

Amendment No. 291

Senate Amendment to Senate Bill No. 338

(BDR 7-728)

Proposed by: Committee on Judiciary**Amendment Box:****Resolves Conflicts with:** N/A**Amends:** Summary: No Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: No Digest: No

| ASSEMBLY ACTION | Initial and Date | SENATE ACTION | Initial and Date |
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| Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | Adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
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| Receded <input type="checkbox"/> Not <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | Receded <input type="checkbox"/> Not <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

Amend the bill as a whole by deleting sections 1 through 71 and adding new sections designated sections 1 through 58, following the enacting clause, to read as follows:

“Section 1. NRS 78.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.120 1. Subject only to such limitations as may be provided by this chapter, or the articles of incorporation of the corporation, the board of directors has full control over the affairs of the corporation.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subject to the bylaws, if any, adopted by the stockholders, the directors may make the bylaws of the corporation. Unless otherwise prohibited by any bylaw adopted by the stockholders, the directors may adopt, amend or repeal any bylaw, including any bylaw adopted by the stockholders. The articles of incorporation may grant the authority to adopt , *amend or repeal* bylaws exclusively to the directors.

BAW

Date: 4/21/2005

S.B. No. 338—Makes various changes concerning business associations.



3. The selection of a period for the achievement of corporate goals is the responsibility of the directors.

Sec. 2. NRS 78.1955 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.1955 1. If the voting powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions and relative rights of any class or series of stock have been established by a resolution of the board of directors pursuant to a provision in the articles of incorporation, a certificate of designation setting forth the resolution must be signed by an officer of the corporation and filed with the Secretary of State. A certificate of designation signed and filed pursuant to this section must become effective before the issuance of any shares of the class or series.

2. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the certificate of designation being amended, if no shares of a class or series of stock established by a resolution of the board of directors have been issued, the designation of the class or series, the number of the class or series and the voting powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions and relative rights of the class or series may be amended by a resolution of the board of directors pursuant to a certificate of amendment filed in the manner provided in subsection 4.

3. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the certificate of designation, if shares of a class or series of stock established by a resolution of the board of directors have been issued, the designation of the class or series, the number of the class or series and the voting powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions and relative rights of the class or series may be amended by a resolution of the board of directors only if the amendment is approved as provided in this subsection. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the certificate of designation, the proposed amendment adopted by the board of directors must be approved by the

vote of stockholders holding shares in the corporation entitling them to exercise a majority of the voting power, or such greater proportion of the voting power as may be required by the articles of incorporation or the certificate of designation, of:

(a) The class or series of stock being amended; and

(b) Each class and each series of stock which, before amendment, is senior to the class or series being amended as to the payment of distributions upon dissolution of the corporation, regardless of any limitations or restrictions on the voting power of that class or series.

4. A certificate of amendment to a certificate of designation must be signed by an officer of the corporation and filed with the Secretary of State and must:

(a) Set forth the original designation and the new designation, if the designation of the class or series is being amended;

(b) State that no shares of the class or series have been issued or state that the approval of the stockholders required pursuant to subsection 3 has been obtained; and

(c) Set forth the amendment to the class or series or set forth the designation of the class or series, the number of the class or series and the voting powers, designations, preferences, limitations, restrictions and relative rights of the class or series, as amended.

5. A certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1 or 4 ~~[becomes]~~ **is** effective upon filing **the certificate** with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be ~~[later]~~ **more** than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

6. If shares of a class or series of stock established by a certificate of designation are not outstanding, the corporation may file a certificate which states that no shares of the class or series are outstanding and which contains the resolution of the board of directors authorizing the withdrawal of

the certificate of designation establishing the class or series of stock. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the corporation and filed with the Secretary of State. Upon filing the certificate and payment of the fee required pursuant to NRS 78.765, all matters contained in the certificate of designation regarding the class or series of stock are eliminated from the articles of incorporation.

7. NRS 78.380, 78.385 and 78.390 do not apply to certificates of amendment filed pursuant to this section.

Sec. 3. NRS 78.205 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.205 1. A corporation is not obligated to but may sign and deliver a certificate for or including a fraction of a share.

2. In lieu of signing and delivering a certificate for a fraction of a share, a corporation may:

(a) Pay to any person otherwise entitled to become a holder of a fraction of a share ~~[-~~

~~— (1) The appraised value of that share if the appraisal was properly demanded pursuant to this chapter or chapter 92A of NRS; or~~

~~— (2) If no appraisal was demanded or an appraisal was not properly demanded,] an amount in cash **based on a per share value, and that value or the method of determining that value must be** specified ~~[for that purpose as the value of the fraction]~~ in the articles, plan of reorganization, plan of merger or exchange, resolution of the board of directors, or other instrument pursuant to which the fractional share would otherwise be issued ; ~~[- or, if not specified, then as may be determined for that purpose by the board of directors of the issuing corporation;]~~~~

(b) Issue such additional fraction of a share as is necessary to increase the fractional share to a full share; or

(c) Sign and deliver registered or bearer scrip over the manual or facsimile signature of an officer of the corporation or of its agent for that purpose, exchangeable as provided on the scrip for full share certificates, but the scrip does not entitle the holder to any rights as a stockholder except as provided on the scrip. The scrip may provide that it becomes void unless the rights of the holders are exercised within a specified period and may contain any other provisions or conditions that the corporation deems advisable. Whenever any scrip ceases to be exchangeable for full share certificates, the shares that would otherwise have been issuable as provided on the scrip are deemed to be treasury shares unless the scrip contains other provisions for their disposition.

3. ~~[The provisions of this section do not prevent a person who holds a fractional share from disputing the appraised value of a share pursuant to NRS 92A.300 to 92A.500, inclusive, if the person is otherwise entitled to exercise such rights.]~~ ***Any proposed corporate action that would result in money or scrip being delivered instead of fractional shares to stockholders who:***

(a) Before the proposed corporate action becomes effective, hold 1 percent or more of the outstanding shares of the affected class or series; and

(b) Would otherwise be entitled to receive fractions of shares in exchange for the cancellation of all their outstanding shares,

↪ is subject to the provisions of NRS 92A.300 to 92A.500, inclusive. If the proposed corporate action is subject to those provisions, any stockholder who is obligated to accept money or scrip rather than receive a fraction of a share resulting from the action taken pursuant to this section may dissent in accordance with the provisions of NRS 92A.300 to 92A.500, inclusive, and obtain payment of the fair value of the fraction of a share to which the stockholder would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 4. NRS 78.209 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.209 1. A change pursuant to NRS 78.207 is not effective until after the filing in the Office of the Secretary of State of a certificate, signed by an officer of the corporation, setting forth:

(a) The current number of authorized shares and the par value, if any, of each class or series, if any, of shares before the change;

(b) The number of authorized shares and the par value, if any, of each class or series, if any, of shares after the change;

(c) The number of shares of each affected class or series, if any, to be issued after the change in exchange for each issued share of the same class or series;

(d) The provisions, if any, for the issuance of fractional shares, or for the payment of money or the issuance of scrip to stockholders otherwise entitled to a fraction of a share and the percentage of outstanding shares affected thereby; and

(e) That any required approval of the stockholders has been obtained.

↪ The provisions in the articles of incorporation of the corporation regarding the authorized number and par value, if any, of the changed class or series, if any, of shares shall be deemed amended as provided in the certificate at the effective date and time of the change.

2. Unless an increase or decrease of the number of authorized shares pursuant to NRS 78.207 is accomplished by an action that otherwise requires an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the corporation, such an amendment is not required by that section.

3. A certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1 ~~[becomes]~~ *is* effective upon filing *the certificate* with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be ~~[later]~~ *more* than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

4. If a certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1 specifies an effective date, the board of directors may terminate the effectiveness of the certificate by resolution. A certificate of termination must:

(a) Be filed with the Secretary of State before the effective date specified in the certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1;

(b) Identify the certificate being terminated;

(c) State that the effectiveness of the certificate has been terminated;

(d) Be signed by an officer of the corporation; and

(e) Be accompanied by the fee required pursuant to NRS 78.765.

Sec. 5. NRS 78.211 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.211 1. The board of directors may authorize shares to be issued for consideration consisting of any tangible or intangible property or benefit to the corporation, including, but not limited to, cash, promissory notes, services performed, contracts for services to be performed or other securities of the corporation. The judgment of the board of directors as to the consideration received for the shares issued is conclusive in the absence of actual fraud in the transaction.

2. When the corporation receives the consideration for which the board of directors authorized the issuance of shares, the shares issued therefor are fully paid.

3. The corporation may place in escrow shares issued for a contract for future services or benefits or a promissory note, or make any other arrangements to restrict the transfer of the shares. The corporation may credit distributions made for the shares against their purchase price, until the services are performed, the benefits are received or the promissory note is paid. If the services are not performed, the benefits are not received or the promissory note is not paid, the shares escrowed or restricted and the distributions credited may be cancelled in whole or in part.

4. For the purposes of this section, “benefit to the corporation” includes, without limitation, the authorization of the issuance of shares to up to 100 persons without consideration for the sole purpose of qualifying the corporation as a real estate investment trust pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 856 et seq., as amended, or any successor provision, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 6. NRS 78.242 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.242 1. Subject to the limitation imposed by NRS 104.8204, a written restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of the stock of a corporation, if permitted by this section, may be enforced against the holder of the restricted stock or any successor or transferee of the holder, including an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian or other fiduciary entrusted with like responsibility for the person or estate of the holder.

