

UNANNOTATED

CHAPTER 54 Partnerships

ARTICLE 1 Uniform Partnerships

54-1-1 to 54-1-46. Repealed.

54-1-47. Insurance or financial responsibility of registered limited liability partnerships.

A. A registered limited liability partnership shall carry at least five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per occurrence and one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in the aggregate per year of liability insurance, beyond the amount of any applicable deductible, covering the partnership for errors, omissions, negligence, wrongful acts, misconduct and malpractice for which the liability of partners is limited by Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978. Such an insurance policy may contain reasonable provisions with respect to policy periods, deductibles, territory, claims, conditions, exclusions and other usual matters.

B. If a registered limited liability partnership is in substantial compliance with the requirements of Subsection A of this section, the requirements of this section shall not be admissible or in any way be made known to a jury in determining an issue of liability for or extent of the debt or obligation or damages in question.

C. A registered limited liability partnership is considered to be in substantial compliance with Subsection A of this section if the partnership provides an amount of funds equal to the amount of insurance required by that subsection specifically designated and segregated for the satisfaction of judgments against the partnership or its partners based on errors, omissions, negligence, wrongful acts, misconduct and malpractice for which liability is limited by Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978 as follows:

(1) a deposit in trust or bank escrow or cash, bank certificates of deposit or United States treasury obligations; or

(2) a bank letter of credit or insurance company surety bond.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-1-47, enacted by Laws 1995, ch. 185, § 12; 1998, ch. 31, § 1.

54-1-48. Repealed.

ARTICLE 1A

Uniform Partnerships

ARTICLE 1

General Provisions.

54-1A-101. Definitions.

As used in the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978]:

- (1) "business" includes every trade, occupation and profession;
- (2) "debtor in bankruptcy" means a person who is the subject of:
 - (i) an order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code or a comparable order under a successor statute of general application; or
 - (ii) a comparable order under federal, state or foreign law governing insolvency;
- (3) "distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a partnership to a partner in the partner's capacity as a partner or to the partner's transferee;
- (4) "foreign limited liability partnership" means a partnership that is formed under laws other than the laws of this state and has the status of a limited liability partnership under those laws;
- (5) "limited liability partnership" means a partnership that has filed a statement of qualification under Section 54-1A-1001 NMSA 1978 and does not have a similar statement in effect in any other jurisdiction;
- (6) "partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit formed under Section 54-1A-202 NMSA 1978, predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction, and includes a registered limited liability partnership;
- (7) "partnership agreement" means the agreement, whether written, oral or implied, among the partners concerning the partnership, including amendments to the partnership agreement;
- (8) "partnership at will" means a partnership in which the partners have not agreed to remain partners until the expiration of a definite term or the completion of a particular undertaking;

(9) "partnership interest" or "partner's interest in the partnership" means all of a partner's interests in the partnership, including the partner's transferable interest and all management and other rights;

(10) "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity;

(11) "property" means all property, real, personal or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein;

(12) "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(13) "statement" means a statement of partnership authority under Section 54-1A-303 NMSA 1978, a statement of denial under Section 54-1A-304 NMSA 1978, a statement of dissociation under Section 54-1A-704 NMSA 1978, a statement of dissolution under Section 54-1A-805 NMSA 1978, a statement of merger under Section 54-1A-907 NMSA 1978, a statement of qualification under Section 54-1A-1001 NMSA 1978, a statement of foreign qualification under Section 54-1A-1102 NMSA 1978 or an amendment or cancellation of any of the foregoing; and

(14) "transfer" includes an assignment, conveyance, lease, mortgage, deed and encumbrance.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 101; 1997, ch. 76, § 1.

54-1A-102. Knowledge and notice.

(a) A person knows a fact if the person has actual knowledge of it.

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

(1) knows of it;

(2) has received a notification of it; or

(3) has reason to know it exists from all of the facts known to the person at the time in question.

(c) A person notifies or gives a notification to another by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not the other person learns of it.

(d) A person receives a notification when the notification:

- (1) comes to the person's attention; or
- (2) is duly delivered at the person's place of business or at any other place held out by the person as a place for receiving communications.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (f), a person other than an individual knows, has notice or receives a notification of a fact for purposes of a particular transaction when the individual conducting the transaction knows, has notice or receives a notification of the fact, or in any event when the fact would have been brought to the individual's attention, if the person had exercised reasonable diligence. The person exercises reasonable diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the individual conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Reasonable diligence does not require an individual acting for the person to communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(f) A partner's knowledge, notice or receipt of a notification of a fact relating to the partnership is effective immediately as knowledge by, notice to or receipt of a notification by the partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the partnership committed by or with the consent of that partner.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 102.

54-1A-103. Effect of partnership agreement; nonwaivable provisions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section, relations among the partners and between the partners and the partnership are governed by the partnership agreement. To the extent the partnership agreement does not otherwise provide, the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] governs relations among the partners and between the partners and the partnership.

(b) The partnership agreement may not:

- (1) vary the rights and duties under Section 54-1A-105 NMSA 1978, except to eliminate the duty to provide copies of statements to all of the partners;
- (2) unreasonably restrict the right of access to books and records under Section 54-1A-403(b) NMSA 1978;
- (3) eliminate the duty of loyalty under Section 54-1A-404(b) or 54-1A-603(b)(3) NMSA 1978, but:

(i) the partnership agreement may identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty, if not manifestly unreasonable; or

(ii) all of the partners or a number or percentage specified in the partnership agreement may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure of all material facts, a specific act or transaction that would violate the duty of loyalty;

(4) unreasonably reduce the duty of care under Section 54-1A-404(c) or 54-1A-603(b)(3) NMSA 1978;

(5) eliminate the obligation of good faith and fair dealing under Section 54-1A-404(d) NMSA 1978, but the partnership agreement may prescribe the standards by which the performance of the obligation is to be measured, if the standards are not manifestly unreasonable;

(6) vary the power to dissociate as a partner under Section 54-1A-602(a) NMSA 1978, except to require the notice under Section 54-1A-601(1) NMSA 1978 to be in writing;

(7) vary the right of a court to expel a partner in the events specified in Section 54-1A-601(5) NMSA 1978;

(8) vary the requirement to wind up the partnership business in cases specified in Section 54-1A-801(4), (5) or (6) NMSA 1978;

(9) vary the law applicable to a limited liability partnership under Section 54-1A-106(b) NMSA 1978; or

(10) restrict rights of third parties under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994).

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 103; 1997, ch. 76, § 2.

54-1A-104. Supplemental principles of law.

(a) Unless displaced by particular provisions of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978], the principles of law and equity supplement that act.

(b) If an obligation to pay interest arises under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) and the rate is not specified, the rate is that specified in Section 56-8-4 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 104.

54-1A-105. Execution, filing and recording of statements.

(a) A statement may be filed in the office of the secretary of state. A certified copy of a statement that is filed in an office in another state may be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Either filing has the effect provided in the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] with respect to partnership property located in or transactions that occur in this state.

(b) A certified copy of a statement that has been filed in the office of the secretary of state and recorded in the office for recording transfers of real property has the effect provided for recorded statements in the Uniform Partnership Act (1994). A recorded statement that is not a certified copy of a statement filed in the office of the secretary of state does not have the effect provided for recorded statements in that act.

(c) A statement filed by a partnership must be executed by at least two partners. Other statements must be executed by a partner or other person authorized by the Uniform Partnership Act (1994). An individual who executes a statement as, or on behalf of, a partner or other person named as a partner in a statement shall personally declare under penalty of perjury that the contents of the statement are accurate.

(d) A person authorized by the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) to file a statement may amend or cancel the statement by filing an amendment or cancellation that names the partnership, identifies the statement and states the substance of the amendment or cancellation.

(e) A person who files a statement pursuant to this section shall promptly send a copy of the statement to every nonfiling partner and to any other person named as a partner in the statement. Failure to send a copy of a statement to a partner or other person does not limit the effectiveness of the statement as to a person not a partner.

(f) The secretary of state may collect a fee for filing or providing a certified copy of a statement. The officer responsible for recording transfers of real property may collect a fee for recording a statement.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 105.

54-1A-106. Governing law.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section, the law of the jurisdiction in which a partnership has its chief executive office governs the relations among the partners and the partnership.

(b) The law of this state governs relations among the partners and between the partners and the partnership and the liability of partners for an obligation of a limited liability partnership.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 106; 1997, ch. 76, § 3.

54-1A-107. Partnership subject to amendment or repeal of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994).

A partnership governed by the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] is subject to any amendment to or repeal of that act.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 107.

ARTICLE 2 Nature of Partnership.

54-1A-201. Partnership as entity.

(a) A partnership is an entity distinct from its partners.

(b) A limited liability partnership continues to be the same entity that existed before the filing of a statement of qualification under Section 54-1A-1001 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 201; 1997, ch. 76, § 4.

54-1A-202. Formation of partnership.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b), the association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit forms a partnership, whether or not the persons intend to form a partnership.

(b) An association formed under a statute other than the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978], a predecessor statute or a comparable statute of another jurisdiction is not a partnership under that act.

(c) In determining whether a partnership is formed, the following rules apply:

(1) joint tenancy, tenancy in common, tenancy by the entireties, joint property, common property or part ownership does not by itself establish a partnership, even if the co-owners share profits made by the use of the property;

(2) the sharing of gross returns does not by itself establish a partnership, even if the persons sharing them have a joint or common right or interest in property from which the returns are derived; and

(3) a person who receives a share of the profits of a business is presumed to be a partner in the business, unless the profits were received in payment:

(i) of a debt by installments or otherwise;

(ii) for services as an independent contractor or of wages or other compensation to an employee;

(iii) of rent;

(iv) of an annuity or other retirement or health benefit to a beneficiary, representative or designee of a deceased or retired partner;

(v) of interest or other charge on a loan, even if the amount of payment varies with the profits of the business, including a direct or indirect present or future ownership of the collateral, or rights to income, proceeds or increase in value derived from the collateral; or

(vi) for the sale of the goodwill of a business or other property by installments or otherwise.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 202.

54-1A-203. Partnership property.

Property acquired by a partnership is property of the partnership and not of the partners individually.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 203.

54-1A-204. When property is partnership property.

(a) Property is partnership property if acquired in the name of:

(1) the partnership; or

(2) one or more partners with an indication in the instrument transferring title to the property of the person's capacity as a partner or of the existence of a partnership but without an indication of the name of the partnership.

(b) Property is acquired in the name of the partnership by a transfer to:

(1) the partnership in its name; or

(2) one or more partners in their capacity as partners in the partnership, if the name of the partnership is indicated in the instrument transferring title to the property.

(c) Property is presumed to be partnership property if purchased with partnership assets, even if not acquired in the name of the partnership or of one or more partners with an indication in the instrument transferring title to the property of the person's capacity as a partner or of the existence of a partnership.

(d) Property acquired in the name of one or more of the partners, without an indication in the instrument transferring title to the property of the person's capacity as a partner or of the existence of a partnership and without use of partnership assets, is presumed to be separate property, even if used for partnership purposes.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 204.

ARTICLE 3

Relations of Partners to Persons Dealing with Partnership.

54-1A-301. Partner agent of partnership.

Subject to the effect of a statement of partnership authority under Section 303 [54-1A-303 NMSA 1978]:

(1) each partner is an agent of the partnership for the purpose of its business. An act of a partner, including the execution of an instrument in the partnership name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course the partnership business or business of the kind carried on by the partnership binds the partnership, unless the partner had no authority to act for the partnership in the particular matter and the person with whom the partner was dealing knew or had received a notification that the partner lacked authority; and

(2) an act of a partner which is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the partnership business or business of the kind carried on by the partnership binds the partnership only if the act was authorized by the other partners.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 301.

54-1A-302. Transfer of partnership property.

(a) Partnership property may be transferred as follows:

(1) subject to the effect of a statement of partnership authority under Section 303 [54-1A-303 NMSA 1978], partnership property held in the name of the partnership may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by a partner in the partnership name;

(2) partnership property held in the name of one or more partners with an indication in the instrument transferring the property to them of their capacity as partners or of the existence of a partnership, but without an indication of the name of the partnership, may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by the persons in whose name the property is held; and

(3) partnership property held in the name of one or more persons other than the partnership, without an indication in the instrument transferring the property to them of their capacity as partners or of the existence of a partnership, may be transferred by an instrument of transfer executed by the persons in whose name the property is held.

(b) A partnership may recover partnership property from a transferee only if it proves that execution of the instrument of initial transfer did not bind the partnership under Section 301 [54-1A-301 NMSA 1978] and:

(1) as to a subsequent transferee who gave value for property transferred under Subsection (a)(1) and (2), proves that the subsequent transferee knew or had received a notification that the person who executed the instrument of initial transfer lacked authority to bind the partnership; or

(2) as to a transferee who gave value for property transferred under Subsection (a)(3), proves that the transferee knew or had received a notification that the property was partnership property and that the person who executed the instrument of initial transfer lacked authority to bind the partnership.

(c) A partnership may not recover partnership property from a subsequent transferee if the partnership would not have been entitled to recover the property, under Subsection (b), from any earlier transferee of the property.

(d) If a person holds all of the partners' interests in the partnership, all of the partnership property vests in that person. The person may execute a document in the name of the partnership to evidence vesting of the property in that person and may file or record the document.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 302.

54-1A-303. Statement of partnership authority.

(a) A partnership may file a statement of partnership authority which:

(1) must include:

(i) the name of the partnership;

(ii) the street address of its chief executive office and of one office in this state, if there is one;

(iii) the names and mailing addresses of all of the partners or of an agent appointed and maintained by the partnership for the purpose of Subsection (b); and

(iv) the names of the partners authorized to execute an instrument transferring real property held in the name of the partnership; and

(2) may state the authority, or limitations on the authority, of some or all of the partners to enter into other transactions on behalf of the partnership and any other matter.

