

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 531 Limited Liability Companies
SPONSOR(S): Civil Justice Subcommittee; McGhee and Spano
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 554

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Civil Justice Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N, As CS	Malcolm	Bond
2) Economic Development & Tourism Subcommittee			
3) Judiciary Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2013, the Legislature enacted the Florida Revised Limited Liability Company Act to replace its predecessor, the Florida Limited Liability Company Act. These acts regulate the formation and operation of limited liability companies (LLCs) in Florida. The Florida LLC Act was repealed effective January 1, 2015.

The bill deletes or replaces obsolete references to the Florida Limited Liability Company Act and makes technical, grammatical, and stylistic changes due to the repeal of the Florida Limited Liability Company Act.

The bill also makes the following changes to the Revised LLC Act:

- A third-party does not have notice of a person's lack of authority to transfer real property on behalf of the LLC unless the limitation of authority is the public records of real property transfers;
- Actions that require a vote or consent of members may be taken without a meeting subject to certain conditions;
- A member-managed LLC must respond to a member demand for information within 10 days; and
- A provision that resulted in conflicting language in an LLCs articles of organization that designated the company's management structure and its operating agreement management structure provisions is repealed;
- Repeals a provision that prohibits an LLC's operating agreement from varying the power of a person to dissociate from the LLC; and
- Repeals the exception to the limitation of remedies in appraisal events if the appraisal event is an interested transaction.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill provides a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2015 for those provisions related to the repeal of the Florida LLC Act. The remaining provisions of the bill have an effective date of July 1, 2015.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Law

In 2013, the Legislature enacted the Florida Revised Limited Liability Company Act,¹ ch. 605, F.S., to replace the predecessor act, ch. 608, F.S., which regulated the formation and operation of limited liability companies (LLCs) in Florida. The Revised LLC Act was based in large part on the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Act of 2006 developed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws with some deviations to reflect unique circumstances in Florida. Because the Revised LLC Act did not apply to all LLCs in Florida until January 1, 2015, the predecessor act in ch. 608, F.S., remained in effect until that date.

LLC statutes were created because neither corporations nor partnerships were ideal types of business organizations in some cases. A partnership carries with it full joint and several liability for each of the members, and a corporation is often too complex for a smaller business and must pay state corporation taxes. The LLC has been described as a quasi-partnership that provides limited liability with the management structure of a general partnership and the income tax structure of a partnership.²

The bill makes the following substantive changes to ch. 608, F.S., the Revised LLC Act:

Notice of Authority to Transfer Real Property

Section 605.0103(4), F.S., generally provides that a person who is not a member of an LLC is deemed to have notice of the LLC's grant or limitation of authority to a person act on behalf of the LLC if such grant or limitation is contained in the LLC's articles of organization.

The bill amends s. 605.0103(4), F.S., to provide that any provisions in the LLC's articles of organization that limit the authority of a person to transfer real property held in the name of the LLC are not effective to put third parties on notice of that limited authority, unless the limitation of authority appears in an affidavit, certificate, or other instrument, recorded in the office for recording transfers of real property.

Voting Rights of Members and Managers

Section 605.04073(4), F.S., provides that any action that requires the vote or consent of the members of the LLC may be taken without a meeting. The bill amends subsection (4) to provide that an action requiring the vote or consent of members and managers may be taken without a meeting if the action was approved by the members with at least the minimum number of votes necessary to take the action at a meeting and a record of the action is made.

Member Demand for Records and Information

Generally, an LLC must make its corporate records and documents available for inspection to its members. Specifically, s. 605.0410(2), F.S., provides that a member-managed LLC must, on demand of a member, provide information concerning the company's activities, affairs, financial condition, and other circumstances that the LLC is not otherwise required to provide.

The bill amends s. 605.0410(2), F.S., to require a member-managed LLC that has received a demand for information to respond within 10 days of the demand either with the information demanded or with an explanation why the LLC will not provide the information.

¹ Chapter 2013-180, L.O.F.

² McGinty, A. Edward, *Olmstead – A Lever from Member's Creditor to Full Multi-member LLC Membership?* Fla. Bar J., Vol. 85, No. 3, p. 42 (March 2011).