2. A restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of the stock of a corporation may be imposed by the articles of incorporation or by the bylaws or by an agreement among any number of stockholders or between one or more stockholders and the corporation. No restriction so imposed is binding with respect to stocks issued before the adoption of the restriction unless the stockholders are parties to an agreement or voted in favor of the restriction.

3. A restriction on the transfer or the registration of transfer of shares is valid and enforceable against the transferee of the stockholder if the restriction is not prohibited by other law and its existence is noted conspicuously on the front or back of the stock certificate or is contained in the statement of information required by NRS 78.235. Unless so noted, a restriction is not enforceable against a person without knowledge of the restriction.

4. A restriction on the transfer or registration of transfer of stock of a corporation is permitted, without limitation by this enumeration, if it:

(a) Obligates the stockholder first to offer to the corporation or to any other stockholder or stockholders of the corporation or to any other person or persons or to any combination of the foregoing a prior opportunity, to be exercised within a reasonable time, to acquire the stock;

(b) Obligates the corporation or any holder of stock of the corporation or any other person or any combination of the foregoing to purchase stock which is the subject of an agreement respecting the purchase and sale of the stock;

(c) Requires the corporation or any stockholder or stockholders to consent to any proposed transfer of the stock or to approve the proposed transferee of stock;

(d) Prohibits the transfer of the stock to designated persons or classes of persons, and such designation is not manifestly unreasonable; or

(e) Prohibits the transfer of stock:

(1) To maintain the corporation's status when it is dependent on the number or identity of its stockholders;

(2) To preserve exemptions under federal or state laws governing taxes or securities ~~and~~, *including, without limitation, the qualification of the corporation as a real estate investment trust pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 856 et seq., as amended, or any successor provision, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto;* or

(3) For any other reasonable purpose.

5. For the purposes of this section, "stock" includes a security convertible into or carrying a right to subscribe for or to acquire stock.

Sec. 7. NRS 78.283 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.283 1. As used in this section, “treasury shares” means shares of a corporation issued and thereafter acquired by the corporation or another entity, the majority of whose outstanding voting power to elect its general partner, directors, managers or members of the governing body is beneficially held, directly or indirectly, by the corporation, which have not been retired or restored to the status of unissued shares.

2. Treasury shares *held by the corporation* do not carry voting rights or participate in distributions, may not be counted as outstanding shares for any purpose and may not be counted as assets of the corporation for the purpose of computing the amount available for distributions.

3. *Treasury shares held by another entity, the majority of whose outstanding voting power to elect its general partner, directors, managers or members of the governing body is beneficially held, directly or indirectly, by the corporation, do not carry voting rights and, unless otherwise determined by the board of directors of the corporation, do not participate in distributions, may not be counted as outstanding shares for any purpose and may not be counted as assets of the entity.*

4. Unless the articles of incorporation provide otherwise, treasury shares may be retired and restored to the status of authorized and unissued shares without an amendment to the articles of incorporation or may be disposed of for such consideration as the board of directors may determine.

~~{3-}~~ 5. This section does not limit the right of a corporation to vote its shares held by it in a fiduciary capacity.

Sec. 8. NRS 78.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.350 1. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, or in the resolution providing for the issuance of the stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the provisions of the articles of incorporation, every stockholder of record of a corporation is entitled at each meeting of stockholders thereof to one vote for each share of stock standing in his name on the records of the corporation. If the articles of incorporation, or the resolution providing for the issuance of the stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the articles of incorporation, provides for more or less than one vote per share for any class or series of shares on any matter, every reference in this chapter to a majority or other proportion of stock shall be deemed to refer to a majority or other proportion of the voting power of all of the shares or those classes or series of shares, as may be required by the articles of incorporation, or in the resolution providing for the issuance of the stock adopted by the board of directors pursuant to authority expressly vested in it by the provisions of the articles of incorporation, or the provisions of this chapter.

2. Unless a period of more than 60 days or a period of less than 10 days is prescribed or fixed in the articles of incorporation, the directors may prescribe a period not exceeding 60 days before any meeting of the stockholders during which no transfer of stock on the books of the corporation may be made, or may fix, in advance, a record date not more than 60 or less than 10 days before the date of any such meeting as the date as of which stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at such meetings must be determined. Only stockholders of record on that date are entitled to notice or to vote at such a meeting. If a record date is not fixed, the record date is at the close of business on the day before the day on which the first notice is given or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day before the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of

or to vote at a meeting of stockholders applies to an adjournment of the meeting unless the board of directors fixes a new record date for the adjourned meeting. The board of directors must fix a new record date if the meeting is adjourned to a date more than 60 days later than the date set for the original meeting.

3. The board of directors may adopt a resolution prescribing a date upon which the stockholders of record entitled to give written consent pursuant to NRS 78.320 must be determined. The date prescribed by the board of directors may not precede or be more than 10 days after the date the resolution is adopted by the board of directors. If the board of directors does not adopt a resolution prescribing a date upon which the stockholders of record entitled to give written consent pursuant to NRS 78.320 must be determined and:

(a) No prior action by the board of directors is required by this chapter ~~[.]~~ ***or chapter 92A of NRS before the matter is submitted for consideration by the stockholders,*** the date is the first date on which a valid, written consent is delivered in accordance with the provisions of NRS 78.320.

(b) Prior action by the board of directors is required by this chapter ~~[.]~~ ***or chapter 92A of NRS before the matter is submitted for consideration by the stockholders,*** the date is at the close of business on the day the board of directors adopts the resolution.

4. The provisions of this section do not restrict the directors from taking action to protect the interests of the corporation and its stockholders, including, but not limited to, adopting or signing plans, arrangements or instruments that deny rights, privileges, power or authority to a holder or holders of a specified number of shares or percentage of share ownership or voting power.

Sec. 9. NRS 78.355 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.355 1. At any meeting of the stockholders of any corporation any stockholder may designate another person or persons to act as a proxy or proxies. If any stockholder designates two or more persons to act as proxies, a majority of those persons present at the meeting, or, if only one is present, then that one has and may exercise all of the powers conferred by the stockholder upon all of the persons so designated unless the stockholder provides otherwise.

2. Without limiting the manner in which a stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for him as proxy pursuant to subsection 1, the following constitute valid means by which a stockholder may grant such authority:

(a) A stockholder may sign a writing authorizing another person or persons to act for him as proxy. The proxy may be limited to action on designated matters.

(b) A stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for him as proxy by transmitting or authorizing the transmission of an electronic record to the person who will be the holder of the proxy or to a firm which solicits proxies or like agent who is authorized by the person who will be the holder of the proxy to receive the transmission. Any such electronic record must either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic record was authorized by the stockholder. If it is determined that the electronic record is valid, the persons appointed by the corporation to count the votes of stockholders and determine the validity of proxies and ballots or other persons making those determinations must specify the information upon which they relied.

3. Any copy, communication by electronic transmission or other reliable reproduction of the record created pursuant to subsection 2 may be substituted for the original record for any purpose for

which the original record could be used, if the copy, communication by electronic transmission or other reproduction is a complete reproduction of the entire original record.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, no such proxy is valid after the expiration of 6 months from the date of its creation unless the stockholder specifies in it the length of time for which it is to continue in force, which may not exceed 7 years from the date of its creation. Subject to these restrictions, any proxy properly created is not revoked and continues in full force and effect until ~~[another]~~ :

(a) *Another* instrument or transmission revoking it or a properly created proxy bearing a later date is filed with or transmitted to the secretary of the corporation or another person or persons appointed by the corporation to count the votes of stockholders and determine the validity of proxies and ballots ~~[]~~ ; *or*

(b) *The stockholder revokes the proxy by attending the meeting and voting the stockholder's shares in person, in which case, any vote cast by the person or persons designated by the stockholder to act as a proxy or proxies must be disregarded by the corporation when the votes are counted.*

5. A proxy shall be deemed irrevocable if the written authorization states that the proxy is irrevocable ~~[and]~~ , **but is irrevocable** only for as long as it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power, ~~[such as]~~ **including, without limitation**, the appointment as proxy of a pledgee, a person who purchased or agreed to purchase the shares, a creditor of the corporation who extended it credit under terms requiring the appointment, an employee of the corporation whose employment contract requires the appointment or a party to a voting agreement created pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 78.365. ~~[A]~~ **Unless otherwise provided in the proxy, a**

proxy made irrevocable pursuant to this subsection is revoked when the interest with which it is coupled is extinguished ~~[]~~, ***but the corporation may honor the proxy until notice of the extinguishment of the proxy is received by the corporation.*** A transferee for value of shares subject to an irrevocable proxy may revoke the proxy if he did not know of its existence when he acquired the shares and the existence of the irrevocable appointment was not noted conspicuously on the certificate representing the shares or on the information statement for shares without certificates.

6. If any stockholder subject to a properly created irrevocable proxy attends any meeting of the stockholders for which the authorization grants authority to act on the stockholder's behalf at the meeting to a proxy or proxies, unless expressly otherwise provided in the written authorization or electronic record:

(a) Only the proxy or proxies may have and exercise all the powers of the stockholder at the meeting; and

(b) Only a vote of the proxy or proxies may be regarded by the corporation when the votes are counted.