(b) If a statement of partnership authority names an agent, the agent shall maintain a list of the names and mailing addresses of all of the partners and make it available to any person on request for good cause shown.

(c) If a filed statement of partnership authority is executed pursuant to Section 105(c) [54-1A-105(c) NMSA 1978] and states the name of the partnership but does not contain all of the other information required by Subsection (a), the statement nevertheless operates with respect to a person not a partner as provided in Subsections (d) and (e).

(d) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (g), a filed statement of partnership authority supplements the authority of a partner to enter into transactions on behalf of the partnership as follows:

(1) except for transfers of real property, a grant of authority contained in a filed statement of partnership authority is conclusive in favor of a person who gives value without knowledge to the contrary, so long as and to the extent that a limitation on that authority is not then contained in another filed statement. A filed cancellation of a limitation on authority revives the previous grant of authority; and

(2) a grant of authority to transfer real property held in the name of the partnership contained in a certified copy of a filed statement of partnership authority recorded in the office for recording transfers of that real property is conclusive in favor of a person who gives value without knowledge to the contrary, so long as and to the extent that a certified copy of a filed statement containing a limitation on that authority is not then of record in the office for recording transfers of that real property. The recording in the office for recording transfers of that real property of a certified copy of a filed cancellation of a limitation on authority revives the previous grant of authority.

(e) A person not a partner is deemed to know of a limitation on the authority of a partner to transfer real property held in the name of the partnership if a certified copy of the filed statement containing the limitation on authority is of record in the office for recording transfers of that real property.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (d) and (e) and Sections 704 [54-1A-704 NMSA 1978] and 805 [54-1A-805 NMSA 1978], a person not a partner is not deemed to know of a limitation on the authority of a partner merely because the limitation is contained in a filed statement.

(g) Unless earlier canceled, a filed statement of partnership authority is canceled by operation of law five years after the date on which the statement, or the most recent amendment, was filed with the secretary of state.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 303.

54-1A-304. Statement of denial.

A partner or other person named as a partner in a filed statement of partnership authority or in a list maintained by an agent pursuant to Section 303(b) [54-1A-303(b) NMSA 1978] may file a statement of denial stating the name of the partnership and the fact that is being denied, which may include denial of a person's authority or status as a partner. A statement of denial is a limitation on authority as provided in Section 303(d) and (e) [54-1A-303(d) and (e) NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 304.

54-1A-305. Partnership liable for partner's actionable conduct.

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

(b) If, in the course of the partnership's business or while acting with the authority of the partnership, a partner receives or causes the partnership to receive money or property of a person not a partner, and the money or property is misapplied by a partner, the partnership is liable for the loss.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 305.

54-1A-306. Partner's liability.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (b) and (c) of this section, all partners are liable jointly and severally for all obligations of the partnership unless otherwise agreed by the claimant or provided by law.

(b) A person admitted as a partner into an existing partnership is not personally liable for any partnership obligation incurred before the person's admission as a partner.

(c) An obligation of a partnership incurred while the partnership is a limited liability partnership, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise, is solely the obligation of the partnership. A partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution, indemnification or otherwise, for such an obligation solely by reason of being or so acting as a partner. This subsection applies notwithstanding anything inconsistent in the partnership agreement that existed immediately before the vote

required to become a limited liability partnership under Section 54-1A-1001(b) NMSA 1978.

(d) Subsection (c) of this section shall not affect the liability of a partner in a registered limited liability partnership for the partner's own tort, including any omission, negligence, wrongful act, misconduct or malpractice, or that of any person under the partner's direct supervision and control.

(e) A partner in a registered limited liability partnership is not a proper party to a proceeding by or against a registered limited liability partnership, the object of which is to recover damages or enforce the obligations arising out of any tort, including omissions, negligence, wrongful acts, misconduct or malpractice, of the type described in Subsection (c) of this section unless such partner is personally liable under Subsection (d) of this section.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 306; 1997, ch. 76, § 5.

54-1A-307. Actions by and against partnership and partners.

(a) A partnership may sue and be sued in the name of the partnership.

(b) An action may be brought against the partnership and, to the extent not inconsistent with Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, any or all of the partners in the same action or in separate actions.

(c) A judgment against a partnership is not by itself a judgment against a partner. A judgment against a partnership may not be satisfied from a partner's assets unless there is also a judgment against the partner.

(d) A judgment creditor of a partner may not levy execution against the assets of the partner to satisfy a judgment based on a claim against the partnership unless the partner is personally liable for the claim under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978 and:

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

(2) the partnership is a debtor in bankruptcy;

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

(4) a court grants permission to the judgment creditor to levy execution against the assets of a partner based on a finding that partnership assets subject to execution are clearly insufficient to satisfy the judgment, that exhaustion of partnership

assets is excessively burdensome, or that the grant of permission is an appropriate exercise of the court's equitable powers; or

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

(e) This section applies to any partnership liability or obligation resulting from a representation by a partner or purported partner under Section 54-1A-308 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 307; 1997, ch. 76, § 6.

54-1A-308. Liability of purported partner.

(a) If a person, by words or conduct, purports to be a partner, or consents to being represented by another as a partner, in a partnership or with one or more persons not partners, the purported partner is liable to a person to whom the representation is made, if that person, relying on the representation, enters into a transaction with the actual or purported partnership. If the representation, either by the purported partner or by a person with the purported partner's consent, is made in a public manner, the purported partner is liable to a person who relies upon the purported partnership even if the purported partner is not aware of being held out as a partner to the claimant. If partnership liability results, the purported partner is liable with respect to that liability as if the purported partner were a partner. If no partnership liability results, the purported partner is liable with respect to that liability jointly and severally with any other person consenting to the representation.

(b) If a person is thus represented to be a partner in an existing partnership, or with one or more persons not partners, the purported partner is an agent of persons consenting to the representation to bind them to the same extent and in the same manner as if the purported partner were a partner, with respect to persons who enter into transactions in reliance upon the representation. If all of the partners of the existing partnership consent to the representation, a partnership act or obligation results. If fewer than all of the partners of the existing partnership consent to the representation, the person acting and the partners consenting to the representation are jointly and severally liable.

(c) A person is not liable as a partner merely because the person is named by another in a statement of partnership authority.

(d) A person does not continue to be liable as a partner merely because of a failure to file a statement of dissociation or to amend a statement of partnership authority to indicate the partner's dissociation from the partnership.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (a) and (b), persons who are not partners as to each other are not liable as partners to other persons.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 308.

ARTICLE 4

Relations of Partners to Each Other and to Partnership.

54-1A-401. Partner's rights and duties.

(a) Each partner is deemed to have an account that is:

(1) credited with an amount equal to the money plus the value of any other property, net of the amount of any liabilities, the partner contributes to the partnership and the partner's share of the partnership profits; and

(2) charged with an amount equal to the money plus the value of any other property, net of the amount of any liabilities, distributed by the partnership to the partner and the partner's share of the partnership losses.

(b) Each partner is entitled to an equal share of the partnership profits and, except as otherwise provided in Section 306 [54-1A-306 NMSA 1978] and Section 54-1-48 NMSA 1978, is chargeable with a share of the partnership losses in proportion to the partner's share of the profits.

(c) A partnership shall reimburse a partner for payments made and indemnify a partner for liabilities incurred by the partner in the ordinary course of the business of the partnership or for the preservation of its business or property.

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

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

(f) Each partner has equal rights in the management and conduct of the partnership business.

(g) A partner may use or possess partnership property only on behalf of the partnership.

(h) A partner is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for the partnership, except for reasonable compensation for services rendered in winding up the business of the partnership.

(i) A person may become a partner only with the consent of all of the partners.

(j) A difference arising as to a matter in the ordinary course of business of a partnership may be decided by a majority of the partners. An act outside the ordinary course of business of a partnership and an amendment to the partnership agreement may be undertaken only with the consent of all of the partners.

(k) This section does not affect the obligations of a partnership to other persons under Section 301 [54-1A-301 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 401.

54-1A-402. Distributions in kind.

A partner has no right to receive, and may not be required to accept, a distribution in kind.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 402.

54-1A-403. Partner's rights and duties with respect to information.

(a) A partnership shall keep its books and records, if any, at its chief executive office.

(b) A partnership shall provide partners and their agents and attorneys access to its books and records. It shall provide former partners and their agents and attorneys access to books and records pertaining to the period during which they were partners. The right of access provides the opportunity to inspect and copy books and records during ordinary business hours. A partnership may impose a reasonable charge, covering the costs of labor and material, for copies of documents furnished.

(c) Each partner and the partnership shall furnish to a partner, and to the legal representative of a deceased partner or partner under legal disability:

(1) without demand, any information concerning the partnership's business and affairs reasonably required for the proper exercise of the partner's rights and duties under the partnership agreement or the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978]; and

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

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 403.

54-1A-404. General standards of partner's conduct.

(a) The only fiduciary duties a partner owes to the partnership and the other partners are the duty of loyalty and the duty of care set forth in Subsections (b) and (c).

(b) A partner's duty of loyalty to the partnership and the other partners is limited to the following:

(1) to account to the partnership and hold as trustee for it any property, profit or benefit derived by the partner in the conduct and winding up of the partnership business or derived from a use by the partner of partnership property, including the appropriation of a partnership opportunity;

(2) to refrain from dealing with the partnership in the conduct or winding up of the partnership business as or on behalf of a party having an interest adverse to the partnership; and

(3) to refrain from competing with the partnership in the conduct of the partnership business before the dissolution of the partnership.

(c) A partner's duty of care to the partnership and the other partners in the conduct and winding up of the partnership business is limited to refraining from engaging in grossly negligent or reckless conduct, intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law.

(d) A partner shall discharge the duties to the partnership and the other partners under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] or under the partnership agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

(e) A partner does not violate a duty or obligation under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) or under the partnership agreement merely because the partner's conduct furthers the partner's own interest.

(f) A partner may lend money to and transact other business with the partnership, and as to each loan or transaction, the rights and obligations of the partner are the same as those of a person who is not a partner, subject to other applicable law.

(g) This section applies to a person winding up the partnership business as the personal or legal representative of the last surviving partner as if the person were a partner.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 404.

54-1A-405. Actions by partnership and partners.

(a) A partnership may maintain an action against a partner for a breach of the partnership agreement, or for the violation of a duty to the partnership, causing harm to the partnership.

(b) A partner may maintain an action against the partnership or another partner for legal or equitable relief, with or without an accounting as to partnership business, to:

- (1) enforce the partner's rights under the partnership agreement;
- (2) enforce the partner's rights under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978], including:
 - (i) the partner's rights under Section 401 [54-1A-401 NMSA 1978], 403 [54-1A-403 NMSA 1978] or 404 [54-1A-404 NMSA 1978];
 - (ii) the partner's right on dissociation to have the partner's interest in the partnership purchased pursuant to Section 701 [54-1A-701 NMSA 1978] or enforce any other right under Article 6 or 7; or
 - (iii) the partner's right to compel a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business under Section 801 [54-1A-801 NMSA 1978] or enforce any other right under Article 8; or
- (3) enforce the rights and otherwise protect the interests of the partner, including rights and interests arising independently of the partnership relationship.

(c) The accrual of, and any time limitation on, a right of action for a remedy under this section is governed by other law. A right to an accounting upon a dissolution and winding up does not revive a claim barred by law.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 405.

54-1A-406. Continuation of partnership beyond definite term or particular undertaking.

(a) If a partnership for a definite term or particular undertaking is continued, without an express agreement, after the expiration of the term or completion of the undertaking, the rights and duties of the partners remain the same as they were at the expiration or completion, so far as is consistent with a partnership at will.

(b) If the partners, or those of them who habitually acted in the business during the term or undertaking, continue the business without any settlement or liquidation of the partnership, they are presumed to have agreed that the partnership will continue.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 406.

ARTICLE 5

Transferees and Creditors of Partner.

54-1A-501. Partner not co-owner of partnership property.

A partner is not a co-owner of partnership property and has no interest in partnership property which can be transferred, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 501.

54-1A-502. Partner's transferable interest in partnership.

The only transferable interest of a partner in the partnership is the partner's share of the profits and losses of the partnership and the partner's right to receive distributions. The interest is personal property.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 502.

54-1A-503. Transfer of partner's transferable interest.

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

- (1) is permissible;
- (2) does not by itself cause the partner's dissociation or a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business; and
- (3) does not, as against the other partners or the partnership, entitle the transferee, during the continuance of the partnership, to participate in the management or conduct of the partnership business, to require access to information concerning partnership transactions or to inspect or copy the partnership books or records.

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

- (1) to receive, in accordance with the transfer, distributions to which the transferor would otherwise be entitled;
- (2) to receive upon the dissolution and winding up of the partnership business, in accordance with the transfer, the net amount otherwise distributable to the transferor; and
- (3) to seek under Section 801(6) [54-1A-801(6) NMSA 1978] a judicial determination that it is equitable to wind up the partnership business.

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

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

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

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

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 503.

54-1A-504. Partner's transferable interest subject to charging order.

(a) On application by a judgment creditor of a partner or of a partner's transferee, a court having jurisdiction may charge the transferable interest of the judgment debtor to satisfy the judgment. The court may appoint a receiver of the share of the distributions due or to become due to the judgment debtor in respect of the partnership and make all other orders, directions, accounts and inquiries the judgment debtor might have made or which the circumstances of the case may require.

(b) A charging order constitutes a lien on the judgment debtor's transferable interest in the partnership. The court may order a foreclosure of the interest subject to the charging order at any time. The purchaser at the foreclosure sale has the rights of a transferee.

(c) At any time before foreclosure, an interest charged may be redeemed:

- (1) by the judgment debtor;
- (2) with property other than partnership property, by one or more of the other partners; or
- (3) with partnership property, by one or more of the other partners with the consent of all of the partners whose interests are not so charged.

