a filing with another agency and foreign entities registered to do business in the United States.¹⁶⁷ The purpose of the CTA is to provide to law enforcement authorities enhanced transparency about the ownership of private entities. Accordingly, companies likely to be subject to other disclosure obligations are exempt from the filings, including: (i) large operating companies, defined as having more than twenty full-time employees, more than \$5,000,000 of gross receipts or sales reported on the prior year’s tax return (including consolidated subsidiaries) and a physical office in the United States; (ii) publicly traded companies; (iii) governmental agencies; (iv) financial institutions (banks, credit unions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, etc.); (v) public utility companies; and (vi) non-profits. Inactive entities are also exempt from filing.¹⁶⁸

The initial filing deadlines specified by the FinCEN reporting rules for Reporting Companies were as follows: (i) for entities formed or registered on or after January 1, 2024 and before January 1, 2025, within ninety days of the effective date of the formation or foreign registration; (ii) for entities formed or registered before January 1, 2024, by January 1, 2025; and (iii) for entities formed on or after January 1, 2025, within thirty days of formation or foreign registration. Additionally, the rules require an updated filing within thirty days after any change in the filed information. As briefly summarized below, a flurry of court orders issued in two cases challenging the constitutionality of the CTA in late 2024 and early 2025 have prompted FinCEN to pause, resume, pause again, and resume again the filing requirements, and it is unclear as of the time this is being written what the status of the reporting requirements will be when the dust finally settles with respect to the pending litigation (and possible Congressional or executive action). What can be said as of the time this paper is being written is that the CTA is in effect, at least for the time being.

Numerous cases challenging the constitutionality of the CTA are pending around the country. Because of the changing status of nationwide preliminary injunctions issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in late 2024 and early 2025 in two of the cases challenging the constitutionality of the CTA, FinCEN has published a series of alerts on its website pausing the filing requirements, resuming the filing requirements, and extending the deadlines on multiple occasions. In sum, the United States Supreme Court stayed the first nationwide injunction against enforcement of the CTA granted in *Texas Top Cop Shop, Inc. v. Garland* (after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals first stayed the injunction and then lifted the stay) pending litigation on the merits of the CTA’s constitutionality. Meanwhile, however, a second nationwide preliminary injunction was issued in *Smith v. U.S. Department of the Treasury*. On February 18, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas lifted the injunction it had issued in the *Smith* case. In response to the stay of the injunction in the *Smith* case, FinCEN announced that it was extending the deadline for most reporting companies until March 21, 2025.

The information required to be filed for a Reporting Company consists of: (i) full legal name of the entity; (ii) any alternative names (assumed name, dba, etc.); (iii) business address; (iv) jurisdiction of formation; and (v) tax identification number.

¹⁶⁶ 31 U.S.C. § 5336.

¹⁶⁷ FinCEN has estimated that over 32,000,000 existing companies will be subject to these reporting requirements, and that an additional 5,000,000 will be added each year.

¹⁶⁸ To satisfy this exemption, an entity must meet six criteria, including that the entity was in existence on or before January 1, 2020, has no foreign ownership, has not experienced any change in ownership in the preceding twelve-month period, and does not hold any kind of assets. https://www.fincen.gov/boi-faqs#L_2.

Information is also required to be filed regarding each “Beneficial Owner” of the entity, as defined under the CTA. Generally “Beneficial Owner” is broadly defined to include the following individuals: (i) any owner (directly or indirectly) of 25% or more of the equity of the Reporting Company;¹⁶⁹ (ii) all senior officers of the Reporting Company (including the president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer or general manager or anyone with similar duties); and (iii) all other individuals with any other form of substantial control of the Reporting Company (majority board control, right to veto major decisions, etc.).¹⁷⁰ The information required to be filed for each Beneficial Owner consists of: (i) full legal name; (ii) date of birth; (iii) current residential street address (or business address for companies); (iv) identification number; and (v) a copy of an identification document (passport, driver's license or other government issued identification).

Information is also required to be filed regarding up to two “Company Applicants” with regard to any Reporting Company formed on or after January 1, 2024 (but not for entities formed prior to such date). “Company Applicant” is defined as: (i) the individual who filed the document that creates the Reporting Company or registers the foreign entity (paralegal, secretary or agent); and (ii) the individual who is primarily responsible for directing or controlling the filing (typically the lawyer supervising the formation or the owner who forms an entity without counsel.) The information required to be filed for each Company Applicant is: (i) full legal name; (ii) date of birth; (iii) current residential street address (or business street address if the Company Applicant forms or registers entities in the course of the Company Applicant’s business); (iv) identification number; and (v) a copy of an identification document (passport, driver’s license or other government issued identification).

CTA filings are made on FinCEN’s online Beneficial Ownership Secure System.¹⁷¹ Beneficial Owners and Company Applicants may obtain a FinCEN Identifier Number by registering on the FinCEN site, which may be provided in lieu of repeated filing of the required information. Individuals who use a FinCEN Identifier Number are obligated to keep their identifying information current by updating any changes within thirty days after the change.

The CTA imposes penalties for willfully providing or attempting to provide false information or willfully failing to report, complete or update the information required to be filed. The penalties are civil fines of \$500 per day up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to two years.

To assist management with compliance with the CTA, the multi-member model agreements contain provisions¹⁷² that contemplate the appointment of a CTA compliance officer and an agreement by each member to provide to the compliance officer the information necessary to comply with the required CTA filings, to notify the compliance officer of any change in the required information so that the compliance

¹⁶⁹ If 25% or more of the equity of the Reporting Company is owned by a trust, then the trustee(s), the beneficiary(ies), and a grantor or settlor with the right to revoke the trust or withdraw the assets may all be indirect owners who must be reported. https://www.fincen.gov/boi-faqs#D_15.

¹⁷⁰ FinCEN has expressly rejected familiar “control” tests created by the Securities and Exchange Commission in favor of a more expansive definition. See Beneficial Ownership Reporting Requirements, 87 Fed. Reg. 59498, 59528 (Sept. 30, 2022). FinCEN has addressed the concept of “substantial control” in FAQs and in FinCEN’s Small Entity Compliance Guide, and the breadth of the concept will not yield clear answers in all situations. See FAQ D.2. (“What is substantial control?”) and D.3. (“One of the indicators of substantial control is that the individual is an important decision-maker. What are important decisions?”) available at https://www.fincen.gov/boi-faqs#D_2 and https://www.fincen.gov/boi-faqs#D_3. Small Entity Compliance Guide, Chapter 2.1, “What is substantial control?” available at <https://www.fincen.gov/boi/small-entity-compliance-guide>.

¹⁷¹ <https://www.fincen.gov/boi>.

¹⁷² Section 7.6 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

officer can comply with the requirement to update filed information, and to indemnify the company for any loss or expense incurred as a result of an inaccuracy in provided information or failure to timely provide updated information.

I. Article 8: Transfer Restrictions and Push Pull Provisions.

The model agreements for multi-member companies devote substantial ink (over four pages) to transfer restriction and buy-sell provisions. This is recognition of the fact that most private business owners form these entities based upon the relationship or skills of the other owner or owners and do not contemplate or desire being in a business relationship with another party.

The provisions included in the model agreements not only call for a right of first refusal/option upon proposed sales to third parties, but also establish an option in connection with involuntary transfers such as death or divorce¹⁷³ or upon the bankruptcy of a member.¹⁷⁴ The right of first refusal and options are granted first to the company and second to the other members, except that, in the case of divorce or death of a spouse, there is an additional prior option to the member spouse and, as discussed above in Section III.C., the provisions regarding death of a member first grant a right to the personal representative of the deceased member to cause the company to purchase the membership interest of the deceased member. In the case of a right of first refusal where there is a third-party offer triggering the option, the option price is the price being offered by the third party, with reference to an appraisal mechanism if the purchase consideration offered by the third party is not all cash. If there is not a third-party offer, the option price is established by the amount of cash and fair market value of property which would be received by the holder of the membership interest if the company sold its business and assets for cash at a purchase price equal to their fair market value and all remaining assets of the company were distributed to the members in accordance with the company agreement. This concept is defined in the model agreements as “Purchase Value.”¹⁷⁵ Note that this is not the same as the fair market value of the membership interests, and drafters

¹⁷³ If an entity is a member, there are additional issues that should be considered in drafting transfer restrictions, such as restrictions on the sale, merger, or other change in control of the entity member. Otherwise, the prohibition on transfer of the membership interest and requirement of member approval for admission of a member can in essence be avoided by simply selling or otherwise changing the ownership of the entity that is the member. The provisions of the model agreements do not address these matters, but they should be considered before an entity is admitted as a member. Below is an example of language equating a transfer of a controlling interest in an entity with a disposition of the membership interest held by the entity:

If any membership interest is held by a corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity, any transaction which results in change in control or change in the ownership of a controlling interest in the holding entity shall be deemed to be a disposition of the membership interest held by the entity for all purposes of this Agreement.

Other issues that should be considered are: what constitutes a “change in control” and “controlling interest”; whether a disposition of ownership in the member entity would trigger an option of the company or other members to purchase the membership interest of the member entity; if such an option is triggered, what the purchase should be (since the member entity might own other assets and the value of the member entity might vary from the value of its membership interest in the company); whether the owners of the member entity need to be parties to the agreement for purposes of agreeing to the transfer restrictions; and what additional provisions might be advisable if the owners of the member entity are themselves entities.

¹⁷⁴ The enforceability of covenants triggered by bankruptcy or insolvency is subject to the complexities of the laws regarding bankruptcy and creditors’ rights and remedies. See James J. Wheaton, *Current Status of LLC Bankruptcy Issues*, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION 29TH ANNUAL LLCs, LPS AND PARTNERSHIPS (July 23-24, 2020) for an excellent discussion of bankruptcy issues related to limited liability companies.

¹⁷⁵ Section 8.4 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

should consider if this concept of “Purchase Value” is appropriate under the particular circumstances of any transaction being documented by them. The provisions call for payment of the purchase price in cash or as otherwise agreed by the parties, provided that payment in the event of a third-party offer is on the terms contained in the offer, and payment in the event of exercise by a personal representative of its right to put the membership interest to the company is by a small amount of cash at closing and the balance by a long-term promissory note secured by the purchased interest. The model agreement specifies the terms of the note,¹⁷⁶ but of course these terms should be terms that the parties are comfortable with and will vary from one company agreement to the next based upon economic conditions and the unique situation of each transaction.

The model agreements for multi-member companies provide that the right of first refusal/option provisions are not triggered by a transfer of a membership interest to a member of the transferor’s immediate family, a trust or an entity for the benefit of or controlled by the transferor or the transferor’s immediate family or, if the transferor is an entity, an affiliate entity.¹⁷⁷ An “Affiliate Transfer” under the provisions of the model agreement does not trigger the right of first refusal or purchase option, but the transferee would remain an assignee and not be admitted as a member unless the requirements for admission as a member set forth in Article 2 of the model agreements are satisfied. Thus, the Affiliate Transfer provision operates differently from “permitted transfer” provisions found in some agreements that result in admission of the transferee as a member in connection with the permitted transfer.

The model agreements for companies with multiple owners also include a push-pull buyout provision.¹⁷⁸ This type of provision is fairly typical in an entity with two or a small number of owners.¹⁷⁹ While this arrangement may in many circumstances provide a fair exit strategy or dispute resolution mechanism, it should be noted that this kind of provision will favor a party with greater access to liquid funds if payment terms are not negotiated in advance and the total purchase price is required to be paid in cash at the closing. If one party does not have the liquidity to finance the purchase, then the push-pull provision may not be a practical and even-handed solution.

Transfer restrictions and buy-sell provisions such as the right of first refusal and push-pull provisions in the model agreements for multi-member limited liability companies can result in a time delay between the triggering event or election of an offeree to purchase or sell a membership interest and the closing of the purchase and sale of the interest. This leads to the question of what rights the selling member has during this interim time period: is the seller entitled to vote as a member during this period; is the seller entitled to receive distributions made during this period; are losses or gains related to the interim period allocated to the seller? The model agreements for companies with multiple members do not deal with this

¹⁷⁶ Section 8.5 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁷⁷ Section 8.1 and Section 11.8(a)(i) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#). Section 2.5 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#) also exempts from the right of first refusal/purchase provision a transfer that occurs by virtue of a change in trustee of a trust that holds a membership interest.

¹⁷⁸ Section 8.3 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁷⁹ See, e.g., *Bernal v. DK8 LLC (In re HBT JV, LLC)*, 571 B.R. 729 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2017), in which a transfer agreement between the members of an LLC provided each member the right to purchase the other member’s interest under certain circumstances, including a third-party offer to purchase all or substantially all of the assets of the LLC that one member wants the LLC to accept and the other member does not want the LLC to accept. The court held that the attempt of one of the members to exercise the preferential purchase right was ineffective because his exercise was not “positive, unequivocal, unambiguous, and unconditional.” The court also held that the preferential right to purchase was limited by the terms of the transfer agreement to the other member’s interest in the LLC and did not allow the purchasing member to compel the sale of property leased to the LLC by a related company even though that property was included in the third-party offer.

issue directly but do provide that an assignor of a membership interest continues to be a member entitled to exercise any rights or powers of members, including to vote on or consent to any matters requiring approval or consent of the members, until the assignee is admitted as a member.¹⁸⁰ The model agreements also provide that an assignor shall cease to be a member with respect to the assigned membership interest upon assignment of the member's membership interest to another member or admission of the assignee as a member, as well as providing that a member ceases to be a member in the event that the member's interest is purchased by the Company.¹⁸¹ Thus, under the model agreements or company agreements with similar provisions, the likely result is that a member who is obligated to transfer a membership interest under the transfer restriction or push-pull provisions of the company agreement continues to have all the rights of a member until the purchase and sale of the membership interest is completed. (Note that a sale triggered by the death or divorce of a member would result in a different outcome as far as voting rights are concerned because the model agreements provide that the executor, administrator or personal representative of a deceased member, or the non-member spouse of a deceased or divorced member, is treated as an assignee.¹⁸²)

The parties to a buy-out could alter the result described in the previous paragraph by means of a voting proxy from the selling member and the selling member's agreement to remit any distribution made during the interim period to the purchaser, or the members may deem it desirable to address these issues within the confines of the company agreement by including provisions that explicitly specify who has the voting and economic rights associated with a membership interest pending the closing of a buy-out under transfer restrictions and buy-sell provisions. In some cases, the members may want the company agreement to provide that the buy-out is effective upon the triggering event or election of the offeree to purchase or sell the membership interest such that the selling member (or selling assignee in the case of the death or divorce of a member) ceases to be a member (or assignee) and becomes a creditor of the purchasing party pending the closing. This approach would be similar to that taken under the BOC for a redemption of a withdrawn partner.¹⁸³

Because the model agreements are drafted against the backdrop of a closely held limited liability company with a simple structure, the authors have assumed that the members will usually be individuals rather than entities or trusts. It is not uncommon, however, for entities and trusts to be members of such limited liability companies, and there are additional concerns and complications that should be considered if the company has or may later have members that are entities or trusts. As discussed in Section III.C. of this paper, if a trust or a person in the capacity of trustee is a member, the question may arise whether the death or other substitution of the trustee constitutes a transfer of the membership interest held in trust or whether the trust itself is considered to be the member.¹⁸⁴ The drafter should consider addressing the intent

¹⁸⁰ Section 2.9 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#). Note that if a person is already a member and acquires an additional membership interest by assignment, the acquitting member automatically becomes a member with respect to the assigned interest under Section 2.6 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁸¹ Section 2.9 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁸² Section 8.2(a) and (b) and Section 2.5 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

¹⁸³ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 152.601, 152.602, 152.605 (partnership interest of withdrawn partner automatically is redeemed as of the date of withdrawal for the fair value of the partnership interest with interest accruing from the date of withdrawal to date of payment); 152.406(a)(2)(A) (if partnership interest is subject to redemption under statutory redemption provisions, surviving spouse, heir, devisee, personal representative, or other successors of a deceased partner are creditors of the partnership to the extent of their respective rights to the redemption price until the redemption price is paid).

¹⁸⁴ See note 42 *supra*. For purposes of its capacity to sue and be sued, and as defined by the Texas Trust Code, a trust is a relationship rather than a separate legal entity. See *Ray Malooly Trust v. Juhl*, 186 S.W.3d 568 (Tex. 2006). For purposes of the BOC, however, a trust is a "person." TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.002(69-b). In 2023, the

of the members in this regard in the company agreement. As discussed in Section III.C., the multi-member model agreements contain provisions treating the trustee rather than the trust as the member and treating a change in trustee as an assignment. The model agreements do not contain provisions that would restrict changes in control of an entity member. If an entity is or may become a member (or even an assignee), the drafter should consider including restrictions on transfer of the ownership interests of the entity—and perhaps other events—that result in a change of control of the entity that is the member.

J. Article 9: Exculpation, Scope of Duties, Indemnification and Advancement.

The next article of the model agreements deals with the duties and potential related liabilities owed by managers (for the manager-managed company), members and certain other persons as well as indemnification of these persons.

The management authority of directors in a corporation and general partners in a partnership carries with it certain responsibilities and duties that are generally described as fiduciary duties and are typically broken down into two categories: the duty of care and the duty of loyalty.¹⁸⁵ The management authority of managers in a manager-managed limited liability company and members in a member-managed limited liability company would seem to carry with it similar responsibilities and duties,¹⁸⁶ but the Texas limited

Texas Trust Code was amended to add a provision stating that “[t]he trustee of a trust is considered for all purposes to be the named party to an instrument that names the trust as a party to the instrument in any capacity, unless the trust is a legal entity under state law.” TEX. PROP. CODE § 114.087(a).

¹⁸⁵ A third aspect of the fiduciary duty of such persons is the duty of obedience, but it arises less frequently and generally receives less treatment in the case law and literature. The duty has been described in the corporate context as forbidding *ultra vires* acts. See *Gearhart Indus., Inc. v. Smith Int'l, Inc.*, 741 F.2d 707, 719 (5th Cir. 1984).

¹⁸⁶ See, generally, Larry E. Ribstein, Robert R. Keatinge, & Thomas E. Rutledge, RIBSTEIN AND KEATINGE ON LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES § 12:1-12:8 (2024); Carter Bishop & Daniel S. Kleinberger, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES: TAX AND BUSINESS LAW §§ 10.01-10.09 (2024).

Indeed, when acting as an agent of the limited liability company, a manager or managing member owes a duty of care pursuant to basic agency principles. Restatement (Third) of Agency § 8.08; see also Restatement (Second) of Agency § 379. Further, the agent status of a manager in a manager-managed limited liability company and a member in a member-managed limited liability company provides a basis under agency law to impose a duty of loyalty. See Restatement (Third) of Agency §§ 8.01-8.06; see also Restatement (Second) of Agency §§ 387-398. In *Johnson v. Brewer & Pritchard, P.C.*, 73 S.W.3d 193 (Tex. 2002), the Texas Supreme Court discussed the fiduciary nature of the agency relationship under Texas common law. Cases have relied on agency law as well as analogies to corporate or partnership law as a basis to impose fiduciary duties in the limited liability company context. See *CyberX Group, LLC v. Pearson*, 2021 WL 1966813 (N.D. Tex. 2021) (pointing out that corporate officers owe fiduciary duties to their corporations and relying on agency law to conclude that the defendant members/officers owed fiduciary duties to the company); *In re Silver State Holdings*, 2020 WL 7414434 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2020) (concluding that member owed fiduciary duties to limited liability company based on member’s status as agent of the company and implication of BOC provisions; relying on corporate case law to describe member’s duty of loyalty); *Katz v. Intel Pharma, LLC*, 2020 WL 3871493 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (relying on agency-law principles in support of the proposition that a limited liability company’s managing member owed fiduciary duties to the company); *In re Hardee*, 2013 WL 1084494 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 2013) (concluding managing member owed limited liability company formal fiduciary duties based on agency law; managing member owed formal fiduciary duties to limited liability company based on implication of Texas limited liability company law that managers and managing members owe fiduciary duties of care, loyalty, and obedience similar to corporate directors; managing member owed no fiduciary duties to other members); *In re TSC Sieber Servs., LC*, 2012 WL 5046820 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 2012) (finding individual who took over managerial control of limited liability company but had no formal office or ownership interest owed company a formal fiduciary duty based on agency law and an informal fiduciary duty based on circumstances giving rise to control). In *In re Arabella Petroleum Co., LLC*, 647 B.R. 851 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2022), the court stated that because the sole member was also the sole officer and manager, he owed the LLC a fiduciary duty, and the court concluded that certain fraudulent

liability company statute is silent as to the precise duties and liabilities, and Texas courts have said relatively little in this area as of yet.

Like the predecessor Texas Limited Liability Company Act, the BOC does not directly address the duties owed by managers and members. The BOC implies that managers and members may owe certain duties by virtue of other provisions that allude to the possibility of duties or are premised on the assumption that duties may exist.¹⁸⁷ For example, the BOC states that “the company agreement of a limited liability company may expand or restrict any duties, including fiduciary duties, and related liabilities that a member, manager, officer, or other person has to the company or to a member or manager of the company.”¹⁸⁸ Additionally, the drafters of the statute apparently contemplated that managers and managing members would be subject to a duty of loyalty to the limited liability company that would be implicated in self-dealing transactions inasmuch as the statute includes provisions addressing transactions involving interested governing persons that were patterned after the interested director provisions in the corporate context.¹⁸⁹ A duty of care is implied by provisions of the BOC that protect governing persons and officers of a limited liability company if they in good faith and with ordinary care rely on information provided by

transfers he caused the LLC to make with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud were a breach of that duty to the LLC. In *Straehla v. AL Global Services, LLC*, 619 S.W.3d 795 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2020, pet. denied), the court observed that the BOC does not directly address the duties that a manager or member owed the LLC but contemplates that duties may exist, and the court presumed, “based on the assumption inherent in section 101.401 of the Business Organizations Code, [the LLC member at issue] owed the same fiduciary duties that a corporate executive or partner would owe a corporation or partnership, unless the LLC agreement shows otherwise” and thus “owed a duty of loyalty to [the LLC] and a duty not to usurp corporate opportunities.” In *In re H & M Oil & Gas, LLC*, 514 B.R. 790 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2014), the court stated that a manager of a limited liability company owes fiduciary duties of care and loyalty to the company, and the court relied on case law in the corporate context to describe the standards of conduct applicable to the manager pursuant to these duties. Cf. *Bigham v. Southeast Tex. Envtl., LLC*, 458 S.W.3d 650 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2015, no pet.) (stating that member’s fiduciary duty to limited liability company was undisputed and holding there was sufficient evidence to support jury’s finding that member breached his fiduciary duties to the company); *Schoen v. Underwood*, 2012 WL 13029591 (W.D. Tex. 2012) (stating any duties owed by officer were owed to the limited liability company and that Texas courts have indicated members owe their duties to the company and not the other members). Bankruptcy courts in some cases have analyzed breach of fiduciary duty claims against limited liability company members who were also officers of the limited liability company in terms of the duties of corporate officers without indicating any recognition that a limited liability company is not actually a corporation. See *In re Supplement Spot, LLC*, 409 B.R. 187 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2009) (relying on corporate case law for the proposition that corporate officers have fiduciary duties to creditors in analyzing fraudulent transfer of limited liability company funds to pay mortgage debts of limited liability company officer); *In re Brentwood Lexford Partners, L.L.C.*, 292 B.R. 255 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2003) (discussing and relying on duties owed by corporate officers to corporation and creditors in analyzing claims against limited liability company officers arising from distributions while limited liability company was insolvent and officers’ resignation from limited liability company and formation of new limited liability company to which some business was transferred); *In re Mega Systems, L.L.C.*, 2007 WL 1643182 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 2007) (citing corporate case law rejecting proposition that duties are owed to corporate creditors when debtor approaches zone of insolvency in addressing breach of fiduciary duty claim against limited liability company’s president/majority owner); see also *Hui Ye v. Xiang Zhang*, 2020 WL 252192 (S.D. Tex. 2020) relying on principles of corporate law throughout its analysis of fiduciary duties owed in the context of three corporations and three LLCs without distinguishing between the corporations and LLCs).

¹⁸⁷ Provisions addressing reliance on information and reports of others with knowledge or expertise, indemnification of managers and members, interested manager and member transactions, restriction or expansion of duties and liabilities, and derivative suits imply that certain duties may be owed without defining the duties themselves. See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 3.102, 3.103, 3.105, 8.002(b), 101.255, 101.401, 101.402, 101.451-101.463.

¹⁸⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.401.

¹⁸⁹ See TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 21.418, 101.255.

specified persons.¹⁹⁰ Broad authorization to indemnify, advance expenses to, and insure managers, members, and other persons can be read to reflect some concern with liabilities to the limited liability company as well as liabilities to third parties.¹⁹¹ Finally, provisions specifying procedures applicable to derivative proceedings reflect an underlying assumption that members need a mechanism to hold management accountable and a concern for balancing the rights and powers of owners and management in these circumstances.¹⁹²

Thus, while the BOC does not define or specify any duties, it acknowledges that such duties may be imposed by the courts and provides broad flexibility to specify contractually in the company agreement what the duties and attendant liabilities are. There is a nascent but growing body of case law in Texas dealing with fiduciary duties in the limited liability company context. A number of cases have assumed or concluded that managers, managing members, and officers owe fiduciary duties *to the limited liability company*.¹⁹³ Many of the cases involving fiduciary duty claims thus far, however, have involved claims that a member *owes another member* a fiduciary duty, and several courts have refused to find that a member owes another member a fiduciary duty while others have recognized that a managing member may owe another member a fiduciary duty under certain circumstances.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 3.102, 3.105.