Sec. 10. NRS 78.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.380 1. At least two-thirds of the incorporators or of the board of directors of any corporation, if no voting stock of the corporation has been issued, may amend the articles of incorporation of the corporation by signing and filing with the Secretary of State a certificate amending, modifying, changing or altering the articles, in whole or in part. The certificate must state that:

(a) The signers thereof are at least two-thirds of the incorporators or of the board of directors of the corporation, and state the name of the corporation; and

(b) As of the date of the certificate, no voting stock of the corporation has been issued.

2. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be ~~later~~ *more* than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

3. If a certificate specifies an effective date and if no voting stock of the corporation has been issued, the board of directors may terminate the effectiveness of a certificate by filing a certificate of termination with the Secretary of State that:

- (a) Identifies the certificate being terminated;
- (b) States that no voting stock of the corporation has been issued;
- (c) States that the effectiveness of the certificate has been terminated;
- (d) Is signed by at least two-thirds of the board of directors of the corporation; and
- (e) Is accompanied by the fee required pursuant to NRS 78.765.

4. This section does not permit the insertion of any matter not in conformity with this chapter.

Sec. 11. NRS 78.390 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.390 1. Every amendment to the articles of incorporation must be made in the following manner:

(a) The board of directors must adopt a resolution setting forth the amendment proposed and either call a special meeting of the stockholders entitled to vote on the amendment or direct that the proposed amendment be considered at the next annual meeting of the stockholders entitled to vote on the amendment.

(b) At the meeting, of which notice must be given to each stockholder entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of this section, a vote of the stockholders entitled to vote in person or by proxy must

be taken for and against the proposed amendment. If it appears upon the canvassing of the votes that stockholders holding shares in the corporation entitling them to exercise at least a majority of the voting power, or such greater proportion of the voting power as may be required in the case of a vote by classes or series, as provided in subsections 2 and 4, or as may be required by the provisions of the articles of incorporation, have voted in favor of the amendment, an officer of the corporation shall sign a certificate setting forth the amendment, or setting forth the articles of incorporation as amended, and the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

(c) The certificate so signed must be filed with the Secretary of State.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if any proposed amendment would adversely alter or change any preference or any relative or other right given to any class or series of outstanding shares, then the amendment must be approved by the vote, in addition to the affirmative vote otherwise required, of the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of each class or series adversely affected by the amendment regardless of limitations or restrictions on the voting power thereof. The amendment does not have to be approved by the vote of the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of each class or series whose preference or rights are adversely affected by the amendment if the articles of incorporation specifically deny the right to vote on such an amendment.

3. Provision may be made in the articles of incorporation requiring, in the case of any specified amendments, a larger proportion of the voting power of stockholders than that required by this section.

4. Different series of the same class of shares do not constitute different classes of shares for the purpose of voting by classes except when the series is adversely affected by an amendment in a different manner than other series of the same class.

5. The resolution of the stockholders approving the proposed amendment may provide that at any time before the effective date of the amendment, notwithstanding approval of the proposed amendment by the stockholders, the board of directors may, by resolution, abandon the proposed amendment without further action by the stockholders.

6. A certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1 ~~[becomes]~~ *is* effective upon filing *the certificate* with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be ~~[later]~~ *more* than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

7. If a certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1 specifies an effective date and if the resolution of the stockholders approving the proposed amendment provides that the board of directors may abandon the proposed amendment pursuant to subsection 5, the board of directors may terminate the effectiveness of the certificate by resolution and by filing a certificate of termination with the Secretary of State that:

- (a) Is filed before the effective date specified in the certificate filed pursuant to subsection 1;
- (b) Identifies the certificate being terminated;
- (c) States that, pursuant to the resolution of the stockholders, the board of directors is authorized to terminate the effectiveness of the certificate;
- (d) States that the effectiveness of the certificate has been terminated;
- (e) Is signed by an officer of the corporation; and
- (f) Is accompanied by a filing fee of \$175.

Sec. 12. NRS 78.403 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78.403 1. A corporation may restate, or amend and restate, in a single certificate the entire text of its articles of incorporation as amended by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate in the manner provided in this section. If the certificate alters or amends the articles in any manner, it must comply with the provisions of NRS 78.380, 78.385 and 78.390, as applicable.

2. If the certificate does not alter or amend the articles, it must be signed by an officer of the corporation and state that he has been authorized to sign the certificate by resolution of the board of directors adopted on the date stated, and that the certificate correctly sets forth the text of the articles of incorporation as amended to the date of the certificate.

3. The following may be omitted from the restated articles:

- (a) The names, addresses, signatures and acknowledgments of the incorporators;
- (b) The names and addresses of the members of the past and present boards of directors; and
- (c) The name and address of the resident agent.

4. Whenever a corporation is required to file a certified copy of its articles, in lieu thereof it may file a certified copy of the most recent certificate restating its articles as amended, subject to the provisions of subsection 2, together with certified copies of all certificates of amendment filed subsequent to the restated articles and certified copies of all certificates supplementary to the original articles.

5. *A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.*

Sec. 13. NRS 78A.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

78A.180 1. A corporation may voluntarily terminate its status as a close corporation, and cease to be subject to the provisions of this chapter, by amending the certificate of incorporation to delete therefrom the additional provisions required or permitted by NRS 78A.020 to be stated in the certificate of incorporation of a close corporation. An amendment must be adopted and become effective in accordance with NRS 78.390, except that it must be approved by a vote of the holders of record of at least two-thirds of the voting shares of each class of stock of the corporation that are outstanding.

2. The certificate of incorporation of a close corporation may provide that on any amendment to terminate the status as a close corporation, a vote greater than two-thirds or a vote of all shares of any class may be required. If the certificate of incorporation contains such a provision, that provision may not be amended, repealed or modified by any vote less than that required to terminate the status of the corporation as a close corporation.

3. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

Sec. 14. NRS 82.346 is hereby amended to read as follows:

82.346 1. If the first meeting of the directors has not taken place and if there are no members, a majority of the incorporators of a corporation may amend the original articles by signing and proving in the manner required for original articles, and filing with the Secretary of State a certificate amending, modifying, changing or altering the original articles, in whole or in part. The certificate must state that:

(a) The signers thereof are a majority of the original incorporators of the corporation; and

(b) As of the date of the certification, no meeting of the directors has taken place and the corporation has no members other than the incorporators.

2. ~~2. The amendment~~ ***A certificate filed pursuant to this section*** is effective upon ~~the filing of~~ ***filing*** the certificate with the Secretary of State ~~[-]~~ ***or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.***

3. This section does not permit the insertion of any matter not in conformity with this chapter.

4. The Secretary of State shall charge the fee allowed by law for filing the amended certificate of incorporation.

Sec. 15. NRS 82.356 is hereby amended to read as follows:

82.356 1. Each amendment adopted pursuant to the provisions of NRS 82.351 must be made in the following manner:

(a) The board of directors must adopt a resolution setting forth the amendment proposed, approve it and, if the corporation has members entitled to vote on an amendment to the articles, call a meeting, either annual or special, of the members. The amendment must also be approved by each public official or other person whose approval of an amendment of articles is required by the articles.

(b) At the meeting of members, of which notice must be given to each member entitled to vote pursuant to the provisions of this section, a vote of the members entitled to vote in person or by proxy must be taken for and against the proposed amendment. A majority of a quorum of the voting power of the members or such greater proportion of the voting power of members as may be required in the case of a vote by classes, as provided in subsection 3, or as may be required by the articles, must vote in favor of the amendment.

(c) Upon approval of the amendment by the directors, or if the corporation has members entitled to vote on an amendment to the articles, by both the directors and those members, and such other persons or public officers, if any, as are required to do so by the articles, an officer of the corporation must sign a certificate setting forth the amendment, or setting forth the articles as amended, that the public officers or other persons, if any, required by the articles have approved the amendment, and the vote of the members and directors by which the amendment was adopted.

(d) The certificate so signed must be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

2. ~~[Upon filing the certificate, the articles of incorporation are amended accordingly.]~~ ***A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.***

3. If any proposed amendment would alter or change any preference or any relative or other right given to any class of members, then the amendment must be approved by the vote, in addition to the affirmative vote otherwise required, of the holders of a majority of a quorum of the voting power of each class of members affected by the amendment regardless of limitations or restrictions on their voting power.

4. In the case of any specified amendments, the articles may require a larger vote of members than that required by this section.

Sec. 16. NRS 82.371 is hereby amended to read as follows:

82.371 1. A corporation may restate, or amend and restate, in a single certificate the entire text of its articles as amended by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate which must set forth the articles as amended to the date of the certificate. If the certificate alters or amends the articles in

any manner, it must comply with the provisions of NRS 82.346, 82.351 and 82.356, as applicable, and must be accompanied by:

- (a) A resolution; or
- (b) A form prescribed by the Secretary of State,

➔ setting forth which provisions of the articles of incorporation on file with the Secretary of State are being altered or amended.

2. If the certificate does not alter or amend the articles, it must be signed by an officer of the corporation and must state that he has been authorized to sign the certificate by resolution of the board of directors adopted on the date stated, and that the certificate correctly sets forth the text of the articles as amended to the date of the certificate.

3. The following may be omitted from the restated articles:

- (a) The names, addresses, signatures and acknowledgments of the incorporators;
- (b) The names and addresses of the members of the past and present board of directors; and
- (c) The name and address of the resident agent.