(d) The Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] does not deprive a partner of a right under exemption laws with respect to the partner's interest in the partnership.

(e) This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a judgment creditor of a partner or partner's transferee may satisfy a judgment out of the judgment debtor's transferable interest in the partnership.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 504.

ARTICLE 6

Partner's Dissociation.

54-1A-601. Events causing partner's dissociation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) the partner willfully or persistently committed a material breach of the partnership agreement or of a duty owed to the partnership or the other partners under Section 404 [54-1A-404 NMSA 1978]; or

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

(6) the partner's:

(i) becoming a debtor in bankruptcy;

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

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

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

(7) in the case of a partner who is an individual:

(i) the partner's death;

(ii) the appointment of a guardian or general conservator for the partner; or

(iii) a judicial determination that the partner has otherwise become incapable of performing the partner's duties under the partnership agreement;

(8) in the case of a partner that is a trust or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire transferable interest in the partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor trustee;

(9) in the case of a partner that is an estate or is acting as a partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire transferable interest in the partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor personal representative; or

(10) termination of a partner who is not an individual, partnership, corporation, trust or estate.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 601.

54-1A-602. Partner's power to dissociate; wrongful dissociation.

(a) A partner has the power to dissociate at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by express will pursuant to Section 601(1) [54-1A-601(1) NMSA 1978].

(b) A partner's dissociation is wrongful only if:

- (1) it is in breach of an express provision of the partnership agreement; or
- (2) in the case of a partnership for a definite term or particular undertaking, before the expiration of the term or the completion of the undertaking:

(i) the partner withdraws by express will, unless the withdrawal follows within ninety days after another partner's dissociation by death or otherwise under Section 601(6) through (10) [54-1A-601(6) through (10) NMSA 1978] or wrongful dissociation under Section 602(b) [54-1A-602(b) NMSA 1978];

(ii) the partner is expelled by judicial determination under Section 601(5) [54-1A-601(5) NMSA 1978];

(iii) the partner is dissociated by becoming a debtor in bankruptcy; or

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

(c) A partner who wrongfully dissociates is liable to the partnership and to the other partners for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in addition to any other obligation of the partner to the partnership or to the other partners.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 602.

54-1A-603. Effect of partner's dissociation.

(a) If a partner's dissociation results in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business, Article 8 applies; otherwise, Article 7 applies.

(b) Upon a partner's dissociation:

(1) the partner's right to participate in the management and conduct of the partnership business terminates, except as otherwise provided in Section 803 [54-1A-803 NMSA 1978];

(2) the partner's duty of loyalty under Section 404(b)(3) [54-1A-404(b)(3) NMSA 1978] terminates; and

(3) the partner's duty of loyalty under Section 404(b)(1) and (2) [54-1A-404(b)(1) and (2) NMSA 1978] and duty of care under Section 404(c) [54-1A-404(c) NMSA 1978] continue only with regard to matters arising and events occurring before the partner's dissociation, unless the partner participates in winding up the partnership's business pursuant to Section 803.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 603.

ARTICLE 7

Partner's Dissociation When Business Not Wound Up.

54-1A-701. Purchase of dissociated partner's interest.

(a) If a partner is dissociated from a partnership without resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business under Section 801 [54-1A-801 NMSA 1978], the partnership shall cause the dissociated partner's interest in the partnership to be purchased for a buyout price determined pursuant to Subsection (b).

(b) The buyout price of a dissociated partner's interest is the amount that would have been distributable to the dissociating partner under Section 807(b) [54-1A-807(b) NMSA 1978] if, on the date of dissociation, the assets of the partnership were sold at a price equal to the greater of the liquidation value or the value based on a sale of the entire business as a going concern without the dissociated partner and the partnership were wound up as of that date. Interest must be paid from the date of dissociation to the date of payment.

(c) Damages for wrongful dissociation under Section 602(b) [54-1A-602(b) NMSA 1978], and all other amounts owing, whether or not presently due, from the dissociated partner to the partnership, must be offset against the buyout price. Interest must be paid from the date the amount owed becomes due to the date of payment.

(d) A partnership shall indemnify a dissociated partner whose interest is being purchased against all partnership liabilities, whether incurred before or after the dissociation, except liabilities incurred by an act of the dissociated partner under Section 702 [54-1A-702 NMSA 1978].

(e) If no agreement for the purchase of a dissociated partner's interest is reached within one hundred twenty days after a written demand for payment, the partnership shall pay, or cause to be paid, in cash to the dissociated partner the amount the partnership estimates to be the buyout price and accrued interest, reduced by any offsets and accrued interest under Subsection (c).

(f) If a deferred payment is authorized under Subsection (h), the partnership may tender a written offer to pay the amount it estimates to be the buyout price and accrued interest, reduced by any offsets under Subsection (c), stating the time of payment, the amount and type of security for payment and the other terms and conditions of the obligation.

(g) The payment or tender required by Subsection (e) or (f) must be accompanied by the following:

- (1) a statement of partnership assets and liabilities as of the date of dissociation;
- (2) the latest available partnership balance sheet and income statement, if any;
- (3) an explanation of how the estimated amount of the payment was calculated; and
- (4) written notice that the payment is in full satisfaction of the obligation to purchase unless, within one hundred twenty days after the written notice, the dissociated partner commences an action to determine the buyout price, any offsets under Subsection (c) or other terms of the obligation to purchase.

(h) A partner who wrongfully dissociates before the expiration of a definite term or the completion of a particular undertaking is not entitled to payment of any portion of the buyout price until the expiration of the term or completion of the undertaking, unless the partner establishes to the satisfaction of the court that earlier payment will not cause undue hardship to the business of the partnership. A deferred payment must be adequately secured and bear interest.

(i) A dissociated partner may maintain an action against the partnership, pursuant to Section 405(b)(2)(ii) [54-1A-405(b)(2)(ii) NMSA 1978], to determine the buyout price of that partner's interest, any offsets under Subsection (c), or other terms of the obligation to purchase. The action must be commenced within one hundred twenty days after the partnership has tendered payment or an offer to pay or within one year after written demand for payment if no payment or offer to pay is tendered. The court shall determine the buyout price of the dissociated partner's interest, any offset due under Subsection (c), and accrued interest and enter judgment for any additional payment or refund. If deferred payment is authorized under Subsection (h), the court shall also determine the security for payment and other terms of the obligation to purchase. The court may assess reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of appraisers or other experts for a party to the action, in amounts the court finds equitable, against a party that the court finds acted arbitrarily, vexatiously or not in good faith. The finding may be based on the partnership's failure to tender payment or an offer to pay or to comply with Subsection (g).

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 701.

54-1A-702. Dissociated partner's power to bind and liability to partnership.

(a) For two years after a partner dissociates without resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business, the partnership, including a surviving partnership under Article 9, is bound by an act of the dissociated partner which would

have bound the partnership under Section 301 [54-1A-301 NMSA 1978] before dissociation only if at the time of entering into the transaction the other party:

- (1) reasonably believed that the dissociated partner was then a partner;
- (2) did not have notice of the partner's dissociation; and
- (3) is not deemed to have had knowledge under Section 303(e) [54-1A-303(e) NMSA 1978] or notice under Section 704(c) [54-1A-704(c) NMSA 1978].

(b) A dissociated partner is liable to the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from an obligation incurred by the dissociated partner after dissociation for which the partnership is liable under Subsection (a).

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 702.

54-1A-703. Dissociated partner's liability to other persons.

(a) A partner's dissociation does not of itself discharge the partner's liability for a partnership obligation incurred before dissociation. A dissociated partner is not liable for a partnership obligation incurred after dissociation, except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section.

(b) A partner who dissociates without resulting in a dissolution and winding up of the partnership business is liable as a partner to the other party in a transaction entered into by the partnership, or a surviving partnership under Article 9 of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994), within two years after the partner's dissociation, only if the partner is liable for the obligation under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978 and at the time of entering into the transaction the other party:

- (1) reasonably believed that the dissociated partner was then a partner;
- (2) did not have notice of the partner's dissociation; and
- (3) is not deemed to have had knowledge under Section 54-1A-303(e) NMSA 1978 or notice under Section 54-1A-704(c) NMSA 1978.

(c) By agreement with the partnership creditor and the partners continuing the business, a dissociated partner may be released from liability for a partnership obligation.

(d) A dissociated partner is released from liability for a partnership obligation if a partnership creditor, with notice of the partner's dissociation but without the partner's consent, agrees to a material alteration in the nature or time of payment of a partnership obligation.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 703; 1997, ch. 76, § 7.

54-1A-704. Statement of dissociation.

(a) A dissociated partner or the partnership may file a statement of dissociation stating the name of the partnership and that the partner is dissociated from the partnership.

(b) A statement of dissociation is a limitation on the authority of a dissociated partner for the purposes of Section 303(d) and (e) [54-1A-303(d) and (e) NMSA 1978].

(c) For the purposes of Sections 702(a)(3) [54-1A-702(a)(3) NMSA 1978] and 703(b)(3) [54-1A-703(b)(3) NMSA 1978], a person not a partner is deemed to have notice of the dissociation ninety days after the statement of dissociation is filed.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 704.

54-1A-705. Continued use of partnership name.

Continued use of a partnership name, or a dissociated partner's name as part thereof, by partners continuing the business does not of itself make the dissociated partner liable for an obligation of the partners or the partnership continuing the business.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 705.

ARTICLE 8

Winding Up Partnership Business.

54-1A-801. Events causing dissolution and winding up of partnership business.

A partnership is dissolved, and its business must be wound up, only upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(1) in a partnership at will, the partnership's having notice from a partner, other than a partner who is dissociated under Section 601(2) through (10) [54-1A-601(2) through (10) NMSA 1978], of that partner's express will to withdraw as a partner or on a later date specified by the partner;

(2) in a partnership for a definite term or particular undertaking:

(i) the expiration of ninety days after a partner's dissociation by death or otherwise under Section 601(6) through (10) or wrongful dissociation under Section

602(b) [54-1A-602(b) NMSA 1978], unless before that time a majority in interest of the remaining partners, including partners who have rightfully dissociated pursuant to Section 601(b)(i) [54-1A-601(b)(i) NMSA 1978], agree to continue the partnership;

(ii) the express will of all of the partners to wind up the partnership business;
or

(iii) the expiration of the term or the completion of the undertaking;

(3) an event agreed to in the partnership agreement resulting in the winding up of the partnership business;

(4) an event that makes it unlawful for all or substantially all of the business of the partnership to be continued, but a cure of illegality within ninety days after notice to the partnership of the event is effective retroactively to the date of the event for purposes of this section;

(5) on application by a partner, a judicial determination that:

(i) the economic purpose of the partnership is likely to be unreasonably frustrated;

(ii) another partner has engaged in conduct relating to the partnership business which makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the business in partnership with that partner; or

(iii) it is not otherwise reasonably practicable to carry on the partnership business in conformity with the partnership agreement; or

(6) on application by a transferee of a partner's transferable interest, a judicial determination that it is equitable to wind up the partnership business:

(i) after the expiration of the term or completion of the undertaking, if the partnership was for a definite term or particular undertaking at the time of the transfer or entry of the charging order that gave rise to the transfer; or

(ii) at any time, if the partnership was a partnership at will at the time of the transfer or entry of the charging order that gave rise to the transfer.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 801.

54-1A-802. Partnership continues after dissolution.

(a) Subject to Subsection (b), a partnership continues after dissolution only for the purpose of winding up its business. The partnership is terminated when the winding up of its business is completed.

(b) At any time after the dissolution of a partnership and before the winding up of its business is completed, all of the partners, including any dissociating partner other than a wrongfully dissociating partner, may waive the right to have the partnership's business wound up and the partnership terminated. In that event:

(1) the partnership resumes carrying on its business as if dissolution had never occurred, and any liability incurred by the partnership or a partner after the dissolution and before the waiver is determined as if dissolution had never occurred; and

(2) the rights of a third party accruing under Section 804(1) [54-1A-804(1) NMSA 1978] or arising out of conduct in reliance on the dissolution before the third party knew or received a notification of the waiver may not be adversely affected.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 802.

54-1A-803. Right to wind up partnership business.

(a) After dissolution, a partner who has not wrongfully dissociated may participate in winding up the partnership's business, but on application of any partner, partner's legal representative or transferee, the district court, for good cause shown, may order judicial supervision of the winding up.

(b) The legal representative of the last surviving partner may wind up a partnership's business.

(c) A person winding up a partnership's business may preserve the partnership business or property as a going concern for a reasonable time, prosecute and defend actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal or administrative, settle and close the partnership's business, dispose of and transfer the partnership's property, discharge the partnership's liabilities, distribute the assets of the partnership pursuant to Section 807 [54-1A-807 NMSA 1978], settle disputes by mediation or arbitration and perform other necessary acts.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 803.

54-1A-804. Partner's power to bind partnership after dissolution.

Subject to Section 805 [54-1A-805 NMSA 1978], a partnership is bound by a partner's act after dissolution that:

(1) is appropriate for winding up the partnership business; or

(2) would have bound the partnership under Section 301 [54-1A-301 NMSA 1978] before dissolution, if the other party to the transaction did not have notice of the dissolution.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 804.

54-1A-805. Statement of dissolution.

(a) After dissolution, a partner who has not wrongfully dissociated may file a statement of dissolution stating the name of the partnership and that the partnership has dissolved and is winding up its business.

(b) A statement of dissolution cancels a filed statement of partnership authority for the purposes of Section 303(d) [54-1A-303(d) NMSA 1978] and is a limitation on authority for the purposes of Section 303(e) [54-1A-303(e) NMSA 1978].

(c) For the purposes of Sections 301 [54-1A-301 NMSA 1978] and 804 [54-1A-804 NMSA 1978], a person not a partner is deemed to have notice of the dissolution and the limitation on the partners' authority as a result of the statement of dissolution ninety days after it is filed.