¹⁹¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.402.

¹⁹² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. §§ 101.451-101.463.

¹⁹³ Cases have recognized agency law as well as analogies to corporate or partnership law as a basis to impose fiduciary duties on managers and managing members *to the limited liability company*. See footnote 186 *supra*.

¹⁹⁴ In *Pinnacle Data Services, Inc. v. Gillen*, 104 S.W.3d 188 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2003, no pet.), the court of appeals addressed a limited liability company member’s breach-of-fiduciary-duty claim against the other two members in connection with the amendment of the limited liability company’s articles of organization to change the management structure of the limited liability company. The court’s discussion suggests that the duties of the limited liability company members (who were members of a member-managed limited liability company until the action to change the structure to a manager-managed limited liability company) might be comparable to those of corporate directors and officers, but the court was not clear as to whether the presence of factors supporting an informal fiduciary relationship might be required. The court of appeals concluded that the trial court erred in granting summary judgment to the defendants on the breach-of-fiduciary-duty claim. The court rejected the defendants’ argument that, because the defendants complied with the articles of organization when they amended the articles of organization to change the management of the limited liability company from member management to manager management, the plaintiff’s claim was without merit. In an unpublished opinion, the Dallas Court of Appeals concluded that members of a limited liability company do not necessarily owe *one another* fiduciary duties. The court relied on Texas case law rejecting the notion that co-shareholders in a closely held corporation are necessarily in a fiduciary relationship. That the governing documents imposed upon members a duty of loyalty *to the company* did not mandate any such duty between the members according to the court. *Suntech Processing Sys., L.L.C. v. Sun Commc’ns, Inc.*, 2000 WL 1780236 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2000, pet. denied). In *Allen v. Devon Energy Holdings, L.L.C.*, 367 S.W.3d 355 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, pet. granted, judgment vacated w.r.m.), the court declined to recognize a broad formal fiduciary duty on the part of a majority member to a minority member on the basis of corporate law because Texas does not recognize such a relationship between majority and minority shareholders in closely held corporations, but the court concluded that the majority member’s position as the controlling member and sole manager was sufficient by analogy to the “special facts” doctrine of corporate law, as well as by virtue of the similarity to the relationship between the general partner of a limited partnership and a limited partner, to create a formal fiduciary duty to the minority member in a transaction in which the minority member’s interest was being redeemed (thus increasing the ownership of the majority member). The court did not address the scope of the duty. The court also concluded that an exculpation provision in the articles of organization referring to the manager’s “duty of loyalty to [the limited liability company] or its members” could be read to create a fiduciary duty to the members individually. In *Davis v. Crawford*, 700 S.W.3d 438 (Tex. App.—Eastland 2024, no pet. h.), the court relied on *Allen v. Devon Energy* for the proposition that the manager in that case, who exercised sole control over the LLC, owed the minority member a fiduciary duty, stating that the court “agree[d] with the First Court of Appeals that the relationship between a managing member of an LLC

and a nonmanaging member is similar to that of a general partner/limited partner relationship, and that such an arrangement thereby creates a fiduciary obligation on the part of the managing member.” In *Federal Insurance Co. v. Rodman*, 2011 WL 5921529 (N.D. Tex. 2011), the court stated that there is no formal fiduciary relationship created as a matter of law between limited liability company members but concluded that the plaintiff had sufficiently pled the existence of an informal fiduciary relationship. In *Cardwell v. Gurley*, 2011 WL 6338813 (E.D. Tex. 2011), aff’d on other grounds, 487 Fed. App’x 183 (5th Cir. 2012), the district court held that the bankruptcy court did not err in giving preclusive effect to a state court’s findings that the managing member of a limited liability company owed the other member direct fiduciary duties of loyalty, care, and disclosure, comparing the fiduciary duty owed by a managing member to his fellow member to the trust-type obligation owed by partners and corporate officers. In *Cardwell v. Gurley*, 2018 WL 3454800 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2018, pet. denied), the court of appeals affirmed the trial court’s judgment on the plaintiff member’s derivative claim against the managing member and did not address the claim that the plaintiff member was owed a duty directly by the managing member. See also *O’Donnell v. Roo Inv. Fund II, LLC*, 2024 WL 469558 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2024, no pet. h.) (“We have previously held that applicable LLC statutes ‘presume the existence of fiduciary duties’ owed by a manager or member of a limited liability company. See *Cardwell*, 2018 WL 345800 at *5.”). In *French v. Fisher*, 2018 WL 8576652 (W.D. Tex. 2018), the plaintiff member’s claims against the defendant for breach of contract and breach of fiduciary duty (based on the defendants’ usurpation of the LLC’s business opportunities and payment of legal expenses from the LLC’s funds) belonged to the LLC, but the court pointed out that the operating agreement (which expressly imposed and described duties of loyalty and care) stated that the defendants owed their duties of care and loyalty to both the LLC and the members. Thus, the court held that the member was entitled to bring a direct action against the defendants. Several other courts in Texas have addressed breach-of-fiduciary-duty claims by a limited liability company member against a fellow member under Texas law. See *In re Howley*, 2024 WL 409126 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2024) (stating that an individual who was the manager of an LLC that was the general partner of a limited partnership owed fiduciary duties to the LLC’s members, relying on the status of the manager as an agent of the LLC); *Toth Enters. II, P.A. v. Forage*, 707 F. Supp.3d 697 (W.D. Tex. 2023) (stating that the Texas LLC statute does not specifically address the duties owed by managers or members but presumes the existence of fiduciary duties, and concluding that the plaintiff members could proceed with their direct claims for breach of fiduciary duty against two managing members who ran the day-to-day operations of the LLC, relying on Texas case law recognizing that a fiduciary duty may exist between a manager-member and an individual member in certain contexts); *Sohani v. Sunesara*, 2023 WL 1112165 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2023, pet. denied) (acknowledging that Texas case law generally has not recognized a formal fiduciary relationship between members of an LLC, but holding that there was evidence supporting the existence of an informal fiduciary duty among the members that was breached and caused the plaintiff to suffer damages based on the defendants’ failure to identify the plaintiff to the IRS as a member who received distributions, thus causing the plaintiff to pay taxes and penalties upon an audit of the member); *In re Mijares*, 2022 WL 2020344 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2022) (technically not reaching the issue of whether a manager and 50% member of an LLC owed a fiduciary duty to the other manager and 50% member but making observations strongly suggesting that a fiduciary duty would be found and that a breach of fiduciary duty claim was properly raised in a direct action); *McLeod v. McLeod*, 644 S.W.3d 792 (Tex. App.—Eastland 2022, no pet.) (noting Texas case law declining to recognize a broad formal fiduciary duty between members, but holding trial court did not err in submitting a jury question inquiring into the existence of an informal fiduciary duty owed by the deceased member to the surviving member); *Villareal v. Saenz*, 2022 WL 1553009 (W.D. Tex. 2022) (stating that members of an LLC do not owe one another a formal fiduciary duty under Texas law); *Campbell v. Texas Tea Reclamation*, 2021 WL 2211690 (S.D. Tex. 2021), report and recommendation adopted, 2021 WL 2211807 (S.D. Tex. 2021) (stating that the court had been unable to locate a single Texas case holding that an LLC’s managing member owes fiduciary duties to another member as a matter of law, but stating that the lack of a formal fiduciary relationship does not preclude the possibility of an informal fiduciary relationship); *Savoia-McHugh v. McCrary*, 2021 WL 4066992 (S.D. Tex. 2021) (stating that manager owed LLC members fiduciary duties based on manager’s status of agent of LLC but that “Texas courts have not held that members of an LLC owe fiduciary duties as a matter of law when the operating agreement is silent”); *Chase v. Hodge*, 2021 WL 1948470 (S.D. Tex. 2021), report and recommendation adopted, 2021 WL 8017993 (S.D. Tex. 2021) (concluding that managing member did not owe the other member a fiduciary duty); *In re KrisJenn Ranch, LLC*, 629 B.R. 589 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2021) (stating that Texas recognizes formal and informal fiduciary relationships and concluding that there was at least an informal fiduciary relationship between the co-members of the LLC at issue based on their past dealings and personal relationship of trust and confidence); *Gill v. Grewal*, 2020 WL 3171360 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (discussing the type of trust and confidence necessary to create an informal fiduciary relationship under Texas law and granting summary judgment against member on claims for breach of fiduciary duty against fellow founder of the LLC); *Recruiting Force, LLC v. Maintha*

Tech., Inc., 2020 WL 1698826 (W.D. Tex. 2020) (concluding that the plaintiff member’s claims for breach of fiduciary duty against the other member and its principal asserted injuries to the LLC and involved duties owed to the LLC and the claims were thus derivative in nature notwithstanding that the plaintiff asked the court to treat the claims as direct under Tex. Bus. Orgs. Code § 101.463); *Higher Perpetual Energy LLC v. Higher Power Energy, LLC*, 2018 WL 3020328 (E.D. Tex. 2018) (stating that a formal fiduciary relationship does not exist between members and managers); *B Choice Ltd. v. Epicentre Dev. Ass’n LLC*, 2017 WL 1227313 (S.D. Tex. 2017), report and recommendation adopted, 2017 WL 1160512 (S.D. Tex. 2017) (discussing and relying on *Allen v. Devon Energy Holdings, LLC*, 367 S.W.3d 355, 392 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, pet. granted, judgment vacated w.r.m.)); *In re Chiron Equities, LLC*, 552 B.R. 672 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2016) (concluding that manager/minority member owed limited liability company, but not other member, fiduciary duties); *Siddiqui v. Fancy Bites, LLC*, 504 S.W.3d 349 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2016, pet. denied) (holding there was no evidence of informal fiduciary relationship between co-equal members and managers of limited liability company at issue); *Macias v. Gomez*, 2014 WL 7011372 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 2014, no pet.) (stating in a footnote that the court offered no opinion as to whether a limited liability company’s members who control the activities of the company owe a fiduciary duty to majority members); *Guevara v. Lackner*, 447 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 2014, no pet.) (stating that co-member relationship does not automatically create fiduciary relationship, but stating that there was evidence of an informal fiduciary duty owed by two members who were also managers to a third member who was not involved in the day-to-day affairs of the company); *Bazan v. Munoz*, 444 S.W.3d 110 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2014, no pet.) (holding that evidence supported finding of an informal fiduciary duty by two members to a third member based on their long-standing friendship and trust place in them); *In re Hardee*, 2013 WL 1084494 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 2013) (concluding managing member owed no fiduciary duties to other members); *Vejara v. Levior Int’l, LLC*, 2012 WL 5354681 *5 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2012, pet. denied) (stating that minority owner did not owe a formal fiduciary duty to the other member because Texas does not recognize a broad formal fiduciary relationship between shareholders of closely held companies, but pointing out that the nature of the relationship between owners may give rise to an informal fiduciary relationship); *Schoen v. Underwood*, 2012 WL 13029591 (W.D. Tex. 2012) (stating any duties owed by officer were owed to the limited liability company and that Texas courts have indicated members owe their duties to the company and not the other members); *Entm’t Merch. Tech., L.L.C. v. Houchin*, 720 F. Supp. 2d 792 (N.D. Tex. 2010) (stating, in response to the claim that an individual owed a fiduciary duty by virtue of his status as an officer of the limited liability company, that no Texas court has held that fiduciary duties exist between limited liability company members as a matter of law and concluding that the statute of limitations barred the breach-of-fiduciary-duty claim in any event); *Gadin v. Societe Captrade*, 2009 WL 1704049 (S.D. Tex. 2009) (discussing formal and informal fiduciary relationships under Texas law, pointing out that the duties owed by managers and members are not directly addressed under the Texas limited liability company statute and that Texas courts have not yet held that a fiduciary duty exists as a matter of law among members in a limited liability company, and denying member’s motion to dismiss fellow member’s breach-of-fiduciary-duty claim “[b]ecause the existence of a fiduciary duty is a fact-specific inquiry that takes into account the contract governing the relationship as well as the particularities of the relationships between the parties”); *Doonan v. Wood*, 224 S.W.3d 271 (Tex. App.—El Paso 2005, no pet.) (stating that minority member’s spouse did not establish that she was owed a fiduciary duty by party that lent money to the limited liability company and acquired a membership interest, and, assuming a fiduciary duty was owed to the minority member, the various acts alleged, including foreclosure on limited liability company assets and enforcement of the minority member’s personal guaranty, did not raise any genuine issue of material fact as to breach of fiduciary duty because the actions were taken for legitimate business reasons rather than for the fiduciary to profit by taking advantage of its position). As indicated above, a number of cases have acknowledged that an informal fiduciary relationship may arise between members of a limited liability company under particular circumstances. See, e.g., *Sohani v. Sunesara*, 2023 WL 1112165 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2023, pet. denied); *Campbell v. Texas Tea Reclamation, LLC*, 2021 WL 2211690 (S.D. Tex. 2021), report and recommendation adopted, 2021 WL 2211807 (S.D. Tex. 2021); *In re KrisJenn Ranch, LLC*, 629 B.R. 589 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2021); *Gill v. Grewal*, 2020 WL 3171360 (S.D. Tex. 2020); *Higher Perpetual Energy LLC v. Higher Power Energy, LLC*, 2018 WL 3020328 (E.D. Tex. 2018); *Guevara v. Lackner*, 447 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi-Edinburg 2014, no pet.); *Bazan v. Munoz*, 444 S.W.3d 110 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2014, no pet.); *Vejara v. Levior Int’l, LLC*, 2012 WL 5354681 *5 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2012, pet. denied). The future viability of claims based on an informal fiduciary duty in the LLC context may be impacted by the Texas Supreme Court’s decision in *Matter of Estate of Poe*, 648 S.W.3d 277 (Tex. 2022), in which the Texas Supreme Court held as a matter of law that “a corporation’s director cannot owe an informal duty to operate or manage the corporation in the best interest of or for the benefit of an individual shareholder. A director’s fiduciary duty in the management of a corporation is solely for the benefit of the corporation.” It seems inevitable that the courts will be confronted with the

The BOC broadly authorizes the company agreement of a limited liability company to “expand or restrict any duties, including fiduciary duties, and related liabilities that a member, manager, officer, or other person has to the company or to another member or manager of the company.”¹⁹⁵ This provision was modeled after similar provisions in the Delaware limited liability company and limited partnership acts¹⁹⁶ and leaves the extent to which duties and liabilities may be limited or eliminated to be determined by the courts as a matter of public policy. There is scant case law addressing this statutory power to limit duties and liabilities in Texas limited liability companies. The only case to expressly address whether the members have the contractual freedom to completely eliminate duties or liabilities is *Allen v. Devon Energy Holdings, L.L.C.*¹⁹⁷ In that case, the court noted that limited liability companies are expressly excluded from the statutory restriction on the limitation or elimination of liability of governing persons in BOC § 7.001, and the court stated that the members are “free to expand or eliminate, as between themselves, any and all potential liability of” a manager of the company as the members see fit. The court also concluded that an exculpation provision in the articles of organization that largely tracked BOC § 7.001 and referred to the manager’s “duty of loyalty to [the limited liability company] or its members” could be read to create a fiduciary duty to the members individually.

BOC § 7.001(d) was amended in 2013 to clarify that the company agreement may eliminate the liability of a governing person to the limited liability company and the other members to the same extent that a corporation’s certificate of formation may eliminate a director’s liability under BOC § 7.001 and to such further extent allowed by BOC § 101.401. Although BOC § 101.401 uses the word “restrict” rather than “eliminate,” there are no express prohibitions or limitations in BOC § 101.401 with respect to the limitation or elimination of either duties or liabilities of a manager or member to the limited liability

argument that the holding in *Estate of Poe* should be extended to the LLC context. See, e.g., *Dunster Live, LLC v. LoneStar Logos Management Co., LLC*, 2024 WL 291403 (Tex. App.—Austin 2024, no pet.) (in which the court’s discussion tended to conflate LLCs and corporations, stating that the Texas Supreme Court held in *Ritchie v. Rupe* that “members of an LLC owe a fiduciary duty to the LLC, but not to individual members themselves” and citing *Estate of Poe* for the proposition that “the Texas Supreme Court again declined to recognize a fiduciary duty owed to members, holding that a director cannot owe a fiduciary duty to the corporation while simultaneously owing an informal fiduciary duty to a shareholder to operate the corporation for that shareholder’s benefit”).

¹⁹⁵ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.401.

¹⁹⁶ The Delaware statutes were amended in 2004 to expressly permit the elimination of fiduciary duties (but not the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing) in a limited partnership agreement or limited liability company agreement. See Delaware Limited Liability Company Act § 18-1101. These amendments were a response by the Delaware General Assembly to a Delaware Supreme Court opinion pointing out that the prior Delaware provision did not explicitly authorize elimination of fiduciary duties. See *Gotham Partners, L.P. v. Hollywood Realty Partners, L.P.*, 817 A.2d 160 (Del. 2002) (noting, in response to Chancery Court opinions indicating that the Delaware limited partnership act permitted a limited partnership agreement to *eliminate* fiduciary duties, that the statute actually stated that fiduciary duties and liabilities could be *expanded* or *restricted*, but did not state that they could be *eliminated*).

¹⁹⁷ 367 S.W.3d 355 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, pet. granted, judgment vacated w.r.m.). The exculpation clause at issue in that case did not purport to eliminate all liability for monetary damages but rather tracked the language in TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 7.001(c), thus excluding those four categories of specific conduct from the scope of the exculpation; therefore, the court stated that the members chose not to completely eliminate the manager’s liability. Similarly, in *Cardwell v. Gurley*, 2018 WL 3454800 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2018, pet. denied), the court concluded that the effect of an exculpation provision that eliminated a member’s liability to the company or its members for monetary damages “except as otherwise expressly provided by Article 1302-7.06B [the predecessor to TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 7.001(b) and (c)], as amended” was not to contract for “zero liability” as asserted by the managing member, but rather to exclude liability for a breach of the duty of loyalty from the provision’s elimination or limitation of liability. In *Dunster Live, LLC v. LoneStar Logos Management Co., LLC*, 2024 WL 291403 (Tex. App.—Austin 2024, no pet.), the court noted the broad freedom to contract enjoyed by members of a limited liability company and interpreted a provision of the company agreement to eliminate any prohibition on the members’ outside business ventures.

company or the members. Furthermore, BOC § 101.052 gives members complete contractual freedom to provide for the relations among members, managers, and officers of the company, assignees of membership interests, and the company itself except as constrained by BOC § 101.054, which does not specify that duties or liabilities to the members or the company may not be waived or modified by the company agreement.

It should be noted that a distinction can be drawn between the limitation or elimination of *duties* and the limitation and elimination of *liabilities*.¹⁹⁸ If the liability of a governing person for monetary damages is contractually eliminated, but the duty still exists, a breach of the duty could give rise to equitable relief (such as injunctive relief, receivership, or even rescission or disgorgement) even though the person could not be held liable for damages.¹⁹⁹ Redefining or eliminating duties, on the other hand, narrows or eliminates not only potential liability for damages by the party who would otherwise owe the duty, but determines whether there is a breach at all, thus affecting the availability of equitable relief as well. This distinction between limitation or elimination of a *duty* and limitation or elimination of a *liability* is a subtle distinction that is often conflated in the mind of the drafter. Unless litigants focus on the distinction, a court is likely to conflate the distinction as well. It is quite common for partnership agreements and company agreements to speak largely or exclusively in terms of limiting or eliminating liability without defining or modifying the duties themselves. This approach may be advisable in some cases and not in others.

The model agreements included with this paper deal with exculpation, duties and indemnification in three separate provisions. Some drafters may prefer to rely exclusively on exculpation and indemnification provisions and not to affirmatively describe, define, or confine the duties (with the possible exception of the oft-included authorization of competition and pursuit of business opportunities of the type mentioned below). After much internal debate and “soul searching,” the authors of this paper decided to provide in the multi-member model agreements that, to the extent fiduciary duties are owed, they are owed only to the company,²⁰⁰ and the authors have provided in the model agreements a standard for exculpation,²⁰¹ duties²⁰² and indemnification²⁰³ of refraining from gross negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct.²⁰⁴ In the manager-managed context, the model agreements provide that a member does not owe the company any fiduciary duty in the member’s capacity as member.

¹⁹⁸ See *VTX Communications, LLC v. AT&T Inc.*, 2023 WL 2144154 (S.D. Tex. 2023) (explaining the distinction in the context of a Delaware limited partnership); *Feeley v. NHAOCG, LLC*, 62 A.3d 649, 664 (Del. Ch. 2012); see also *Gilbreath v. Horan*, 682 S.W.3d 454 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2023, pet. denied) (stating that exculpatory clauses in limited partnership agreements exculpating general partners from “liability” did not preclude the plaintiff’s action for declaratory relief based on violations of the plaintiff limited partner’s rights to access books and records).

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ Note that the BOC provides that a member of a closely held limited liability company (defined for these purposes as a company with less than 35 members that is not listed on an exchange), is not subject to the demand requirement and numerous other provisions that ordinarily apply to a derivative suit. Furthermore, “if justice requires,” a member asserting a derivative claim on behalf of a limited liability company may recover relief directly. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.463.

²⁰¹ Section 9.1 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁰² Section 9.2 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁰³ Section 9.3 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²⁰⁴ In the case of *In re Arabella Petroleum Co., LLC*, 647 B.R. 851 (Bankr. W.D. Tex. 2022), the court stated that Texas law allows an LLC to limit the fiduciary duty owed by an LLC’s manager and officer and characterized the company agreement of the LLC at issue as doing so by relieving the individual who was the sole manager and officer from any action or failure to act unless the failure or action constituted fraud, gross negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct. The court concluded that the actions taken by the individual to drain the LLC of cash and properties by

The model agreements included with this paper phrase the exculpation and indemnification provisions in terms of loss or damage incurred by a Covered Person “by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person.” The phrase “by reason of the fact” is commonly used in the context of indemnification rights of corporate directors²⁰⁵ to make clear that indemnification extends not only to acts of a director in the director’s official capacity, but also acts outside the director’s official capacity that give rise to a claim because of the director’s status as a director (e.g., a claim for insider trading, which would involve a purchase or sale of shares in the director’s personal capacity but could give rise to liability because of the director’s status as a director). In the context of a limited liability company, the indemnification and exculpation provisions of the company agreement commonly encompass members as well as managers, and there might be a concern that phrasing the indemnification and exculpation rights as arising “by reason of the fact” of the person’s status could be argued to extend to situations that would not fairly be contemplated as within the scope of the provisions, such as expenses incurred by a member in a dispute between the member and the member’s spouse over the value or disposition of the member’s membership interest in a divorce proceeding. This concern might be addressed by phrasing the exculpation and indemnification provisions in terms of “any loss, damage or claim for an act or omission performed or omitted in the Covered Person’s capacity as a Covered Person,” but that formulation might prompt an argument that claims based on acts or omissions performed in a personal capacity are not encompassed even though the claim arises because of the Covered Person’s status as such, and that formulation might also be interpreted to preclude the Covered Person’s recovery of expenses incurred in litigation that occurs after the Covered Person has ceased to be a Covered Person.²⁰⁶ The drafter should consider such subtleties and weigh the risks and benefits associated with the particular language chosen in each case.

In previous versions of the model agreements, the authors have used uppercase, boldface type and explicit references to “negligence” in the exculpation and indemnification provisions in order to highlight the concern that “fair notice” requirements generally applied by Texas courts to exculpation and

transfers to himself and related entities with full knowledge of the LLC’s deteriorating financial condition established both bad faith and willful misconduct.

²⁰⁵ See DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 8, § 145(a).

²⁰⁶ See *Rudnicki v. Thompson Petroleum Corp.*, 2024 WL 1189947 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2024, no pet. h.). In this case, Rudnicki, a former officer of the LLC general partner of a limited partnership was sued based on alleged promises made by Rudnicki while he was an officer of the LLC. Rudnicki sought indemnification from the limited partnership based on the following provision in the limited partnership agreement:

5.13 Indemnification of General Partner. To the fullest extent permitted by law, and subject to the procedures in Article 11 of the Partnership Act, on request by the Person indemnified the Partnership shall indemnify each General Partner and its Affiliates and their respective officers, directors, partners, employees, and agents and hold them harmless from and against all losses, costs, liabilities, damages, and expenses (including, without limitation, fees and disbursements of counsel) any of them may incur as a General Partner in the Partnership or in performing the obligations of the General Partner with respect to the Partnership

The court held the indemnification provision did not protect Rudnicki for his legal fees and defense costs in the suit because they were incurred when he was no longer an officer of the general partner, stating:

By the time he began participating and defending himself in the suit, he was no longer employed by the . . . entities and, thus, was no longer performing the obligations of [the General Partner]. Had the language in section 5.13 provided for broad indemnification such as for expenses incurred by reason of performing the obligations of the General Partner, or for expenses incurred arising out of the person’s role as director or officer of the General Partner, or for expenses based on the person’s performance of the obligations of the General Partner, our analysis might be different. But that is not the language before us, and we cannot write in that language in construing the word “incur.” To do so, would expand the partnership agreement’s limited indemnification provision to one that is much broader. Therefore, we conclude that Rudnicki was not entitled to indemnification under section 5.13

indemnification provisions in contracts might also apply to exculpation and indemnification provisions in governing documents such as partnership agreements and company agreements.²⁰⁷ Prior to September 1, 2021, it was not clear whether or to what extent the fair notice doctrine addressed in the *Dresser* line of cases applied to provisions regarding liability and indemnification of governing persons in partnerships and limited liability companies. Certainly, it would be unusual to see charter and bylaw provisions in the corporate context drafted in such a way as to evidence concern with the conspicuousness and express negligence requirements applied in the *Dresser* line of cases, and it could be persuasively argued that these requirements have never been applicable to provisions addressing exculpation and indemnification of governing persons in governing documents of business organizations in view of the explicit statutory standards and authorization for contractual exculpation and indemnification under the BOC and predecessor entity statutes. Nevertheless, an abundance of caution has led some practitioners to draft exculpatory and indemnification provisions in a manner that attempts to satisfy the conspicuousness and express negligence requirements in the *Dresser* line of cases. Effective September 1, 2021, Chapter 8 of the BOC was amended to make clear that “[a] requirement under the laws of this state that indemnification or exculpation for negligence be expressly or conspicuously stated does not apply to a provision in the enterprise’s governing documents that provides for indemnification or exculpation.”²⁰⁸ In view of this legislative clarification, the authors have stopped using uppercase, boldface type in the exculpation and indemnification provisions in the model agreements (although the language continues to include explicit references to “negligence” to help ensure that the parties focus on the scope of the protection provided).