4. Whenever a corporation is required to file a certified copy of its articles, in lieu thereof it may file a certified copy of the most recent certificate restating its articles as amended, subject to the provisions of subsection 2, together with certified copies of all certificates of amendment filed after the restated articles and certified copies of all certificates supplementary to the original articles.

5. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

Sec. 17. NRS 82.451 is hereby amended to read as follows:

82.451 1. A corporation may be dissolved and its affairs wound up voluntarily if the board of directors adopts a resolution to that effect and calls a meeting of the members entitled to vote to take action upon the resolution. The resolution must also be approved by any person or superior organization whose approval is required by a provision of the articles authorized by NRS 82.091. The meeting of the members must be held with due notice. If at the meeting the members entitled to exercise a majority of all the voting power consent by resolution to the dissolution, a certificate signed by an officer of the corporation setting forth that the dissolution has been approved in compliance with this section, together with a list of the names and addresses, either residence or business, of the president, the secretary and the treasurer, or the equivalent thereof, and all the directors of the corporation, must be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

2. If a corporation has no members entitled to vote upon a resolution calling for the dissolution of the corporation, the corporation may be dissolved and its affairs wound up voluntarily by the board of directors if it adopts a resolution to that effect. The resolution must also be approved by any person or superior organization whose approval is required by a provision of the articles authorized by NRS 82.091. A certificate setting forth that the dissolution has been approved in compliance with this section and a list of the officers and directors, signed as provided in subsection 1, must be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

3. Upon the dissolution of any corporation under the provisions of this section or upon the expiration of its period of corporate existence, the directors are the trustees of the corporation in liquidation and in winding up the affairs of the corporation. The act of a majority of the directors as trustees remaining in office is the act of the directors as trustees.

4. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

Sec. 18. Chapter 86 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 19 and 20 of this act.

Sec. 19. *“Series” and “series of members” are synonymous terms and, unless the context otherwise requires, mean a series of members’ interests having separate rights, powers or duties with respect to property, obligations or profits and losses associated with property or obligations, which are specified in the articles of organization or operating agreement or specified by one or more members or managers or other persons as provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement.*

Sec. 20. 1. *For any limited-liability company where management is vested in one or more managers and where no member’s interest in the limited-liability company has been issued, at least two-thirds of the organizers or the managers of the limited-liability company may amend the articles of organization of the limited-liability company by signing and filing with the Secretary of State a certificate amending, modifying, changing or altering the articles, in whole or in part. The certificate must state that:*

(a) The signers thereof are at least two-thirds of the organizers or the managers of the limited-liability company, and state the name of the limited-liability company; and

(b) As of the date of the certificate, no member’s interest in the limited-liability company has been issued.

2. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

3. If a certificate filed pursuant to this section specifies an effective date and if no member's interest in the limited-liability company has been issued, the managers of the limited-liability company may terminate the effectiveness of the certificate by filing a certificate of termination with the Secretary of State that:

- (a) Identifies the certificate being terminated;*
- (b) States that no member's interest in the limited-liability company has been issued;*
- (c) States that the effectiveness of the certificate has been terminated;*
- (d) Is signed by at least two-thirds of the managers; and*
- (e) Is accompanied by a filing fee of \$175.*

4. This section does not permit the insertion of any matter not in conformity with this chapter.

Sec. 21. NRS 86.011 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.011 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 86.022 to 86.128, inclusive, *and section 19 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 22. NRS 86.161 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.161 1. The articles of organization must set forth:

- (a) The name of the limited-liability company;

(b) The name and complete street address of its resident agent, and the mailing address of the resident agent if different from the street address;

(c) The name and address, either residence or business, of each of the organizers signing the articles; ~~and~~

(d) If the company is to be managed by:

(1) One or more managers, the name and address, either residence or business, of each initial manager; or

(2) The members, the name and address, either residence or business, of each initial member ~~[-]; and~~

(e) If the company is to have one or more series of members and the debts or liabilities of any series are to be enforceable against the assets of that series only and not against the assets of another series or the company generally, a statement to that effect and a statement:

(1) Setting forth the relative rights, powers and duties of the series; or

(2) Indicating that the relative rights, powers and duties of the series will be set forth in the operating agreement or established as provided in the operating agreement.

2. The articles may set forth any other provision, not inconsistent with law, which the members elect to set out in the articles of organization for the regulation of the internal affairs of the company, including any provisions which under this chapter are required or permitted to be set out in the operating agreement of the company.

3. It is not necessary to set out in the articles of organization:

(a) The rights of the members to contract debts on behalf of the limited-liability company if the limited-liability company is managed by its members;

(b) The rights of the manager or managers to contract debts on behalf of the limited-liability company if the limited-liability company is managed by a manager or managers; or

(c) Any of the powers enumerated in this chapter.

Sec. 23. NRS 86.171 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.171 1. The name of a limited-liability company formed under the provisions of this chapter must contain the words “Limited-Liability Company,” “Limited Liability Company,” “Limited Company,” or “Limited” or the abbreviations “Ltd.,” “L.L.C.,” “L.C.,” “LLC” or “LC.” The word “Company” may be abbreviated as “Co.”

2. The name proposed for a limited-liability company must be distinguishable on the records of the Secretary of State from the names of all other artificial persons formed, organized, registered or qualified pursuant to the provisions of this title that are on file in the Office of the Secretary of State and all names that are reserved in the Office of the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of this title. If a proposed name is not so distinguishable, the Secretary of State shall return the articles of organization to the organizer, unless the written, acknowledged consent of the holder of the name on file or reserved name to use the same name or the requested similar name accompanies the articles of organization.

3. For the purposes of this section and NRS 86.176, a proposed name is not distinguishable from a name on file or reserved name solely because one or the other contains distinctive lettering, a distinctive mark, a trademark or a trade name, or any combination thereof.

4. The name of a limited-liability company whose charter has been revoked, which has merged and is not the surviving entity or whose existence has otherwise terminated is available for use by any other artificial person.

5. The Secretary of State shall not accept for filing any articles of organization for any limited-liability company if the name of the limited-liability company contains the word “accountant,” “accounting,” “accountancy,” “auditor” or “auditing” unless the Nevada State Board of Accountancy certifies that the limited-liability company:

(a) Is registered pursuant to the provisions of chapter 628 of NRS; or

(b) Has filed with the Nevada State Board of Accountancy under penalty of perjury a written statement that the limited-liability company is not engaged in the practice of accounting and is not offering to practice accounting in this State.

6. The Secretary of State shall not accept for filing any articles of organization or certificate of amendment of articles of organization of any limited-liability company formed or existing pursuant to the laws of this State which provides that the name of the limited-liability company contains the word “bank” or “trust” unless:

(a) It appears from the articles of organization or the certificate of amendment that the limited-liability company proposes to carry on business as a banking or trust company, exclusively or in connection with its business as a bank, savings and loan association or thrift company; and

(b) The articles of organization or certificate of amendment is first approved by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

7. The Secretary of State shall not accept for filing any articles of organization or certificate of amendment of articles of organization of any limited-liability company formed or existing pursuant to the provisions of this chapter if it appears from the articles or the certificate of amendment that the business to be carried on by the limited-liability company is subject to supervision by the Commissioner of Insurance or by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions unless the articles or

certificate of amendment is approved by the Commissioner who will supervise the business of the ~~[foreign]~~ limited-liability company.

8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, the Secretary of State shall not accept for filing any articles of organization or certificate of amendment of articles of organization of any limited-liability company formed or existing pursuant to the laws of this State which provides that the name of the limited-liability company contains the words “engineer,” “engineered,” “engineering,” “professional engineer,” “registered engineer” or “licensed engineer” unless:

(a) The State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors certifies that the principals of the limited-liability company are licensed to practice engineering pursuant to the laws of this State; or

(b) The State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors certifies that the limited-liability company is exempt from the prohibitions of NRS 625.520.

9. The Secretary of State may adopt regulations that interpret the requirements of this section.

Sec. 24. NRS 86.221 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.221 1. The articles of organization of a limited-liability company may be amended for any purpose, not inconsistent with law, as determined by all of the members or permitted by the articles or an operating agreement.

2. An amendment must be made in the form of a certificate setting forth:

- (a) The name of the limited-liability company;
- (b) Whether the limited-liability company is managed by managers or members; and
- (c) The amendment to the articles of organization.

3. The certificate of amendment must be signed by a manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, by a member.

4. Restated articles of organization may be signed and filed in the same manner as a certificate of amendment. If the certificate alters or amends the articles in any manner, it must be accompanied by:

- (a) A resolution; or
- (b) A form prescribed by the Secretary of State,

↪ setting forth which provisions of the articles of organization on file with the Secretary of State are being altered or amended.

5. *The following may be omitted from the restated articles of organization:*

- (a) *The names, addresses, signatures and acknowledgments of the organizers;***
- (b) *The names and addresses of the past and present members or managers; and***
- (c) *The name and address of the resident agent.***

Sec. 25. NRS 86.291 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.291 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section or the articles of organization, management of a limited-liability company is vested in its members in proportion to their contribution to its capital, as adjusted from time to time to reflect properly any additional contributions or withdrawals by the members.

2. *Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, the management of a series is vested in the members associated with the series in proportion to their contribution to the capital of the series, as adjusted from time to time to reflect properly any*

additional contribution or withdrawals from the assets or income of the series by the members associated with the series.