Application of Revised LLC Act to LLCs formed under the Prior LLC Act

Section 605.1108, F.S., provides for the one year phase in of the Revised LLC Act and allowed LLCs formed under the previous act before January 1, 2014, to remain under the previous act until January, 1, 2015, at which date all Florida LLCs became subject to the Revised LLC Act exclusively. For member-managed LLCs formed under the prior LLC Act, section 605.1108(3)(b), F.S., provides that the language in the company's articles of organization designating the company's management structure operates as if that language were in the operating agreement.

In some situations, a company's articles of organization may differ from its operating agreement in how the company's management structure is designated. Consequently, there may be confusion as to which language controls the company's management structure. To remedy this problem, the bill deletes s. 605.1108(3)(b), F.S.

Repeal of Ch. 608, F.S., the Florida Limited Liability Act

As noted above, ch. 608, F.S., the Florida Limited Liability Company Act, was repealed by ch. 2013-180, L.O.F., effective January 1, 2015, and replaced by ch. 605, F.S., the Revised LLC Act. Since ch. 608, F.S., was not repealed by a "current session" of the Legislature, it may be omitted from the 2015 Florida Statutes only through a bill duly enacted by the current Legislature.³ Accordingly, the bill repeals ch. 608, F.S., the Florida Limited Liability Company Act.

The bill also deletes obsolete references to ch. 608, F.S., and replaces them with references to ch. 605, F.S. Where necessary to retain references to ch. 608, F.S., the bill adds the word "former" before the reference. The bill also makes technical, grammatical, and stylistic changes due to the repeal of ch. 608, F.S.

Power to Dissociate as a Member of an LLC

Section 605.0601(1), F.S., provides that a person has the power to dissociate as a member of an LLC at any time. A member who dissociates loses right to participate as a member in the management and conduct of the LLC's activities and affairs.⁴ Currently, s. 605.0105, F.S., provides that certain matters, including a member's power to dissociate under s. 605.0601, F.S., cannot be modified in an LLC's operating agreement.

The bill repeals the provision in s. 605.0105, F.S., that prohibits an LLC's operating agreement from varying the power of a person to dissociate from the LLC. Consequently, an LLC's operating agreement may limit or vary a person's power to dissociate as a member of the LLC in ways that differ from the default dissociation provision in s. 605.0601, F.S.

Other Effects of the Bill

The bill amends the definition of "majority-in-interest" to provide that the determination of what constitutes an action taken by a "majority-in-interest" is based on the percentage interest in the LLC's profits owned by all the members of the LLC.

The bill provides that in order for the exception to a member or manager's duty of loyalty in cases of conflict of interest transactions to apply, the conflict of interest transaction provisions in s. 605.04092, F.S., must be satisfied.

The bill also repeals the provision in s. 605.1072(2), F.S., that provides an exception to the limitation of remedies in appraisal events if the appraisal event is an interested transaction. This repeal makes the limitation of remedies in appraisal events comparable to the limitations in other business entity statutes.

³ See ss. 11.242(5)(b) and (i), F.S.

⁴ Section 605.0603(1)(a), F.S.

To correct technical errors associated with the 2013 enactment of the Revised LLC Act and the January 1, 2015 repeal of the prior LLC Act, the bill provides a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2015 for those provisions related to the repeal of the Florida LLC Act. The remaining substantive provisions of the bill have an effective date of July 1, 2015.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 605.0103, F.S., related to knowledge and notice.

Section 2 amends s. 604.04073, F.S., related to voting rights of members and managers.

Section 3 amends s. 605.0410, F.S., related to records to be kept and the rights of members, managers, and persons dissociated to information.

Section 4 amends s. 605.1108, F.S., related to application of ch. 605, F.S., to limited liability companies formed under the Florida Limited Liability Company Act.

Section 5 repeals ch. 608, F.S., the former statutes governing limited liability companies.

Section 6 amends s. 15.16, F.S., related to the reproduction of records, admissibility of evidence, electronic receipt and transmission of records, certifications, and acknowledgments.

Section 7 amends s. 48.062, F.S., related to service on a limited liability company.

Section 8 amends s. 213.758, F.S., related to transfer of tax liabilities.

Section 9 amends s. 220.02, F.S., related to legislative intent.

Section 10 amends s. 220.03, F.S., related to definitions.