As mentioned a number of times in this paper, and of particular importance with regard to drafting provisions regarding exculpation, duties and indemnification, caution should be employed in following the example in the model agreements. There is truly no “one-size-fits-all” answer. There may be situations where it is appropriate to ascribe a higher or lower standard than refraining from gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct. The possibilities might include acting with the care that an “ordinarily prudent manager” would employ or perhaps even language eliminating all duties, fiduciary or otherwise (recognizing that Texas case law has not yet addressed the outer limits of the contractual freedom to restrict duties).

Who owes what duties to whom should be carefully considered. Much will depend upon the unique situation involved in a particular business or a particular set of owners. The Texas Supreme Court’s explanation of the relationship of the shareholders, directors, and corporation in *Ritchie v. Rupe*,²⁰⁹ should be borne in mind in crafting these provisions as well as other provisions of the agreement. *Ritchie v. Rupe* addressed rights of minority shareholders in a corporation but will likely be applied in certain respects in the context of limited liability companies as well.²¹⁰ Under the default rules of the BOC and the provisions of many company agreements, the minority member is “locked in” and almost all decisions, including the approval of a fundamental business transaction, can be made by the majority alone. Coupled with limitations on duties found in many company agreements or the manner in which the duties may operate as a default rule (given the business judgment rule and the prospect that those who owe duties at all may owe them only to the company), the minority may be quite vulnerable. The requirement of unanimity in the

²⁰⁷ See, e.g., *Dresser Indus., Inc. v. Page Petroleum, Inc.*, 853 S.W.2d 505 (Tex. 1993) (holding fair notice requirements, which include the express negligence doctrine and the conspicuousness requirement, apply to releases as well as indemnity agreements that protect a party from the party’s own negligence in advance).

²⁰⁸ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 8.005, added by S.B. 1203, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021.

²⁰⁹ 443 S.W.3d 856 (Tex. 2014).

²¹⁰ See, e.g., *Dunster Live, LLC v. LoneStar Logos Management Co., LLC*, 2024 WL 291403 (Tex. App.—Austin 2024, no pet.) (in which the court’s discussion tended to conflate LLCs and corporations, stating that the Texas Supreme Court held in *Ritchie v. Rupe* that “members of an LLC owe a fiduciary duty to the LLC, but not to individual members themselves”).

model agreements for fundamental business transactions as well as amendment of the company agreement precludes the majority from imposing its will in transactions of this nature that could be heavy-handed or prejudicial to the minority, but requiring unanimity could lead to a scenario where the minority attempts to hold the company and the majority “hostage.” Although a unanimity requirement protects the minority owner with respect to extraordinary decisions and transactions like those mentioned above, the minority may still be quite vulnerable based on the majority threshold for approval of all other matters. A minority member may want to bargain for provisions protecting the minority with respect to compensation arrangements, the frequency and amount of distributions, and other matters that would otherwise be left to the discretion of those in control. The push-pull provision in the model agreement provides a means for a member to escape a situation that has become untenable or unsatisfactory, but such a provision may not always operate in an evenhanded fashion as discussed above. The parties may want other or additional contractual protections of their interests. If any of the members contemplate that any of the managers will act to protect that particular member’s interests (e.g., where an officer or agent of an entity member is appointed to serve as a manager), broad language disavowing all duties of the managers to any member may need to be tempered, and conflicts of interest that may arise with respect to a manager’s duty of loyalty to the company and the manager’s duty of loyalty to the member/principal should be considered and addressed. Suffice it to say that devising provisions that fit together in a manner that balances and reasonably protects the interests of the members in a closely held entity is a daunting task.

Although explicitly providing that fiduciary duties of the governing persons are owed only to the company, and not to individual members, allows for a clearly defined role on the part of the governing persons and is the paradigm many attorneys and business persons believe is generally appropriate, others would disagree. One context in particular that raises the specter of whether a fiduciary duty to an owner should be owed is the context of a buyout of an owner’s interest. Certainly the absence of fiduciary duties would not necessarily protect a person from liability for fraudulent misrepresentations made to an owner in the context of the purchase of the owner’s interest, but what about a situation in which affirmative misrepresentations or half-truths are not made, but material information regarding the value or prospects of the company is known and is not disclosed to the selling owner? If the interest that is being sold falls within the definition of a “security” under federal and state securities laws, there may be recourse under those laws, but it is not entirely clear whether common-law duties of disclosure are generally owed to an individual owner under Texas law or whether explicitly providing that duties are not owed to individual owners in a company agreement would affect duties of disclosure that might otherwise be owed.

Although Texas courts have rejected the proposition that co-shareholders owe one another fiduciary duties, the First Court of Appeals in Houston concluded in 2012, in *Allen v. Devon Energy Holdings, LLC*, that a controlling insider of a corporation or limited liability company owes a formal fiduciary duty to a passive minority owner in the context of a buyout of the minority’s interest.²¹¹ The court engaged in a lengthy analysis of corporate case law within and outside Texas and interpreted Texas case law in the corporate context as supporting recognition of a formal fiduciary duty on the part of an insider when purchasing a passive minority shareholder’s shares. Based on that case law, the court in *Allen* held that in the limited liability company context “there is a formal fiduciary duty when (1) the alleged-fiduciary has a legal right of control and exercises the control by virtue of his status as the majority owner and sole member-manager of a closely-held LLC and (2) either purchases a minority shareholder’s interest or causes the LLC to do so through a redemption when the result of the redemption is an increased ownership interest for the majority owner and sole manager.” Whether the court’s analysis of fiduciary duties in *Allen* will be affected by the Texas Supreme Court’s analysis and holdings in *Ritchie v. Rupe* and *Estate of Poe* remains to be seen. Even absent fiduciary duties owed directly to an owner, it is possible that a failure to disclose known material information that results in a buyout of a minority owner at a price that enriches a person in control

²¹¹ *Allen v. Devon Energy Holdings, L.L.C.*, 367 S.W.3d 355, 395-96 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2012, pet. granted, judgment vacated w.r.m.).

of the entity may be couched as a breach of duty to the entity based on misuse of the person's position of trust and control. As such, it might lead to direct recovery of equitable remedies in a derivative suit under the statutory provisions applicable to derivative litigation on behalf of a closely held limited liability company. This is yet another area that might merit specific coverage in the company agreement to address the concerns and interests of particular parties.

A provision not included in the model agreements, but sometimes found in limited liability company agreements, is one allowing a manager or other governing person to satisfy the standard of care by relying upon expert advice or some other outside source. The authors did not include this provision because there is such a provision in the BOC already,²¹² and any variation seemed more appropriate for an agreement for a more complex relationship. An example of such a provision is included in a footnote below.²¹³

BOC § 101.255 contains provisions addressing approval of self-dealing transactions of a limited liability company's governing persons (i.e., the managers of a manager-managed limited liability company or members of a member-managed limited liability company). These provisions are modeled after the interested-director provisions in the corporate context²¹⁴ and provide that a transaction between the limited liability company and a governing person (or certain other related parties) is valid and enforceable if: (1) the material facts as to the conflict of interest and the transaction are made known to the governing authority (or a committee thereof) and the transaction is approved in good faith by a majority of the disinterested governing persons (or disinterested committee members); (2) the material facts as to the conflict of interest and the transaction are made known to the members and the members in good faith vote to approve the transaction; or (3) the transaction is fair to the company at the time the transaction is approved. Under the statute, if at least one of these conditions is met, then neither the company nor any member has a cause of action for breach of the duty of loyalty against the conflicted governing person.²¹⁵ The model agreements

²¹² TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 3.102.

²¹³ The following provisions could be used if the drafter wished to provide that a Covered Person could establish good faith by reliance upon experts.

A Covered Person shall be fully protected in relying in good faith upon the records of the Company and upon such information, opinions, reports or statements presented to the Company by any person or entity as to matters the Covered Person reasonably believes are within the professional or expert competence of that person or entity, including information, opinions, reports or statements as to the value and amount of the assets, liabilities, profits, losses or any other facts pertinent to the existence and amount of assets from which distributions to the Member might properly be paid. The foregoing provision shall in no way be deemed to reduce the limitation on liability of the Member provided in the exculpation provisions of this Agreement.

²¹⁴ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.418.

²¹⁵ In its entirety the statutory provision reads as follows:

- (a) This section applies to a contract or transaction between a limited liability company and:
 - (1) one or more governing persons or officers, or one or more affiliates or associates of one or more governing persons or officers, of the company; or
 - (2) an entity or other organization in which one or more governing persons or officers, or one or more affiliates or associates of one or more governing persons or officers, of the company:
 - (A) is a managerial official; or
 - (B) has a financial interest.
- (b) An otherwise valid and enforceable contract or transaction described by Subsection (a) is valid and enforceable, and is not void or voidable, notwithstanding any relationship or interest described by Subsection (a), if any one of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - (1) the material facts as to the relationship or interest described by Subsection (a) and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed to or known by:

included with this paper do not explicitly address self-dealing transactions; therefore, BOC § 101.255 will presumably apply, subject to the standards for exculpation and fiduciary duties set forth in the agreements. In other words, satisfaction of any of the statutory conditions should ensure that a self-dealing transaction between a governing person and the company is valid and that the governing person is not liable for a breach of the duty of loyalty, but interested governing persons might argue in some cases that they have not engaged in “gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct” in approving a self-dealing transaction even though the transaction is not fair and has not been approved by disinterested governing persons or the members. Unfairness would certainly suggest the possibility, if not likelihood, of bad faith or willful misconduct in such a case, but perhaps it is possible in unusual cases for a governing person with a “pure heart and empty head” to escape liability for an unfair conflict-of-interest transaction under a standard that limits liability to “gross negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct.” Drafters may want to specifically address conflict-of-interest transactions in the company agreement to be clear about the manner and extent of operation of BOC § 101.255.²¹⁶ The drafter might replicate the provisions of the statute in the agreement, modify the provisions,²¹⁷ or craft entirely different provisions. In limited liability companies formed for sophisticated investment vehicles, it is common for fiduciary duties to be completely eliminated and replaced by a contractual standard of good faith, with specified procedures that create a safe harbor or conclusive presumption of good faith in the case of conflict-of-interest transactions.

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- (A) the company’s governing authority or a committee of the governing authority and the governing authority or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the approval of the majority of the disinterested governing persons or committee members, regardless of whether the disinterested governing persons or committee members constitute a quorum; or
 - (B) the members of the company, and the members in good faith approve the contract or transaction by vote of the members; or
 - (2) the contract or transaction is fair to the company when the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified by the governing authority, a committee of the governing authority, or the members of the company.
 - (c) Common or interested governing persons of a limited liability company may be included in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the company’s governing authority or of a committee of the governing authority that authorizes the contract or transaction.
 - (d) A person who has the relationship or interest described by Subsection (a) may:
 - (1) be present at or participate in and, if the person is a governing person or committee member, may vote at a meeting of the governing authority or of a committee of the governing authority that authorizes the contract or transaction; or
 - (2) sign, in the person’s capacity as a governing person or committee member, a written consent of the governing persons or committee members to authorize the contract or transaction.
 - (e) If at least one of the conditions of Subsection (b) is satisfied, neither the company nor any of the company's members will have a cause of action against any of the persons described by Subsection (a) for breach of duty with respect to the making, authorization, or performance of the contract or transaction because the person had the relationship or interest described by Subsection (a) or took any of the actions authorized by Subsection (d).

²¹⁶ In *Twenty First Century Holdings, Inc. v. Precision Geothermal Drilling, L.L.C.*, 2015 WL 1882267 (Tex. App.–Austin 2015, judgm’t vacated by agr.), the court held that a settlement agreement entered into on behalf of a limited liability company by the company’s manager was not enforceable. Although the manager was a governing person with authority to act on behalf of the limited liability company, the court held that the manager’s actions were controlled by BOC § 101.255 because the settlement agreement released the company’s claims against another entity owned by the manager. The agreement did not meet any of the conditions set forth in BOC § 101.255, and the court thus held that the agreement was not enforceable.

²¹⁷ Note that the alternative of member approval under the statute does not include the qualifier of “disinterested” members. TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 21.418(b)(1)(B). If the transaction is only approved by interested members and is shown to be unfair to the company, it may be possible to establish that the interested members were not acting in good faith, but minority members may wish to protect themselves by requiring that the alternative of member approval explicitly refer to disinterested members.

Many company agreements include explicit permission to engage in competition and pursuit of business opportunities that might otherwise be claimed to constitute a breach of the duty of loyalty. Again, one size does not fit all. If the business is one in which the members or affiliates of the members own or will own and operate multiple other entities in the same line of business, then this provision might fit the expectations of the owners. On the other hand, if the business is highly unique and it is important to protect proprietary information, allowing unfettered competition might be totally inappropriate. The multi-member model agreements do not include a provision permitting competition, but such a provision is set forth in a footnote below.²¹⁸ The model agreement for a single-member limited liability company broadly provides that the member owes no fiduciary duties to the company and, without limiting this broad waiver, also specifically permits competition.²¹⁹

Regardless of the standard chosen, the authors would advise consistency in using the same standard for exculpation, duty and indemnification provisions. The case law in this area, published forms, and agreements that have come across the authors' desks are filled with examples of use of one standard for exculpation and another for indemnification, etc. This typically results in confusion, disputes and potential frustration of the expectations of parties.²²⁰

The provisions on duties, exculpation, and indemnification in the model agreements apply to "Covered Persons," which are defined as any manager (for the manager-managed company), member, or officer of the company.²²¹ The model agreements also provide that controlling persons of a member or manager are also "Covered Persons."²²² The scope of these provisions should obviously be carefully considered. For example, the members may not wish to provide this type of protection to managers or officers that are not members, or the members may not wish to mandate this protection at all out of concern that the assertion of a claim by a bad actor may subject the company to costly litigation determining whether the standard has been met.²²³ In the model agreement for a single-member limited liability company, the

²¹⁸ The following provisions could be used if the drafter wished to allow Covered Persons to compete with the company and limit a duty of loyalty, including a duty of disclosure, in connection with business opportunities or competing business:

X.x. **Competing Business.** A Covered Person may engage in or possess an interest in any business venture of any nature or description, independently or with others, similar or dissimilar to the business of the Company, and the Company and the Members shall have no rights by virtue of this Agreement in and to such independent ventures or the income or profits derived therefrom, and the pursuit of any such venture, even if competitive with the business of the Company, shall not be deemed wrongful or improper. The Covered Person shall not be obligated to disclose or present any particular opportunity to the Company even if that opportunity is of a character that, if disclosed or presented to the Company, could be taken by the Company, and the Covered Person shall have the right to take for its own account (individually or as a partner, shareholder, fiduciary or otherwise) or to recommend to others any such particular opportunity.

²¹⁹ Section 9.2 of [Appendix C](#).

²²⁰ *Bay Ctr. Apartments Owner, LLC v. Emery Bay PKI, LLC*, 2009 WL 1124451 (Del. Ch. 2009) (discussing two separate and seemingly contradictory provisions regarding fiduciary duties on the same page of the limited liability company agreement); *Kahn v. Portnoy*, 2008 WL 5197164 (Del. Ch. 2008) (limited liability company agreement contained two "arguably conflicting" exculpatory provisions, which the court was unable to explain as "anything other than poor drafting or a strategy that 'if one exculpatory provision is good, then two must be better'").

²²¹ Section 9.1(a) of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²²² Section 9.1 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²²³ See *In re DeMattia*, 644 S.W.3d 225 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2022, orig. proceeding); *Equine Holdings, LLC v. Jacoby*, 2020 WL2079183 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2020, pet. denied); *L Series, L.L.C. v. Holt*, 571 S.W.3d 864 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2019, pet. denied).

approach taken was to provide the broadest possible protection of the member in whatever capacity the member acts with respect to the company, but no exculpation, waiver of duty, or indemnification is provided for any person other than the member or a control person of the member.

The model agreements also provide for “advancement” in connection with claims brought by a person other than the company or a member against the Covered Person; i.e., the expenses of a Covered Person in defending the claim will be advanced before the final disposition of the claim if the Covered Person undertakes to repay the expenses if it is later determined that the Covered Person was not entitled to indemnification.²²⁴ Again, the scope of this provision should be carefully considered. For example, the members may not wish to mandate this type of protection with respect to managers and officers that are not members, or the members may not wish to mandate this protection at all out of concern that the assertion of a claim against a bad actor may bankrupt the company before the merits of the claim can be resolved (and the Covered Person likely will not be able to fulfill the obligation to repay the expenses if it is ultimately determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to indemnification).²²⁵

The model agreements permit the company to purchase and maintain insurance to fund its obligation to indemnify Covered Persons.²²⁶ The model agreements state that the company’s obligation to fund its indemnity obligations commences after all available insurance is exhausted. This is to avoid an argument with an insurer that the insurance is secondary to the company’s obligation to fund.²²⁷

K. Article 10: Winding Up.

Article 10 of the model agreements provides the circumstances under which winding up of the company will occur.²²⁸ The events triggering winding up include a vote or consent of all members. In addition to this provision for a voluntary decision to wind up, the model agreements provide several other events requiring a winding up.

²²⁴ Section 9.4 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²²⁵ In *L Series, L.L.C. v. Holt*, 571 S.W.3d 864 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2019, pet. denied), the court discussed the expansive nature of the statutory provisions in the LLC context and held that the contractual provisions at issue in that case required advancement of the defendants’ expenses even though the defendant would not be entitled to indemnity if the alleged misconduct was ultimately established. See also *In re DeMattia*, 644 S.W.3d 225 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2022, orig. proceeding) (discussing broad advancement provision and relying on *L Series, L.L.C. v. Holt* to conclude that advancement was required); *Equine Holdings, LLC v. Jacoby*, 2020 WL2079183 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2020, pet. denied) (interpreting indemnification provision of articles of organization without reference to BOC provisions and holding that indemnification of fees was required prior to conclusion of the proceeding based on the language of the provision). In *Equine Holdings*, the court held that an LLC member’s claim for indemnification of attorney’s fees incurred in a pending action was ripe, even though the action was not concluded, because the indemnification provision in the LLC’s articles of organization encompassed attorney’s fees and did not condition indemnification on the outcome of an action but merely on the determination of the members that the indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interest of the LLC. Because the members had previously made the requisite determination and the LLC had previously paid attorney’s fees incurred by the member in the action, the court rejected the LLC’s argument that the member’s indemnification claim (which was based on the LLC’s refusal to continue paying the member’s attorney’s fees) was premature.

²²⁶ Section 9.5 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²²⁷ See *Top Ten “Gotchas” in Drafting LLC and Partnership Agreements* by Trenton Hood and Paige Ingram Castañeda, presented at The University of Texas School of Law Continuing Legal Education Program on LLCs, LPs and Partnerships, July 9-10, 2015.

²²⁸ Note that the BOC uses the term “winding up” and not the term “dissolution.” TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 11.001(b).

BOC § 11.056 provides that the termination of membership of the last remaining member of a limited liability company is an event requiring winding up unless, not later than one year after the termination (or another period of time provided by the company agreement), the legal representative or successor of the last remaining member agrees to continue the company and agrees to become a member effective as of the date of the termination or designates another person who agrees to become a member as of such date. The model agreements simply cross reference this statutory provision, but the parties could vary this provision to provide for automatic admission of a specified party as a member in this type of situation or to provide a different procedure for designating or admitting a successor member.

BOC § 11.314 provides that a member of a limited liability company may seek a judicial decree of winding up when it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business of the company in conformity with its governing documents, when the economic purpose of the limited liability company is likely to be unreasonably frustrated, and when another owner has engaged in conduct that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the business with that owner.²²⁹ BOC § 11.405 provides certain grounds under which a member or other party might obtain a liquidating receivership. These provisions cannot be waived in the company agreement;²³⁰ therefore, the model agreements acknowledge that the company must be wound up upon a judicial decree requiring winding up.

Under certain circumstances, a limited liability company can be administratively or judicially involuntarily terminated by the state. The most common situations are failure to comply with filing and payment requirements associated with the Texas franchise tax or failure to maintain a registered agent or registered office.²³¹ In that situation, if the company is not reinstated as provided by law, a minority owner of the company who is not in a position to direct the management of the company might want to cause the company to be wound up in order to avoid the continuation of the business enterprise in a manner that might subject the owner to liability as a partner in a general partnership. This situation is thus addressed as an event requiring winding up in the multi-member model agreements.

BOC § 101.552 provides that a voluntary decision to wind up a limited liability company may be revoked and that a terminated company may be reinstated by a majority vote of the members. So that these provisions cannot be used as an end run around the requirement for unanimous vote to wind up the company, the model agreements override these provisions of the BOC by likewise requiring unanimous approval of revocation or termination.²³²

The provisions of the model agreements call for a liquidation of the company by a liquidating agent (either the manager or managers, if any, or an agent appointed by the members) and a final distribution of assets according to positive capital account balances. (See Section II.F. above for a discussion of the “substantial economic effect” requirements related to capital accounts for federal income tax purposes.)

²²⁹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 11.314, as amended by S.B. 1517, 85th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2017. Until 2017, the only ground specified in BOC § 11.314 for a limited liability company was when it was not reasonably practicable to carry on in conformity with the governing documents. In addition to that ground, the statute specified two other grounds for a judicially ordered winding up of a partnership. In 2017, the statute was amended to specify the same grounds for partnerships and limited liability companies.

²³⁰ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.054(a)(6).

²³¹ See Elizabeth S. Miller, *The Walking Dead: Forfeitures and Involuntary Terminations of Filing Entities*, 38 CORP. COUNSEL REV. 1 (May 2019).

²³² Section 10.2 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

As discussed above in Section II.B., it may be appropriate in certain transactions to expand these events to include items specific to the transaction such as a sale of the company's asset if the company is a single-asset venture.

The liquidation provisions also state that no member will be required to replenish a negative capital account balance.²³³

In *Park Cities Corp. v. Byrd*,²³⁴ the Texas Supreme Court held that the deficit capital account of the general partner of a limited partnership was an asset of the partnership and that the general partner was liable to pay to the partnership the amount of the deficit although the deficit was created by the allocation of non-cash depreciation. (The court reached this result based upon the provisions of the Texas Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the Texas Uniform Partnership Act, and the partnership agreement.) The partnership agreement provided that the limited partner would have no liability beyond its capital contribution and that the general partner would bear all of the losses. If the company agreement of a limited liability company addresses only the sharing of losses without making it clear that the members have no obligation to make up any negative capital account balance, a creditor or another member with a positive capital account balance might argue that a member whose capital account has a negative balance due to the allocation of losses must contribute an amount sufficient to eliminate the deficit. It may be persuasively argued that the reasoning in the *Park Cities* case has no application to limited partners or limited liability company members absent an express provision requiring restoration of negative capital accounts, but provisions expressly negating any obligation to make up a negative capital account balance obviously avoid the need to test the argument.

The model agreements provide that the liquidating agent will file a certificate of termination for the company after distributing assets following winding up.²³⁵ This provision also states that the existence of the company shall cease upon filing the certificate of termination except as otherwise provided by the BOC. BOC § 11.356 provides that notwithstanding termination, a filing entity's existence continues for three years after the effective date of the termination for limited purposes, including prosecuting or defending an action or proceeding brought by or against the terminated entity, permitting survival of existing claims against the entity, holding title to and liquidating property that remained with the terminated entity at the time of termination or was collected by the terminated entity after termination, applying or distributing property and settling affairs not completed before termination.

L. Article 11: Miscellaneous Provisions and Definitions.

Article 11 of the model company agreements includes miscellaneous provisions similar to those in most transaction agreements, including notice provisions and definitions of defined terms. (See Section II.B. above.)

The notice provisions for the multi-member company agreements²³⁶ require notice to be in writing mailed or transmitted, among other methods, by electronic message. The exhibits to the multi-member company agreements setting out the addresses for notice of members recognize that a member might want to use a cell phone text number as a notice address. The model agreements contain a definition of "written" and "writing" that tracks the definition in BOC § 1.002(89), under which a "writing" includes "an

²³³ Section 10.3(d) of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

²³⁴ 534 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976).