3. If provision is made in the articles of organization, management of the company may be vested in a manager or managers, who may but need not be members, in the manner prescribed by the operating agreement of the company. The manager or managers also hold the offices and have the responsibilities accorded to them by the members and set out in the operating agreement.

Sec. 26. NRS 86.296 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.296 1. The articles of organization or operating agreement of a limited-liability company may create classes of members or managers, define their relative rights, powers and duties, and may authorize the creation, in the manner provided in the operating agreement, of additional classes of members or managers with the relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established, including, without limitation, rights, powers and duties senior to existing classes of members or managers. The articles of organization or operating agreement may provide that any member, or class or group of members, has voting rights that differ from other classes or groups.

2. *The articles of organization or operating agreement of a limited-liability company may create one or more series of members, or vest authority in one or more members or managers of the company or in other persons to create one or more series of members, including, without limitation, rights, powers and duties senior to existing series of members. The articles of organization or operating agreement may provide that any member associated with a series has voting rights that differ from other members or series, or no voting rights at all. A series may have separate powers, rights or duties with respect to specified property or obligations of the company*

or profits and losses associated with specified property or obligations, and any series may have a separate business purpose or investment objective.

3. The debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series, if:

(a) Separate and distinct records are maintained for the series and the assets associated with the series are held, directly or indirectly, including through a nominee or otherwise, and accounted for separately from the other assets of the company and any other series; and

(b) The articles of organization comply, or an amendment to the articles complies, with the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 86.161.

↪ Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, no debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to the company generally or any other series are enforceable against the assets of the series.

4. The articles of organization or operating agreement may provide that the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series.

5. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, any event described in this chapter or in the articles of organization or operating agreement that causes a manager to cease to be a manager with respect to a series does not, in itself, cause the manager to cease to be a manager with respect to the company or with respect to any other series. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, any event described in

this chapter or in the articles of organization or operating agreement that causes a manager to cease to be associated with a series does not, in itself, cause the member to cease to be associated with any other series, terminate the continued membership of a member in the company or cause the termination of the series, regardless of whether the member was the last remaining member associated with the series.

Sec. 27. NRS 86.226 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.226 1. A signed certificate of amendment, or a certified copy of a judicial decree of amendment, must be filed with the Secretary of State. A person who signs a certificate as an agent, officer or fiduciary of the limited-liability company need not exhibit evidence of his authority as a prerequisite to filing. Unless the Secretary of State finds that a certificate does not conform to law, upon his receipt of all required filing fees he shall file the certificate.

2. A certificate of amendment or judicial decree of amendment is effective upon filing *the certificate* with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate or judicial decree, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate or judicial decree is filed.

3. If a certificate specifies an effective date and if the resolution of the members approving the proposed amendment provides that one or more managers or, if management is not vested in a manager, one or more members may abandon the proposed amendment, then those managers or members may terminate the effectiveness of the certificate by filing a certificate of termination with the Secretary of State that:

(a) Is filed before the effective date specified in the certificate or judicial decree filed pursuant to subsection 1;

(b) Identifies the certificate being terminated;

(c) States that, pursuant to the resolution of the members, the manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, a designated member is authorized to terminate the effectiveness of the certificate;

(d) States that the effectiveness of the certificate has been terminated;

(e) Is signed by a manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, a designated member; and

(f) Is accompanied by a filing fee of \$175.

Sec. 28. NRS 86.343 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.343 1. ~~[A]~~ *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a* distribution of the profits and contributions of a limited-liability company must not be made if, after giving it effect:

(a) The company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

(b) Except as otherwise specifically permitted by the articles of organization, the total assets of the company would be less than the sum of its total liabilities.

2. *A distribution of the profits and contributions of a series of the company must not be made if, after giving it effect:*

(a) *The company would not be able to pay the debts of the series from assets of the series as debts of the series become due in the usual course of business; or*

(b) *Except as otherwise specifically permitted by the articles of organization, the total assets of the series would be less than the sum of the total liabilities of the series.*

3. The manager or, if management of the company is not vested in a manager or managers, the members may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited pursuant to this section on:

(a) Financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices that are reasonable in the circumstances;

(b) A fair valuation, including unrealized appreciation and depreciation; or

(c) Any other method that is reasonable in the circumstances.

~~{3.}~~ 4. The effect of a distribution pursuant to this section must be measured:

(a) In the case of a distribution by purchase, redemption or other acquisition by the company of member's interests, as of the earlier of:

(1) The date on which money or other property is transferred or debt incurred by the company; or

(2) The date on which the member ceases to be a member with respect to his acquired interest.

(b) In the case of any other distribution of indebtedness, as of the date on which the indebtedness is distributed.

(c) In all other cases, as of:

(1) The date on which the distribution is authorized if the payment occurs within 120 days after the date of authorization; or

(2) The date on which the payment is made if it occurs more than 120 days after the date of authorization.

~~{4.}~~ 5. Indebtedness of the company, *or a series of the company*, including indebtedness issued as a distribution, is not considered a liability for purposes of determinations pursuant to this section if its terms provide that payment of principal and interest are to be made only if and to the extent that payment of a distribution to the members could then be made pursuant to this section. If the

indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest must be treated as a distribution, the effect of which must be measured as of the date of payment.

~~{5.}~~ **6.** Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~{6.}~~ **7**, a member who receives a distribution in violation of this section is liable to the limited-liability company for the amount of the distribution. This subsection does not affect the validity of an obligation or liability of a member created by an agreement or other applicable law for the amount of a distribution.

~~{6. Unless otherwise agreed, a}~~

7. A member who receives a distribution from a limited-liability company *in violation of this section* is not liable *to the limited-liability company and, in the event of its dissolution or insolvency, to its creditors, or any of them*, for the amount of the distribution after the expiration of 3 years after the date of the distribution unless an action to recover the distribution from the member is commenced before the expiration of the 3-year period following the distribution.

Sec. 29. NRS 86.491 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.491 1. A limited-liability company ~~{organized pursuant to this chapter}~~ must be dissolved and its affairs wound up:

- (a) At the time, if any, specified in the articles of organization;
- (b) Upon the occurrence of an event specified in an operating agreement;
- (c) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, upon the affirmative vote or written agreement of all the members; or
- (d) Upon entry of a decree of judicial dissolution pursuant to NRS 86.495.

2. *The affairs of a series of a limited-liability company must be wound up:*

- (a) *At the time, if any, specified in the articles of organization;***

(b) Upon the occurrence of an event specified in the operating agreement;

(c) Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, upon the affirmative vote or written agreement of all the members associated with the series; or

(d) Upon entry of a decree of judicial termination of the series pursuant to NRS 86.495.

3. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, upon the occurrence of an event requiring the affairs of a series to be wound up, a manager of the series who has not wrongfully terminated the series or, if none, the members associated with a series, or a person approved by all those members, may wind up the affairs of the series. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, the person or persons winding up the affairs of the series:

(a) May take all actions necessary or proper to wind up the affairs of the series; and

(b) Shall distribute the assets of the series as provided in NRS 86.521 to the creditors of the series and the members associated with the series.

4. Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, the death, retirement, resignation, expulsion, bankruptcy, dissolution or dissociation of a member or any other event affecting a member, including, without limitation, a sole member, does not:

(a) Terminate the status of the person as a member; or

(b) Cause the limited-liability company to be dissolved or its affairs to be wound up.

~~{3-}~~ *5. Except as otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, upon the death of a natural person who is the sole member of a limited-liability company ~~{-}~~ or the sole member associated with a series, the status of the member, including the member's interest, may pass to the heirs, successors and assigns of the member by will or applicable law. The heir, successor*

or assign of the member's interest becomes a substituted member pursuant to NRS 86.351, subject to administration as provided by applicable law, without the permission or consent of the heirs, successors or assigns or those administering the estate of the deceased member.

Sec. 30. NRS 86.495 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.495 **1.** Upon application by or for a member, the district court may decree dissolution of a limited-liability company whenever it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business of the company in conformity with the articles of organization or operating agreement.

2. *Upon application by or for a member of a series, the district court may decree the termination of the series only, and not the dissolution of the company, whenever it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business of the series in conformity with the articles of organization or operating agreement.*

Sec. 31. NRS 86.541 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.541 **1.** The signed articles of dissolution must be filed with the Secretary of State. Articles of dissolution ~~become~~ **are** effective upon filing ***the articles*** with the Secretary of State ~~[-]~~ ***or upon a later date specified in the articles, which must not be more than 90 days after the articles are filed.***

2. Upon the filing of the articles of dissolution ***or upon a later date specified in the articles***, the existence of the company ceases, except for the purpose of suits, other proceedings and appropriate action as provided in this chapter. The manager or managers in office at the time of dissolution, or the survivors of them, are thereafter trustees for the members and creditors of the dissolved company and as such have authority to distribute any property of the company discovered after dissolution,

convey real estate and take such other action as may be necessary on behalf of and in the name of the dissolved company.