(d) After filing and, if appropriate, recording a statement of dissolution, a dissolved partnership may file and, if appropriate, record a statement of partnership authority which will operate with respect to a person not a partner as provided in Section 303(d) and (e) in any transaction, whether or not the transaction is appropriate for winding up the partnership business.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 805.

54-1A-806. Partner's liability to other partners after dissolution.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b) of this section and Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, after dissolution a partner is liable to the other partners for the partner's share of any partnership liability incurred under Section 54-1A-804 NMSA 1978.

(b) A partner who, with knowledge of the dissolution, incurs a partnership liability under Section 54-1A-804(2) NMSA 1978 by an act that is not appropriate for winding up the partnership business is liable to the partnership for any damage caused to the partnership arising from the liability.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 806; 1997, ch. 76, § 8.

54-1A-807. Settlement of accounts and contributions among partners.

(a) In winding up a partnership's business, the assets of the partnership, including the contributions of the partners required by this section, must be applied to discharge its obligations to creditors, including, to the extent permitted by law, partners who are

creditors. Any surplus must be applied to pay in cash the net amount distributable to partners in accordance with their right to distributions under Subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Each partner is entitled to a settlement of all partnership accounts upon winding up the partnership business. In settling accounts among the partners, the profits and losses that result from the liquidation of the partnership assets must be credited and charged to the partner's accounts. The partnership shall make a distribution to a partner in an amount equal to any excess of the credits over the charges in the partner's account. Except as otherwise provided in Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, a partner shall contribute to the partnership an amount equal to any excess of the charges over the credits in the partner's account but excluding from the calculation charges attributable to an obligation for which the partner is not personally liable under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978.

(c) If a partner fails to contribute the full amount required under Subsection (b) of this section, all of the other partners shall contribute, in the proportions in which those partners share partnership losses, the additional amount necessary to satisfy the partnership obligations for which they are personally liable under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978. A partner or partner's legal representative may recover from the other partners any contributions the partner makes to the extent the amount contributed exceeds that partner's share of the partnership obligations for which the partner is personally liable under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978.

(d) After the settlement of accounts, each partner shall contribute, in the proportion in which the partner shares partnership losses, the amount necessary to satisfy partnership obligations that were not known at the time of the settlement and for which the partner is personally liable under Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978.

(e) The estate of a deceased partner is liable for the partner's obligation to contribute to the partnership.

(f) An assignee for the benefit of creditors of a partnership or a partner, or a person appointed by a court to represent creditors of a partnership or a partner, may enforce a partner's obligation to contribute to the partnership.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 807; 1997, ch. 76, § 9.

ARTICLE 9

Conversions and Mergers.

54-1A-901. Definitions.

As used in this article:

(1) "general partner" means a partner in a partnership and a general partner in a limited partnership;

(2) "limited partner" means a limited partner in a limited partnership;

(3) "limited partnership" means a limited partnership created under the Uniform Limited Partnership Act [repealed], predecessor law or comparable law of another jurisdiction; and

(4) "partner" includes both a general partner and a limited partner.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 901.

54-1A-902. Conversion of partnership to limited partnership.

(a) A partnership may be converted to a limited partnership pursuant to this section.

(b) The terms and conditions of a conversion of a partnership to a limited partnership must be approved by all of the partners or by a number or percentage specified for conversion in the partnership agreement.

(c) After the conversion is approved by the partners, the partnership shall file a certificate of limited partnership in the jurisdiction in which the limited partnership is to be formed. The certificate must include:

(1) a statement that the partnership was converted to a limited partnership from a partnership;

(2) its former name; and

(3) a statement of the number of votes cast by the partners for and against the conversion and, if the vote is less than unanimous, the number or percentage required to approve the conversion under the partnership agreement.

(d) The conversion takes effect when the certificate of limited partnership is filed or at any later date specified in the certificate.

(e) A general partner who becomes a limited partner as a result of the conversion remains liable as a general partner for an obligation incurred by the partnership before the conversion takes effect. If the other party to a transaction with the limited partnership reasonably believes when entering the transaction that the limited partner is a general partner, the limited partner is liable for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership within ninety days after the conversion takes effect. The limited partner's liability for all other obligations of the limited partnership incurred after the conversion takes effect is that of a limited partner as provided in the Uniform Limited Partnership Act [repealed].

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 902.

54-1A-903. Conversion of limited partnership to partnership.

(a) A limited partnership may be converted to a partnership pursuant to this section.

(b) Notwithstanding a provision to the contrary in a limited partnership agreement, the terms and conditions of a conversion of a limited partnership to a partnership must be approved by all of the partners.

(c) After the conversion is approved by the partners, the limited partnership shall cancel its certificate of limited partnership.

(d) The conversion takes effect when the certificate of limited partnership is canceled.

(e) A limited partner who becomes a general partner as a result of the conversion remains liable only as a limited partner for an obligation incurred by the limited partnership before the conversion takes effect. Except as otherwise provided in Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, the partner is liable as a general partner for an obligation of the partnership incurred after the conversion takes effect.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 903; 1997, ch. 76, § 10.

54-1A-904. Effect of conversion; entity unchanged.

(a) A partnership or limited partnership that has been converted pursuant to this article is for all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.

(b) When a conversion takes effect:

(1) all property owned by the converting partnership or limited partnership remains vested in the converted entity;

(2) all obligations of the converting partnership or limited partnership continue as obligations of the converted entity; and

(3) an action or proceeding pending against the converting partnership or limited partnership may be continued as if the conversion had not occurred.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 904.

54-1A-905. Merger of partnerships.

(a) Pursuant to a plan of merger approved as provided in Subsection (c), a partnership may be merged with one or more partnerships or limited partnerships.

(b) The plan of merger must set forth:

- (1) the name of each partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger;
- (2) the name of the surviving entity into which the other partnerships or limited partnerships will merge;
- (3) whether the surviving entity is a partnership or a limited partnership and the status of each partner;
- (4) the terms and conditions of the merger;
- (5) the manner and basis of converting the interests of each party to the merger into interests or obligations of the surviving entity or into money or other property in whole or part; and
- (6) the street address of the surviving entity's chief executive office.

(c) The plan of merger must be approved:

- (1) in the case of a partnership that is a party to the merger, by all of the partners, or a number or percentage specified for merger in the partnership agreement; and
- (2) in the case of a limited partnership that is a party to the merger, by the vote required for approval of a merger by the law of the state or foreign jurisdiction in which the limited partnership is organized and, in the absence of such a specifically applicable law, by all of the partners, notwithstanding a provision to the contrary in the partnership agreement.

(d) After a plan of merger is approved and before the merger takes effect, the plan may be amended or abandoned as provided in the plan.

(e) The merger takes effect on the later of:

- (1) the approval of the plan of merger by all parties to the merger, as provided in Subsection (c);
- (2) the filing of all documents required by law to be filed as a condition to the effectiveness of the merger; or
- (3) any effective date specified in the plan of merger.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 905.

54-1A-906. Effect of merger.

(a) When a merger takes effect:

- (1) the separate existence of every partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger, other than the surviving entity, ceases;
- (2) all property owned by each of the merged partnerships or limited partnerships vests in the surviving entity;
- (3) all obligations of every partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger become the obligations of the surviving entity; and
- (4) an action or proceeding pending against a partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger may be continued as if the merger had not occurred or the surviving entity may be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding.

(b) The secretary of state of this state is the agent for service of process in an action or proceeding against a surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership to enforce an obligation of a domestic partnership or limited partnership that is a party to a merger. The surviving entity shall promptly notify the secretary of state of the mailing address of its chief executive office and of any change of address. Upon receipt of process, the secretary of state shall mail a copy of the process to the surviving foreign partnership or limited partnership.

(c) A partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is liable for:

- (1) all obligations of a party to the merger for which the partner was personally liable before the merger;
- (2) all other obligations of the surviving entity incurred before the merger by a party to the merger, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity; and
- (3) except as otherwise provided in Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, all obligations of the surviving entity incurred after the merger takes effect, but those obligations may be satisfied only out of property of the entity if the partner is a limited partner.

(d) If the obligations incurred before the merger by a party to the merger are not satisfied out of the property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership, the general partners of that party immediately before the effective date of the merger shall contribute the amount necessary to satisfy that party's obligations to the surviving entity, in the manner provided in Section 54-1A-807 NMSA 1978 or in the limited partnership

act of the jurisdiction in which the party was formed, as the case may be, as if the merged party were dissolved.

(e) A partner of a party to a merger who does not become a partner of the surviving partnership or limited partnership is dissociated from the entity, of which that partner was a partner, as of the date the merger takes effect. The surviving entity shall cause the partner's interest in the entity to be purchased under Section 54-1A-701 NMSA 1978 or another statute specifically applicable to that party's interest with respect to a merger. The surviving entity is bound under Section 54-1A-702 NMSA 1978 by an act of a general partner dissociated under this subsection, and the partner is liable under Section 54-1A-703 NMSA 1978 for transactions entered into by the surviving entity after the merger takes effect.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 906; 1997, ch. 76, § 11.

54-1A-907. Statement of merger.

(a) After a merger, the surviving partnership or limited partnership may file a statement that one or more partnerships or limited partnerships have merged into the surviving entity.

(b) A statement of merger must contain:

(1) the name of each partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger;

(2) the name of the surviving entity into which the other partnerships or limited partnerships were merged;

(3) the street address of the surviving entity's chief executive office and of an office in this state, if any; and

(4) whether the surviving entity is a partnership or a limited partnership.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d), for the purposes of Section 302 [54-1A-302 NMSA 1978], property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership which before the merger was held in the name of another party to the merger is property held in the name of the surviving entity upon filing a statement of merger.

(d) For the purposes of Section 302, real property of the surviving partnership or limited partnership which before the merger was held in the name of another party to the merger is property held in the name of the surviving entity upon recording a certified copy of the statement of merger in the office for recording transfers of that real property.

(e) A filed and, if appropriate, recorded statement of merger, executed and declared to be accurate pursuant to Section 105(c) [54-1A-105(c) NMSA 1978], stating the name

of a partnership or limited partnership that is a party to the merger in whose name property was held before the merger and the name of the surviving entity, but not containing all of the other information required by Subsection (b), operates with respect to the partnerships or limited partnerships named to the extent provided in Subsections (c) and (d).

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 907.

54-1A-908. Nonexclusive.

This article is not exclusive. Partnerships or limited partnerships may be converted or merged in any other manner provided by law.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 908.

ARTICLE 10

Conversion to Limited Partnership.

54-1A-1001. Statement of qualification.

(a) A partnership may become a limited liability partnership pursuant to this section.

(b) The terms and conditions on which a partnership becomes a limited liability partnership shall be approved by the vote necessary to amend the partnership agreement except, in the case of a partnership agreement that expressly considers obligations to contribute to the partnership, the vote necessary to amend those provisions.

(c) After the approval required by Subsection (b) of this section, a partnership may become a limited liability partnership by filing a statement of qualification. The statement shall contain:

- (1) the name of the partnership;
 - (2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office in this state, if any;
 - (3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's agent for service of process;
 - (4) a statement that the partnership elects to be a limited liability partnership;
- and
- (5) a deferred effective date, if any.

(d) The agent of a limited liability partnership for service of process must be an individual who is a resident of this state or other person authorized to do business in this state.

(e) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership is effective on the later of the filing of the statement or a date specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is canceled pursuant to Section 54-1A-105(d) NMSA 1978 or revoked pursuant to Section 54-1A-1003 NMSA 1978.

(f) The status of a partnership as a limited liability partnership and the liability of its partners is not affected by errors or later changes in the information required to be contained in the statement of qualification under Subsection (c) of this section.

(g) The filing of a statement of qualification establishes that a partnership has satisfied all conditions precedent to the qualification of the partnership as a limited liability partnership.

(h) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of qualification is effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or cancellation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1001, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 14.

54-1A-1002. Statement of qualification; name.

The name of a limited liability partnership must end with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership", "R.L.L.P.", "L.L.P.", "RLLP" or "LLP".

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1002, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 15.

54-1A-1003. Annual report.

(a) A limited liability partnership, and a foreign limited liability partnership authorized to transact business in this state, shall file an annual report in the office of the secretary of state which contains:

(1) the name of the limited liability partnership and the state or other jurisdiction under whose laws the foreign limited liability partnership is formed;

(2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any; and

(3) if the partnership does not have an office in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's current agent for service of process.

(b) An annual report must be filed between January 1 and April 1 of each year following the calendar year in which a partnership files a statement of qualification or a foreign partnership becomes authorized to transact business in this state.

(c) The secretary of state may revoke the statement of qualification of a partnership that fails to file an annual report when due or pay the required filing fee. To do so, the secretary of state shall provide the partnership at least 60 days' written notice of intent to revoke the statement. The notice must be mailed to the partnership at its chief executive office set forth in the last statement of qualification or annual report. The notice must specify the annual report that has not been filed, the fee that has not been paid and the effective date of the revocation. The revocation is not effective if the annual report is filed and the fee is paid before the effective date of the revocation.

(d) A revocation under Subsection (c) of this section only affects a partnership's status as a limited liability partnership and is not an event of dissolution of the partnership.

(e) A partnership whose statement of qualification has been revoked may apply to the secretary of state for reinstatement within two years after the effective date of the revocation. The application must state:

- (1) the name of the partnership and the effective date of the revocation; and
- (2) that the ground for revocation either did not exist or has been corrected.

(f) A reinstatement under Subsection (e) of this section relates back to and takes effect as of the effective date of the revocation, and the partnership's status as a limited liability partnership continues as if the revocation had never occurred.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1003, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 16.

54-1A-1004, 54-1A-1005. Recompiled.

ARTICLE 11

Foreign Limited Partnership.

54-1A-1101. Law governing foreign limited liability partnership.