²³⁵ Section 10.4 of [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#).

²³⁶ Section 11.1 of [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#).

expression of words ... or other textual information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium that is retrievable in a perceivable form....”²³⁷ Thus, the authors think that the notice requirements and other provisions of the agreement requiring a writing²³⁸ would encompass cell phone text messages.

Each model agreement provides that the agreement may be amended by a vote of all members except that (in the case of the agreements for multi-member companies) the list of owners may be modified to reflect changes of ownership otherwise satisfying the provisions of the agreement.²³⁹ The model agreements for multi-member companies also give the managers or members a limited power of attorney to execute any governmental certificates requiring the signature of the members or an amendment to the list of owners to reflect changes in ownership in accordance with the agreement.²⁴⁰ The BOC was amended in the 2015 legislative session to add a provision that creates a conclusive presumption that a power of attorney such as that included in the model agreements is coupled with an interest sufficient to support an irrevocable power.²⁴¹

The authors did not include a provision in the model agreements providing for recovery of attorney’s fees by a prevailing party in a suit to enforce a provision of the agreement, but the drafter may want to consider doing so. Section 38.001 of the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code has always provided for the recovery of attorney’s fees in a suit on an oral or written contract; however, the statute only provided for recovery from “an individual or corporation” until September 2, 2021.²⁴² The statute provides that any “person” may recover attorney’s fees, and a “person” includes any type of entity in addition to individuals,²⁴³ but cases interpreting the statute as it was worded before September 1, 2021, held that the reference to recovery from “an individual or corporation” precluded recovery from partnerships and limited liability companies.²⁴⁴ Effective September 1, 2021, the statute was amended to permit recovery of attorney’s fees from “an individual or organization other than a quasi-governmental entity authorized to perform a function by state law, a religious organization, a charitable organization, or a charitable trust.”²⁴⁵ The amended statute provides that “organization” has the meaning assigned by Section 1.002 of the BOC.²⁴⁶ Thus, in a suit commenced before September 1, 2021, a limited liability company or

²³⁷ Section 11.8(xii) of Appendix A and Section 11.8(xi) of Appendix B. See also TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 1.002(89).

²³⁸ Section 3.16 of Appendix A and Section 3.11 of Appendix B.

²³⁹ Section 11.3 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

²⁴⁰ Section 11.5 of Appendix A and Appendix B.

²⁴¹ TEX. BUS. ORGS. CODE ANN. § 101.055 (eff. Sept. 1, 2015).

²⁴² TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE ANN. § 38.001 (as in effect prior to Sept. 1, 2021).

²⁴³ TEX. GOV’T CODE § 311.005(2).

²⁴⁴ See, e.g., *CBIF Ltd. P’shp v. TGI Friday’s Inc.*, 2017 WL 1455407 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2017, pet. denied); *J.D. Fields & Co., Inc. v. N. Am. Fabricators, L.L.C.*, 2016 WL 7912455 (S.D. Tex. 2016); *Solid Sys. CAS Servs. v. Total Risc Tech., Ltd.*, 2016 WL 5942935 (S.D. Tex. 2016); *Varel Int’l Indus., L.P. v. Petrodrillbits Int’l, Inc.*, 2016 WL 4535779 (Tex. App.—Dallas 2016, pet. denied); *Choice! Power, L.P. v. Feeley*, 501 S.W.3d 199 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2016, no pet.); *Alta Mesa Holdings L.P. v. Ives*, 488 S.W.3d 438 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2016, pet. denied); *Traxxas, L.P. v. DeWitt*, 2015 WL 7777986 (E.D. Tex. 2015); *Fleming v. Kirklín Law Firm, P.C.*, 2015 WL 7258700 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2015, no pet.); *Hoffman v. L & M Arts*, 2015 WL 1000838 (N.D. Tex. 2015), aff’d, 838 F.3d 568 (5th Cir. 2016); *Fleming & Assoc., L.L.P. v. Barton*, 425 S.W.3d 560 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2014, pet. denied).

²⁴⁵ TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE ANN. § 38.001(b), as amended by H.B. 1578, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021.

²⁴⁶ TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE ANN. § 38.001(a), as amended by H.B. 1578, 87th Leg., eff. Sept. 1, 2021.

a member would have a statutory right to recover attorney's fees from a member (assuming the member is an individual or a corporation) in a successful action on the company agreement, but a member who prevailed against the limited liability company in such a suit would not have a statutory right to recover attorney's fees from the limited liability company. In such an action brought on or after September 1, 2021, attorney's fees would generally be recoverable under the statute by or against the limited liability company.

IV. Conclusion.

Limited liability companies have become the entity of choice in Texas and other states. However, unlike corporations in which many of the provisions for the ownership and management of the entity are stated in the governing statute, owners are free in many respects to make their own rules regarding the management and financial terms for a limited liability company. They do this by entering into a company agreement. This puts an added burden on the practitioner to be sure that the agreement drafted by the practitioner accurately reflects the terms of the transaction envisioned by the practitioner's client, comports with the applicable entity and tax laws and establishes a basis for a predictable outcome in the event of disputes regarding the responsibilities, obligations and benefits related to the company. The authors hope that the model agreements included and discussed in this paper will be useful as lawyers strive to accomplish these goals.

Appendix A

**Model Company Agreement for Manager-Managed, Multi-Member
Limited Liability Company**

This Model Agreement is Appendix A to an article by Cliff Ernst and Elizabeth S. Miller entitled *Model Company Agreements for Closely Held LLCs* (the “Accompanying Article”). This Model Agreement should not be considered a form to be completed by filling in the blanks. Drafters should be certain that any agreement used by them is appropriate for the particular transaction. This Model Agreement should be read together with the Accompanying Article, including the various references to the Accompanying Article throughout this Model Agreement.

**COMPANY AGREEMENT
OF**

_____, LLC,
a Texas limited liability company

This Company Agreement (this “**Agreement**”), dated effective the ____ day of _____, 20____, is executed and agreed to, for good and valuable consideration, by the initial Members listed on Exhibit “A”.

Article 1

Formation

1.1 **Formation.** _____, LLC (the “**Company**”) was formed as a limited liability company under and pursuant to the Texas Business Organizations Code (the “**BOC**”) and other relevant laws of the State of Texas by the filing of a certificate of formation with the Secretary of State of the State of Texas on _____, 20____.

1.2 **Name.** The name of the Company shall be _____, LLC. The Company shall conduct business under that name or such other names complying with applicable law as the Managers may determine from time to time.

1.3 **Duration.** The Company shall exist until terminated in accordance with this Agreement.

1.4 **Purpose.** The purpose of the Company shall be to engage in the business of (insert description of business) and to engage in any other lawful business or activity necessary or convenient in pursuit of the foregoing purposes.

1.5 **Principal Office.** The Company’s principal office shall be _____ or such other place as the Managers may determine from time to time.

1.6 **Registered Office and Registered Agent.** The initial address of the registered office of the Company in the State of Texas shall be _____, and the name of the Company’s initial registered agent at that address shall be _____. The Managers may change the registered office and the registered agent of the Company from time to time. The Managers may cause the Company to qualify to do business as a limited liability company (or other entity in which the Members have limited liability) in any other jurisdiction and to designate any registered office or registered agent in any such jurisdiction.

1.7 **Definitions.** Certain terms used in this instrument are capitalized. Such terms shall have the meaning set forth in the text or in Section 11.8.

Article 2

Members and Membership Interests

2.1 **Initial Members.** In connection with the formation of the Company, the Persons executing this Agreement as initial Members are admitted to the Company as Members effective as of the date of formation of the Company. The Percentage held by each of the Members is set forth next to such Member's name on Exhibit "A".

2.2 **Issuance of Membership Interests After Formation of Company.** The Company, after the formation of the Company, may issue membership interests in the Company to any Person with the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members of the Company. Any such affirmative vote or Written consent of the Members shall specify the Capital Contribution, if any, required in connection with the new membership interest, the Percentage represented by the newly issued membership interest and all changes in the Percentages represented by the membership interests outstanding prior to the issuance of the new membership interest.

2.3 **Nature of Membership Interest.** A membership interest in the Company is personal property. A Member of the Company or an assignee of a membership interest in the Company does not have an interest in any specific property of the Company. A membership interest includes a Member's or assignee's share of profits and losses or similar items and the right to receive distributions as provided in this Agreement, but does not include a Member's right to participate in management.

2.4 **Withdrawal or Expulsion of Member Prohibited.** A Member of the Company may not withdraw or be expelled from the Company except as provided by this Agreement. A Member ceases to be a Member upon the Member's death, upon the Member's Bankruptcy, or as provided by Section 2.9.

2.5 **Assignment of Membership Interest.** Subject to the requirements of Article 8, a membership interest in the Company may be wholly or partly assigned. An assignment of a membership interest in the Company is not an event requiring the winding up of the Company and does not entitle an assignee who is not already a Member of the Company to participate in the management and affairs of the Company, become a Member of the Company or exercise any rights of a Member of the Company. If a membership interest in the Company is held in a trust that is not an entity under the law of the jurisdiction governing the creation of the trust, the addition, termination, or substitution of a trustee of the trust shall constitute an assignment of the membership interest for purposes of this Agreement, and the former trustee shall cease to be a Member to the extent that the trustee was a Member in the capacity as trustee. A transfer that occurs by virtue of the addition, termination, or substitution of a trustee of a trust that holds a membership interest shall be treated as an Affiliate Transfer under Section 8.1 of this Agreement.

2.6 **Admission of New Members.** Any Member of the Company who is issued a new membership interest as provided in Section 2.2 or who acquires a membership interest by assignment (including by reason of death or divorce) shall become a Member of the Company with respect to the new or assigned membership interest immediately upon the issuance or assignment of the membership interest. Approval by the Members pursuant to Section 2.2 of the issuance of a new membership interest in the Company to a Person who is not already a Member shall be deemed approval of the admission of such Person as a Member. An assignee of a membership interest in the Company who is not already a Member of the Company is entitled to become a Member of the Company on the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Company's Members. Any Person who desires to become a Member after the formation of the

Company shall, as a condition to becoming a Member and in addition to any other conditions set forth herein or established by the Members or Managers, execute and deliver an agreement to be bound by the terms and provisions of the Agreement. Such agreement shall also state an address for the Member for notice hereunder.

2.7 Rights and Duties of Assignee of Membership Interest Before Membership.

(a) A Person who is assigned a membership interest in the Company is entitled to:

(i) receive any allocation of income, gain, loss, deduction, credit, or a similar item that the assignor is entitled to receive to the extent the allocation of the item is assigned;

(ii) receive any distribution the assignor is entitled to receive to the extent the distribution is assigned; and

(iii) subject to Article 7, make, for any proper purpose, reasonable inspections of the books and records of the Company.

(b) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company is not liable as a Member of the Company until the assignee becomes a Member of the Company.

2.8 Rights and Liabilities of Assignee of Membership Interest After Becoming Member.

(a) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company, after becoming a Member of the Company, is:

(i) entitled to the same rights and powers granted or provided to a Member of the Company by this Agreement; and

(ii) subject to the same restrictions and liabilities placed or imposed on a Member of the Company by this Agreement; and

(iii) except as provided by subsection (b) of this Section 2.8, liable for the assignor's obligation to make contributions to the Company.

(b) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company, after becoming a Member of the Company, is not obligated for a liability of the assignor that:

(i) the assignee did not have knowledge of on the date the assignee became a Member of the Company; and

(ii) could not be ascertained from this Agreement.

2.9 Rights and Duties of Assignor of Membership Interest. An assignor of a membership interest in the Company continues to be a Member of the Company and is entitled to exercise any rights or powers of the Member not vested in the assignee by virtue of the assignment (including the right to vote on or consent to any matters requiring approval or consent of the Members under this Agreement) until the assignee becomes a Member of the Company. Upon assignment of a membership interest to another Member or admission of an assignee as a Member, the assignor shall cease to be a Member with respect to

the membership interest assigned. In the event that a Member's membership interest is purchased by the Company, the Member shall cease to be a Member with respect to the membership interest purchased.

2.10 **Certificates.** Membership interests in the Company shall be uncertificated.

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.C. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding certificated membership interests.]

2.11 **Representations and Warranties.** Each Member hereby represents and warrants to the Company and each other Member that (a) the Member has duly executed and delivered this Agreement; and (b) the Member's authorization, execution, delivery, and performance of this Agreement do not conflict with any other agreement or arrangement to which that Member is a party or by which that Member is bound.

Article 3

Management of the Company, Meetings and Voting

3.1 **Managers and Management Generally.** The Managers shall have the authority to manage the business and affairs of the Company and make all decisions with respect thereto, except for those matters expressly reserved to the Members. The foregoing shall not restrict the authority of the officers of the Company as described in Section 3.6 below. By the unanimous vote of all of the Managers, the authority of the Managers to act may be delegated to a committee of less than all of the Managers. Each Manager is an agent of the Company for the purpose of carrying out the Company's business in accordance with the authority granted by action of the Managers. No Member of the Company in the Member's capacity as such shall be an agent of the Company or have any authority or right to act for or bind the Company.

3.2 **Number and Qualifications of Managers.**

(a) The Managers of the Company may consist of one or more Persons. Except as provided by subsection (b) of this Section 3.2, the number of Managers of the Company consists of the number of initial Managers listed in the Company's certificate of formation.

(b) The number of Managers of the Company may be increased or decreased by amendment to this Agreement.

(c) A Manager of the Company is not required to be a resident of Texas or Member of the Company.

3.3 **Terms for Managers.** Unless a term is specified upon selection of a Manager, as provided herein, each Manager shall serve until the resignation, removal, or death of the Manager. If a term is specified by the Members upon the selection of a Manager, the Manager shall serve for the specified term and until the Manager's successor is selected by the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company, or until the earlier resignation, removal or death of the Manager.

3.4 **Resignation and Removal of Managers.** A Manager may resign at any time by giving Written notice to the Company. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. A Manager may be removed, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company.

3.5 **Manager Vacancy.** A vacancy in the position of a Manager may be filled by the affirmative vote of all of the remaining managers, regardless of whether the remaining managers constitute a quorum, or the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company.

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.D. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding the right of certain Members to designate Managers.]

3.6 **Officers and Other Agents.** The Managers may appoint such officers or other agents of the Company as the Managers may deem appropriate and may remove any such officer or agent at any time with or without cause. The Managers may delegate to the Company's officers such authority as the Managers may deem appropriate and subsequently revoke or modify that authority. The Managers also may delegate authority to other Persons and revoke that delegation as the Managers may deem appropriate including the power to delegate authority.

3.7 **Meetings of Members.** The Managers or any Member may call a meeting of the Members. Meetings of the Members of the Company may be held at the principal office of the Company or, if remote attendance is allowed and provided in accordance with Section 3.9, at another place in or outside Texas designated by the Person or Persons calling the meeting. Members of the Company owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business at a meeting of the Members.

3.8 **Meetings of Managers or Committees of Managers.** Any Manager may call a meeting of the Managers or a committee of the Managers. The Managers of the Company or a committee of the Managers may hold meetings at the principal office of the Company or, if remote attendance is allowed and provided in accordance with Section 3.9, at another place in or outside Texas designated by the Manager calling the meeting. A majority of all the Managers or members of a committee of the Managers constitutes a quorum for the purpose of transacting business at a meeting of the Managers or committee of the Managers.

3.9 **Alternative Forms of Meetings.**

(a) The Members, the Managers, or a committee of the Managers may hold meetings and allow attendance at meetings by using a conference telephone or similar communications equipment, or another suitable electronic communications system, including videoconferencing technology or the Internet, or any combination, if the telephone or other equipment or system permits each individual participating in the meeting to communicate with all other individuals participating in the meeting.

(b) If voting is to take place at the meeting, the Company must implement reasonable measures to verify that every Person voting at the meeting by means of remote communications is sufficiently identified, and if a proxy for a Person is voting at the meeting, to verify that the proxy requirements set forth in Section 3.15 are satisfied.

3.10 **Participation Constitutes Presence.** A Person participating in a meeting is considered present at the meeting unless the participation is for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of business at the meeting on the ground that the meeting has not been lawfully called or convened.

3.11 **Notice of Meetings.** Notice of a meeting of the Members, the Managers, or a committee of the Managers, must be given in a manner described in Section 11.1 and state the date and time of the meeting and the location of the meeting or, if the meeting is held or attendance is allowed by using a conference telephone or other communications system authorized by Section 3.9, the form of

communication used for the meeting. Notice of a meeting of the Members shall state the purpose of the meeting and shall be given not later than the tenth (10th) day or earlier than the sixtieth (60th) day before the date of the meeting. Notice of a meeting of the Managers or a committee of Managers must be given not later than the third (3rd) day before the date of the meeting. Notice of a meeting is not required to be given to a Member, Manager or committee member entitled to notice under this Agreement if the Person entitled to notice signs a Written waiver of notice of the meeting, regardless of whether the waiver is signed before or after the time of the meeting. If a Person entitled to notice of a meeting participates in the meeting, the Person's participation constitutes a waiver of notice of the meeting unless the Person participates in the meeting solely to object to the transaction of business at the meeting on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

3.12 Acts of Members Generally. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company constitutes an act of the Members.

3.13 Votes Required to Approve Certain Actions. A Fundamental Business Transaction of the Company, an action by the Company that would make it impossible for the Company to carry out the ordinary business of the Company, or the filing by the Company of a petition for relief under the United States bankruptcy laws (Title 11, United States Code) must be approved by the affirmative vote of all of the Members. For purposes of this Agreement, the term "**Fundamental Business Transaction**" shall mean a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

3.14 Acts of Managers or Committees. The affirmative vote of a majority of all Managers or a majority of all members of a committee of the Managers constitutes an act of the Managers or committee of the Managers, as appropriate.

3.15 Manner of Voting. A Member of the Company may vote at a meeting in person or by a proxy executed in Writing by the Member to another Member. A Manager or member of a committee of the Managers may vote at a meeting in person or by a proxy executed in Writing by the Manager to another Manager, or a committee member to another committee member, as the case may be. Except as provided in this Section, Members, Managers and committee members may not vote by proxy.

3.16 Action by Written Consent. An action may be taken without holding a meeting, without providing prior or subsequent notice, or without taking a vote if a Written consent or consents stating the action to be taken is obtained from the number of Members, Managers, or committee members, as appropriate, necessary to have at least the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take the action at a meeting at which each Member, Manager, or committee member, as appropriate, entitled to vote on the action is present and votes. Any of the following shall satisfy the requirement for a Written consent: an originally signed document; a photographic, photostatic, facsimile or similarly reliable reproduction of an originally signed document; or an electronic message if the transmission contains or is accompanied by information allowing a determination (i) that the message was transmitted by the consenting Member, Manager or committee member and (ii) of the date of the transmission. Unless otherwise dated, a consent given by electronic message is considered given on the date transmitted.

3.17 Explicit Vote or Consent Required. The exclusive methods by which Members or Managers or committee members may take action with respect to the Company are voting affirmatively at a meeting or giving Written consent as provided in this Article 3. A Member or Manager or committee member shall not be deemed to have voted in favor of, or consented to, an action unless such Person has voted affirmatively at a meeting or given explicit consent as provided in this Article 3.

3.18 **Compensation.** No Member, Manager, or officer or agent of the Company shall receive any compensation for services to the Company or reimbursement for expenses incurred on behalf of the Company except compensation that is approved by the Managers for services or expenses that are, in the reasonable judgment of the Managers, necessary or desirable for the Company.

Article 4

Capital Contributions

4.1 **Agreed Capital Contributions.** Each initial Member shall contribute to the capital of the Company the contribution set forth opposite such Member's name on the attached **Exhibit "A"**. Any Person issued a membership interest in the Company after the formation of the Company shall contribute to the capital of the Company the contribution, if any, approved as provided in Section 2.2. A Person's obligation to contribute to the capital of the Company may be released or settled only by the affirmative vote or Written consent of all Members.

4.2 **Additional Capital Contributions.** The Managers may request, but may not require, that the Members make additional contributions to the capital of the Company.

4.3 **Capital Accounts.** A capital account ("**Capital Account**") shall be established for each Member and shall be maintained in such a manner as to correspond with the rules set forth in the Treasury Regulations (the "**Allocation Regulations**") promulgated under Section 704(b) of the Code. Except as otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations or the Code, a Member's Capital Account shall be increased by (i) the amount of any contribution of capital to the Company (based on the fair market value of the cash or other assets contributed) and (ii) allocations of income or gain (for Company book purposes) to the Member pursuant to this Agreement, and shall be reduced by (i) the amount of money distributed to the Member by the Company, (ii) the fair market value of any property distributed to the Member by the Company, and (iii) allocations of deduction or loss (for Company book purposes) to the Member by the Company pursuant to this Agreement. The Capital Accounts of the Members shall not bear interest. If any additional membership interests in the Company are to be issued in consideration for a contribution of property or cash or if any Company property is to be distributed in liquidation of the Company or an interest in the Company, the Capital Accounts of the Members (and the amounts at which all Company properties are carried on its books and records other than for income tax purposes) shall, immediately prior to such issuance or distribution, as the case may be, be adjusted (consistent with the provisions of Section 704 of the Code) upward or downward to reflect any unrealized gain or unrealized loss attributable to all Company properties (as if such unrealized gain or unrealized loss had been recognized upon actual sale of the properties upon a liquidation of the Company immediately prior to issuance or distribution). Except as otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations, in the event any membership interest in the Company is transferred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the transferee shall succeed to the Capital Account of the transferor to the extent it relates to the transferred interest.

Article 5

Taxation and Allocations

5.1 **General.** Unless otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations or the Code, all items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the Company shall be allocated to the Members for accounting and tax purposes pro rata according to their Percentages.

5.2 **Regulatory Allocations.** To the extent the Allocation Regulations or the Code require allocations for tax purposes that differ from the foregoing allocations, the Managers may determine the manner in which such tax allocations shall be made so as to fully comply with the Allocation Regulations, the Code, other applicable law and, at the same time to the extent reasonably possible, preserve the economic relationships among the Members as set forth in this Agreement.

5.3 **Reporting.** The Members are aware of the income tax consequences of the allocations made by this Article 5 and hereby agree to be bound by the provisions of this Article 5 in reporting their shares of Company items for income tax purposes.

Article 6

Distributions

6.1 **Distributions.** Available Cash shall be distributed at least annually to all of the Members pro rata according to their Percentages.

6.2 **Required Annual Tax Distribution.** Within sixty (60) days following the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall make an additional distribution to each Member in an amount equal to (i) the income tax liability of the Member attributable to the taxable income allocable to the Member for such fiscal year with respect to such Member's membership interest, computed as set forth in Article 5, less (ii) the aggregate amount of distributions to such Member by the Company during such fiscal year, if the amount per clause (i) is greater than the amount per clause (ii); provided, however, that the Company shall only be obligated to make distributions pursuant to this Section 6.2 to the extent that it has cash available in the ordinary course of its business and this Section 6.2 shall not require the Company to liquidate non-cash assets, to borrow funds or to require additional capital contributions for the purpose of making such distributions. A Member's income tax liability for purposes of this Section 6.2 shall be computed by multiplying the taxable income allocable to the Member by thirty-seven percent (37%).

Article 7

Bank Accounts, Books of Account, Reports and Fiscal Year

7.1 **Bank Account; Investments.** The Company shall establish one or more bank or other financial institution accounts into which all Company funds shall be deposited. Funds deposited by the Company into such accounts may be withdrawn only in furtherance of the business of the Company or for distribution to the Members pursuant to this Agreement. Pending withdrawal for such purposes, Company funds may be invested in such manner as the Managers may determine.

7.2 Books and Records.

(a) The Company shall keep or cause to be kept books and records of the Company using a method consistent with that described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.704-1(b). Income, gain, loss and deduction of the Company (including income and gain exempt from tax and expenditures not deductible in computing the Company's taxable income) shall be computed based upon the book value of the Company's property using the same methods (e.g., cash or accrual accounting, or straight line or accelerated depreciation) as are used in computing the Company's taxable income. The books of the Company, for both tax and financial reporting purposes, shall be kept using the method of accounting selected by the Managers.

(b) The books and records of the Company shall be maintained, or made available as required by this Section, at the Company's principal office.

(c) The Company shall provide a Member, an assignee of a membership interest, or a former Member access to the Company's books and records to the extent and as provided by this Section. A Member, an assignee of a membership interest, or a former Member who desires to examine or copy any of the Company's books and records (the "**Requester**") shall give Written notice to the Company specifying the books and records that the Requester desires to examine or copy and stating a proper purpose for examining or copying the requested books and records. The books and records specified by a Requester who is a former Member must pertain to the period during which the former Member was a Member. Subject to this subsection and subsection (d) of this Section, within five days after the Requester submits such a Written notice, the Company will make available at its principal office the requested books and records if the requested books and records are required to be maintained by the Company under the BOC. Subject to this subsection and subsection (d) of this Section, a Requester, on Written demand stating a proper purpose, is entitled to examine and copy at a reasonable time at the Company's principal office or another location approved by the Company and the Requester, any records of the Company, whether in Written or other tangible form, which are reasonably related to and appropriate to examine and copy for that proper purpose. The requested records will be made available during regular business hours, and the examination and copying shall be at the expense of the Requester. The Company may deny a Requester's request for access to the Company's books and records and information if the Requester: (i) has improperly used information obtained through a prior examination of the books and records of the Company or of any other entity; or (ii) was not acting in good faith or for a proper purpose in making the Requester's request for information.