Sec. 32. NRS 86.544 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.544 Before transacting business in this State, a foreign limited-liability company must register with the Secretary of State. In order to register, a foreign limited-liability company must submit to the Secretary of State an application for registration as a foreign limited-liability company, signed by a manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, a member of the company and a signed certificate of acceptance of a resident agent. The application for registration must set forth:

1. The name of the foreign limited-liability company and, if different, the name under which it proposes to register and transact business in this State;
2. The state and date of its formation;
3. The name and address of the resident agent in this State whom the foreign limited-liability company elects to appoint;
4. A statement that the Secretary of State is appointed the agent of the foreign limited-liability company for service of process if the authority of the resident agent has been revoked, or if the resident agent has resigned or cannot be found or served with the exercise of reasonable diligence;
5. The address of the office required to be maintained in the state of its organization by the laws of that state or, if not so required, of the principal office of the foreign limited-liability company;
6. The name and business address of each manager or, if management is not vested in a manager, each member; ~~and~~

7. The address of the office at which is kept a list of the names and addresses of the members and their capital contributions, together with an undertaking by the foreign limited-liability company to keep those records until the registration in this State of the foreign limited-liability company is cancelled or withdrawn ~~[-]~~; **and**

8. *If the foreign limited-liability company has one or more series of members and if the debts or liabilities of a series are enforceable against the assets of that series only and not against the assets of the company generally or another series, a statement to that effect.*

Sec. 33. NRS 86.547 is hereby amended to read as follows:

86.547 1. A foreign limited-liability company may cancel its registration by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of cancellation signed by a manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, a member of the company. The certificate, which must be accompanied by the required fees, must set forth:

- (a) The name of the foreign limited-liability company;
- (b) The effective date of the cancellation if other than the date of the filing of the certificate of cancellation ~~[-]~~, ***which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed;*** and
- (c) Any other information deemed necessary by the manager of the company or, if management is not vested in a manager, a member of the company.

2. A cancellation pursuant to this section does not terminate the authority of the Secretary of State to accept service of process on the foreign limited-liability company with respect to causes of action arising from the transaction of business in this State by the foreign limited-liability company.

Sec. 34. NRS 87.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

87.460 1. A certificate of registration of a registered limited-liability partnership may be amended by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of amendment. The certificate of amendment must set forth:

- (a) The name of the registered limited-liability partnership; and
- (b) The change to the information contained in the original certificate of registration or any other certificates of amendment.

2. The certificate of amendment must be:

- (a) Signed by a managing partner of the registered limited-liability partnership; and
- (b) Accompanied by a fee of \$175.

3. A certificate filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.

Sec. 35. NRS 88.355 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88.355 1. A certificate of limited partnership is amended by filing a certificate of amendment thereto in the Office of the Secretary of State. The certificate must set forth:

- (a) The name of the limited partnership; and
- (b) The amendment.

2. Within 30 days after the happening of any of the following events an amendment to a certificate of limited partnership reflecting the occurrence of the event or events must be filed:

- (a) The admission of a new general partner;
- (b) The withdrawal of a general partner; or

(c) The continuation of the business under NRS 88.550 after an event of withdrawal of a general partner.

3. A general partner who becomes aware that any statement in a certificate of limited partnership was false when made or that any arrangements or other facts described, except the address of its office or the name or address of its resident agent, have changed, making the certificate inaccurate in any respect, shall promptly amend the certificate.

4. A certificate of limited partnership may be amended at any time for any other proper purpose the general partners determine.

5. No person has any liability because an amendment to a certificate of limited partnership has not been filed to reflect the occurrence of any event referred to in subsection 2 if the amendment is filed within the 30-day period specified in subsection 2.

6. *A certificate of amendment filed pursuant to this section is effective upon filing the certificate with the Secretary of State or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed.*

7. A restated certificate of limited partnership may be signed and filed in the same manner as a certificate of amendment. If the certificate alters or amends the certificate of limited partnership in any manner, it must be accompanied by:

- (a) A resolution; or
- (b) A form prescribed by the Secretary of State,

➔ setting forth which provisions of the certificate of limited partnership on file with the Secretary of State are being altered or amended.

Sec. 36. NRS 88.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88.360 A certificate of limited partnership must be cancelled upon the dissolution and the commencement of winding up of the partnership or at any other time there are no limited partners. A certificate of cancellation must be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and set forth:

1. The name of the limited partnership;
2. The reason for filing the certificate of cancellation;
3. The effective date ~~[, which must be a date certain,]~~ of *the* cancellation if ~~[it is not to be effective upon]~~ *other than the date of the filing of the certificate [;], which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed;* and
4. Any other information the general partners filing the certificate determine.

Sec. 37. NRS 88.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88.380 1. A signed copy of the certificate of limited partnership and of any certificates of amendment or cancellation or of any judicial decree of amendment or cancellation must be delivered to the Secretary of State. A person who signs a certificate as an agent or fiduciary need not exhibit evidence of his authority as a prerequisite to filing. Unless the Secretary of State finds that any certificate does not conform to law, upon receipt of all filing fees required by law he shall file the certificate.

2. Upon the filing of a certificate of amendment or judicial decree of amendment ~~[in the Office of]~~ *with* the Secretary of State ~~[;]~~ *or upon a later date specified in the certificate, which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed,* the certificate of limited partnership is amended as set forth therein, and upon the effective date of a certificate of cancellation or a judicial decree thereof, the certificate of limited partnership is cancelled.

Sec. 38. NRS 88.595 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88.595 A foreign limited partnership may cancel its registration by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of cancellation signed by a general partner. The certificate must set forth:

1. The name of the foreign limited partnership;
2. The reason for filing the certificate of cancellation;
3. The effective date of the cancellation if other than the date of the filing of the certificate ~~of cancellation;~~, *which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed;* and
4. Any other information deemed necessary by the general partners of the partnership.

↪ A cancellation does not terminate the authority of the Secretary of State to accept service of process on the foreign limited partnership with respect to causes of action arising out of the transactions of business in this State.

Sec. 39. NRS 88A.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88A.420 A certificate of trust must be cancelled upon the completion or winding up of the business trust and its termination. A certificate of cancellation must be signed by a trustee, filed with the Secretary of State, and set forth:

1. The name of the business trust;
2. ~~[A future effective date of the certificate of cancellation, if it is not to be effective upon filing, which may]~~ *The effective date of the cancellation if other than the date of the filing of the certificate, which must* not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed; and
3. Any other information the trustee determines to include.

Sec. 40. NRS 88A.740 is hereby amended to read as follows:

88A.740 A foreign business trust may cancel its registration by filing with the Secretary of State a certificate of cancellation signed by a trustee. The certificate must set forth:

1. The name of the foreign business trust;
2. The effective date of the cancellation if other than the date of the filing of the certificate ~~of cancellation;~~, ***which must not be more than 90 days after the certificate is filed;*** and
3. Any other information deemed necessary by the trustee.

➡ A cancellation does not terminate the authority of the Secretary of State to accept service of process on the foreign business trust with respect to causes of action arising out of the transaction of business in this State.

Sec. 41. NRS 92A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.100 1. Except as limited by NRS 78.411 to 78.444, inclusive, one or more domestic entities may merge into another entity if the plan of merger is approved pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 92A.180, the plan of merger must set forth:

(a) The name ~~[-address]~~ and jurisdiction of organization ~~[and governing law]~~ of each constituent entity;

(b) The name, jurisdiction of organization and kind of entity or entities that will survive the merger;

(c) The terms and conditions of the merger; and

(d) The manner and basis, ***if any***, of converting the owner's interests of each constituent entity into owner's interests, rights to purchase owner's interests, or other securities of the surviving or other entity or into cash or other property in whole or in part ~~[-]~~ ***or cancelling such owner's interests in whole or in part.***

3. The plan of merger may set forth:

(a) Amendments to the constituent documents of the surviving entity; and

(b) Other provisions relating to the merger.

4. The plan of merger must be in writing.

Sec. 42. NRS 92A.105 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.105 1. Except as limited by NRS 78.411 to 78.444, inclusive, one domestic general partnership or one domestic entity, except a domestic nonprofit corporation, may convert into a domestic entity of a different type or a foreign entity if the plan of conversion is approved pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. The plan of conversion must be in writing and set forth the:

(a) Name of the constituent entity and the proposed name for the resulting entity;

(b) ~~Address of the constituent entity and the resulting entity;~~

~~—(c) Jurisdiction of the law that governs the constituent entity;~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) Jurisdiction of the law that will govern the resulting entity;

~~[(e)]~~ (d) Terms and conditions of the conversion;

~~[(f)]~~ (e) Manner and basis, *if any*, of converting the owner's interest or the interest of a partner in a general partnership of the constituent entity into owner's interests, rights of purchase and other securities in the resulting entity ~~;~~ and

~~—(g) or cancelling such owner's interests in whole or in part; and~~

(f) Full text of the ~~constituent~~ *charter* documents of the resulting entity.

3. The plan of conversion may set forth other provisions relating to the conversion.

Sec. 43. NRS 92A.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.110 1. Except as a corporation is limited by NRS 78.411 to 78.444, inclusive, one or more domestic entities may acquire all of the outstanding owner's interests of one or more classes or series of another entity not already owned by the acquiring entity or an affiliate thereof if the plan of exchange is approved pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. The plan of exchange must set forth:

(a) The name ~~[-address]~~ and jurisdiction of organization ~~[and governing law]~~ of each constituent entity;

(b) The name, jurisdiction of organization and kind of each entity whose owner's interests will be acquired by one or more other entities;

(c) The terms and conditions of the exchange; and

(d) The manner and basis , *if any*, of exchanging the owner's interests to be acquired for owner's interests, rights to purchase owner's interests, or other securities of the acquiring or any other entity or for cash or other property in whole or in part ~~[-]~~ *or cancelling such owner's interests in whole or in part.*

3. The plan of exchange may set forth other provisions relating to the exchange.

4. This section does not limit the power of a domestic entity to acquire all or part of the owner's interests or one or more class or series of owner's interests of another person through a voluntary exchange or otherwise.