(a) The law under which a foreign limited liability partnership is formed governs relations among the partners and between the partners and the partnership and the liability of partners for obligations of the partnership.

(b) A foreign limited liability partnership may not be denied a statement of foreign qualification by reason of any difference between the law under which the partnership was formed and the law of this state.

(c) A statement of foreign qualification does not authorize a foreign limited liability partnership to engage in any business or exercise any power that a partnership may not engage in or exercise in this state as a limited liability partnership.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 17.

54-1A-1102. Statement of foreign qualification.

(a) Before transacting business in this state, a foreign limited liability partnership must file a statement of foreign qualification. The statement must contain:

(1) the name of the foreign limited liability partnership which satisfies the requirements of the state or other jurisdiction under whose law it is formed and ends with "Registered Limited Liability Partnership", "Limited Liability Partnership", "R.L.L.P.", "L.L.P.", "RLLP" or "LLP";

(2) the street address of the partnership's chief executive office and, if different, the street address of an office of the partnership in this state, if any;

(3) if there is no office of the partnership in this state, the name and street address of the partnership's agent for service of process; and

(4) a deferred effective date, if any.

(b) The agent of a foreign limited liability company for service of process must be an individual who is a resident of this state or other person authorized to do business in this state.

(c) The status of a partnership as a foreign limited liability partnership is effective on the later of the filing of the statement of foreign qualification or a date specified in the statement. The status remains effective, regardless of changes in the partnership, until it is canceled pursuant to Section 54-1A-105(d) NMSA 1978 or revoked pursuant to Section 54-1A-1003 NMSA 1978.

(d) An amendment or cancellation of a statement of foreign qualification is effective when it is filed or on a deferred effective date specified in the amendment or cancellation.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 18.

54-1A-1103. Effect of failure to qualify.

(a) A foreign limited liability partnership transacting business in this state may not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it has in effect a statement of foreign qualification.

(b) The failure of a foreign limited liability partnership to have in effect a statement of foreign qualification does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the foreign limited liability partnership or preclude it from defending an action or proceeding in this state.

(c) A limitation on personal liability of a partner is not waived solely by transacting business in this state without a statement of foreign qualification.

(d) If a foreign limited liability partnership transacts business in this state without a statement of foreign qualification, the secretary of state is its agent for service of process with respect to a right of action arising out of the transaction of business in this state.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 19.

54-1A-1104. Activities not constituting transacting business.

(a) Activities of a foreign limited liability partnership, which do not constitute transacting business for the purpose of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978], include:

(1) maintaining, defending or settling an action or proceeding whether judicial, administrative, arbitration or mediation;

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

(3) maintaining bank accounts;

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

(5) selling through independent contractors;

(6) soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by mail or through employees or agents or otherwise, if the orders require acceptance outside this state before they become contracts;

(7) creating as borrower or lender or acquiring indebtedness, with or without a mortgage or other security interest in real or personal property;

(8) securing or collecting debts or foreclosure mortgages or other security interests in property securing the debts, and holding, protecting and maintaining property so acquired;

(9) investing in or acquiring, in transactions outside New Mexico, royalties and other non-operating mineral interests; executing division orders, contracts of sale and other instruments incidental to the ownership of such non-operating mineral interests;

(10) owning or controlling an interest in a corporation that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;

(11) being a partner in a partnership, including a limited liability partnership, that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;

(12) being a member or manager of a limited liability company that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;

(13) conducting an isolated transaction that is completed within thirty days and is not one in the course of similar transactions; and

(14) transacting business in interstate commerce.

(b) For purposes of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994), the ownership in this state of income-producing real property or tangible personal property, other than property excluded under Subsection (a) of this section constitutes transacting business in this state.

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

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 20.

54-1A-1105. Action by attorney general.

The attorney general may maintain an action to restrain a foreign limited partnership from transacting business in this state in violation of the Uniform Limited Partnership Act [repealed].

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 21.

ARTICLE 12

Miscellaneous Provisions.

54-1A-1201. Uniformity of application and construction.

The Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of that act among states enacting it.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 1001; 1978 Comp., 54-1A-1001, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1201 by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 12.

54-1A-1202. Short title.

This act [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Uniform Partnership Act (1994)".

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 1002; 1978 Comp., 54-1A-1002, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1202 by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 12.

54-1A-1203. Savings clause.

The Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] does not affect an action or proceeding commenced or right accrued before that act takes effect.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 1003; 1978 Comp., 54-1A-1003, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1203 by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 12.

54-1A-1204. Severability.

If any provision of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of that act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of that act are severable.

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 1004; 1978 Comp., 54-1A-1004, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1204 by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 12.

54-1A-1205. Applicability.

(a) The Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] governs only a partnership formed under the laws of this state:

(1) after the effective date of that act, unless that partnership is continuing the business of a dissolved partnership under Section 54-1-41 NMSA 1978, a part of the prior Uniform Partnership Act; and

(2) before the effective date of that act, that elects, as provided by Subsection (b) of this section, to be governed by that act.

(b) A partnership formed under the laws of this state before the effective date of the Uniform Partnership Act voluntarily may elect, in the manner provided in its partnership

agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement, to be governed by the Uniform Partnership Act (1994). Except as otherwise provided in Section 54-1A-306 NMSA 1978, the provisions of that act relating to the liability of the partnership's partners to third parties apply to limit those partners' liability to a third party who had done business with the partnership within one year preceding the partnership's election to be governed by that act, only if the third party knows or has received a notification of the partnership's election to be governed by that act.

(c) Until a partnership formed under the laws of this state before the effective date of the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) elects voluntarily to be governed by that act, the partnership shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the prior Uniform Partnership Act.

(d) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not relieve a partnership formed under the laws of this state that elects to be governed by the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) from filing any statement of qualification required by Section 54-1A-1001 NMSA 1978.

(e) The Uniform Partnership Act (1994) governs any partnership formed at any time under laws other than the laws of this state which shall file any statement of foreign qualification required by Section 54-1A-1102 [NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1996, ch. 53, § 1005; 1978 Comp., 54-1A-1005, recompiled and amended as 1978 Comp., § 54-1A-1205 by Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 13.

54-1A-1206. Filing fees.

The filing fee for any statement, annual report or other document filed with the secretary of state under the Uniform Partnership Act (1994) [54-1A-101 to 54-1A-1206 NMSA 1978] is fifty dollars (\$50.00).

History: Laws 1997, ch. 76, § 22.

ARTICLE 2

Uniform Limited Partnerships (Repealed.)

54-2-1. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-1, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 1; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-2. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-2, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 2; 1993, ch. 280, § 78; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-3. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-3, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 3; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-4. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-4, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 4; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-5. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-5, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 5; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-6. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-6, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 6; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-7. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-7, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 7; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-8. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-8, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 8; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-9. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-9, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 9; 1993, ch. 141, § 1; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-10. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-10, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 10; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-11. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-11, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 11; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-12. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-12, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 12; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-13. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-13, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 13; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-14. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-14, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 14; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-15. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-15, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 15; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-16. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-16, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 16; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-17. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-17, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 17; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-18. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-18, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 18; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-19. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-19, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 19; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-20. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-20, created by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 20; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-21. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-21, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 21; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-22. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-22, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 22; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-23. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-23, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 23; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-24. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-24, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 24; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-25. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-25, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 25; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-26. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-26, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 26; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-27. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-27, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 27; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-28. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-28, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 28; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-29. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-29, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 29; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-30. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-30, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 30; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-31. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-31, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 31; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-32. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-32, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 32; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-33. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-33, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 33; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-34. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-34, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 34; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-35. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-35, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 35; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-36. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-36, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 36; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-37. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-37, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 37; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-38. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-38, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 38; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-39. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-39, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 39; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-40. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-40, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 40; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-41. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-41, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 41; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-42. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-42, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 42; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-43. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-43, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 43; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-44. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-44, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 44; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-45. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-45, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 45; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-46. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-46, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 46; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-47. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-47, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 47; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-48. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-2-48, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 48; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-49. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 1; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-49 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 49; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-50. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-1.1, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 2; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-50 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 50; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-51. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-2, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 3; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-51 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 51; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-52. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-3, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 4; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-52 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 52; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-53. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-4, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 5; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-53 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 53; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-54. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-5, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 6; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-54 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 54; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-55. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-6, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 7; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-55 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 55; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-56. Repealed.

History: 1978 Comp., § 54-3-7, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 85, § 8; recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 54-2-56 by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 56; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-57. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-57, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 57; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-58. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-58, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 58; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-59. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-59, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 59; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-60. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-60, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 60; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-61. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-61, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 61; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-62. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-62, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 62; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

54-2-63. Repealed.

History: Laws 1978 Comp., § 54-2-63, enacted by Laws 1988, ch. 90, § 63; repealed by Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1206.

ARTICLE 2A

Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act

ARTICLE 1

General Provisions

54-2A-101. Short title.

Chapter 54, Article 2A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act".

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 101; 2009, ch. 181, § 1.

54-2A-102. Definitions.

As used in the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act:

A. "certificate of limited partnership" means the certificate required by Section 201 [54-2A-201 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act. The term includes the certificate as amended or restated;

B. "contribution", except in the phrase "right of contribution", means any benefit provided by a person to a limited partnership in order to become a partner or in the person's capacity as a partner;

C. "debtor in bankruptcy" means a person that is the subject of:

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

(2) a comparable order pursuant to federal, state or foreign law governing insolvency;

D. "designated office" means:

(1) with respect to a limited partnership, the office that the limited partnership is required to designate and maintain pursuant to Section 114 [54-2A-114 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) with respect to a foreign limited partnership, its principal office;

E. "distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a limited partnership to a partner in the partner's capacity as a partner or to a transferee on account of a transferable interest owned by the transferee;

F. "foreign limited liability limited partnership" means a foreign limited partnership whose general partners have limited liability for the obligations of the foreign limited partnership pursuant to a provision similar to Subsection C of Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

G. "foreign limited partnership" means a partnership formed pursuant to the laws of a jurisdiction other than this state and required by those laws to have one or more

general partners and one or more limited partners. The term includes a foreign limited liability limited partnership;

H. "general partner" means:

(1) with respect to a limited partnership, a person that:

(a) becomes a general partner pursuant to Section 401 [54-2A-401 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or

(b) was a general partner in a limited partnership when the limited partnership became subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act pursuant to Subsection A of Section 1206 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) with respect to a foreign limited partnership, a person that has rights, powers and obligations similar to those of a general partner in a limited partnership;

I. "limited liability limited partnership", except in the phrase "foreign limited liability limited partnership", means a limited partnership;

J. "limited partner" means:

(1) with respect to a limited partnership, a person that:

(a) becomes a limited partner pursuant to Section 301 [54-2A-301 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or

(b) was a limited partner in a limited partnership when the limited partnership became subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act pursuant to Subsection A of Section 1206 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) with respect to a foreign limited partnership, a person that has rights, powers and obligations similar to those of a limited partner in a limited partnership;

K. "limited partnership", except in the phrases "foreign limited partnership" and "foreign limited liability limited partnership", means an entity, having one or more general partners and one or more limited partners that is formed pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act by two or more persons or becomes subject to Article 11 or Subsection A of Section 1206 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act. The term includes a limited liability limited partnership;

L. "partner" means a limited partner or general partner;

M. "partnership agreement" means the partners' agreement, whether oral, implied or in a record or in any combination, concerning the limited partnership. The term includes the agreement as amended;

N. "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity;

O. "person dissociated as a general partner" means a person dissociated as a general partner of a limited partnership;

P. "principal office" means the office where the principal executive office of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership is located, whether or not the office is located in this state;

Q. "record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;

R. "required information" means the information that a limited partnership is required to maintain pursuant to Section 111 [54-2A-111 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

S. "sign" means:

(1) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol with the present intent to authenticate a record; or

(2) to attach or logically associate an electronic symbol, sound or process to or with a record with the present intent to authenticate the record;

T. "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

U. "transfer" includes an assignment, conveyance, deed, bill of sale, lease, mortgage, security interest, encumbrance, gift and transfer by operation of law;

V. "transferable interest" means a partner's right to receive distributions; and

W. "transferee" means a person to which all or part of a transferable interest has been transferred, whether or not the transferor is a partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 102.

54-2A-103. Knowledge and notice.

A. A person knows a fact if the person has actual knowledge of it.

B. A person has notice of a fact if the person:

- (1) knows of it;
- (2) has received a notification of it;
- (3) has reason to know it exists from all of the facts known to the person at the time in question; or
- (4) has notice of it pursuant to Subsection C or D of this section.

C. A certificate of limited partnership on file in the office of the secretary of state is notice that the partnership is a limited partnership. A certificate of limited partnership stating the information required by Section 201 [54-2A-201 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act on file in the office of the secretary of state is notice that the partnership is a limited liability limited partnership, except as otherwise provided in Section 1206 of that act. Any certificate of limited partnership is notice that the persons designated in the certificate as general partners are general partners. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection D of this section, the certificate is not notice of any other fact.

D. A person has notice of:

- (1) another person's dissociation as a general partner, ninety days after the effective date of an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership that states that the other person has dissociated, or ninety days after the effective date of a statement of dissociation pertaining to the other person, whichever occurs first;
- (2) a limited partnership's dissolution, ninety days after the effective date of an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership stating that the limited partnership is dissolved;
- (3) a limited partnership's termination, ninety days after the effective date of a statement of termination;
- (4) a limited partnership's conversion pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, ninety days after the effective date of the articles of conversion; or
- (5) a merger pursuant to Article 11 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, ninety days after the effective date of the articles of merger.

E. A person notifies or gives a notification to another person by taking steps reasonably required to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not the other person learns of it.

F. A person receives a notification when the notification:

- (1) comes to the person's attention; or
- (2) is delivered at the person's place of business or at any other place held out by the person as a place for receiving communications.

G. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection H of this section, a person other than an individual knows, has notice or receives a notification of a fact for purposes of a particular transaction when the individual conducting the transaction for the person knows, has notice or receives a notification of the fact, or in any event when the fact would have been brought to the individual's attention if the person had exercised reasonable diligence. A person other than an individual exercises reasonable diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the individual conducting the transaction for the person and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Reasonable diligence does not require an individual acting for the person to communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual's regular duties or the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

H. A general partner's knowledge, notice or receipt of a notification of a fact relating to the limited partnership is effective immediately as knowledge of, notice to or receipt of a notification by the limited partnership, except in the case of a fraud on the limited partnership committed by or with the consent of the general partner. A limited partner's knowledge, notice or receipt of a notification of a fact relating to the limited partnership is not effective as knowledge of, notice to or receipt of a notification by the limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 103.

54-2A-104. Nature, purpose and duration of entity.

- A. A limited partnership is an entity distinct from its partners.
- B. A limited partnership may be organized pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act for any lawful purpose.
- C. A limited partnership has a perpetual duration.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 104.

54-2A-105. Powers.

A limited partnership has the powers to do all things necessary or convenient to carry on its activities, including the power to sue, be sued and defend in its own name and to maintain an action against a partner for harm caused to the limited partnership by a breach of the partnership agreement or violation of a duty to the partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 105.

54-2A-106. Governing law.

The law of this state governs relations between the partners of a limited partnership and between the partners and the limited partnership, and the liability of partners as partners for an obligation of the limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 106.

54-2A-107. Supplemental principles of law; rate of interest.

A. Unless displaced by particular provisions of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the principles of law and equity supplement that act.

B. If an obligation to pay interest arises pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and the rate is not specified, the rate is that specified in Section 56-8-4 NMSA 1978 for judgments and decrees.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 107.

54-2A-108. Name.

A. The name of a limited partnership may contain the name of any partner. Because each partnership that is formed pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or that elects to be governed by that act shall be a limited liability limited partnership, the name of such a limited liability limited partnership shall contain the phrase "limited liability limited partnership" or the abbreviation "LLLLP" or "L.L.L.P." and shall not contain the abbreviation "LP" or "L.P.".

B. Subject to the provisions of Subsection F of this section, the name of a foreign limited partnership that is not a limited liability limited partnership shall contain the phrase "limited partnership" or the abbreviation "L.P." or "LP" and shall not contain the phrase "limited liability limited partnership" or the abbreviation "LLLLP" or "L.L.L.P.".

C. Subject to the provisions of Subsection F of this section, the name of a foreign limited liability limited partnership shall contain the phrase "limited liability limited partnership" or the abbreviation "LLLLP" or "L.L.L.P." and shall not contain the abbreviation "L.P." or "LP".

D. Unless authorized by Subsection E of this section, the name of a limited partnership shall be distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from:

(1) the name of each person other than an individual incorporated, organized or authorized to transact business in this state;

(2) each name reserved pursuant to Section 54-2A-109 NMSA 1978 or Section 53-11-8 or 53-19-4 NMSA 1978; and

(3) each name registered pursuant to Section 53-11-9 NMSA 1978.

E. A limited partnership may apply to the secretary of state for authorization to use a name that does not comply with Subsection D of this section. The secretary of state shall authorize use of the name applied for if, as to each conflicting name:

(1) the present user, registrant or owner of the conflicting name consents in a signed record to the use and submits an undertaking in a form satisfactory to the secretary of state to change the conflicting name to a name that complies with Subsection D of this section and is distinguishable in the records of the secretary of state from the name applied for;

(2) the applicant delivers to the secretary of state a certified copy of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction establishing the applicant's right to use in this state the name applied for; or

(3) the applicant delivers to the secretary of state proof satisfactory to the secretary of state that the present user, registrant or owner of the conflicting name:

(a) has merged into the applicant;

(b) has been converted into the applicant; or

(c) has transferred substantially all of its assets, including the conflicting name, to the applicant.

F. Subject to Section 54-2A-905 NMSA 1978, this section applies to any foreign limited partnership transacting business in this state, having a certificate of authority to transact business in this state or applying for a certificate of authority.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 108; 2009, ch. 181, § 2.

54-2A-109. Reservation of name.

A. The exclusive right to the use of a name that complies with Section 108 [54-2A-108 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act may be reserved by:

(1) a person intending to organize a limited partnership pursuant to that act and to adopt the name;

(2) a limited partnership or a foreign limited partnership authorized to transact business in this state intending to adopt the name;

(3) a foreign limited partnership intending to obtain a certificate of authority to transact business in this state and adopt the name;

(4) a person intending to organize a foreign limited partnership and intending to have it obtain a certificate of authority to transact business in this state and adopt the name;

(5) a foreign limited partnership formed under the name; or

(6) a foreign limited partnership formed under a name that does not comply with Subsection B or C of Section 108 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, but the name reserved pursuant to this paragraph may differ from the foreign limited partnership's name only to the extent necessary to comply with Subsections B and C of Section 108 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

B. A person may apply to reserve a name pursuant to Subsection A of this section by delivering to the secretary of state for filing an application that states the name to be reserved and the paragraph of Subsection A of this section that applies. If the secretary of state finds that the name is available for use by the applicant, the secretary of state shall file a statement of name reservation and thereby reserve the name for the exclusive use of the applicant for one hundred twenty days.

C. An applicant that has reserved a name pursuant to Subsection B of this section may reserve the same name for additional one hundred twenty-day periods. A person having a current reservation for a name may not apply for another one hundred twenty-day period for the same name until ninety days have elapsed in the current reservation.

D. A person that has reserved a name pursuant to this section may deliver to the secretary of state for filing a notice of transfer that states the reserved name, the name and street and mailing address of some other person to which the reservation is to be transferred and the paragraph of Subsection A of this section that applies to the other person. Subject to Subsection C of Section 206 [54-2A-206 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the transfer is effective when the secretary of state files the notice of transfer.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 109.

54-2A-110. Effect of partnership agreement; nonwaivable provisions.

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section, the partnership agreement governs relations between the partners and between the partners and the partnership. To the extent the partnership agreement does not otherwise provide, the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act governs relations between the partners and between the partners and the partnership.

B. A partnership agreement may not:

- (1) vary a limited partnership's power pursuant to Section 105 [54-2A-105 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act to sue, be sued and defend in its own name;
- (2) vary the law applicable to a limited partnership pursuant to Section 106 [54-2A-106 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- (3) vary the requirements of Section 204 [54-2A-204 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or Section 54-2-12 NMSA 1978;
- (4) vary the information required pursuant to Section 111 [54-2A-111 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or Section 54-2-6 NMSA 1978 or unreasonably restrict the right to information pursuant to Section 304 [54-2A-304 NMSA 1978] or 407 [54-2A-407 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, but the partnership agreement may impose reasonable restrictions on the availability and use of information obtained pursuant to those sections and may define appropriate remedies, including liquidated damages, for a breach of any reasonable restriction on use;
- (5) eliminate the duty of loyalty pursuant to Section 408 [54-2A-408 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, but the partnership agreement may:
 - (a) identify specific types or categories of activities that do not violate the duty of loyalty, if not manifestly unreasonable; and
 - (b) specify the number or percentage of partners that may authorize or ratify, after full disclosure to all partners of all material facts, a specific act or transaction that otherwise would violate the duty of loyalty;
- (6) unreasonably reduce the duty of care pursuant to Subsection C of Section 408 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- (7) eliminate the obligation of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to Subsection B of Section 305 and Subsection D of Section 408 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, but the partnership agreement may prescribe the standards by which the performance of the obligation is to be measured, if the standards are not manifestly unreasonable;
- (8) vary the power of a person to dissociate as a general partner pursuant to Subsection A of Section 604 [54-2A-604 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act except to require that the notice pursuant to Subsection A of Section 603 [54-2A-603 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act be in a record;

(9) vary the power of a court to decree dissolution in the circumstances specified in Section 802 [54-2A-802 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(10) vary the requirement to wind up the partnership's business as specified in Section 803 [54-2A-803 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(11) unreasonably restrict the right to maintain an action pursuant to Article 10 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(12) restrict the right of a partner pursuant to Subsection A of Section 1110 [54-2A-1110 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act to approve a conversion or merger; or

(13) restrict rights pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act of a person other than a partner or a transferee.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 110.

54-2A-111. Required information.

A limited partnership shall maintain at its designated office the following information:

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

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

C. a copy of any filed articles of conversion or merger;

D. a copy of the limited partnership's federal, state and local income tax returns and reports, if any, for the three most recent years;

E. a copy of any partnership agreement made in a record and any amendment made in a record to any partnership agreement;

F. a copy of any financial statement of the limited partnership for the three most recent years;

G. a copy of any record made by the limited partnership during the past three years of any consent given by or vote taken of any partner pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or the partnership agreement; and

H. unless contained in a partnership agreement made in a record, a record stating:

(1) the amount of cash, and a description and statement of the agreed value of the other benefits, contributed and agreed to be contributed by each partner;

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

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

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 111.

54-2A-112. Business transactions of partner with partnership.

A partner may lend money to and transact other business with the limited partnership and has the same rights and obligations with respect to the loan or other transaction as a person that is not a partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 112.

54-2A-113. Dual capacity.

A person may be both a general partner and a limited partner. A person that is both a general and limited partner has the rights, powers, duties and obligations provided by the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and the partnership agreement in each of those capacities. When the person acts as a general partner, the person is subject to the obligations, duties and restrictions pursuant to that act and the partnership agreement for general partners. When the person acts as a limited partner, the person is subject to the obligations, duties and restrictions pursuant to that act and the partnership agreement for limited partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 113.

54-2A-114. Office and agent for service of process.

A. A limited partnership shall designate and continuously maintain in this state:

(1) an office, which need not be a place of its activity in this state; and

(2) an agent for service of process.

B. A foreign limited partnership shall designate and continuously maintain in this state an agent for service of process.

C. An agent for service of process of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership must be an individual who is a resident of this state or other person authorized to do business in this state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 114.

54-2A-115. Change of designated office or agent for service of process.

In order to change its designated office, agent for service of process or the address of its agent for service of process, a limited partnership or a foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment or restatement of its certificate of limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 115.

54-2A-116. Resignation of agent for service of process.

A. In order to resign as an agent for service of process of a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership, the agent must deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of resignation containing the name of the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership.

B. After receiving a statement of resignation, the secretary of state shall file it and mail a copy to the designated office of the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership and mail another copy to the principal office if the address of the office appears in the records of the secretary of state and is different from the address of the designated office.

C. An agency for service of process is terminated on the thirty-first day after the secretary of state files the statement of resignation.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 116.

54-2A-117. Service of process.

A. An agent for service of process appointed by a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership is an agent of the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership for service of any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership.

B. If a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership does not appoint or maintain an agent for service of process in this state or the agent for service of process cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the agent's address, the secretary of state is an agent of the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership upon whom process, notice or demand may be served.

C. Service of any process, notice or demand on the secretary of state may be made by delivering to and leaving with the secretary of state duplicate copies of the process, notice or demand and the fee required by Section 210 [54-2A-210 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act. If a process, notice or demand is served on the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall forward one of the copies by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership at its designated office.

D. Service is effected pursuant to Subsection C of this section at the earliest of:

(1) the date the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership receives the process, notice or demand;

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

(3) ten days after the process, notice or demand is deposited in the mail, if mailed postpaid and correctly addressed.

E. The secretary of state shall keep a record of each process, notice and demand served pursuant to this section and record the time of, and the action taken regarding, the service. These records may be destroyed after five years.

F. This section does not affect the right to serve process, notice or demand in any other manner provided by law.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 117.

54-2A-118. Consent and proxies of partners.

Action requiring the consent of partners pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act may be taken without a meeting, and a partner may appoint a proxy to consent or otherwise act for the partner by signing an appointment record, either personally or by the partner's attorney in fact.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 118.

54-2A-119. Limited partnership subject to amendment or repeal of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

A limited partnership governed by the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act is subject to any amendment to or repeal of that act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 119.

ARTICLE 2

Formation; Certificate Of Limited Partnership and Other Filings.

54-2A-201. Formation of limited partnership; certificate of limited partnership.

A. In order for a limited partnership to be formed, a certificate of limited partnership must be delivered to the secretary of state for filing. The certificate must state:

- (1) the name of the limited partnership, which must comply with Subsections A, B, C, D, E and F of Section 108 [54-2A-108 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- (2) the street and mailing address of the initial designated office and the name and street and mailing address of the initial agent for service of process;
- (3) the name and street and mailing address of each general partner;
- (4) that the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership; and
- (5) any additional information required by Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

B. A certificate of limited partnership may also contain any other matters but may not vary or otherwise affect the provisions specified in Subsection B of Section 110 [54-2A-110 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act in a manner inconsistent with that section.

C. If there has been substantial compliance with Subsection A of this section, subject to Subsection C of Section 206 [54-2A-206 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a limited partnership is formed when the secretary of state files the certificate of limited partnership. The filing of a limited partnership certificate establishes that all conditions precedent to the formation of the limited partnership have been satisfied and that the limited partnership has been duly organized under the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

D. Subject to Subsection B of this section, if any provision of a partnership agreement is inconsistent with the filed certificate of limited partnership or with a filed statement of dissociation, termination or filed articles of conversion or merger:

- (1) the partnership agreement prevails as to partners and transferees; and
- (2) the filed certificate of limited partnership, statement of dissociation, termination or filed articles of conversion or merger prevail as to persons, other than partners and transferees, that reasonably rely on the filed record to their detriment.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 201.

54-2A-202. Amendment or restatement of certificate.

A. In order to amend its certificate of limited partnership, a limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment or, pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, articles of merger stating:

- (1) the name of the limited partnership;
- (2) the date of filing of its initial certificate;
- (3) any identification number assigned by the secretary of state to the limited partnership or the initial certificate, or both; and
- (4) the changes the amendment makes to the certificate as most recently amended or restated.