(d) The Company may keep confidential from a Requester, for such period of time as the Managers deem reasonable, any information that the Managers reasonably believe to be in the nature of trade secrets or other information the disclosure of which the Managers in good faith believe is not in the best interest of the Company or could damage the Company or its business or which the Company is required by law or by agreement with a third party to keep confidential.

7.3 Financial Information. As soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each Company fiscal year, the Managers shall cause to be prepared and furnished to each Member, at Company expense, a balance sheet of the Company (dated as of the end of the fiscal year then ended), and a related statement of income, loss and change in financial position for the Company (for the same year). Such financial information shall reflect the beginning balance in each Member's Capital Account as of the first day of such year, all distributions of cash made to each Member during the year, and the ending balance in each Member's Capital Account as of the last day of the year and is not required to be audited.

7.4 Tax Returns and Information; Governing Documents.

(a) The Members intend for the Company to be treated as a partnership for tax purposes. The Managers shall prepare or cause to be prepared all federal, state and local income and other tax returns which the Company is required to file and shall furnish each Member both a copy of such Member's Schedule K-1 and the Company's tax return as soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each Company fiscal year. On Written request to the Company, the Company shall provide to a Member or an assignee of a membership interest a free copy of (i) the Company's certificate of formation, including any amendments to or restatements of the certificate of formation; (ii) this Agreement, including any amendments to or restatements of this Agreement; and (iii) any federal, state and local tax returns of the Company for each of the preceding six years.

(b) The “tax representative” of the Company (initially, _____) shall be the Company’s designated representative within the meaning of Code Section 6223, with sole authority to act on behalf of the Company for purposes of subchapter C of Chapter 63 of the Code and any comparable provisions of state or local income tax laws. (Any person who is designated as the “tax representative” is referred to herein as the “**Tax Representative**”). For purposes of this Section 7.4(b), unless otherwise specified, all references to provisions of the Code shall be to such provisions as enacted by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.

(c) If the Company qualifies to elect pursuant to Code Section 6221(b) (or successor provision) to have federal income tax audits and other proceedings undertaken by each Member rather than by the Company, the Tax Representative shall cause the Company to make such election.

(d) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Agreement to the contrary, if any “partnership adjustment” (as defined in Code Section 6241(a)(2)) is determined with respect to the Company, the Tax Representative, in its discretion, may cause the Company to elect pursuant to Code Section 6226 to have such adjustments passed through to the Members for the year to which the adjustment relates (i.e., the “reviewed year” within the meaning of Code Section 6225(d)(1)). In the event that the Tax Representative has not caused the Company to so elect pursuant to Code Section 6226, then any “imputed underpayment” (as determined in accordance with Code Section 6225) or “partnership adjustment” that does not give rise to an “imputed underpayment” shall be apportioned among the Members of the Company for the taxable year in which the adjustment is finalized in such manner as may be necessary (as determined by the Tax Representative in good faith) so that, to the maximum extent possible, the tax and economic consequences of the partnership adjustment and any associated interest and penalties are borne by the Members based upon their interests in the Company for the reviewed year.

(e) Each Member agrees that, upon request of the Tax Representative, such Member shall take such reasonable actions as may be necessary or desirable (as determined by the Tax Representative) to (1) allow the Company to comply with the provisions of Code Section 6226 so that any “partnership adjustments” are taken into account by the Members rather than the Company or (2) file amended tax returns with respect to any “reviewed year” (within the meaning of Code Section 6225(d)(1)) to reduce the amount of any “partnership adjustment” otherwise required to be taken into account by the Company.

[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.H. of the Accompanying Article for model language that provides for past members to bear the imputed underpayment of taxes.]

7.5 **Fiscal Year.** The Company fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

7.6 **Corporate Transparency Act.**

(a) The Members intend for the Company to comply with its obligations under the Corporate Transparency Act of 2020 (as amended, the “**CTA**”) and with the regulations (the “**CTA Regulations**”) promulgated by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“**FinCEN**”) thereunder. The Managers shall designate one of the Managers or another Person to serve as the “**Compliance Officer**” with respect to the Company’s duties under the CTA. The Compliance Officer may take any steps reasonably necessary or convenient to cause the Company to perform its obligations under the CTA and the CTA Regulations, including, without limitation, by causing the Company to file any beneficial

ownership report that may be required thereunder. The Compliance Officer will collect CTA Data from each “company applicant” with respect to the Company, as such term is defined in the CTA Regulations.

(b) Each Member agrees to provide to the Compliance Officer upon request by the Compliance Officer such Member’s:

- (i) full legal name;
- (ii) date of birth;
- (iii) residential street address;
- (iv) business street address; and
- (v) a unique identifying number from one of the following documents:
 - (1) a non-expired passport issued by the United States Government;
 - (2) a non-expired identification document issued to the individual by a state, local government, or Indian tribe for the purpose of identifying the individual;
 - (3) a non-expired driver’s license issued to the individual by a state, or
 - (4) a non-expired passport issued by a foreign government to the individual, if the individual does not possess any of the documents described in Section 7.6(b)(v)(1), 7.6(b)(v)(2) or 7.6(b)(v)(3) above; and
- (vi) an image of the document from which the unique identifying number in Section 7.6(b)(v) above was obtained which includes both the unique identifying number and photograph of the individual in sufficient quality to be legible or recognizable.

Each Member also agrees to provide to the Compliance Officer any other information that the Compliance Officer determines is required to comply with the CTA and the CTA Regulations. The information described in this Section 7.6(b) is hereinafter referred to as a Member’s “**CTA Data**”.

(c) With respect to any Member that is not a natural person (as applicable, a “**Non-Natural Person Member**”, the Member shall provide CTA Data for each natural person (as applicable, an “**Indirect Owner**”) who owns, indirectly or beneficially, any economic interest in the Company through such Member.

(d) The Compliance Officer will safeguard the CTA Data collected from Members and any other persons in accordance with this Section through such methods and systems as the Compliance Officer may determine.

(e) Each Member will promptly notify in writing the Compliance Officer of any change in CTA Data previously provided by such Member to the Compliance Officer after such change occurs (but in any event no more than five calendar days after such change occurs).

(f) Each Member will indemnify and defend the Company against any third-party claim, loss or expense incurred by the Company as a result of (i) any inaccuracy in any CTA Data or of other information provided by such Member, or (ii) any failure of such Member to provide amended CTA Data to the Compliance Officer within the time period required by Section 7.6(e) above.

Article 8

Transfer Restrictions and Push-Pull Buyout

[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of drafting issues that should be considered with drafting transfer restriction and buy-sell provisions.]

8.1 **Right of First Refusal.** Any Member who desires to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer or assign all or any part of such Member's membership interest in any transaction other than an Affiliate Transfer shall first offer to sell to the Company all of the membership interest which such Member desires to transfer. The Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days after the Company and all of the Members have been given Written notice of the Member's desire to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer and assign such membership interest, to elect to purchase such membership interest at the price and terms specified in the notice. If the Company does not so elect to purchase such membership interest, the selling Member shall offer the right to purchase such membership interest to the other Members, who shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest at the price and terms specified in the notice. If all or any portion of the purchase price specified in the notice pursuant to this Section 8.1 is not cash, the price shall be deemed cash equal to the fair market value of the noncash consideration and if the parties are unable to reach agreement as to such fair market value, then the fair market value shall be determined by appraisal using the same methodology for determination of Purchase Value set forth in Section 8.4(b). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.1 shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the fair market value of the noncash consideration, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the offered membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.1, they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the offered membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Company nor the Members elect to purchase the offered membership interest pursuant to the options granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.1, then the offering Member shall have sixty (60) days after expiration of the options of the Company and the other Members in which to sell the offered membership interest at the price and terms identified in the notice to the purchaser(s) identified in the notice; provided that such purchaser(s) shall be assignee(s) only of such membership interest unless and until such purchaser(s) are admitted as Member(s) of the Company in accordance with Article 2 of this Agreement. In no event shall the offering Member be compelled to sell less than all of the membership interest offered by such Member. An assignee of a membership interest who desires to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer or assign all or any part of such assignee's membership interest shall be subject to this Section 8.1 in the same manner as a Member.

8.2 Death or Divorce of Member or Spouse; Bankruptcy of a Member.

(a) A Member ceases to be a Member upon the Member's death, and subject to subsection (d) of this Section 8.2, the executor, administrator or personal representative (as applicable, the "**Personal Representative**") of the Deceased Member shall be treated as an assignee. The membership interest of such Personal Representative shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

(b) Subject to subsection (e) of this Section 8.2, a Member's spouse shall become an assignee of the membership interest in the Company that the spouse succeeds to or obtains as the result of the termination of the marital relationship of the spouse and such Member.

(c) Subject to subsection (h) of this Section 8.2, upon the Bankruptcy of a Member (the "**Bankrupt Member**"), the Bankrupt Member shall thereafter be treated as an assignee. The membership interest of the Bankrupt Member shall remain subject to all the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

(d) Upon the death of a Member (the "**Deceased Member**"), the Personal Representative of the Deceased Member shall have ninety (90) days after the Deceased Member's date of death to cause the Company to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)) (the "**Put Option**"). The purchase by the Company pursuant to the Put Option shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the exercise of the Put Option or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If the Personal Representative of the Deceased Member does not exercise its Put Option by notice to the Company within such ninety (90) day period or if a Personal Representative is not appointed within such ninety (90) day period, then the Company shall have the option within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the Deceased Member's date of death to elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Company does not elect to purchase all of the Deceased Member's membership interest, the remaining Member(s) shall have the option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's option period, to elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest not purchased by the Company for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(d) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(d), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the Deceased Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option.

(e) In the event a Member (the "**Divorced Member**") becomes divorced and such divorced spouse becomes the owner of or becomes entitled to any membership interest, the Divorced Member shall have an option, for a period beginning when the divorce decree becomes final and ending sixty (60) days after the Company and the remaining Member(s) of the Company have been notified of the final divorce decree, to elect to purchase the membership interest of such divorced spouse for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Divorced Member pursuant to this Section 8.2(e) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If the Divorced Member does not elect to purchase all of the membership interest of the divorced spouse, then the Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Divorced Member's sixty (60) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If neither the Divorced Member nor the Company elects to purchase all of the membership interest of the divorced spouse, the remaining Member(s) shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(e) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the membership interest of the divorced spouse pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(e), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective

Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Divorced Member nor the Company nor the remaining Member(s) elect to purchase the membership interest of the divorced spouse, then such membership interest may be retained by the divorced spouse, subject to the obligations of this Agreement as an assignee. In no event shall the divorced spouse be compelled to sell less than all of such divorced spouse's membership interest.

(f) In the event of the death of a Member's spouse and such Member (the "Surviving Member") does not acquire by will or by operation of law all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, the Surviving Member shall have an option, for a period beginning with the date of death and ending sixty (60) days after the Company and the remaining Member(s) have been notified of the death of the Surviving Member's spouse and the name and address of the duly qualified and acting Personal Representative of the deceased spouse, to elect to purchase the membership interest of the deceased spouse for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Surviving Member does not elect to purchase the membership interest of the deceased spouse, then the Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Surviving Member's sixty (60) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If neither the Surviving Member nor the Company elects to purchase all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, then the remaining Member(s) shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(f) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(f), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Surviving Member nor the Company nor the remaining Member(s) exercise their option to purchase the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, then such membership interest may be retained by each devisee or heir subject to the obligations of this Agreement as an assignee. In no event shall the Personal Representative or estate of the Surviving Member's deceased spouse be compelled to sell less than all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse.

(g) By executing this Agreement, the spouses of the Members, in addition to any other purposes for which they are executing this Agreement, agree to be bound by the terms of this Agreement with respect to any membership interests now owned or hereafter acquired in the Company. The execution of this Agreement by such spouses is not intended to alter, nor shall it be construed as altering, the existing status and characterization of the membership interests in the Company as the separate or community property of the Members.

(h) Upon the Bankruptcy of a Member, the Company shall have the option within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the Bankruptcy of the Bankrupt Member to elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Company does not elect to purchase all of the Bankrupt Member's membership interest, the remaining Member(s) shall have the option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's option period, to elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest not purchased by the Company for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(h) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(h), they shall, absent a different agreement at the

time, acquire the Bankrupt Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option.

8.3 Push-Pull Buyout.

(a) Each Member (the "**Offering Member**") may at any time give notice to all, but not less than all, of the other Members of the Offering Member's desire to either (a) sell all of the Offering Member's membership interest in the Company to the other Members or (b) buy all of the other Members' membership interests in the Company, specifying therein the price per Percentage and the other terms and conditions upon which the Offering Member will buy or sell. To institute the push-pull buyout under this Section, the Offering Member must both offer to be a buyer and offer to be a seller, depending upon the response of the other Member or Members. An offer to be a buyer only or a seller only will not be effective to institute the push-pull buyout under this Section. The other Members shall have an option, for a period of sixty (60) days after receiving such notice, to elect to purchase the membership interest of the Offering Member at the same price per Percentage and upon the same terms and conditions that the Offering Member is offering to sell the Offering Member's membership interest, the transaction to be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after the end of such sixty (60) day period. If no Member exercises such option to purchase within the aforementioned period of sixty (60) days, then the Offering Member shall be obligated to purchase the membership interests of the other Members at the price per Percentage and upon the terms and conditions specified in the aforementioned notice, and the Members receiving the notice shall be obligated to sell their membership interests to the Offering Member upon such terms and conditions, the transaction to be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after the end of such sixty (60) day period.

(b) If more than one Member elect to purchase the Offering Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them hereunder, they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the Offering Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If some Members exercise their option to sell and others exercise their option to purchase, then those Members exercising the option to purchase the Offering Member's membership interest may purchase all of the membership interests of Members opting to sell at the offered price, or, at their election, may purchase only the membership interest originally offered by the Offering Member.

(c) Any two or more Members may, if they so elect, institute the push-pull buyout under this Section as a block of membership interests by jointly commencing the offer to purchase or sell their membership interests to the other Member(s) as a block and conditioning the purchase and sale of the membership interests to the block of membership interests offered. In such event, the recipient Member(s) shall treat the membership interests as a block for purposes of exercising the offer to purchase or sell under this section.

8.4 Determination of Purchase Value.

(a) "**Purchase Value**" shall mean the amount of cash and fair market value of property which would be received by the holder of the membership interest to be sold hereunder if the Company sold its business and assets for cash at a purchase price equal to their fair market value as of the date of determination of the Purchase Value, and all remaining assets of the Company were distributed to the Members in accordance with this Agreement. Purchase Value shall be determined as of a date as near as reasonably practicable to the date of the occurrence of the event which results in the sale of the membership interest hereunder. The party whose membership interest is to be sold hereunder is hereafter referred to as the "**Selling Party**" and the party or parties acquiring that interest are hereafter referred to, individually or collectively, as the case may be, as the "**Acquiring Party**." In exercising the right to purchase the

membership interests of any party, the Acquiring Party shall develop a purchase price which it reasonably believes to be the Purchase Value for the membership interest and state the purchase price in its notice. If more than one Person is acquiring an interest, the decision of the holders of a majority of the Percentages held by all such parties shall be deemed the decision of the Acquiring Party. The Selling Party shall have thirty (30) days to notify the Acquiring Party in Writing of any objection to such purchase price. If the Selling Party fails to timely object to the purchase price, then the proposed purchase price shall be the purchase price of the membership interests.

(b) If the Selling Party does timely object, the Selling Party shall have the right to engage an independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser to perform a determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interest subject to the terms hereof. Such determination shall be completed within twenty (20) days after the Selling Party has delivered notice of objection to the Acquiring Party. The determination so rendered shall be the purchase price of the membership interests unless the Acquiring Party notifies the Selling Party in Writing of any objection to such purchase price within ten (10) days after the Selling Party has delivered notice of the determination to the Acquiring Party on behalf of the Company. If the Acquiring Party so objects to the purchase price, the Acquiring Party shall have the right to engage an independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser to perform another determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interests. Such determination shall be completed within twenty (20) days after the Acquiring Party has delivered notice of objection to the Selling Party. If the second determination differs from the first, the two firms shall meet and attempt to render a joint determination within five (5) days after delivery of the second determination. If for any reason such firms fail to agree on a joint determination during such five-day period, they shall mutually agree upon and appoint a third independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser within the next five (5) days who shall perform a determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interests within twenty (20) days of appointment, which determination shall be and constitute the purchase price of the membership interests. The determination of the purchase price pursuant to this Section shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties. Each party will bear any and all expenses incurred as the result of their objections to the purchase price and the employment of a suitable firm to render a determination pursuant thereto and the Selling Party and the Acquiring Party shall bear equally the costs of any third firm required to determine the Purchase Value of the membership interests. If the Acquiring Party consists of multiple Persons, such Persons shall bear such costs, absent a different agreement at the time, pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages.

8.5 Closing of Sale; Payment of Purchase Price. At the closing of any sale of a membership interest pursuant to Section 8.1, 8.2 or 8.3, the Selling Party shall assign and deliver the membership interest to the Acquiring Party free and clear of all security interests, liens or other encumbrances. If the sale is pursuant to an option under Section 8.1, payment of the purchase price shall be as specified in the notice thereunder unless agreed by the parties. If the sale is being made pursuant to a Put Option of a Personal Representative pursuant to Section 8.2(d), unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the purchase price shall be payable ten percent (10%) in cash at the time of closing and the balance evidenced by a five-year promissory note executed by the Company, payable in annual amortized installments, including principal and interest, the first such installment being due one year following the closing, and bearing interest at the “Prime Rate” quoted in the “Money Rate” section of the *Wall Street Journal* on the last business day prior to the date of the note (or in the event that such prime rate quotation is not available, the prime rate quoted in another nationally distributed newspaper or periodical designated by the Selling Party), and secured by the membership interest being purchased. If the sale is pursuant to any other option, payment of the purchase price shall be in cash at the time of the closing unless agreed by the parties. ***[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I. of the Accompanying Article. The drafter should give careful consideration to what payment terms are appropriate in a specific transaction or relationship.]*** Any transfer or similar taxes involved in such sale shall be paid by the Selling Party, and the Selling Party shall provide the Acquiring

Party with such evidence of the Selling Party's authority to sell hereunder and such additional instruments as the Acquiring Party may reasonably request.

8.6 **Basis Adjustment.** Upon the transfer of all or part of a membership interest in the Company, at the request of the transferee of the interest, the Managers may, in their sole discretion, cause the Company to elect, pursuant to Section 754 of the Code or the corresponding provisions of subsequent law, to adjust the basis of the Company properties as provided in Sections 734 and 743 of the Code.

Article 9

Exculpation, Scope of Duties, Indemnification and Advancement

9.1 Exculpation.

(a) For purposes of this Agreement, "**Covered Person**" means (i) any Manager, (ii) any Member and (iii) any officer of the Company. The term "**Covered Person**" shall also mean any Person with the power, whether through ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, to direct or cause the direction of the actions of the Manager or Member (a "**Control Person**").

(b) A Covered Person shall not be liable to the Company or the Members for any loss, damage or claim arising out of any act or omission in the Covered Person's capacity as a Covered Person or by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out of the Covered Person's negligence), provided that such loss, damage or claim did not arise from or constitute gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct, or a breach of this Agreement by the Covered Person.

(c) The provisions of this Section 9.1 are intended to limit liability with regard to duties, if any, owed or asserted to be owed by Covered Persons, and such provisions shall in no way be deemed to create or impose duties on Covered Persons.

9.2 Scope of Duties of Covered Persons.

(a) The Members, in their capacity as Members, are not agents of the Company and have no agency authority on behalf of the Company. The Members, in their capacity as Members, owe no fiduciary duty to the Company, the Managers, or the other Members.

(b) The fiduciary duties of the Managers that are owed by reason of their capacity as Managers are owed to the Company, and the Managers shall owe no fiduciary duty to any individual Member or Manager. The fiduciary duty to the Company of a Manager or officer, and the fiduciary duty to the Company, if any, of a Control Person of a Manager, shall be limited to refraining from acts or omissions constituting gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct. *[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of considerations related to articulating the duty of a Covered Person. The drafter should give careful consideration to what duty, if any, is appropriate in a specific transaction or relationship.]*

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions specifically authorizing reliance on experts.]

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding limiting the duty of loyalty by permitting competition.]

9.3 Indemnification. The Company shall indemnify a Covered Person for any loss or damage incurred by the Covered Person in a Proceeding brought against the Covered Person by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out of the Covered Person's negligence), except that no Covered Person shall be entitled to be indemnified in respect of any loss or damage incurred by that Covered Person by reason of that Covered Person's gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or breach of this Agreement. Any indemnity under this Section 9.3 shall be provided out of and to the extent of Company assets only, and no Member shall have any personal liability on account thereof.

9.4 Expenses. Reasonable expenses (including legal fees) incurred by a Covered Person in defending any Proceeding brought against the Covered Person by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person shall, from time to time, be advanced by the Company before the final disposition of the Proceeding upon receipt by the Company of a Written undertaking by or on behalf of the Covered Person to repay that amount if it shall be determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified under Section 9.3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company shall not be required to make any advances with respect to a Proceeding brought against a Covered Person by the Company or a Member. The Company may enter into indemnity contracts with any Covered Person, and the Managers may adopt Written procedures pursuant to which arrangements are made for the advancement of expenses and the funding of obligations under this Section 9.4 and containing other procedures regarding indemnification as are appropriate.

9.5 Insurance. The Company may purchase and maintain insurance, to the extent and in amounts the Managers deem reasonable, on behalf of Covered Persons and other Persons as the Managers shall determine, against any liability that may be asserted against or expenses that may be incurred by that Person in connection with the activities of the Company, regardless of whether the Company would have the power to indemnify that Person against the liability under this Agreement. The Company shall have no obligation to fund indemnification of any Person to the extent the liability is covered by insurance. The Company's obligation to fund indemnification of any Person shall commence only after all available insurance has been exhausted.

9.6 Duration of Protection. All provisions of this Article 9 shall apply to any former Member or Manager or Control Person thereof for all actions or omissions taken while such Member or Manager was a Member or Manager, as applicable, to the same extent as if that Person were still a Member or Manager, as applicable.

Article 10

Winding Up

10.1 Events Requiring Winding Up. The Company shall be wound up only on the first to occur of any one or more of the following:

- (a) the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members;
- (b) the occurrence of any event that terminates the continued membership of the last remaining Member in the Company unless the legal representative or successor of the Member agrees to continue the Company and appoints a successor Member in accordance with the BOC;
- (c) entry of a judicial order to wind up the Company; or

(d) the involuntary termination of the Company under the BOC or Texas Tax Code, unless the Company is reinstated as provided by law.

10.2 Revocation or Reinstatement. A vote or consent to wind up as provided in Section 10.1(a) may only be revoked upon the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members. In the event of a termination of the Company under the BOC, the Company may only be reinstated upon the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members.

10.3 Winding Up Affairs and Distribution of Assets.

(a) If an event requiring the winding up of the Company occurs and is not revoked, the Managers or if there are no remaining Managers a Person designated for this purpose by the Members (the remaining Manager or Managers or the Person so designated being called the “**Liquidating Agent**”), as soon as practicable shall wind up the affairs of the Company and sell and/or distribute the assets of the Company. The Liquidating Agent is expressly authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents necessary or desirable to effectuate the liquidation and termination of the Company and the transfer of any assets. The Liquidating Agent shall apply and distribute the proceeds of the sale or liquidation of the assets and property of the Company in the following order of priority, unless otherwise required by nonwaivable provisions of applicable law:

(i) to pay (or to make provision for the payment of) all creditors of the Company (including Members who are creditors of the Company), in the order of priority provided by law or otherwise, in satisfaction of all debts, liabilities or obligations of the Company due its creditors;

(ii) after the payment (or the provision for payment) of all debts, liabilities and obligations of the Company in accordance with clause (i) above, any balance remaining shall be distributed to the Members having positive Capital Accounts in relative proportion to those Capital Accounts.

(b) The Liquidating Agent shall have sole discretion to determine whether to liquidate all or any portion of the assets and property of the Company and the consideration to be received for that property.

(c) If the Company’s property is not sufficient to discharge all of the Company’s liabilities and obligations, the Liquidating Agent shall apply its property, or make adequate provision for the application of its property, to the extent possible, to the just and equitable discharge of its liabilities and obligations, including liabilities and obligations owed to the Members other than for distributions.

(d) Except as required by nonwaivable provisions of the BOC, no Member shall have any obligation at any time to contribute any funds to replenish any negative balance in the Member’s Capital Account.

10.4 Termination. On compliance with the distribution plan described in Section 10.3, the Liquidating Agent shall execute, acknowledge and cause to be filed a certificate of termination. Except as otherwise provided by the BOC, the Company shall cease to exist upon the filing of the certificate of termination with the Secretary of State of Texas.

Article 11

Miscellaneous Provisions and Definitions

11.1 **Notices.** Any notice to be given under this Agreement must be in Writing and mailed, transmitted by facsimile or by electronic message, or delivered personally (a) if to the Company, to the registered agent of the Company at the registered address of the Company, (b) if to any initial Member, to such Member at an address therefor set forth on Exhibit "A" or, (c) if to any Member subsequently admitted, to an address set forth in the document in which such Member agreed to be bound by this Agreement, or in each case at such other address as any Person entitled to notice hereunder may designate by notice to the Company and all of the Members. Notice of a meeting that is mailed is considered to be delivered on the date notice is deposited in the United States mail. Notice of a meeting that is transmitted by facsimile or electronic message is considered to be delivered when the facsimile or electronic message is successfully transmitted. Notice of a meeting that is personally delivered to the Person is considered to be delivered when received by the Person.