5. The plan of exchange must be in writing.

Sec. 44. NRS 92A.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.120 1. After adopting a plan of merger, exchange or conversion, the board of directors of each domestic corporation that is a constituent entity in the merger or conversion, or the board of

directors of the domestic corporation whose shares will be acquired in the exchange, must submit the plan of merger, except as otherwise provided in NRS 92A.130 and 92A.180, the plan of conversion or the plan of exchange for approval by its stockholders who are entitled to vote on the plan ~~[-] in~~ ***accordance with the provisions of this section.***

2. For a plan of merger, conversion or exchange to be approved:

(a) The board of directors must recommend the plan of merger, conversion or exchange to the stockholders, unless the board of directors determines that because of a conflict of interest or other special circumstances it should make no recommendation and it communicates the basis for its determination to the stockholders with the plan; and

(b) The stockholders entitled to vote must approve the plan.

3. The board of directors may condition its submission of the proposed merger, conversion or exchange on any basis. ***The provisions of this section or this chapter must not be construed to permit a board of directors to submit, or to agree to submit, a plan of merger, conversion or exchange to the stockholders without the recommendation of the board required pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2 unless the board of directors determines that because of a conflict of interest or other special circumstances it should make no recommendation and it communicates the basis for its determination to the stockholders with the plan. Any agreement of the board of directors to submit a plan of merger, conversion or exchange to the stockholders notwithstanding an adverse recommendation of the board of directors shall be deemed to be of no force or effect.***

4. Unless the plan of merger, conversion or exchange is approved by the written consent of stockholders pursuant to subsection 7, the domestic corporation must notify each stockholder,

whether or not he is entitled to vote, of the proposed stockholders' meeting in accordance with NRS 78.370. The notice must also state that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the meeting is to consider the plan of merger, conversion or exchange and must contain or be accompanied by a copy or summary of the plan.

5. Unless this chapter, the articles of incorporation, the resolutions of the board of directors establishing the class or series of stock or the board of directors acting pursuant to subsection 3 require a greater vote or a vote by classes of stockholders, the plan of merger or conversion must be approved by a majority of the voting power of the stockholders.

6. Unless the articles of incorporation or the resolution of the board of directors establishing a class or series of stock provide otherwise, or unless the board of directors acting pursuant to subsection 3 requires a greater vote, the plan of exchange must be approved by a majority of the voting power of each class and each series to be exchanged pursuant to the plan of exchange.

7. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of the domestic corporation, the plan of merger, conversion or exchange may be approved by written consent as provided in NRS 78.320.

8. If an officer, director or stockholder of a domestic corporation, which will be the constituent entity in a conversion, will have any liability for the obligations of the resulting entity after the conversion because he will be the owner of an owner's interest in the resulting entity, then that officer, director or stockholder must also approve the plan of conversion.

9. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of a domestic corporation, a plan of merger, conversion or exchange may contain a provision that permits amendment of the plan of merger, conversion or exchange at any time after the stockholders of the

domestic corporation approve the plan of merger, conversion or exchange, but before the articles of merger, conversion or exchange become effective, without obtaining the approval of the stockholders of the domestic corporation for the amendment if the amendment does not:

(a) Alter or change the manner or basis of exchanging an owner's interest to be acquired for owner's interests, rights to purchase owner's interests, or other securities of the acquiring entity or any other entity, or for cash or other property in whole or in part; or

(b) Alter or change any of the terms and conditions of the plan of merger, conversion or exchange in a manner that adversely affects the stockholders of the domestic corporation.

10. ~~[This section does not prevent or restrict a]~~ A board of directors ~~[from cancelling]~~ **shall cancel** the proposed meeting or ~~[removing]~~ **remove** the plan of merger, conversion or exchange from consideration at the meeting if the board of directors determines that it is not advisable to submit the plan of merger, conversion or exchange to the stockholders for approval.

Sec. 45. NRS 92A.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.180 1. A parent domestic corporation, whether or not for profit, parent domestic limited-liability company, unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, or parent domestic limited partnership owning at least 90 percent of the outstanding shares of each class of a subsidiary corporation ~~[]~~ **entitled to vote on a merger**, 90 percent of the percentage or other interest in the capital and profits of a subsidiary limited-liability company then owned by each class of members **entitled to vote on a merger** or 90 percent of the percentage or other interest in the capital and profits of a subsidiary limited partnership then owned by both the general partners and each class of limited partners **entitled to vote on a merger** may merge the subsidiary into itself without approval of the owners of the owner's interests of the parent domestic corporation, domestic

limited-liability company or domestic limited partnership or the owners of the owner's interests of a subsidiary domestic corporation, subsidiary domestic limited-liability company or subsidiary domestic limited partnership.

2. A parent domestic corporation, whether or not for profit, parent domestic limited-liability company, unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization ~~or~~ ***or operating agreement***, or parent domestic limited partnership owning at least 90 percent of the outstanding shares of each class of a subsidiary corporation ~~entitled to vote on a merger~~, 90 percent of the percentage or other interest in the capital and profits of a subsidiary limited-liability company then owned by each class of members ~~entitled to vote on a merger~~, or 90 percent of the percentage or other interest in the capital and profits of a subsidiary limited partnership then owned by both the general partners and each class of limited partners ***entitled to vote on a merger*** may merge with and into the subsidiary without approval of the owners of the owner's interests of the subsidiary domestic corporation, subsidiary domestic limited-liability company or subsidiary domestic limited partnership.

3. The board of directors of a parent corporation, the managers of a parent limited-liability company with managers unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, all members of a parent limited-liability company without managers unless otherwise provided in the operating agreement, or all general partners of a parent limited partnership shall adopt a plan of merger that sets forth:

(a) The names of the parent and subsidiary; and

(b) The manner and basis of converting the owner's interests of the disappearing entity into the owner's interests, obligations or other securities of the surviving or any other entity or into cash or other property in whole or in part.

4. The parent shall mail a copy or summary of the plan of merger to each owner of the subsidiary who does not waive the mailing requirement in writing.

5. Articles of merger under this section may not contain amendments to the constituent documents of the surviving entity except that the name of the surviving entity may be changed.

6. The articles of incorporation of a domestic corporation, the articles of organization of a domestic limited-liability company, the certificate of limited partnership of a domestic limited partnership or the certificate of trust of a domestic business trust may forbid that entity from entering into a merger pursuant to this section.

Sec. 46. NRS 92A.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.380 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 92A.370 and 92A.390, any stockholder is entitled to dissent from, and obtain payment of the fair value of his shares in the event of any of the following corporate actions:

(a) Consummation of a conversion or plan of merger to which the domestic corporation is a constituent entity:

(1) If approval by the stockholders is required for the conversion or merger by NRS 92A.120 to 92A.160, inclusive, or the articles of incorporation, regardless of whether the stockholder is entitled to vote on the conversion or plan of merger; or

(2) If the domestic corporation is a subsidiary and is merged with its parent pursuant to NRS 92A.180.

(b) Consummation of a plan of exchange to which the domestic corporation is a constituent entity as the corporation whose subject owner's interests will be acquired, if his shares are to be acquired in the plan of exchange.

(c) Any corporate action taken pursuant to a vote of the stockholders to the extent that the articles of incorporation, bylaws or a resolution of the board of directors provides that voting or nonvoting stockholders are entitled to dissent and obtain payment for their shares.

(d) Any corporate action not described in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) that will result in the stockholder receiving money or scrip instead of fractional shares.

2. A stockholder who is entitled to dissent and obtain payment pursuant to NRS 92A.300 to 92A.500, inclusive, may not challenge the corporate action creating his entitlement unless the action is unlawful or fraudulent with respect to him or the domestic corporation.

Sec. 47. NRS 92A.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.420 1. If a proposed corporate action creating dissenters' rights is submitted to a vote at a stockholders' meeting, a stockholder who wishes to assert dissenter's rights:

(a) Must deliver to the subject corporation, before the vote is taken, written notice of his intent to demand payment for his shares if the proposed action is effectuated; and

(b) Must not vote his shares in favor of the proposed action.

2. If a proposed corporate action creating dissenters' rights is taken by written consent of the stockholders, a stockholder who wishes to assert dissenters' rights must not consent to or approve the proposed corporate action.

3. A stockholder who does not satisfy the requirements of subsection 1 ***or*** 2 and NRS 92A.400 is not entitled to payment for his shares under this chapter.

Sec. 48. NRS 92A.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:

92A.430 1. ~~[If a proposed corporate action creating dissenters' rights is authorized at a stockholders' meeting, the]~~ **The** subject corporation shall deliver a written dissenter's notice to all stockholders ~~[who satisfied the requirements]~~ **entitled** to assert ~~[those]~~ **dissenters'** rights.

2. The dissenter's notice must be sent no later than 10 days after the effectuation of the corporate action, and must:

(a) State where the demand for payment must be sent and where and when certificates, if any, for shares must be deposited;

(b) Inform the holders of shares not represented by certificates to what extent the transfer of the shares will be restricted after the demand for payment is received;

(c) Supply a form for demanding payment that includes the date of the first announcement to the news media or to the stockholders of the terms of the proposed action and requires that the person asserting dissenter's rights certify whether or not he acquired beneficial ownership of the shares before that date;

(d) Set a date by which the subject corporation must receive the demand for payment, which may not be less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date the notice is delivered; and

(e) Be accompanied by a copy of NRS 92A.300 to 92A.500, inclusive.