B. A limited partnership shall promptly deliver to the secretary of state for filing an amendment to a certificate of limited partnership to reflect:

- (1) any change in the information stated in its certificate of limited partnership;
- (2) a change of name of the limited partnership, if its name does not comply with Section 108 [54-2A-108 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- (3) any other additional or different information required to be stated in its limited partnership certificate by Section 201 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act that is not stated in the certificate; or
- (4) the appointment of a person to wind up the limited partnership's activities pursuant to Subsection C or D of Section 803 [54-2A-803 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

C. A general partner that knows that any information in a filed certificate of limited partnership was false when the certificate was filed or has become false due to changed circumstances shall promptly:

(1) cause the certificate to be amended; or

(2) if appropriate, deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of correction pursuant to Section 207 [54-2A-207 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

D. A certificate of limited partnership may be amended at any time for any other proper purpose as determined by the limited partnership.

E. A restated certificate of limited partnership may be delivered to the secretary of state for filing in the same manner as an amendment.

F. Subject to Subsection C of Section 206 [54-2A-206 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, an amendment or restated certificate is effective when filed by the secretary of state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 202.

54-2A-203. Statement of termination.

A dissolved limited partnership that has completed winding up may deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of termination that states:

A. the name of the limited partnership;

B. the date of filing of its initial certificate of limited partnership; and

C. any other information as determined by the general partners filing the statement or by a person appointed pursuant to Subsection C or D of Section 803 [54-2A-803 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 203.

54-2A-204. Signing of records.

A. Each record delivered to the secretary of state for filing pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act shall be signed in the following manner:

(1) an initial certificate of limited partnership shall be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate;

(2) an amendment designating as general partner a person admitted pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of Section 801 [54-2A-801 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act following the dissociation of a limited partnership's last general partner shall be signed by that person;

(3) an amendment required by Subsection C of Section 803 [54-2A-803 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act following the appointment of a person to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities shall be signed by that person;

(4) any other amendment shall be signed by:

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

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

(c) each person that the amendment indicates has dissociated as a general partner, unless: 1) the person is deceased or a guardian or general conservator has been appointed for the person and the amendment so states; or 2) the person has previously delivered to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissociation;

(5) a restated certificate of limited partnership shall be signed by at least one general partner listed in the certificate, and, to the extent the restated certificate effects a change pursuant to any other paragraph of this subsection, the certificate shall be signed in a manner that satisfies that paragraph;

(6) a statement of termination shall be signed by all general partners listed in the certificate or, if the certificate of a dissolved limited partnership lists no general partners, by the person appointed pursuant to Subsection C or D of Section 803 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities;

(7) articles of conversion shall be signed by each general partner listed in the certificate of limited partnership;

(8) articles of merger shall be signed as provided in Subsection A of Section 1108 [54-2A-1108 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(9) any other record delivered on behalf of a limited partnership to the secretary of state for filing shall be signed by at least one general partner listed in the certificate;

(10) a statement by a person pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 605 [54-2A-605 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act

stating that the person has dissociated as a general partner shall be signed by that person;

(11) a statement of withdrawal by a person pursuant to Section 306 [54-2A-306 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act shall be signed by that person;

(12) a record delivered on behalf of a foreign limited partnership to the secretary of state for filing shall be signed by at least one general partner of the foreign limited partnership; and

(13) any other record delivered on behalf of any person to the secretary of state for filing shall be signed by that person.

B. Any person may sign by an attorney in fact any record to be filed pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 204.

54-2A-205. Signing and filing pursuant to judicial order.

A. If a person required by the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act to sign a record or deliver a record to the secretary of state for filing does not do so, any other person that is aggrieved may petition the district court to order:

- (1) the person to sign the record;
- (2) delivery of the record to the secretary of state for filing; or
- (3) the secretary of state to file the record unsigned.

B. If the person aggrieved pursuant to Subsection A of this section is not the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership to which the record pertains, the aggrieved person shall make the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership a party to the action. A person aggrieved pursuant to Subsection A of this section may seek the remedies provided in Subsection A of this section in the same action in combination or in the alternative.

C. A record filed unsigned pursuant to this section is effective without being signed.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 205.

54-2A-206. Delivery to and filing of records by secretary of state; effective time and date.

A. Duplicate originals of a record authorized or required to be delivered to the secretary of state for filing pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act must:

- (1) be captioned to describe the record's purpose;
- (2) be in a medium permitted by the secretary of state;
- (3) use the English language, except for proper names, which must use letters of the English alphabet, and Arabic numbers;
- (4) state any identification number issued by the secretary of state to the limited partnership to which the record refers, to any filed record to which the record refers, or both;
- (5) be accompanied by the fee required by Section 210 [54-2A-210 NMSA 1978] of that act, or an amount greater than that fee, but any amount greater than that fee shall not be refunded; and
- (6) be delivered to the secretary of state.

B. Unless the secretary of state determines that a record does not comply with the filing requirements of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, and if all filing fees have been paid, the secretary of state shall endorse on each duplicate original the word "filed" and the day, month and year of filing, file one duplicate original of the record and:

- (1) for a statement of dissociation, send:
 - (a) a duplicate original of the filed statement and a receipt for the fees to the person that the statement indicates has dissociated as a general partner; and
 - (b) a copy of the filed statement and receipt to the limited partnership;
- (2) for a statement of withdrawal by a person pursuant to Section 306 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, send:
 - (a) a duplicate original of the filed statement and a receipt for the fees to the person on whose behalf the record was filed; and
 - (b) if the statement refers to an existing limited partnership, a copy of the filed statement and receipt to the limited partnership; and
- (3) for all other records, send a duplicate original of the filed record and a receipt for the fees to the person on whose behalf the record was filed.

C. Upon request and payment of a fee, the secretary of state shall send to the requester a certified copy of the requested record.

D. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 116 [54-2A-116 NMSA 1978] and 207 [54-2A-207 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a record delivered to the secretary of state for filing pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act may specify an effective time and a delayed effective date. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a record filed by the secretary of state is effective:

(1) if the record does not specify an effective time and does not specify a delayed effective date, on the date and at the time the record is filed as evidenced by the secretary of state's endorsement of the date and time on the record;

(2) if the record specifies an effective time but not a delayed effective date, on the date the record is filed at the time specified in the record;

(3) if the record specifies a delayed effective date but not an effective time, at 12:01 a.m. on the earlier of:

(a) the specified date; or

(b) the ninetieth day after the record is filed; or

(4) if the record specifies an effective time and a delayed effective date, at the specified time on the earlier of:

(a) the specified date; or

(b) the ninetieth day after the record is filed.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 206.

54-2A-207. Correcting filed record.

A. A limited partnership or foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of correction to correct a record previously delivered by the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership to the secretary of state and filed by the secretary of state, if at the time of filing the record contained false or erroneous information or was defectively signed. The statement of correction shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing promptly after the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership has notice that the information in the filed record was false or erroneous at the time it was filed or that the filed record was defectively signed.

B. A statement of correction may not state a delayed effective date and must:

- (1) describe the record to be corrected, including its filing date, or attach a copy of the record as filed;
- (2) state any identification number assigned by the secretary of state to the limited partnership, to the record to be corrected, or both;
- (3) specify the incorrect information and the reason it is incorrect or the manner in which the signing was defective; and
- (4) correct the incorrect information or defective signature.

C. When filed by the secretary of state, a statement of correction is effective retroactively as of the effective date of the record the statement corrects, but the statement is effective when filed:

- (1) for the purposes of Subsections C and D of Section 103 [54-2A-103 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and
- (2) as to persons relying on the uncorrected record and adversely affected by the correction.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 207.

54-2A-208. Liability for false information in filed record.

A. If a record delivered to the secretary of state for filing pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and filed by the secretary of state contains false information, a person that suffers loss by reliance on the information may recover damages for the loss from:

- (1) a person that signed the record, or caused another to sign it on the person's behalf, and knew the information to be false at the time the record was signed; and
- (2) a general partner that has notice that the information was false when the record was filed or has become false because of changed circumstances, if the general partner has notice for a reasonably sufficient time before the information is relied upon to enable the general partner to effect an amendment pursuant to Section 202 [54-2A-202 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, file a petition pursuant to Section 205 of that act or deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of correction pursuant to Section 207 [54-2A-207 NMSA 1978] of that act or a revised application for a certificate of authority to transact business in this state pursuant to Section 906 [54-2A-906 NMSA 1978] of that act.

B. Signing a record authorized or required to be filed pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act constitutes an affirmation under the penalties of perjury that the facts stated in the record are true.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 208.

54-2A-209. Certificate of existence or authorization.

A. The secretary of state, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish a certificate of existence for a limited partnership if the records filed in the office of the secretary of state show that the secretary of state has filed a certificate of limited partnership and has not filed a statement of termination. A certificate of existence shall state:

- (1) the limited partnership's name;
- (2) that it was duly formed pursuant to the laws of this state and the date of formation;
- (3) any identification number assigned by the secretary of state to the limited partnership;
- (4) whether all fees and penalties due to the secretary of state pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or other law have been paid;
- (5) whether the secretary of state has administratively dissolved the limited partnership;
- (6) whether the limited partnership's certificate of limited partnership has been amended to state that the limited partnership is dissolved;
- (7) that a statement of termination has not been filed by the secretary of state; and
- (8) other facts of record in the office of the secretary of state, which may be requested by the applicant.

B. The secretary of state, upon request and payment of the requisite fee, shall furnish a certificate of authorization for a foreign limited partnership if the records filed in the office of the secretary of state show that the secretary of state has filed a certificate of authorization, has not revoked the certificate of authorization and has not filed a notice of cancellation. A certificate of authorization shall state:

- (1) the foreign limited partnership's name and any alternate name adopted pursuant to Subsection A of Section 905 [54-2A-905 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act for use in this state;

(2) any identification number assigned by the secretary of state to the foreign limited partnership;

(3) that it is authorized to transact business in this state;

(4) whether all fees and penalties due to the secretary of state pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or other law have been paid;

(5) that the secretary of state has not revoked its certificate of authorization and has not filed a notice of cancellation; and

(6) other facts of record in the office of the secretary of state, which may be requested by the applicant.

C. Subject to any qualification stated in the certificate, a certificate of existence or authorization issued by the secretary of state may be relied upon as conclusive evidence that the limited partnership or foreign limited partnership is in existence or is authorized to transact business in this state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 209.

54-2A-210. Secretary of state fees.

A. The secretary of state shall charge and collect a fee as follows:

(1) filing an initial, amended and restated, or restated certificate of limited partnership, a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);

(2) filing an application for a certificate of authority by a foreign limited partnership, articles of conversion or articles of merger, a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);

(3) filing any other record, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00);

(4) furnishing copies of records, a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) per page, but in no case less than ten dollars (\$10.00), and a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for certifying the copies, if certified copies are furnished;

(5) issuing any other certificate, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00); and

(6) service of process or of a notice or demand on the secretary of state, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

B. The secretary of state may adopt a schedule of fees for providing the following services:

- (1) an expedited service;
- (2) upon the adoption of rules authorizing their use, the handling of credit or debit cards or other means of payment for which sufficient funds are not on deposit; and
- (3) other services for which no fee is established by law.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 210.

ARTICLE 3

Limited Partners

54-2A-301. Becoming limited partner.

A person becomes a limited partner:

- A. as provided in the partnership agreement;
- B. as the result of a conversion or merger pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or
- C. with the consent of all the partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 301.

54-2A-302. No right or power as limited partner to bind limited partnership.

A limited partner does not have the right or the power as a limited partner to act for or bind the limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 302.

54-2A-303. No liability as limited partner for limited partnership obligations.

An obligation of a limited partnership, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise is not the obligation of a limited partner. A limited partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for an obligation of the limited partnership solely by reason of being a limited partner, even if the limited partner participates in the management and control of the limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 303.

54-2A-304. Right of limited partner and former limited partner to information.

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

B. During regular business hours and at a reasonable location specified by the limited partnership, a limited partner may obtain from the limited partnership and inspect and copy true and full information regarding the state of the activities and financial condition of the limited partnership and other information regarding the activities of the limited partnership as is just and reasonable if:

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

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

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

C. Within ten days after receiving a demand pursuant to Subsection B of this section, the limited partnership in a record shall inform the limited partner that made the demand:

(1) what information the limited partnership will provide in response to the demand;

(2) when and where the limited partnership will provide the information; and

(3) if the limited partnership declines to provide any demanded information, the limited partnership's reasons for declining.

D. Subject to Subsection F of this section, a person dissociated as a limited partner may inspect and copy required information during regular business hours in the limited partnership's designated office if:

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

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

(3) the person meets the requirements of Subsection B of this section.

E. The limited partnership shall respond to a demand made pursuant to Subsection D of this section in the same manner as provided in Subsection C of this section.

F. If a limited partner dies, Section 704 [54-2A-704 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act applies.

G. The limited partnership may impose reasonable restrictions on the use of information obtained pursuant to this section. In a dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction pursuant to this subsection, the limited partnership has the burden of proving reasonableness.

H. A limited partnership may charge a person that makes a demand pursuant to this section reasonable costs of copying, limited to the costs of labor and material.

I. Whenever the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or a partnership agreement provides for a limited partner to give or withhold consent to a matter, before the consent is given or withheld, the limited partnership shall, without demand, provide the limited partner with all information material to the limited partner's decision that the limited partnership knows.

J. A limited partner or person dissociated as a limited partner may exercise the rights pursuant to this section through an attorney or other agent. Any restriction imposed pursuant to Subsection G of this section or by the partnership agreement applies both to the attorney or other agent and to the limited partner or person dissociated as a limited partner.

K. The rights stated in this section do not extend to a person as transferee, but may be exercised by the legal representative of an individual under legal disability who is a limited partner or person dissociated as a limited partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 304.