11.2 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings among the Members with respect to the Company.

11.3 **Amendments.** The affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members is required to amend the certificate of formation of the Company or this Agreement; provided that upon the admission of any new Member as authorized by this Agreement, amendment of Exhibit "A" of this Agreement to reflect the admission of the new Member shall be deemed approved by the Members.

11.4 **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of Texas.

11.5 **Power of Attorney.** Each Member constitutes and appoints the Managers, and each of them, the true and lawful attorney of such Member with full power of substitution to make, execute, sign, acknowledge and file (a) all certificates and instruments necessary to form or qualify, or continue the existence or qualification of, the Company in any jurisdiction or before any governmental authority and (b) any amendments to Exhibit "A" to this Agreement to reflect the admission of any new Member if the same is authorized by this Agreement. This grant of a power of attorney is coupled with an interest and shall survive a Member's disability, incompetence, death or assignment by such Member of the membership interest pursuant to this Agreement.

11.6 **Binding Effect; No Third-Party Beneficiaries.** This Agreement shall be binding upon, and, to the extent provided herein, inure to the benefit of, the signatories of this Agreement and any Members subsequently admitted, their spouses, heirs, devisees, executors, legal representatives, successors, and assigns. Article 9 of this Agreement shall also inure to the benefit of Covered Persons as defined therein. The Members acknowledge and agree that this Agreement is intended to be binding upon and to inure to the benefit of the Company and that the provisions of this Agreement shall be enforceable by and against the Company. The obligations of the Company pursuant to this Agreement are the obligations of the Company only, and absent additional Written agreement, the Members have no personal liability for the obligations of the Company, including any obligations pursuant to Article 8 and Article 9 of this Agreement. No creditor of the Company or of a Member is entitled to or is intended to have third-party beneficiary status to enforce any obligation of any party under this Agreement.

11.7 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts or with counterpart signature pages, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

11.8 Certain Definitions and Construction.

(a) As used in this Agreement, the following terms have the following meanings:

(i) “**Affiliate Transfer**” means, if the transferor is an individual, a gift or contribution by the transferor prior to the transferor’s death to a member of the transferor’s immediate family (i.e. parents, descendants, siblings or spouse) or to a trust, partnership or other entity controlled by or for the benefit of such transferor or such transferor’s immediate family. If the transferor is an entity, “**Affiliate Transfer**” means the transfer or contribution of the membership interest to another entity so long as the Person or Persons with the power, whether through ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the transferor entity have the power to direct or cause direction of the management and polices of the transferee entity.

(ii) “**Agreement**” means this Company Agreement as it may be amended from time to time as provided herein.

(iii) “**Available Cash**” means cash on hand held by the Company that the Managers determine is not required by operations or as a reasonable reserve for capital replacements.

(iv) “**Bankruptcy**” means, as to any Member, the Member’s taking, or acquiescing in the taking of, any action seeking relief in respect of such Member under, or advantage of, any applicable debtor relief, liquidation, receivership, conservatorship, bankruptcy, moratorium, rearrangement, insolvency, reorganization or similar law affecting the rights or remedies of creditors generally, as in effect from time to time, including, without limitation, any chapter of the United States Bankruptcy Code. For the purpose of this definition, the term “**acquiescing**” shall mean (i) the failure to file, within twenty (20) days after its entry, a petition, answer or motion to vacate or to discharge any order, judgment or decree providing for any relief under any such law, (ii) the failure to obtain dismissal of any such involuntary action filed against the Member within sixty (60) days of its filing, or (iii) the filing of any pleading in any such involuntary proceeding admitting any of the material allegations of such bankruptcy or other such filing or petition. *[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I of the Accompanying Article. The drafter should give careful consideration to whether bankruptcy or a similar proceeding should trigger the consequences set forth herein and whether the breadth of this definition is appropriate, including the time periods for acquiescing to a third party proceeding.]*

(v) “**Capital Account**” means the capital account of a Member in the Company pursuant to Section 4.3.

(vi) “**Code**” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(vii) “**Managers**” means the Person or Persons listed in the Company’s Certificate of Formation and any successor Manager or Managers pursuant to Article 3.

(viii) “**Member**” means any Person admitted to the Company as a Member as provided in this Agreement but excludes any such Person that has ceased to be a Member as provided in this Agreement or the BOC.

(ix) “**Percentage**” for any Member means the membership interest of the Member expressed as a percentage. The Percentages of the initial Members as of the formation of the Company are set forth in **Exhibit “A”**. **Exhibit “A”** shall be amended as necessary to reflect any changes in Percentages as provided herein. The total Percentages of membership interests owned by all Members and assignees at any point in time shall equal 100%. Upon the purchase by the Company of a membership interest, the Percentage of the purchased membership interest shall no longer be included in the total Percentages, and the Percentages of membership interests owned by Members and assignees shall be adjusted accordingly. Upon the issuance of an additional membership interest, the Percentages of Members and assignees who have not been issued an additional interest shall be decreased accordingly. For purposes of Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7 and 3.12, the Percentage representing all or any portion of a membership interest assigned by a Member shall be attributed to the assignor Member if the assignor Member has not ceased to be a Member. If the assignor Member has ceased to be a Member and the Member’s assignee has not been admitted as a Member, the Percentage of the assignee shall not be included for purposes of Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7 and 3.12, and the determination of a “majority” of the Percentages referenced in those Sections shall be made on the basis of Percentages held or attributed to Persons who are at the time Members.

(x) “**Person**” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, business trust or other entity, series of an entity, or government or governmental agency or instrumentality. In the case of a trust that is not an entity under the law of the jurisdiction governing its creation, a trustee of the trust is a Person for the purposes of this Agreement, but the trust is not.

(xi) “**Proceeding**” means: (1) a threatened, pending, or completed action or other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitral, or investigative; (2) an appeal of an action or proceeding described by clause (1); and (3) an inquiry or investigation that could lead to an action or proceeding described by clause (1).

(xii) “**Writing**” or “**Written**” means an expression of words, letters, characters, numbers, symbols, figures or other textual information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium that is retrievable in a perceivable form. Unless the context requires otherwise, the term: (1) includes stored or transmitted electronic data, electronic transmissions, and reproductions of Writings; and (2) does not include sound or video recordings of speech other than transcriptions that are otherwise “Writings.”

(b) In this Agreement:

(i) Terms defined in the singular have the corresponding meaning in the plural and vice versa.

(ii) All pronouns and any variations thereof contained herein shall be deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural, as the identity of the Person or Persons may require.

(iii) The word “include” and its derivatives means “include without limitation.”

(iv) References to Articles, Sections and Exhibits are to the specified Articles and Sections of, and Exhibits to, this Agreement unless the context otherwise requires. Each Exhibit to this Agreement is made a part of this Agreement for all purposes.

(v) References to statutes or regulations are to those statutes or regulations as currently amended and to the corresponding provisions as they may be amended or superseded in the future.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Members have duly executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

MEMBERS:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CONSENT OF SPOUSES

The undersigned are the spouses of the Members and are executing this Agreement in connection with the execution of this Agreement by the Members. Each of the undersigned acknowledges and represents as follows: I have been provided a copy of the Agreement and have had the opportunity to read and review the Agreement. I approve of all of the provisions of the Agreement and agree to be bound by and accept the terms of the Agreement, but I understand that I am not a Member of the Company. My execution of this Agreement does not alter the legal status, characterization or rights of management of any membership interests now or hereafter acquired by my spouse, and my spouse's membership interests are subject to my spouse's sole management, control and disposition. I understand that the Company and the Members will rely on this acknowledgment and consent in conducting the Company's activities and operations.

SPOUSES OF MEMBERS:

EXHIBIT A

**NAMES, ADDRESSES, PERCENTAGES AND CAPITAL
CONTRIBUTIONS OF INITIAL MEMBERS**

<u>Name and Address (Postal; E-mail; Cell phone text) for Notice</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Capital Contribution</u>
_____	_____ %	\$ _____ [or description of contributed asset(s)]

_____	_____ %	\$ _____ [or description of contributed asset(s)]

Appendix B

**Model Company Agreement for Member-Managed, Multi-Member
Limited Liability Company**

This Model Agreement is Appendix B to an article by Cliff Ernst and Elizabeth S. Miller entitled *Model Company Agreements for Closely Held LLCs* (the “Accompanying Article”). This Model Agreement should not be considered a form to be completed by filling in the blanks. Drafters should be certain that any agreement used by them is appropriate for the particular transaction. This Model Agreement should be read together with the Accompanying Article, including the various references to the Accompanying Article throughout this Model Agreement.

**COMPANY AGREEMENT
OF**

_____, LLC,
a Texas limited liability company

This Company Agreement (this “**Agreement**”), dated effective the ____ day of _____, 20____, is executed and agreed to, for good and valuable consideration, by the initial Members listed on **Exhibit “A”**.

Article 1

Formation

1.1 **Formation.** _____, LLC (the “**Company**”) was formed as a limited liability company under and pursuant to the Texas Business Organizations Code (the “**BOC**”) and other relevant laws of the State of Texas by the filing of a certificate of formation with the Secretary of State of the State of Texas on _____, 20____.

1.2 **Name.** The name of the Company shall be _____, LLC. The Company shall conduct business under that name or such other names complying with applicable law as the Members may determine from time to time.

1.3 **Duration.** The Company shall exist until terminated in accordance with this Agreement.

1.4 **Purpose.** The purpose of the Company shall be to engage in the business of (insert description of business) and to engage in any other lawful business or activity necessary or convenient in pursuit of the foregoing purposes.

1.5 **Principal Office.** The Company’s principal office shall be _____ or such other place as the Members may determine from time to time.

1.6 **Registered Office and Registered Agent.** The initial address of the registered office of the Company in the State of Texas shall be _____, and the name of the Company’s initial registered agent at that address shall be _____. The Members may change the registered office and the registered agent of the Company from time to time. The Members may cause the Company to qualify to do business as a limited liability company (or other entity in which the Members have limited liability) in any other jurisdiction and to designate any registered office or registered agent in any such jurisdiction.

1.7 **Definitions.** Certain terms used in this instrument are capitalized. Such terms shall have the meaning set forth in the text or in Section 11.8.

Article 2

Members and Membership Interests

2.1 **Initial Members.** In connection with the formation of the Company, the Persons executing this Agreement as Members are admitted to the Company as Members effective as of the date of the Company's formation. The Percentage held by each of the Members is set forth next to such Member's name on **Exhibit "A"**.

2.2 **Issuance of Membership Interests After Formation of Company.** The Company, after the formation of the Company, may issue membership interests in the Company to any Person with the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members of the Company. Any such affirmative vote or Written consent of the Members shall specify the Capital Contribution, if any, required in connection with the new membership interest, the Percentage represented by the newly issued membership interest and all changes in the Percentages represented by the membership interests outstanding prior to the issuance of the new membership interest.

2.3 **Nature of Membership Interest.** A membership interest in the Company is personal property. A Member of the Company or an assignee of a membership interest in the Company does not have an interest in any specific property of the Company. A membership interest includes a Member's or assignee's share of profits and losses or similar items and the right to receive distributions as provided in this Agreement, but does not include a Member's right to participate in management.

2.4 **Withdrawal or Expulsion of Member.**

[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.C. of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of considerations in connection with withdrawal and expulsion of a member.]

(a) A Member of the Company may withdraw as a Member at any time by providing Written notice of the Member's withdrawal to the Company. The withdrawal shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, and unless otherwise specified in the notice, acceptance of the withdrawal shall not be necessary to make it effective. When the withdrawal takes effect, the withdrawing Member shall cease to be a Member and thereafter shall be deemed an assignee of any membership interest owned by the withdrawn Member. The withdrawal of a Member shall not entitle the withdrawn Member to any distribution or payment for the withdrawn Member's membership interest other than distributions that an assignee would be entitled to receive under Section 2.7.

(b) A Member of the Company may be expelled by unanimous vote of all other Members (not including the Member to be expelled) if that Member has (a) materially breached this Agreement, (b) committed fraud, theft, or gross negligence injuring the Company or one or more Members of the Company; or (c) engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affects the business or operation of the Company. When the expulsion takes effect, the expelled Member shall cease to be a Member and thereafter shall be deemed an assignee of any membership interest owned by the expelled Member. The expulsion of the expelled Member shall not entitle the expelled Member to any distribution or payment for the expelled Member's membership interest other than distributions that an assignee would be entitled to receive under Section 2.7. Expulsion shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any remedies otherwise available against the expelled Member in connection with the acts or omissions constituting grounds for expulsion.

(c) A Member ceases to be a Member upon the Member's death, upon the Member's Bankruptcy, or as provided by Section 2.9.

2.5 Assignment of Membership Interest. Subject to the requirements of Article 8, a membership interest in the Company may be wholly or partly assigned. An assignment of a membership interest in the Company is not an event requiring the winding up of the Company and does not entitle an assignee who is not already a Member of the Company to participate in the management and affairs of the Company, become a Member of the Company or exercise any rights of a Member of the Company. If a membership interest in the Company is held in a trust that is not an entity under the law of the jurisdiction governing the creation of the trust, the addition, termination, or substitution of a trustee of the trust shall constitute an assignment of the membership interest for purposes of this Agreement, and the former trustee shall cease to be a Member to the extent that the trustee was a Member in the capacity as trustee. A transfer that occurs by virtue of the addition, termination, or substitution of a trustee of a trust that holds a membership interest shall be treated as an Affiliated Transfer under Section 8.1 of this Agreement.

2.6 Admission of New Members. Any Member of the Company who is issued a new membership interest as provided in Section 2.2 or who acquires a membership interest by assignment (including by reason of death or divorce) shall become a Member of the Company with respect to the new or assigned membership interest immediately upon the issuance or assignment of the membership interest. Approval by the Members pursuant to Section 2.2 of the issuance of a new membership interest in the Company to a Person who is not already a Member shall be deemed approval of the admission of such Person as a Member. An assignee of a membership interest in the Company who is not already a Member of the Company is entitled to become a Member of the Company on the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Company's Members. Any Person who desires to become a Member after the formation of the Company shall, as a condition to becoming a Member and in addition to any other conditions set forth herein or established by the Members, execute and deliver an agreement to be bound by the terms and provisions of the Agreement. Such agreement shall also state an address for the Member for notice hereunder.

2.7 Rights and Duties of Assignee of Membership Interest Before Membership.

- (a) A Person who is assigned a membership interest in the Company is entitled to:
- (i) receive any allocation of income, gain, loss, deduction, credit, or a similar item that the assignor is entitled to receive to the extent the allocation of the item is assigned;
 - (ii) receive any distribution the assignor is entitled to receive to the extent the distribution is assigned; and
 - (iii) subject to Article 7, make, for any proper purpose, reasonable inspections of the books and records of the Company.

(b) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company is not liable as a Member of the Company until the assignee becomes a Member of the Company.

2.8 Rights and Liabilities of Assignee of Membership Interest After Becoming Member.

(a) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company, after becoming a Member of the Company, is:

(i) entitled to the same rights and powers granted or provided to a Member of the Company by this Agreement; and

(ii) subject to the same restrictions and liabilities placed or imposed on a Member of the Company by this Agreement; and

(iii) except as provided by subsection (b) of this Section 2.8, liable for the assignor's obligation to make contributions to the Company.

(b) An assignee of a membership interest in the Company, after becoming a Member of the Company, is not obligated for a liability of the assignor that:

(i) the assignee did not have knowledge of on the date the assignee became a Member of the Company; and

(ii) could not be ascertained from this Agreement.

2.9 Rights and Duties of Assignor of Membership Interest. An assignor of a membership interest in the Company continues to be a Member of the Company and is entitled to exercise any rights or powers of the Member not vested in the assignee by virtue of the assignment (including the right to vote on or consent to any matters requiring approval or consent of the Members under this Agreement) until the assignee becomes a Member of the Company. Upon assignment of a membership interest to another Member or admission of an assignee as a Member, the assignor shall cease to be a Member with respect to the membership interest assigned. In the event that a Member's membership interest is purchased by the Company, the Member shall cease to be a Member with respect to the membership interest purchased.

2.10 Certificates. Membership interests in the Company shall be uncertificated.

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.C. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding certificated membership interests.]

2.11 Representations and Warranties. Each Member hereby represents and warrants to the Company and each other Member that (a) the Member has duly executed and delivered this Agreement; and (b) the Member's authorization, execution, delivery, and performance of this Agreement do not conflict with any other agreement or arrangement to which that Member is a party or by which that Member is bound.

Article 3

Management of the Company, Meetings and Voting

3.1 Management by Members. The authority to manage, control and operate the Company shall be vested in the Members of the Company. The foregoing shall not restrict the authority of the officers of the Company as described in Section 3.2 below. By the unanimous vote of all of the Members, the authority of the Members to act may be delegated to a committee of less than all of the Members. Each Member is an agent of the Company for the purpose of carrying out the Company's business in accordance with the authority granted by action of the Members.

3.2 Officers and Other Agents. The Members may appoint such officers or other agents of the Company as the Members may deem appropriate and may remove any such officer or agent at any time

with or without cause. The Members may delegate to the Company's officers such authority as the Members may deem appropriate and subsequently revoke or modify that authority. The Members also may delegate authority to other Persons and revoke that delegation as the Members may deem appropriate including the power to delegate authority.

3.3 Meetings of Members or Committees of Members. Any Member or Members may call a meeting of the Members or a committee of the Members. The Members of the Company or a committee of the Members may hold meetings at the principal office of the Company or, if remote attendance is allowed and provided in accordance with Section 3.4, at another place in or outside Texas designated by the Member or Members calling the meeting. Members of the Company owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company constitutes a quorum for the purposes of transacting business at a meeting of the Members. A majority of all the members of a committee of the Members constitutes a quorum for the purpose of transacting business at a meeting of the committee of the Members.

3.4 Alternative Forms of Meetings.

(a) The Members or a committee of the Members may hold meetings and allow attendance at meetings by using a conference telephone or similar communications equipment, or another suitable electronic communications system, including videoconferencing technology or the Internet, or any combination, if the telephone or other equipment or system permits each individual participating in the meeting to communicate with all other individuals participating in the meeting.

(b) If voting is to take place at the meeting, the Company must implement reasonable measures to verify that every Person voting at the meeting by means of remote communications is sufficiently identified, and if a proxy for a Person is voting at the meeting, to verify that the proxy requirements set forth in Section 3.10 are satisfied.

3.5 Participation Constitutes Presence. A Person participating in a meeting is considered present at the meeting unless the participation is for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of business at the meeting on the ground that the meeting has not been lawfully called or convened.

3.6 Notice of Meetings. Notice of a meeting of the Members or a committee of the Members must be given in a manner described in Section 11.1 and state the date and time of the meeting and the location of the meeting or, if the meeting is held or attendance is allowed by using a conference telephone or other communications system authorized by Section 3.4, the form of communication used for the meeting. Notice of a meeting shall be given not later than the third (3rd) day before the date of the meeting. Notice of a meeting is not required to be given to a Member or committee member entitled to notice under this Agreement if the Person entitled to notice signs a Written waiver of notice of the meeting, regardless of whether the waiver is signed before or after the time of the meeting. If a Person entitled to notice of a meeting participates in the meeting, the Person's participation constitutes a waiver of notice of the meeting unless the Person participates in the meeting solely to object to the transaction of business at the meeting on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

3.7 Acts of Members Generally. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority of all Members' Percentages in the Company constitutes an act of the Members.

3.8 Votes Required to Approve Certain Actions. A Fundamental Business Transaction of the Company, an action by the Company that would make it impossible for the Company to carry out the ordinary business of the Company, or the filing by the Company of a petition for relief under the United States bankruptcy laws (Title 11, United States Code) must be approved by the affirmative vote of all of

the Members. For purposes of this Agreement, the term “**Fundamental Business Transaction**” shall mean a merger, interest exchange, conversion, or sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets.

3.9 **Acts of Committees.** The affirmative vote of a majority of all members of a committee of the Members constitutes an act of the committee of the Members.

3.10 **Manner of Voting.** A Member of the Company may vote at a meeting in person or by a proxy executed in Writing by the Member to another Member. A member of a committee of the Members may vote at a meeting in person or by a proxy executed in Writing by the committee member to another committee member. Except as provided in this Section, Members and committee members may not vote by proxy.

3.11 **Action by Written Consent.** An action may be taken without holding a meeting, without providing prior or subsequent notice, or without taking a vote if a Written consent or consents stating the action to be taken is obtained from the number of Members or committee members, as appropriate, necessary to have at least the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take the action at a meeting at which each Member or committee member, as appropriate, entitled to vote on the action is present and votes. Any of the following shall satisfy the requirement for a Written consent: an originally signed document; a photographic, photostatic, facsimile or similarly reliable reproduction of an originally signed document; or an electronic message if the transmission contains or is accompanied by information allowing a determination (i) that the message was transmitted by the consenting Member or committee member and (ii) of the date of the transmission. Unless otherwise dated, a consent given by electronic message is considered given on the date transmitted.

3.12 **Explicit Vote or Consent Required.** The exclusive methods by which Members or committee members may take action with respect to the Company are voting affirmatively at a meeting or giving Written consent as provided in this Article 3. A Member or committee member shall not be deemed to have voted in favor of, or consented to, an action unless such Person has voted affirmatively at a meeting or given explicit consent as provided in this Article 3.

3.13 **Compensation.** No Member or officer or agent of the Company shall receive any compensation for services to the Company or reimbursement for expenses incurred on behalf of the Company except compensation that is approved by the affirmative vote of Members owning a majority on all Members’ Percentages for services or expenses that are, in the reasonable judgment of the approving Members, necessary or desirable for the Company.

Article 4

Capital Contributions

4.1 **Agreed Capital Contributions.** Each initial Member agrees to contribute to the capital of the Company the contribution set forth opposite such Member’s name on the attached **Exhibit “A”**. Any Person issued a membership interest in the Company after the formation of the Company shall contribute to the capital of the Company the contribution, if any, approved as provided in Section 2.2. A Person’s obligation to contribute to the capital of the Company may be released or settled only by the affirmative vote or Written consent of all Members.

4.2 **Additional Capital Contributions.** The Members may request, but may not require, that the Members make additional contributions to the capital of the Company.

4.3 **Capital Accounts.** A capital account (“**Capital Account**”) shall be established for each Member and shall be maintained in such a manner as to correspond with the rules set forth in the Treasury Regulations (the “**Allocation Regulations**”) promulgated under Section 704(b) of the Code. Except as otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations or the Code, a Member’s Capital Account shall be increased by (i) the amount of any contribution of capital to the Company (based on the fair market value of the cash or other assets contributed) and (ii) allocations of income or gain (for Company book purposes) to the Member pursuant to this Agreement, and shall be reduced by (i) the amount of money distributed to the Member by the Company, (ii) the fair market value of any property distributed to the Member by the Company, and (iii) allocations of deduction or loss (for Company book purposes) to the Member by the Company pursuant to this Agreement. The Capital Accounts of the Members shall not bear interest. If any additional membership interests in the Company are to be issued in consideration for a contribution of property or cash or if any Company property is to be distributed in liquidation of the Company or an interest in the Company, the Capital Accounts of the Members (and the amounts at which all Company properties are carried on its books and records other than for income tax purposes) shall, immediately prior to such issuance or distribution, as the case may be, be adjusted (consistent with the provisions of Section 704 of the Code) upward or downward to reflect any unrealized gain or unrealized loss attributable to all Company properties (as if such unrealized gain or unrealized loss had been recognized upon actual sale of the properties upon a liquidation of the Company immediately prior to issuance or distribution). Except as otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations, in the event any membership interest in the Company is transferred in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the transferee shall succeed to the Capital Account of the transferor to the extent it relates to the transferred interest.

Article 5

Taxation and Allocations

5.1 **General.** Unless otherwise required by the Allocation Regulations or the Code, all items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of the Company shall be allocated to the Members for accounting and tax purposes pro rata according to their Percentages.

5.2 **Regulatory Allocations.** To the extent the Allocation Regulations or the Code require allocations for tax purposes that differ from the foregoing allocations, the Members may determine the manner in which such tax allocations shall be made so as to fully comply with the Allocation Regulations, the Code, other applicable law and, at the same time to the extent reasonably possible, preserve the economic relationships among the Members as set forth in this Agreement.

5.3 **Reporting.** The Members are aware of the income tax consequences of the allocations made by this Article 5 and hereby agree to be bound by the provisions of this Article 5 in reporting their shares of Company items for income tax purposes.

Article 6

Distributions

6.1 **Distributions.** Available Cash shall be distributed at least annually to all of the Members pro rata according to their Percentages.