Sec. 49. NRS 14.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14.020 1. Every corporation, ***miscellaneous organization described in chapter 81 of NRS,*** limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust and municipal corporation created and existing under the laws of ***this State,*** any other state, territory or foreign government, or the Government of the United States, doing

business in this State shall appoint and keep in this State a resident agent who resides or is located in this State, upon whom all legal process and any demand or notice authorized by law to be served upon it may be served in the manner provided in subsection 2. The corporation, *miscellaneous organization*, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation shall file with the Secretary of State a certificate of acceptance of appointment signed by its resident agent. The certificate must set forth the full name and *street* address of the resident agent. A certificate of change of resident agent must be filed in the manner provided in title 7 of NRS if the corporation, *miscellaneous organization*, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation desires to change its resident agent. A certificate of name change of resident agent must be filed in the manner provided in title 7 of NRS if the name of a resident agent is changed as a result of a merger, conversion, exchange, sale, reorganization or amendment.

2. All legal process and any demand or notice authorized by law to be served upon the ~~foreign~~ corporation, *miscellaneous organization*, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation may be served upon the resident agent personally or by leaving a true copy thereof with a person of suitable age and discretion at the address *of the registered office* shown on the current certificate of acceptance filed with the Secretary of State.

3. *Unless the registered office is the home residence of the resident agent, the registered office of a corporation, miscellaneous organization, limited-liability company, limited-liability*

partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation must be staffed during normal business hours by:

(a) The resident agent; or

(b) One or more natural persons who are:

(1) Of suitable age and discretion to receive service of legal process and any demand or notice authorized by law to be served upon the corporation, miscellaneous organization, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation; and

(2) Authorized by the resident agent to receive service of legal process and any demand or notice authorized by law to be served upon the corporation, miscellaneous organization, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation.

4. A corporation, miscellaneous organization, limited-liability company, limited-liability partnership, limited partnership, limited-liability limited partnership, business trust or municipal corporation that fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of subsection 3 is subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each day of such failure or refusal to comply with the requirements of subsection 3, to be recovered with costs by the State, before any court of competent jurisdiction, by action at law prosecuted by the Attorney General or by the district attorney of the county in which the action or proceeding to recover the fine is prosecuted.

5. Subsection 2 provides an additional mode and manner of serving process, demand or notice and does not affect the validity of any other service authorized by law.

6. *As used in this section:*

(a) *“Registered office” means the office maintained at the street address of the resident agent.*

(b) *“Street address” means the actual physical location in this State at which a resident agent is available for service of process.*

Sec. 50. NRS 14.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14.030 1. If any artificial person described in NRS 14.020 fails to appoint a resident agent, or fails to file a certificate of acceptance of appointment for 30 days after a vacancy occurs in the agency, on the production of a certificate of the Secretary of State showing either fact, which is conclusive evidence of the fact so certified to be made a part of the return of service, *or if the registered office of the artificial person is not staffed as required pursuant to NRS 14.020, which fact is to be made part of the return of service*, the artificial person may be served with any and all legal process, or a demand or notice described in NRS 14.020, by delivering a copy to the Secretary of State, or, in his absence, to any deputy secretary of state, and such service is valid to all intents and purposes. The copy must:

(a) Include a specific citation to the provisions of this section. The Secretary of State may refuse to accept such service if the proper citation is not included.

(b) Be accompanied by a fee of \$10.

↪ The Secretary of State shall keep a copy of the legal process received pursuant to this section in his office for at least 1 year after receipt thereof and shall make those records available for public inspection during normal business hours.

2. In all cases of such service, the defendant has 40 days, exclusive of the day of service, within which to answer or plead.

3. Before such service is authorized, the plaintiff shall make or cause to be made and filed an affidavit setting forth the facts, showing that due diligence has been used to ascertain the whereabouts of the officers of the artificial person to be served, and the facts showing that direct or personal service on, or notice to, the artificial person cannot be had.

4. If it appears from the affidavit that there is a last known address of the artificial person or any known officers thereof, the plaintiff shall, in addition to and after such service on the Secretary of State, mail or cause to be mailed to the artificial person or to the known officer, at such address, by registered or certified mail, a copy of the summons and a copy of the complaint, and in all such cases the defendant has 40 days after the date of the mailing within which to appear in the action.

5. This section provides an additional manner of serving process, and does not affect the validity of any other valid service.

Sec. 51. NRS 41.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41.270 Any ***natural*** person desiring to have his name changed may file a verified petition with the clerk of the district court of the district in which he resides. The petition shall be addressed to the court and shall state the applicant's present name, the name which he desires to bear in the future, the reason for desiring the change and whether he has been convicted of a felony.

Sec. 52. Chapter 100 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 53 to 56, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 53. *Sections 53 to 56, inclusive, of this act may be known and cited as the Asset-Backed Securities Facilitation Act.*

Sec. 54. 1. *As used in sections 53 to 56, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "securitization" and "securitization transaction" include, without limitation,*

the pooling and repackaging by a special purpose entity of assets or other credit exposures that may be sold to investors.

2. The terms include transactions that create stratified credit risk positions whose performance is dependent upon an underlying pool of credit exposures, including, without limitation, loans and commitments.

3. The terms must be construed broadly.

Sec. 55. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including, without limitation, NRS 104.9623, to the extent set forth in the transaction documents relating to a securitization transaction:

1. Any property, assets or rights purported to be transferred, in whole or in part, in the securitization transaction shall be deemed to be no longer the property, assets or rights of the transferor;

2. A transferor in the securitization transaction, its creditors or, in any insolvency proceeding with respect to the transferor or property of the transferor, a bankruptcy trustee, receiver, debtor, debtor in possession or similar person, to the extent that the issue is governed by the laws of this State, has no rights, legal or equitable, to reacquire, reclaim, recover, repudiate, disaffirm, redeem or recharacterize as property of the transferor any property, assets or rights purported to be transferred, in whole or in part, by the transferor; and

3. In the event of a bankruptcy, receivership or other insolvency proceeding with respect to the transferor or property of the transferor, to the extent that the issue is governed by the laws of this State, such property, assets and rights shall be deemed not to be part of the property, assets, rights or estate of the transferor.

Sec. 56. *The provisions of sections 53 to 56, inclusive, of this act must not be construed or interpreted to:*

1. Require any securitization transaction to be treated as a sale for federal or state tax purposes or to preclude the treatment of any securitization transaction as debt for federal or state tax purposes;

2. Alter or amend any applicable laws relating to the perfection and priority of security ownership interests of persons other than the transferor, hypothetical lien creditor or, in the event of a bankruptcy, receivership or other insolvency proceeding with respect to the transferor or property of the transferor, a bankruptcy trustee, receiver, debtor, debtor in possession or similar person; or

3. Alter or amend the tax treatment of securitization transactions that take place pursuant to sections 53 to 56, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 57. Chapter 602 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The provisions of this chapter do not authorize a natural person to change his name pursuant to this chapter, and a natural person who desires to change his name must comply with the procedures set forth in NRS 41.270, 41.280 and 41.290.

Sec. 58. NRS 602.017 is hereby amended to read as follows:

602.017 1. No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes "Corporation," "Corp.," "Incorporated," or "Inc." in its title, unless that person is a corporation. ~~For organized or qualified to do business pursuant to the laws of this State.]~~

2. *No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes “Limited-Liability Company,” “Limited Liability Company,” “Limited Company,” or the abbreviations “L.L.C.,” “L.C.,” “LLC” or “LC” in its title, unless that person is a limited-liability company.*

3. *No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes “Business Trust” or the abbreviation “B.T.” or “BT” in its title unless that person is a business trust.*

4. *No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes “Professional Corporation” or the abbreviation “Prof. Corp.,” “P.C.” or “PC,” the word “Chartered” or the abbreviation “Chtd.,” in its title unless that person is a professional corporation.*

5. *No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes “Professional Association,” “Professional Organization” or the abbreviations “Prof. Ass’n” or “Prof. Org.” in its title unless that person is a professional association.*

6. *No person may adopt any fictitious name which includes “Limited” or the abbreviation “Ltd.,” in its title unless the person is a corporation, limited-liability company, registered limited-liability partnership, limited partnership or professional corporation.*

7. *No natural person may adopt any fictitious name which appears to be the name of a natural person unless the name includes an additional word or words which indicate that the fictitious name is not the name of a natural person.*

8. No county clerk may accept for filing a certificate which violates any provision of this chapter.”.

Amend the title of the bill to read as follows:

“AN ACT relating to business associations; enacting certain provisions pertaining to real estate

investment trusts; revising the provisions governing voting rights and the use of proxies;

clarifying the provisions governing the treatment of fractional shares of stock under certain circumstances; revising the provisions pertaining to treasury shares; authorizing a limited-liability company to create series of members' interests with separate rights, powers or duties; clarifying the procedures pertaining to dissenters' rights under certain circumstances; providing that business associations must staff their registered offices during business hours; revising the provisions governing the adoption of fictitious names by business associations and natural persons; enacting provisions governing securitization transactions; revising various other provisions concerning business associations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.”.