Section 11 amends s. 220.13, F.S., related to the definition of "adjusted federal income."

Section 12 amends s. 310.181, F.S., related to corporate powers.

Section 13 amends s. 440.02, F.S., related to definitions.

Section 14 amends s. 605.0102, F.S., related to definitions.

Section 15 amends s. 605.0401, F.S., related to becoming a member.

Section 16 amends s. 605.04074, F.S., related to agency rights of members and managers.

Section 17 amends s. 605.0408, F.S., related to reimbursement, indemnification, advancement, and insurance.

Section 18 amends s. 605.04091, F.S., related to standards of conduct for members and managers.

Section 19 amends s. 605.0712, F.S., related to other claims against a dissolved limited liability company.

Section 20 amends s. 605.0805, F.S., related to proceeds and expenses.

Section 21 amends s. 605.1025, F.S., related to articles of merger.

Section 22 amends s. 606.06, F.S., related to uniform business reports.

Section 23 amends s. 607.1108, F.S., related to the merger of a domestic corporation and other business entity.

Section 24 amends s. 607.1109, F.S., related to articles of merger.

Section 25 amends s. 607.11101, F.S., related to the effect of a merger of a domestic corporation and other business entity.

Section 26 amends s. 621.12, F.S., related to identification with individual shareholders or members.

Section 27 amends s. 636.204, F.S., related to license requirements.

Section 28 amends s. 655.0201, F.S., related to service of process, notice, or demand on financial institutions.

Section 29 amends s. 658.2953, F.S., related to interstate branching.

Section 30 amends s. 694.16, F.S., related to conveyances by a merger or conversion of business entities.

Section 31 amends s. 1002.395, F.S., related to the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program.

Section 32 provides an effective date of July 1, 2015, except as otherwise expressly provided in the act.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state expenditures.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill does not appear to have any direct economic impact on the private sector.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

The bill provides a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2015 for those provisions related to the repeal of the Florida LLC Act. The remaining provisions of the bill have an effective date of July 1, 2015.

Retroactive application of a statute is generally unconstitutional if the statute impairs vested rights, creates new obligations, or imposes new penalties.⁵

To determine whether a statute should be retroactively applied, courts apply two interrelated inquiries. First, courts determine whether there is clear evidence of legislative intent to apply the statute retrospectively. If so, then courts determine whether retroactive application is constitutionally permissible.⁶ The first prong of the test appears to clearly be met by those sections of the bill that contain an explicit statement of retroactivity.

The second prong looks to see if a vested right is impaired. To be vested, a right must be more than a mere expectation based on an anticipation of the continuance of an existing law.⁷ It must be an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment.⁸

"Remedial statutes or statutes relating to remedies or modes of procedure, which do not create new or take away vested rights, but only operate in furtherance of the remedy or confirmation of rights already existing, do not come within the legal conception of a retrospective law, or the general rule against retrospective operation of statutes."⁹

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for rulemaking or rulemaking authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On February 17, 2015, the Civil Justice Subcommittee adopted an amended proposed committee substitute and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute differs from the bill as filed by:

- Repealing ch. 608, F.S., the Florida Limited Liability Company Act;
- Providing a retroactive effective date of January 1, 2015 for those provisions related to the repeal of ch. 608, F.S.;
- Repealing the provision in s. 605.0105, F.S., that prohibits an LLC's operating agreement from varying the power of a person to dissociate from the LLC;
- Repealing the provision in s. 605.1072(2), F.S., that provides an exception to the limitation of remedies in appraisal events if the appraisal event is an interested transaction; and
- Making technical and drafting corrections and conforming cross-references.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Civil Justice Subcommittee.

⁵ *R.A.M. of South Florida, Inc. v. WCI Communities, Inc.*, 869 So.2d 1210, 1216 (Fla. 2nd DCA 2004).

⁶ *Metropolitan Dade County v. Chase Federal Housing Corp.*, 737 So.2d 494, 499 (Fla. 1999).

⁷ *R.A.M.* at 1218.

⁸ *Florida Hosp. Waterman, Inc. v. Buster*, 948 So.2d 478, 490 (Fla. 2008).

⁹ *City of Lakeland v. Catinella*, 129 So.2d 133 (Fla. 1961).