6.2 **Required Annual Tax Distribution.** Within sixty (60) days following the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall make an additional distribution to each Member in an amount equal to (i) the income tax liability of the Member attributable to the taxable income allocable to the Member for such

fiscal year with respect to such Member's membership interest, computed as set forth in Article 5, less (ii) the aggregate amount of distributions to such Member by the Company during such fiscal year, if the amount per clause (i) is greater than the amount per clause (ii); provided, however, that the Company shall only be obligated to make distributions pursuant to this Section 6.2 to the extent that it has cash available in the ordinary course of its business and this Section 6.2 shall not require the Company to liquidate non-cash assets, to borrow funds or to require additional capital contributions for the purpose of making such distributions. A Member's income tax liability for purposes of this Section 6.2 shall be computed by multiplying the taxable income allocable to the Member by thirty-seven percent (37%).

Article 7

Bank Accounts, Books of Account, Reports and Fiscal Year

7.1 **Bank Account; Investments.** The Company shall establish one or more bank or other financial institution accounts into which all Company funds shall be deposited. Funds deposited by the Company into such accounts may be withdrawn only in furtherance of the business of the Company or for distribution to the Members pursuant to this Agreement. Pending withdrawal for such purposes, Company funds may be invested in such manner as the Members may determine.

7.2 Books and Records.

(a) The Company shall keep or cause to be kept books and records of the Company using a method consistent with that described in Treasury Regulation Section 1.704-1(b). Income, gain, loss and deduction of the Company (including income and gain exempt from tax and expenditures not deductible in computing the Company's taxable income) shall be computed based upon the book value of the Company's property using the same methods (e.g., cash or accrual accounting, or straight line or accelerated depreciation) as are used in computing the Company's taxable income. The books of the Company, for both tax and financial reporting purposes, shall be kept using the method of accounting selected by the Members.

(b) The books and records of the Company shall be maintained or made available at the Company's principal office, and each Member shall be allowed reasonable access to such records for a purpose reasonably related to the Member's service to the Company in a management capacity.

(c) The Company shall provide an assignee of a membership interest or a former Member access to the Company's books and records to the extent and as provided by this Section. An assignee of a membership interest or a former Member who desires to examine or copy any of the Company's books and records (the "**Requester**") shall give Written notice to the Company specifying the books and records that the Requester desires to examine or copy and stating a proper purpose for examining or copying the requested books and records. The books and records specified by a Requester who is a former Member must pertain to the period during which the former Member was a Member. Subject to this subsection and subsection (d) of this Section, within five days after the Requester submits such a Written notice, the Company will make available at its principal office the requested books and records if the requested books and records are required to be maintained by the Company under the BOC. Subject to this subsection and subsection (d) of this Section, a Requester, on Written demand stating a proper purpose, is entitled to examine and copy at a reasonable time at the Company's principal office or another location approved by the Company and the Requester, any records of the Company, whether in Written or other tangible form, which are reasonably related to and appropriate to examine and copy for that proper purpose. The requested records will be made available during regular business hours, and the examination and copying shall be at the expense of the Requester. The Company may deny a Requester's request for access to the Company's books and records and information if the Requester: (i) has improperly used information obtained through

a prior examination of the books and records of the Company or of any other entity; or (ii) was not acting in good faith or for a proper purpose in making the Requester's request for information.

(d) The Company may keep confidential from a Requester, for such period of time as the Members deem reasonable, any information that the Members reasonably believe to be in the nature of trade secrets or other information the disclosure of which the Members in good faith believe is not in the best interest of the Company or could damage the Company or its business or which the Company is required by law or by agreement with a third party to keep confidential.

7.3 Financial Information. As soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each Company fiscal year, the Members shall cause to be prepared and furnished to each Member, at Company expense, a balance sheet of the Company (dated as of the end of the fiscal year then ended), and a related statement of income, loss and change in financial position for the Company (for the same year). Such financial information shall reflect the beginning balance in each Member's Capital Account as of the first day of such year, all distributions of cash made to each Member during the year, and the ending balance in each Member's Capital Account as of the last day of the year and is not required to be audited.

7.4 Tax Returns and Information; Governing Documents.

(a) The Members intend for the Company to be treated as a partnership for tax purposes. The Members shall prepare or cause to be prepared all federal, state and local income and other tax returns which the Company is required to file and shall furnish each Member both a copy of such Member's Schedule K-1 and the Company's tax return as soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each Company fiscal year. On Written request to the Company, the Company shall provide to a Member or an assignee of a membership interest a free copy of (i) the Company's certificate of formation, including any amendments to or restatements of the certificate of formation; (ii) this Agreement, including any amendments to or restatements of this Agreement; and (iii) any federal, state and local tax returns of the Company for each of the preceding six years.

(b) The "tax representative" of the Company (initially, _____) shall be the Company's designated representative within the meaning of Code Section 6223, with sole authority to act on behalf of the Company for purposes of subchapter C of Chapter 63 of the Code and any comparable provisions of state or local income tax laws. (Any person who is designated as the "tax representative" is referred to herein as the "**Tax Representative**".) For purposes of this Section 7.4(b), unless otherwise specified, all references to provisions of the Code shall be to such provisions as enacted by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.

(c) If the Company qualifies to elect pursuant to Code Section 6221(b) (or successor provision) to have federal income tax audits and other proceedings undertaken by each Member rather than by the Company, the Tax Representative shall cause the Company to make such election.

(d) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Agreement to the contrary, if any "partnership adjustment" (as defined in Code Section 6241(a)(2)) is determined with respect to the Company, the Tax Representative, in its discretion, may cause the Company to elect pursuant to Code Section 6226 to have such adjustments passed through to the Members for the year to which the adjustment relates (i.e., the "reviewed year" within the meaning of Code Section 6225(d)(1)). In the event that the Tax Representative has not caused the Company to so elect pursuant to Code Section 6226, then any "imputed underpayment" (as determined in accordance with Code Section 6225) or "partnership adjustment" that does not give rise to an "imputed underpayment" shall be apportioned among the Members of the Company for the taxable year in which the adjustment is finalized in such manner as may be necessary (as determined by the Tax Representative in good faith) so that, to the maximum extent possible, the tax and economic consequences

of the partnership adjustment and any associated interest and penalties are borne by the Members based upon their interests in the Company for the reviewed year.

(e) Each Member agrees that, upon request of the Tax Representative, such Member shall take such reasonable actions as may be necessary or desirable (as determined by the Tax Representative) to (1) allow the Company to comply with the provisions of Code Section 6226 so that any “partnership adjustments” are taken into account by the Members rather than the Company or (2) file amended tax returns with respect to any “reviewed year” (within the meaning of Code Section 6225(d)(1)) to reduce the amount of any “partnership adjustment” otherwise required to be taken into account by the Company.

[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.H. of the Accompanying Article for model language that provides for past members to bear the imputed underpayment of taxes.]

7.5 **Fiscal Year.** The Company fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

7.6 **Corporate Transparency Act.**

(a) The Members intend for the Company to comply with its obligations under the Corporate Transparency Act of 2020 (as amended, the “**CTA**”) and with the regulations (the “**CTA Regulations**”) promulgated by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“**FinCEN**”) thereunder. The Members shall designate one of the Members or another Person to serve as the “**Compliance Officer**” with respect to the Company’s duties under the CTA. The Compliance Officer may take any steps reasonably necessary or convenient to cause the Company to perform its obligations under the CTA and the CTA Regulations, including, without limitation, by causing the Company to file any beneficial ownership report that may be required thereunder. The Compliance Officer will collect CTA Data from each “company applicant” with respect to the Company, as such term is defined in the CTA Regulations.

(b) Each Member agrees to provide to the Compliance Officer upon request by the Compliance Officer such Member’s:

- (i) full legal name;
- (ii) date of birth;
- (iii) residential street address;
- (iv) business street address; and
- (v) a unique identifying number from one of the following documents:
 - (1) a non-expired passport issued by the United States Government;
 - (2) a non-expired identification document issued to the individual by a state, local government, or Indian tribe for the purpose of identifying the individual;
 - (3) a non-expired driver’s license issued to the individual by a state, or
 - (4) a non-expired passport issued by a foreign government to the individual, if the individual does not possess any of the documents described in Section 7.6(b)(v)(1), 7.6(b)(v)(2) or 7.6(b)(v)(3) above; and

(vi) an image of the document from which the unique identifying number in Section 7.6(b)(v) above was obtained which includes both the unique identifying number and photograph of the individual in sufficient quality to be legible or recognizable.

Each Member also agrees to provide to the Compliance Officer any other information that the Compliance Officer determines is required to comply with the CTA and the CTA Regulations. The information described in this Section 7.6(b) is hereinafter referred to as a Member's "**CTA Data**".

(c) With respect to any Member that is not a natural person (as applicable, a "**Non-Natural Person Member**"), the Member shall provide CTA Data for each natural person (as applicable, an "**Indirect Owner**") who owns, indirectly or beneficially, any economic interest in the Company through such Member.

(d) The Compliance Officer will safeguard the CTA Data collected from Members and any other persons in accordance with this Section through such methods and systems as the Compliance Officer may determine.

(e) Each Member will promptly notify in writing the Compliance Officer of any change in CTA Data previously provided by such Member to the Compliance Officer after such change occurs (but in any event no more than five calendar days after such change occurs).

(f) Each Member will indemnify and defend the Company against any third-party claim, loss or expense incurred by the Company as a result of (i) any inaccuracy in any CTA Data or of other information provided by such Member, or (ii) any failure of such Member to provide amended CTA Data to the Compliance Officer within the time period required by Section 7.6(e) above.

Article 8

Transfer Restrictions and Push-Pull Buyout

[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of drafting issues that should be considered with drafting transfer restriction and buy-sell provisions.]

8.1 **Right of First Refusal.** Any Member who desires to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer or assign all or any part of such Member's membership interest in any transaction other than an Affiliate Transfer shall first offer to sell to the Company all of the membership interest which such Member desires to transfer. The Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days after the Company and all of the Members have been given Written notice of the Member's desire to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer and assign such membership interest, to elect to purchase such membership interest at the price and terms specified in the notice. If the Company does not so elect to purchase such membership interest, the selling Member shall offer the right to purchase such membership interest to the other Members, who shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest at the price and terms specified in the notice. If all or any portion of the purchase price specified in the notice pursuant to this Section 8.1 is not cash, the price shall be deemed cash equal to the fair market value of the noncash consideration and if the parties are unable to reach agreement as to such fair market value, then the fair market value shall be determined by appraisal using the same methodology for determination of Purchase Value set forth in Section 8.4(b). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.1 shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the fair market value of the noncash consideration, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the offered membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section

8.1, they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the offered membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Company nor the Members elect to purchase the offered membership interest pursuant to the options granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.1, then the offering Member shall have sixty (60) days after expiration of the options of the Company and the other Members in which to sell the offered membership interest at the price and terms identified in the notice to the purchaser(s) identified in the notice; provided that such purchaser(s) shall be assignee(s) only of such membership interest unless and until such purchaser(s) are admitted as Member(s) of the Company in accordance with Article 2 of this Agreement. In no event shall the offering Member be compelled to sell less than all of the membership interest offered by such Member. An assignee of a membership interest who desires to sell, dispose of or otherwise transfer or assign all or any part of such assignee's membership interest shall be subject to this Section 8.1 in the same manner as a Member.

8.2 **Death or Divorce of Member or Spouse; Bankruptcy of a Member.**

(a) A Member ceases to be a Member upon the Member's death, and subject to subsection (d) of this Section 8.2, the executor, administrator or personal representative (as applicable, the "**Personal Representative**") of the Deceased Member shall be treated as an assignee. The membership interest of such Personal Representative shall be subject to all the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

(b) Subject to subsection (e) of this Section 8.2, a Member's spouse shall become an assignee of the membership interest in the Company that the spouse succeeds to or obtains as the result of the termination of the marital relationship of the spouse and such Member.

(c) Subject to subsection (h) of this Section 8.2, upon the Bankruptcy of Member (the "**Bankrupt Member**"), the Bankrupt Member shall thereafter be treated as an assignee. The membership interest of the Bankrupt Member shall remain subject to all the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

(d) Upon the death of a Member (the "**Deceased Member**"), the Personal Representative of the Deceased Member shall have ninety (90) days after the Deceased Member's date of death to cause the Company to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)) (the "**Put Option**"). The purchase by the Company pursuant to the Put Option shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the exercise of the Put Option or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If the Personal Representative of the Deceased Member does not exercise its Put Option by notice to the Company within such ninety (90) day period or if a Personal Representative is not appointed within such ninety (90) day period, then the Company shall have the option within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the Deceased Member's date of death to elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Company does not elect to purchase all of the Deceased Member's membership interest, the remaining Member(s) shall have the option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's option period, to elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest not purchased by the Company for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(d) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the Deceased Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(d), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the Deceased Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option.

(e) In the event a Member (the “**Divorced Member**”) becomes divorced and such divorced spouse becomes the owner of or becomes entitled to any membership interest, the Divorced Member shall have an option, for a period beginning when the divorce decree becomes final and ending sixty (60) days after the Company and the remaining Member(s) of the Company have been notified of the final divorce decree, to elect to purchase the membership interest of such divorced spouse for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Divorced Member pursuant to this Section 8.2(e) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If the Divorced Member does not elect to purchase all of the membership interest of the divorced spouse, then the Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Divorced Member’s sixty (60) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If neither the Divorced Member nor the Company elects to purchase all of the membership interest of the divorced spouse, the remaining Member(s) shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company’s thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(e) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the membership interest of the divorced spouse pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(e), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Divorced Member nor the Company nor the remaining Member(s) elect to purchase the membership interest of the divorced spouse, then such membership interest may be retained by the divorced spouse, subject to the obligations of this Agreement as an assignee. In no event shall the divorced spouse be compelled to sell less than all of such divorced spouse’s membership interest.

(f) In the event of the death of a Member’s spouse and such Member (the “**Surviving Member**”) does not acquire by will or by operation of law all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, the Surviving Member shall have an option, for a period beginning with the date of death and ending sixty (60) days after the Company and the remaining Member(s) have been notified of the death of the Surviving Member’s spouse and the name and address of the duly qualified and acting Personal Representative of the deceased spouse, to elect to purchase the membership interest of the deceased spouse for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Surviving Member does not elect to purchase the membership interest of the deceased spouse, then the Company shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Surviving Member’s sixty (60) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If neither the Surviving Member nor the Company elects to purchase all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, then the remaining Member(s) shall have an option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company’s thirty (30) day option period, to elect to purchase such membership interest for its Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(f) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(f), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If neither the Surviving Member nor the Company nor the remaining Member(s) exercise their option to purchase the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse, then such membership interest may be retained by each devisee or heir subject to the obligations of this Agreement as an assignee. In no event shall the Personal Representative or estate of the Surviving Member’s deceased spouse be compelled to sell less than all of the membership interest owned by the deceased spouse.

(g) By executing this Agreement, the spouses of the Members, in addition to any other purposes for which they are executing this Agreement, agree to be bound by the terms of this Agreement with respect to any membership interests now owned or hereafter acquired in the Company. The execution of this Agreement by such spouses is not intended to alter, nor shall it be construed as altering, the existing status and characterization of the membership interests in the Company as the separate or community property of the Members.

(h) Upon the Bankruptcy of a Member, the Company shall have the option within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the Bankruptcy of the Bankrupt Member to elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). If the Company does not elect to purchase all of the Bankrupt Member's membership interest, the remaining Member(s) shall have the option, for a period of thirty (30) days following the expiration of the Company's option period, to elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest not purchased by the Company for the Purchase Value (determined as set forth in Section 8.4(b)). Any purchase by the Company or the Members pursuant to this Section 8.2(h) shall be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after (i) the end of the applicable option period or (ii) determination of the Purchase Value, if later. If more than one Member elect to purchase the Bankrupt Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them pursuant to this Section 8.2(h), they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the Bankrupt Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option.

8.3 **Push-Pull Buyout.**

(a) Each Member (the "**Offering Member**") may at any time give notice to all, but not less than all, of the other Members of the Offering Member's desire to either (a) sell all of the Offering Member's membership interest in the Company to the other Members or (b) buy all of the other Members' membership interests in the Company, specifying therein the price per Percentage and the other terms and conditions upon which the Offering Member will buy or sell. To institute the push-pull buyout under this Section, the Offering Member must both offer to be a buyer and offer to be a seller, depending upon the response of the other Member of Members. An offer to be a buyer only or a seller only will not be effective to institute the push-pull buyout under this Section. The other Members shall have an option, for a period of sixty (60) days after receiving such notice, to elect to purchase the membership interest of the Offering Member at the same price per Percentage and upon the same terms and conditions that the Offering Member is offering to sell the Offering Member's membership interest, the transaction to be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after the end of such sixty (60) day period. If no Member exercises such option to purchase within the aforementioned period of sixty (60) days, then the Offering Member shall be obligated to purchase the membership interests of the other Members at the price per Percentage and upon the terms and conditions specified in the aforementioned notice, and the Members receiving the notice shall be obligated to sell their membership interests to the Offering Member upon such terms and conditions, the transaction to be closed in the manner specified in Section 8.5 within thirty (30) days after the end of such sixty (60) day period.

(b) If more than one Member elect to purchase the Offering Member's membership interest pursuant to the option granted to them hereunder, they shall, absent a different agreement at the time, acquire the Offering Member's membership interest pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages prior to their purchase pursuant to such option. If some Members exercise their option to sell and others exercise their option to purchase, then those Members exercising the option to purchase the Offering Member's membership interest may purchase all of the membership interests of Members opting to sell at the offered price, or, at their election, may purchase only the membership interest originally offered by the Offering Member.

(c) Any two or more Members may, if they so elect, institute the push-pull buyout under this Section as a block of membership interests by jointly commencing the offer to purchase or sell their membership interests to the other Member(s) as a block and conditioning the purchase and sale of the membership interests to the block of membership interests offered. In such event, the recipient Member(s) shall treat the membership interests as a block for purposes of exercising the offer to purchase or sell under this section.

8.4 Determination of Purchase Value.

(a) “**Purchase Value**” shall mean the amount of cash and fair market value of property which would be received by the holder of the membership interest to be sold hereunder if the Company sold its business and assets for cash at a purchase price equal to their fair market value as of the date of determination of the Purchase Value, and all remaining assets of the Company were distributed to the Members in accordance with this Agreement. Purchase Value shall be determined as of a date as near as reasonably practicable to the date of the occurrence of the event which results in the sale of the membership interest hereunder. The party whose membership interest is to be sold hereunder is hereafter referred to as the “**Selling Party**” and the party or parties acquiring that interest are hereafter referred to, individually or collectively, as the case may be, as the “**Acquiring Party**.” In exercising the right to purchase the membership interests of any party, the Acquiring Party shall develop a purchase price which it reasonably believes to be the Purchase Value for the membership interest and state the purchase price in its notice. If more than one Person is acquiring an interest, the decision of the holders of a majority of the Percentages held by all such parties shall be deemed the decision of the Acquiring Party. The Selling Party shall have thirty (30) days to notify the Acquiring Party in Writing of any objection to such purchase price. If the Selling Party fails to timely object to the purchase price, then the proposed purchase price shall be the purchase price of the membership interests.

(b) If the Selling Party does timely object, the Selling Party shall have the right to engage an independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser to perform a determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interest subject to the terms hereof. Such determination shall be completed within twenty (20) days after the Selling Party has delivered notice of objection to the Acquiring Party. The determination so rendered shall be the purchase price of the membership interests unless the Acquiring Party notifies the Selling Party in Writing of any objection to such purchase price within ten (10) days after the Selling Party has delivered notice of the determination to the Acquiring Party on behalf of the Company. If the Acquiring Party so objects to the purchase price, the Acquiring Party shall have the right to engage an independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser to perform another determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interests. Such determination shall be completed within twenty (20) days after the Acquiring Party has delivered notice of objection to the Selling Party. If the second determination differs from the first, the two firms shall meet and attempt to render a joint determination within five (5) days after delivery of the second determination. If for any reason such firms fail to agree on a joint determination during such five-day period, they shall mutually agree upon and appoint a third independent certified public accountant or certified appraiser within the next five (5) days who shall perform a determination of the Purchase Value of the membership interests within twenty (20) days of appointment, which determination shall be and constitute the purchase price of the membership interests. The determination of the purchase price pursuant to this Section shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties. Each party will bear any and all expenses incurred as the result of their objections to the purchase price and the employment of a suitable firm to render a determination pursuant thereto and the Selling Party and the Acquiring Party shall bear equally the costs of any third firm required to determine the Purchase Value of the membership interests. If the Acquiring Party consists of multiple Persons, such Persons shall bear such costs, absent a different agreement at the time, pro-rata in accordance with their respective Percentages.

8.5 Closing of Sale; Payment of Purchase Price. At the closing of any sale of a membership interest pursuant to Section 8.1, 8.2 or 8.3, the Selling Party shall assign and deliver the membership interest to the Acquiring Party free and clear of all security interests, liens or other encumbrances. If the sale is pursuant to an option under Section 8.1, payment of the purchase price shall be as specified in the notice thereunder unless agreed by the parties. If the sale is being made pursuant to a Put Option of a Personal Representative pursuant to Section 8.2(d), unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the purchase price shall be payable ten percent (10%) in cash at the time of closing and the balance evidenced by a five-year promissory note executed by the Company, payable in annual amortized installments, including principal and interest, the first such installment being due one year following the closing, and bearing interest at the “Prime Rate” quoted in the “Money Rate” section of the *Wall Street Journal* on the last business day prior to the date of the note (or in the event that such prime rate quotation is not available, the prime rate quoted in another nationally distributed newspaper or periodical designated by the Selling Party), and secured by the membership interest being purchased. If the sale is pursuant to any other option, payment of the purchase price shall be in cash at the time of the closing unless agreed by the parties. ***[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I. of the Accompanying Article. The drafter should give careful consideration to what payment terms are appropriate in a specific transaction or relationship.]*** Any transfer or similar taxes involved in such sale shall be paid by the Selling Party, and the Selling Party shall provide the Acquiring Party with such evidence of the Selling Party’s authority to sell hereunder and such additional instruments as the Acquiring Party may reasonably request.

8.6 Basis Adjustment. Upon the transfer of all or part of a membership interest in the Company, at the request of the transferee of the interest, the Members may, in their sole discretion, cause the Company to elect, pursuant to Section 754 of the Code or the corresponding provisions of subsequent law, to adjust the basis of the Company properties as provided in Sections 734 and 743 of the Code.

Article 9

Exculpation, Scope of Duties, Indemnification and Advancement

9.1 Exculpation.

(a) For purposes of this Agreement, “**Covered Person**” means (i) any Member and (ii) any officer of the Company. The term “**Covered Person**” shall also mean any Person with the power, whether through ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, to direct the actions of the Member (a “**Control Person**”).

(b) A Covered Person shall not be liable to the Company or the Members for any loss, damage or claim arising out of any act or omission in the Covered Person’s capacity as a Covered Person or by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out of the Covered Person’s negligence), provided that such loss, damage or claim did not arise from or constitute gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct, or a breach of this Agreement by the Covered Person.

(c) The provisions of this Section 9.1 are intended to limit liability with regard to duties, if any, owed or asserted to be owed by Covered Persons, and such provisions shall in no way be deemed to create or impose duties on Covered Persons.

9.2 Scope of Duties of Covered Persons. The fiduciary duties of the Members that are owed by reason of their capacity as Members are owed to the Company, and the Members shall owe no fiduciary duty to any individual Member. The fiduciary duty to the Company of a Member, and the fiduciary duty

to the Company, if any, of a Control Person of a Member, shall be limited to refraining from gross negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct. *[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of considerations related to articulating the duty of a Covered Person. The drafter should give careful consideration to what duty, if any, is appropriate in a specific transaction or relationship.]*

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions specifically authorizing reliance on experts.]

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.J. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding limiting the duty of loyalty by permitting competition.]

9.3 Indemnification. The Company shall indemnify a Covered Person for any loss or damage incurred by the Covered Person in a Proceeding against the Covered Person by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out of the Covered Person's negligence), except that no Covered Person shall be entitled to be indemnified in respect of any loss or damage incurred by that Covered Person by reason of that Covered Person's gross negligence, bad faith, willful misconduct or breach of this Agreement. Any indemnity under this Section 9.3 shall be provided out of and to the extent of Company assets only, and no Member shall have any personal liability on account thereof.

9.4 Expenses. Reasonable expenses (including legal fees) incurred by a Covered Person in defending any Proceeding brought against the Covered Person by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person shall, from time to time, be advanced by the Company before the final disposition of the Proceeding upon receipt by the Company of a Written undertaking by or on behalf of the Covered Person to repay that amount if it shall be determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified under Section 9.3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company shall not be required to make any advances with respect to a Proceeding brought against a Covered Person by the Company or a Member. The Company may enter into indemnity contracts with any Covered Person, and the Members may adopt Written procedures pursuant to which arrangements are made for the advancement of expenses and the funding of obligations under this Section 9.4 and containing other procedures regarding indemnification as are appropriate.

9.5 Insurance. The Company may purchase and maintain insurance, to the extent and in amounts the Members deem reasonable, on behalf of Covered Persons and other Persons as the Members shall determine, against any liability that may be asserted against or expenses that may be incurred by that Person in connection with the activities of the Company, regardless of whether the Company would have the power to indemnify that Person against the liability under this Agreement. The Company shall have no obligation to fund indemnification of any Person to the extent the liability is covered by insurance. The Company's obligation to fund indemnification of any Person shall commence only after all available insurance has been exhausted.

9.6 Duration of Protection. All provisions of this Article 9 shall apply to any former Member or Control Person thereof for all actions or omissions taken while such Member was a Member to the same extent as if that Person were still a Member.

Article 10

Winding Up

10.1 **Events Requiring Winding Up.** The Company shall be wound up only on the first to occur of any one or more of the following:

- (a) the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members;
- (b) the occurrence of any event that terminates the continued membership of the last remaining Member in the Company unless the legal representative or successor of the Member agrees to continue the Company and appoints a successor Member in accordance with the BOC;
- (c) entry of a judicial order to wind up the Company; or
- (d) the involuntary termination of the Company under the BOC or Texas Tax Code, unless the Company is reinstated as provided by law.

10.2 **Revocation or Reinstatement.** A vote or consent to wind up as provided in Section 10.1(a) may only be revoked upon the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members. In the event of a termination of the Company under the BOC, the Company may only be reinstated upon the affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members.

10.3 Winding Up Affairs and Distribution of Assets.

(a) If an event requiring the winding up of the Company occurs and is not revoked, a Person designated for this purpose by the Members (the “**Liquidating Agent**”), as soon as practicable shall wind up the affairs of the Company and sell and/or distribute the assets of the Company. The Liquidating Agent is expressly authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents necessary or desirable to effectuate the liquidation and termination of the Company and the transfer of any assets. The Liquidating Agent shall apply and distribute the proceeds of the sale or liquidation of the assets and property of the Company in the following order of priority, unless otherwise required by nonwaivable provisions of applicable law:

(i) to pay (or to make provision for the payment of) all creditors of the Company (including Members who are creditors of the Company), in the order of priority provided by law or otherwise, in satisfaction of all debts, liabilities or obligations of the Company due its creditors;

(ii) after the payment (or the provision for payment) of all debts, liabilities and obligations of the Company in accordance with clause (i) above, any balance remaining shall be distributed to the Members having positive Capital Accounts in relative proportion to those Capital Accounts.

(b) The Liquidating Agent shall have sole discretion to determine whether to liquidate all or any portion of the assets and property of the Company and the consideration to be received for that property.

(c) If the Company’s property is not sufficient to discharge all of the Company’s liabilities and obligations, the Liquidating Agent shall apply its property, or make adequate provision for the application

of its property, to the extent possible, to the just and equitable discharge of its liabilities and obligations, including liabilities and obligations owed to the Members other than for distributions.

(d) Except as required by nonwaivable provisions of the BOC, no Member shall have any obligation at any time to contribute any funds to replenish any negative balance in the Member's Capital Account.

10.4 Termination. On compliance with the distribution plan described in Section 10.3, the Liquidating Agent shall execute, acknowledge and cause to be filed a certificate of termination. Except as otherwise provided by the BOC, the Company shall cease to exist upon the filing of the certificate of termination with the Secretary of State of Texas.

Article 11

Miscellaneous Provisions and Definitions

11.1 Notices. Any notice to be given under this Agreement must be in Writing and mailed, transmitted by facsimile or by electronic message, or delivered personally (a) if to the Company, to the registered agent of the Company at the registered address of the Company, (b) if to any initial Member, to such Member at an address therefor set forth on **Exhibit "A"** or, (c) if to any Member subsequently admitted, to an address set forth in the document in which such Member agreed to be bound by this Agreement, or in each case at such other address as any Person entitled to notice hereunder may designate by notice to the Company and all of the Members. Notice of a meeting that is mailed is considered to be delivered on the date notice is deposited in the United States mail. Notice of a meeting that is transmitted by facsimile or electronic message is considered to be delivered when the facsimile or electronic message is successfully transmitted. Notice of a meeting that is personally delivered to the Person is considered to be delivered when received by the Person.

11.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings among the Members with respect to the Company.

11.3 Amendments. The affirmative vote or Written consent of all of the Members is required to amend the certificate of formation of the Company or this Agreement; provided that upon the admission of any new Member as authorized by this Agreement, amendment of **Exhibit "A"** of this Agreement to reflect the admission of the new Member shall be deemed approved by the Members.

11.4 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of Texas.

11.5 Power of Attorney. Each Member constitutes and appoints each other Member the true and lawful attorney of such Member with full power of substitution to make, execute, sign, acknowledge and file (a) all certificates and instruments necessary to form or qualify, or continue the existence or qualification of, the Company in any jurisdiction or before any governmental authority and (b) any amendments to **Exhibit "A"** to this Agreement to reflect the admission of any new Member if the same is authorized by this Agreement. This grant of a power of attorney is coupled with an interest and shall survive a Member's disability, incompetence, death or assignment by such Member of the membership interest pursuant to this Agreement.

11.6 Binding Effect; No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement shall be binding upon, and, to the extent provided herein, inure to the benefit of, the signatories of this Agreement and any Members subsequently admitted, their spouses, heirs, devisees, executors, legal representatives, successors,

and assigns. Article 9 of this Agreement shall also inure to the benefit of Covered Persons as defined therein. The Members acknowledge and agree that this Agreement is intended to be binding upon and to inure to the benefit of the Company and that the provisions of this Agreement shall be enforceable by and against the Company. The obligations of the Company pursuant to this Agreement are the obligations of the Company only, and absent additional Written agreement, the Members have no personal liability for the obligations of the Company, including any obligations pursuant to Article 8 and Article 9 of this Agreement. No creditor of the Company or of a Member is entitled to or is intended to have third-party beneficiary status to enforce any obligation of any party under this Agreement.

11.7 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts or with counterpart signature pages, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

11.8 **Certain Definitions and Construction.**

(a) As used in this Agreement, the following terms have the following meanings:

(i) **“Affiliate Transfer”** means, if the transferor is an individual, a gift or contribution by the transferor prior to the transferor’s death to a member of the transferor’s immediate family (i.e. parents, descendants, siblings or spouse) or to a trust, partnership or other entity controlled by or for the benefit of such transferor or such transferor’s immediate family. If the transferor is an entity, **“Affiliate Transfer”** means the transfer or contribution of the membership interest to another entity so long as the Person or Persons with the power, whether through ownership of voting securities by contract or otherwise, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the transferor entity have the power to direct or cause direction of the management and policies of the transferee entity.

(ii) **“Agreement”** means this Company Agreement as it may be amended from time to time as provided herein.

(iii) **“Available Cash”** means cash on hand held by the Company that the Members determine is not required by operations or as a reasonable reserve for capital replacements.

(iv) **“Bankruptcy”** means, as to any Member, the Member’s taking, or acquiescing in the taking of, any action seeking relief in respect of such Member under, or advantage of, any applicable debtor relief, liquidation, receivership, conservatorship, bankruptcy, moratorium, rearrangement, insolvency, reorganization or similar law affecting the rights or remedies of creditors generally, as in effect from time to time, including, without limitation, any chapter of the United States Bankruptcy Code. For the purpose of this definition, the term **“acquiescing”** shall mean (i) the failure to file, within twenty (20) days after its entry, a petition, answer or motion to vacate or to discharge any order, judgment or decree providing for any relief under any such law, (ii) the failure to obtain dismissal of any such involuntary action filed against the Member within sixty (60) days of its filing, or (iii) the filing of any pleading in any such involuntary proceeding admitting any of the material allegations of such bankruptcy or other such filing or petition. *[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.I of the Accompanying Article. The drafter should give careful consideration to whether bankruptcy or a similar proceeding should trigger the consequences set forth herein and whether the breadth of this definition is appropriate, including the time periods for acquiescing to a third party proceeding.]*

(v) “**Capital Account**” means the capital account of a Member in the Company pursuant to Section 4.3.

(vi) “**Code**” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(vii) “**Member**” means any Person admitted to the Company as a member as provided in this Agreement but excludes any such Person that has ceased to be a member as provided in this Agreement or the BOC.

(viii) “**Percentage**” for any Member means the membership interest of the Member expressed as a percentage. The Percentages of the initial Members as of the formation of the Company are set forth in **Exhibit “A”**. **Exhibit “A”** shall be amended as necessary to reflect any changes in Percentages as provided herein. The total Percentages of membership interests owned by all Members and assignees at any point in time shall equal 100%. Upon the purchase by the Company of a membership interest, the Percentage of the purchased membership interest shall no longer be included in the total Percentages, and the Percentages of membership interests owned by Members and assignees shall be adjusted accordingly. Upon the issuance of an additional membership interest, the Percentages of Members and assignees who have not been issued an additional interest shall be decreased accordingly. For purposes of Sections 3.3 and 3.7, the Percentage representing all or any portion of a membership interest assigned by a Member shall be attributed to the assignor Member if the assignor Member has not ceased to be a Member. If the assignor Member has ceased to be a Member and the Member’s assignee has not been admitted as a Member, the Percentage of the assignee shall not be included for purposes of Sections 3.3 and 3.7, and the determination of a “majority” of the Percentages referenced in that Section shall be made on the basis of Percentages held or attributed to Persons who are at the time Members.

(ix) “**Person**” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, business trust or other entity, series of an entity, or government or governmental agency or instrumentality. In the case of a trust that is not an entity under the law of the jurisdiction governing its creation, a trustee of the trust is a Person for the purposes of this Agreement, but the trust is not.

(x) “**Proceeding**” means: (1) a threatened, pending, or completed action or other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitral, or investigative; (2) an appeal of an action or proceeding described by clause (1); and (3) an inquiry or investigation that could lead to an action or proceeding described by clause (1).

(xi) “**Writing**” or “**Written**” means an expression of words, letters, characters, numbers, symbols, figures or other textual information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium that is retrievable in a perceivable form. Unless the context requires otherwise, the term: (1) includes stored or transmitted electronic data, electronic transmissions, and reproductions of Writings; and (2) does not include sound or video recordings of speech other than transcriptions that are otherwise “Writings.”

(b) In this Agreement:

(i) Terms defined in the singular have the corresponding meaning in the plural and vice versa.

(ii) All pronouns and any variations thereof contained herein shall be deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural, as the identity of the Person or Persons may require.

(iii) The word “include” and its derivatives means “include without limitation.”

(iv) References to Articles, Sections and Exhibits are to the specified Articles and Sections of, and Exhibits to, this Agreement unless the context otherwise requires. Each Exhibit to this Agreement is made a part of this Agreement for all purposes.

(v) References to statutes or regulations are to those statutes or regulations as currently amended and to the corresponding provisions as they may be amended or superseded in the future.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Members have duly executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

MEMBERS:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CONSENT OF SPOUSES

The undersigned are the spouses of the Members and are executing this Agreement in connection with the execution of this Agreement by the Members. Each of the undersigned acknowledges and represents as follows: I have been provided a copy of the Agreement and have had the opportunity to read and review the Agreement. I approve of all of the provisions of the Agreement and agree to be bound by and accept the terms of the Agreement, but I understand that I am not a Member of the Company. My execution of this Agreement does not alter the legal status, characterization or rights of management of any membership interests now or hereafter acquired by my spouse, and my spouse's membership interests are subject to my spouse's sole management, control and disposition. I understand that the Company and the Members will rely on this acknowledgment and consent in conducting the Company's activities and operations.

SPOUSES OF MEMBERS:

EXHIBIT A

**NAMES, ADDRESSES, PERCENTAGES AND CAPITAL
CONTRIBUTIONS OF INITIAL MEMBERS**

<u>Name and Address [Postal; E-mail; Cell phone text] for Notice</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Capital Contribution</u>
_____	_____ %	\$ _____ [or description of contributed asset(s)]

Appendix C

**Model Company Agreement for Single Member
Limited Liability Company**

This Model Agreement is Appendix C to an article by Cliff Ernst and Elizabeth S. Miller entitled *Model Company Agreements for Closely Held LLCs* (the “Accompanying Article”). This Model Agreement should not be considered a form to be completed by filling in the blanks. Drafters should be certain that any agreement used by them is appropriate for the particular transaction. This Model Agreement should be read together with the Accompanying Article, including the various references to the Accompanying Article throughout this Model Agreement.

**COMPANY AGREEMENT
OF**

_____, LLC,
a Texas limited liability company

This Company Agreement (this “**Agreement**”), dated effective the ____ day of _____, 20____, is executed and agreed to, for good and valuable consideration, by the initial Member listed on Exhibit “A”.

Article 1

Formation

1.1 **Formation.** _____, LLC (the “**Company**”) was formed as a limited liability company under and pursuant to the Texas Business Organizations Code (the “**BOC**”) and other relevant laws of the State of Texas by the filing of a certificate of formation with the Secretary of State of the State of Texas on _____, 20____.

1.2 **Name.** The name of the Company shall be _____, LLC. The Company shall conduct business under that name or such other names complying with applicable law as the Member may determine from time to time.

1.3 **Duration.** The Company shall exist until terminated in accordance with this Agreement.

1.4 **Purpose.** The purpose of the Company shall be to engage in the business of (insert description of business) and to engage in any other lawful business or activity necessary or convenient in pursuit of the foregoing purposes.

1.5 **Principal Office.** The Company’s principal office shall be _____ or such other place as the Member may determine from time to time.

1.6 **Registered Office and Registered Agent.** The initial address of the registered office of the Company in the State of Texas shall be _____, and the name of the Company’s initial registered agent at that address shall be _____. The Member may change the registered office and the registered agent of the Company from time to time. The Member may cause the Company to qualify to do business as a limited liability company (or other entity in which the Member has limited liability) in any other jurisdiction and to designate any registered office or registered agent in any such jurisdiction.

1.7 **Definitions.** Certain terms used in this instrument are capitalized. Such terms shall have the meaning set forth in the text or in Section 11.5.

Article 2

Members and Membership Interests

2.1 **Initial Member.** In connection with the formation of the Company, the Person executing this Agreement as Member is admitted to the Company as of the date of formation of the Company.

2.2 **Nature of Membership Interest.** A membership interest in the Company is personal property. A Member of the Company or an assignee of a membership interest in the Company does not have an interest in any specific property of the Company. A membership interest includes a Member's or assignee's share of profits and losses or similar items and the right to receive distributions as provided in this Agreement, but does not include a Member's right to participate in management.

2.3 **Certificates.** Membership interests in the Company shall be uncertificated.

[DRAFTING NOTE: Section III.C. of the Accompanying Article includes model provisions regarding certificated membership interests.]

Article 3

Management of the Company

3.1 **Management by Member.** The exclusive authority to manage and control the Company shall be vested in the Member. The Member shall have the sole and exclusive power and authority to bind the Company except to the extent that such power and authority is expressly delegated by the Member, and the delegation of such power and authority shall not reduce the power and authority of the Member. The Member shall be authorized to act on behalf of the Company under the title "Member," "Chief Executive Officer," "President," or any other title or representative capacity deemed appropriate by the Member.

3.2 **Officers.** The Member may appoint such officers of the Company as the Member may deem appropriate and may remove any such officer at any time with or without cause. The Member may delegate to the Company's officers such authority as the Member may deem appropriate and subsequently revoke or modify that authority. The Member also may delegate authority to other Persons and revoke that delegation as the Member may deem appropriate, including the power to delegate authority.

Article 4

Capital Contributions

4.1 **Agreed Capital Contributions.** The Member shall contribute to the capital of the Company the contribution set forth opposite such Member's name on the attached Exhibit "A".

4.2 **Additional Capital Contributions.** The Member may, but is not required to, make additional contributions to the capital of the Company.

Article 5

Taxation

5.1 **Tax Status.** At all times that the Company has only one Member (who owns 100% of the membership interest in the Company), it is the intention of the Member that the Company be disregarded as an entity separate and apart from the Member for federal, and, to the extent applicable, state, local and foreign income tax purposes.

Article 6

Distributions

6.1 **Distributions.** Distributions shall be made to the Member at the times and in the amounts determined by the Member, except that no distribution shall be made in violation of the BOC.

6.2 **No Distribution upon Withdrawal.** Unless otherwise determined by the Member, no distribution shall be paid to the Member upon the Member's withdrawal in connection with the voluntary assignment of the Member's entire interest pursuant to Section 8.2.

Article 7

Bank Accounts, Books of Account, Reports and Fiscal Year

7.1 **Bank Account; Investments.** The Company shall establish one or more bank or other financial institution accounts into which Company funds shall be deposited. Funds deposited by the Company into such accounts may be withdrawn in furtherance of the business of the Company or for distribution to the Member pursuant to this Agreement. Pending withdrawal for such purposes, Company funds may be invested in such manner as the Member may determine.

7.2 **Books and Records.** The books and records of the Company shall be maintained at the Company's principal office. The books of the Company, for both tax and financial reporting purposes, shall be kept using the method of accounting selected by the Member.

7.3 **Fiscal Year.** The Company fiscal year shall be the calendar year.

Article 8

Assignment

8.1 **Assignment Permitted.** The Member may transfer or assign (including as a pledge or other collateral assignment) in whole or in part the Member's membership interest in the Company.

8.2 **Assignment of Entire Interest.** In connection with a voluntary transfer or assignment by the Member of the Member's entire membership interest in the Company (not including a pledge or collateral assignment or any transfer as a result thereof):

- (a) the Member will cease to be a member of the Company;

(b) the assignee will automatically and simultaneously be admitted as the successor Member without any further action at the time the voluntary transfer or assignment becomes effective under applicable law; and

(c) the Company shall be continued without requiring a winding up.

8.3 Assignment of Partial Interest. In connection with a partial assignment or transfer by the Member of the Member's membership interest in the Company, unless this Agreement is amended to reflect the fact that the Company will have more than one Member, the assignee or transferee shall not be admitted as a Member of the Company and shall not have any rights as a Member other than the right to receive any distributions that are payable in respect of the interest transferred.

Article 9

Exculpation, Indemnification and Advancement

9.1 Exculpation.

(a) For purposes of this Agreement, "**Covered Person**" means (i) the Member, whether acting in the capacity of owner, governing person, officer, employee, creditor or other relationship to the Company, and (ii) any Person with the power, whether through ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise, to direct the actions of the Member.

(b) A Covered Person shall not be liable to the Company for any loss, damage or claim arising out of any act or omission in the Covered Person's capacity as a Covered Person or by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out of the Covered Person's negligence).

9.2 Scope of Duties of Covered Persons.

(a) No Covered Person shall owe any fiduciary duty to the Company. Without limiting the scope of the preceding sentence, a Covered Person is expressly permitted to engage in or possess an interest in any business venture of any nature or description, independently or with others, similar or dissimilar to the business of the Company, and the Company shall have no rights by virtue of this Agreement in and to such independent ventures or the income or profits derived therefrom, and the pursuit of any such venture, even if competitive with the business of the Company, shall not be deemed wrongful or improper. The Covered Person shall not be obligated to disclose or present any particular opportunity to the Company even if that opportunity is of a character that, if disclosed or presented to the Company, could be taken by the Company, and the Covered Person shall have the right to take for the Covered Person's own account (individually or as a partner, shareholder, fiduciary or otherwise) or to recommend to others any such particular opportunity. *[DRAFTING NOTE: See Section III.K. of the Accompanying Article for a discussion of considerations related to articulating the duty of a Covered Person. The drafter should give careful consideration to what duty, if any, is appropriate in a specific transaction or relationship.]*

9.3 Indemnification. A Covered Person shall be entitled to indemnification from the Company for any loss, damage or claim incurred by that Covered Person by reason of the fact that the Covered Person is or was a Covered Person (including any loss, damage or claim arising out the Covered Person's negligence). Any indemnity under this Section 9.3 shall be provided out of and to the extent of Company assets only, and no Member shall have any personal liability on account thereof.

9.4 **Expenses.** Expenses (including legal fees) incurred by a Covered Person in defending any claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding may, in the sole discretion of the Member, from time to time, be advanced by the Company before the final disposition of the claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding. The Company may enter into indemnity contracts with any Covered Person and the Member may adopt Written procedures pursuant to which arrangements are made for the advancement of expenses and the funding of obligations under this Section 9.4 and containing other procedures regarding indemnification as are appropriate.

9.5 **Insurance.** The Company may purchase and maintain insurance, to the extent and in amounts the Member deems reasonable, on behalf of Covered Persons and other Persons as the Member shall determine, against any liability that may be asserted against or expenses that may be incurred by that Person in connection with the activities of the Company, regardless of whether the Company would have the power to indemnify that Person against the liability under this Agreement. The Company shall have no obligation to fund indemnification of any Person to the extent the liability is covered by insurance. The Company's obligation to fund indemnification of any Person shall commence only after all available insurance has been exhausted.

9.6 **Duration of Protection.** All provisions of this Article 9 shall apply to any former Member or other Covered Person for all actions or omissions taken while such Member was a Member to the same extent as if that Person were still a Member.

Article 10

Winding Up

10.1 **Events Requiring Winding Up.** The Company shall be wound up only on the first to occur of any one or more of the following:

- (a) the Written consent of the Member;
- (b) the occurrence of any event that terminates the continued membership of the Member in the Company unless the legal representative or successor of the Member agrees to continue the Company and appoints a successor Member in accordance with the BOC; or
- (c) entry of a judicial order to wind up the Company.

10.2 **Revocation or Reinstatement.** A consent to wind up as provided in Section 10.1(a) may only be revoked upon the consent of the Member. In the event of a termination of the Company under the BOC, the Company may be reinstated upon the Written consent of the Member.

10.3 **Winding Up Affairs and Distribution of Assets.**

(a) If an event requiring the winding up of the Company occurs and is not revoked, the Member, acting as "**Liquidating Agent**," as soon as practicable shall wind up the affairs of the Company and sell and/or distribute the assets of the Company. The Liquidating Agent is expressly authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents necessary or desirable to effectuate the liquidation and termination of the Company and the transfer of any assets. The Liquidating Agent shall apply and distribute the proceeds of the sale or liquidation of the assets and property of the Company in the following order of priority, unless otherwise required by nonwaivable provisions of applicable law:

(i) to pay (or to make provision for the payment of) all creditors of the Company (including Members who are creditors of the Company), in the order of priority provided by law or otherwise, in satisfaction of all debts, liabilities or obligations of the Company due its creditors;

(ii) after the payment (or the provision for payment) of all debts, liabilities and obligations of the Company in accordance with clause (i) above, any balance remaining shall be distributed to the Member.

(b) The Liquidating Agent shall have sole discretion to determine whether to liquidate all or any portion of the assets and property of the Company and the consideration to be received for that property.

(c) If the Company's property is not sufficient to discharge all of the Company's liabilities and obligations, the Liquidating Agent shall apply its property, or make adequate provision for the application of its property, to the extent possible, to the just and equitable discharge of its liabilities and obligations, including liabilities and obligations owed to the Member other than for distributions.

10.4 Termination. On compliance with the distribution plan described in Section 10.3, the Liquidating Agent shall execute, acknowledge and cause to be filed a certificate of termination. Except at otherwise provided by the BOC, the Company shall cease to exist upon the filing of the certificate of termination with the Secretary of State of Texas.

Article 11

Miscellaneous Provisions and Definitions

11.1 Entire Agreement. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings by the Member with respect to the Company.

11.2 Amendments. The vote or Written consent of the Member is required to amend the certificate of formation of the Company or this Agreement.

11.3 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of Texas.

11.4 Binding Effect; No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement shall be binding upon, and, to the extent provided herein, inure to the benefit of, the Member and the spouse, heirs, devisees, executors, legal representatives, successors, and assigns of the Member. Article 9 of this Agreement shall also inure to the benefit of Covered Persons as defined therein. The Member acknowledges and agrees that this Agreement is intended to be binding upon and to inure to the benefit of the Company and that the provisions of this Agreement shall be enforceable by and against the Company. The obligations of the Company pursuant to this Agreement are the obligations of the Company only, and absent additional Written agreement, the Member has no personal liability for the obligations of the Company, including any obligations pursuant to Article 9 of this Agreement. No creditor of the Company or of a Member is entitled to or is intended to have third-party beneficiary status to enforce any obligation of any party under this Agreement.

11.5 **Certain Definitions and Construction.**

(a) As used in this Agreement, the following terms have the following meanings:

(i) “**Agreement**” means this Company Agreement as it may be amended from time to time as provided herein.

(ii) “**Member**” means the Person admitted to the Company as a Member as provided in this Agreement but excludes any such Person that has ceased to be a Member as provided in this Agreement or the BOC.

(iii) “**Person**” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, business trust or other entity, series of an entity, or government or governmental agency or instrumentality.

(iv) “**Writing**” or “**Written**” means an expression of words, letters, characters, numbers, symbols, figures or other textual information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium that is retrievable in a perceivable form. Unless the context requires otherwise, the term: (1) includes stored or transmitted electronic data, electronic transmissions, and reproductions of Writings; and (2) does not include sound or video recordings of speech other than transcriptions that are otherwise “Writings.”

(b) In this Agreement:

(i) Terms defined in the singular have the corresponding meaning in the plural and vice versa.

(ii) All pronouns and any variations thereof contained herein shall be deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural, as the identity of the Person or Persons may require.

(iii) The word “include” and its derivatives means “include without limitation.”

(iv) References to Articles, Sections and Exhibits are to the specified Articles and Sections of, and Exhibits to, this Agreement unless the context otherwise requires. Each Exhibit to this Agreement is made a part of this Agreement for all purposes.

(v) References to statutes or regulations are to those statutes or regulations as currently amended and to the corresponding provisions as they may be amended or superseded in the future.

[Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Member has duly executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

MEMBER:

EXHIBIT A

**NAME, ADDRESS AND CAPITAL
CONTRIBUTION OF INITIAL MEMBER**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Capital Contribution</u>
_____ _____ _____	100%	\$ _____ [or description of contributed asset(s)]