54-2A-305. Limited duties of limited partners.

A. A limited partner does not have any fiduciary duty to the limited partnership or to any other partner solely by reason of being a limited partner.

B. A limited partner shall discharge the duties to the partnership and the other partners pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or pursuant to the partnership agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

C. A limited partner does not violate a duty or obligation pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or pursuant to the partnership agreement merely because the limited partner's conduct furthers the limited partner's own interest.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 305.

54-2A-306. Person erroneously believing self to be limited partner.

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

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

(2) withdraws from future participation as an owner in the enterprise by signing and delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement of withdrawal pursuant to this section.

B. A person that makes an investment described in Subsection A of this section is liable to the same extent as a general partner to any third party that enters into a transaction with the enterprise, believing in good faith that the person is a general partner, before the secretary of state files a statement of withdrawal, certificate of limited partnership, amendment or statement of correction to show that the person is not a general partner.

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 306.

ARTICLE 4 General Partners

54-2A-401. Becoming general partner.

A person becomes a general partner:

A. as provided in the partnership agreement;

B. pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of Section 801 [54-2A-801 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act following the dissociation of a limited partnership's last general partner;

C. as the result of a conversion or merger pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or

D. with the consent of all the partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 401.

54-2A-402. General partner agent of limited partnership.

A. Each general partner is an agent of the limited partnership for the purposes of its activities. An act of a general partner, including the signing of a record in the partnership's name, for apparently carrying on in the ordinary course the limited partnership's activities or activities of the kind carried on by the limited partnership binds the limited partnership, unless the general partner did not have authority to act for the limited partnership in the particular matter and the person with which the general partner was dealing knew, had received a notification or had notice pursuant to Subsection D of Section 103 [54-2A-103 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act that the general partner lacked authority.

B. An act of a general partner that is not apparently for carrying on in the ordinary course the limited partnership's activities or activities of the kind carried on by the limited partnership binds the limited partnership only if the act was actually authorized by all the other partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 402.

54-2A-403. Limited partnership liable for general partner's actionable conduct.

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

B. If, in the course of the limited partnership's activities or while acting with authority of the limited partnership, a general partner receives or causes the limited partnership to receive money or property of a person not a partner, and the money or property is misapplied by a general partner, the limited partnership is liable for the loss.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 403.

54-2A-404. General partner's liability.

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections B and C of this section, all general partners are liable jointly and severally for all obligations of the limited partnership unless otherwise agreed by the claimant or provided by law.

B. A person that becomes a general partner of an existing limited partnership is not personally liable for an obligation of a limited partnership incurred before the person became a general partner.

C. An obligation of a limited partnership incurred while the limited partnership is a limited liability limited partnership, whether arising in contract, tort or otherwise is solely the obligation of the limited partnership. A general partner is not personally liable, directly or indirectly, by way of contribution or otherwise, for such an obligation solely by reason of being or acting as a general partner. This subsection applies despite anything inconsistent in the partnership agreement that existed immediately before the consent required to become a limited liability limited partnership pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of Section 406 [54-2A-406 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 404.

54-2A-405. Actions by and against partnership and partners.

A. To the extent not inconsistent with Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a general partner may be joined in an action against the limited partnership or named in a separate action.

B. A judgment against a limited partnership is not by itself a judgment against a general partner. A judgment against a limited partnership shall not be satisfied from a general partner's assets unless there is also a judgment against the general partner.

C. A judgment creditor of a general partner shall not levy execution against the assets of the general partner to satisfy a judgment based on a claim against the limited partnership, unless the partner is personally liable for the claim pursuant to Section 404 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and:

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

(2) the limited partnership is a debtor in bankruptcy;

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

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

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 405.

54-2A-406. Management rights of general partner.

A. Each general partner has equal rights in the management and conduct of the limited partnership's activities. Except as expressly provided in the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, any matter relating to the activities of the limited partnership may be exclusively decided by the general partner or, if there is more than one general partner, by a majority of the general partners.

B. The consent of each partner is necessary to:

(1) amend the partnership agreement; and

(2) sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of all, or substantially all, of the limited partnership's property, with or without the goodwill, other than in the usual and regular course of the limited partnership's activities.

C. A limited partnership shall reimburse a general partner for payments made and indemnify a general partner for liabilities incurred by the general partner in the ordinary course of the activities of the partnership or for the preservation of its activities or property.

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

E. A payment or advance made by a general partner that gives rise to an obligation of the limited partnership pursuant to Subsection C or D of this section constitutes a loan to the limited partnership, which accrues interest from the date of the payment or advance.

F. A general partner is not entitled to remuneration for services performed for the partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 406.

54-2A-407. Right of general partner and former general partner to information.

A. A general partner, without having any particular purpose for seeking the information, may inspect and copy during regular business hours:

- (1) in the limited partnership's designated office, required information; and
- (2) at a reasonable location specified by the limited partnership, any other records maintained by the limited partnership regarding the limited partnership's activities and financial condition.

B. Each general partner and the limited partnership shall furnish to a general partner:

- (1) without demand, any information concerning the limited partnership's activities and activities reasonably required for the proper exercise of the general partner's rights and duties pursuant to the partnership agreement or the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and
- (2) on demand, any other information concerning the limited partnership's activities, except to the extent the demand or the information demanded is unreasonable or otherwise improper under the circumstances.

C. Subject to Subsection E of this section, on ten days' demand made in a record received by the limited partnership, a person dissociated as a general partner may have access to the information and records described in Subsection A of this section at the location specified in Subsection A of this section if:

- (1) the information or record pertains to the period during which the person was a general partner;
- (2) the person seeks the information or record in good faith; and
- (3) the person satisfies the requirements imposed on a limited partner by Subsection B of Section 304 [54-2A-304 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

D. The limited partnership shall respond to a demand made pursuant to Subsection C of this section in the same manner as provided in Subsection C of Section 304 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

E. If a general partner dies, Section 704 [54-2A-704 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act applies.

F. The limited partnership may impose reasonable restrictions on the use of information pursuant to this section. In any dispute concerning the reasonableness of a restriction pursuant to this subsection, the limited partnership has the burden of proving reasonableness.

G. A limited partnership may charge a person dissociated as a general partner that makes a demand pursuant to this section reasonable costs of copying, limited to the costs of labor and material.

H. A general partner or person dissociated as a general partner may exercise the rights pursuant to this section through an attorney or other agent. Any restriction imposed pursuant to Subsection F of this section or by the partnership agreement applies both to the attorney or other agent and to the general partner or person dissociated as a general partner.

I. The rights pursuant to this section do not extend to a person as transferee, but the rights pursuant to Subsection C of this section of a person dissociated as a general partner may be exercised by the legal representative of an individual who dissociated as a general partner pursuant to Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subsection G of Section 603 [54-2A-603 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 407.

54-2A-408. General standards of general partner's conduct.

A. The only fiduciary duties that a general partner has to the limited partnership and the other partners are the duties of loyalty and care pursuant to Subsections B and C of this section.

B. A general partner's duty of loyalty to the limited partnership and the other partners is limited to the following:

(1) to account to the limited partnership and hold as trustee for it any property, profit or benefit derived by the general partner in the conduct and winding up of the limited partnership's activities or derived from a use by the general partner of limited partnership property, including the appropriation of a limited partnership opportunity;

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

(3) to refrain from competing with the limited partnership in the conduct or winding up of the limited partnership's activities.

C. A general partner's duty of care to the limited partnership and the other partners in the conduct and winding up of the limited partnership's activities is limited to refraining

from engaging in grossly negligent or reckless conduct, intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law.

D. A general partner shall discharge the duties to the partnership and the other partners pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or pursuant to the partnership agreement and exercise any rights consistently with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing.

E. A general partner does not violate a duty or obligation pursuant to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or pursuant to the partnership agreement merely because the general partner's conduct furthers the general partner's own interest.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 408.

ARTICLE 5

Contributions and Distributions

54-2A-501. Form of contribution.

A contribution of a partner may consist of tangible or intangible property or other benefit to the limited partnership, including money, services performed, promissory notes, other agreements to contribute cash or property and contracts for services to be performed.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 501.

54-2A-502. Liability for contribution.

A. A partner's obligation to contribute money or other property or other benefit to, or to perform services for, a limited partnership is not excused by the partner's death, disability or other inability to perform personally.

B. If a partner does not make a promised nonmonetary contribution, the partner is obligated at the option of the limited partnership to contribute money equal to that portion of the value, as stated in the required information, of the stated contribution that has not been made.

C. The obligation of a partner to make a contribution or return money or other property paid or distributed in violation of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act may be compromised only by consent of all partners. A creditor of a limited partnership that extends credit or otherwise acts in reliance on an obligation described in Subsection A of this section, without notice of any compromise pursuant to this subsection, may enforce the original obligation.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 502.

54-2A-503. Sharing of distributions.

A distribution by a limited partnership must be shared among the partners on the basis of the value, as stated in the required records when the limited partnership decides to make the distribution, of the contributions the limited partnership has received from each partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 503.

54-2A-504. Interim distributions.

A partner does not have a right to any distribution before the dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership unless the limited partnership decides to make an interim distribution.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 504.

54-2A-505. No distribution on account of dissociation.

A person does not have a right to receive a distribution on account of dissociation.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 505.

54-2A-506. Distribution in kind.

A partner does not have a right to demand or receive any distribution from a limited partnership in any form other than cash. Subject to Subsection B of Section 809 [54-2A-809 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a limited partnership may distribute an asset in kind to the extent each partner receives a percentage of the asset equal to the partner's share of distributions.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 506.

54-2A-507. Right to distribution.

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 507.

54-2A-508. Limitations on distribution.

A. A limited partnership may not make a distribution in violation of the partnership agreement.

B. A limited partnership may not make a distribution if after the distribution:

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

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

C. A limited partnership may base a determination that a distribution is not prohibited pursuant to Subsection B of this section on financial statements prepared on the basis of accounting practices and principles that are reasonable in the circumstances or on a fair valuation or other method that is reasonable in the circumstances.

D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection G of this section, the effect of a distribution pursuant to Subsection B of this section is measured:

(1) in the case of distribution by purchase, redemption or other acquisition of a transferable interest in the limited partnership, as of the date money or other property is transferred or debt incurred by the limited partnership; and

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

(a) the distribution is authorized, if the payment occurs within one hundred twenty days after that date; or

(b) the payment is made, if payment occurs more than one hundred twenty days after the distribution is authorized.

E. A limited partnership's indebtedness to a partner incurred by reason of a distribution made in accordance with this section is at parity with the limited partnership's indebtedness to its general, unsecured creditors.

F. A limited partnership's indebtedness, including indebtedness issued in connection with or as part of a distribution, is not considered a liability for purposes of Subsection B of this section if the terms of the indebtedness provide that payment of principal and interest are made only to the extent that a distribution could then be made to partners pursuant to this section.

G. If indebtedness is issued as a distribution, each payment of principal or interest on the indebtedness is treated as a distribution, the effect of which is measured on the date the payment is made.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 508.

54-2A-509. Liability for improper distributions.

A. A general partner that consents to a distribution made in violation of Section 508 [54-2A-508 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act is personally liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution that exceeds the amount that could have been distributed without the violation if it is established that in consenting to the distribution, the general partner failed to comply with Section 408 [54-2A-408 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

B. A partner or transferee that received a distribution knowing that the distribution to that partner or transferee was made in violation of Section 508 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act is personally liable to the limited partnership but only to the extent that the distribution received by the partner or transferee exceeded the amount that could have been properly paid pursuant to Section 508 of that act.

C. A general partner against which an action is commenced pursuant to Subsection A of this section may:

(1) implead in the action any other person that is liable pursuant to Subsection A of this section and compel contribution from the person; and

(2) implead in the action any person that received a distribution in violation of Subsection B of this section and compel contribution from the person in the amount the person received in violation of Subsection B of this section.

D. An action pursuant to this section is barred if it is not commenced within two years after the distribution.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 509.

ARTICLE 6 Dissociation

54-2A-601. Dissociation as limited partner.

A. A person does not have a right to dissociate as a limited partner before the termination of the limited partnership.

B. A person is dissociated from a limited partnership as a limited partner upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

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

(2) an event agreed to in the partnership agreement as causing the person's dissociation as a limited partner;

(3) the person's expulsion as a limited partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;

(4) the person's expulsion as a limited partner by the unanimous consent of the other partners if:

(a) it is unlawful to carry on the limited partnership's activities with the person as a limited partner;

(b) there has been a transfer of all of the person's transferable interest in the limited partnership, other than a transfer for security purposes, or a court order charging the person's interest, which has not been foreclosed;

(c) the person is a corporation and, within ninety days after the limited partnership notifies the person that it will be expelled as a limited partner because it has filed a certificate of dissolution or the equivalent, its charter has been revoked, or its right to conduct business has been suspended by the jurisdiction of its incorporation, there is no revocation of the certificate of dissolution or no reinstatement of its charter or its right to conduct business; or

(d) the person is a limited liability company or partnership that has been dissolved and whose business is being wound up;

(5) on application by the limited partnership, the person's expulsion as a limited partner by judicial order because:

(a) the person engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affected the limited partnership's activities;

(b) the person willfully or persistently committed a material breach of the partnership agreement or of the obligation of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to Subsection B of Section 305 [54-2A-305 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or

(c) the person engaged in conduct relating to the limited partnership's activities that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities with the person as limited partner;

(6) in the case of a person who is an individual, the person's death;

(7) in the case of a person that is a trust or is acting as a limited partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire transferable interest in the limited partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor trustee;

(8) in the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a limited partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire transferable interest in the limited partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor personal representative;

(9) termination of a limited partner that is not an individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, trust or estate; or

(10) the limited partnership's participation in a conversion or merger pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, if the limited partnership:

(a) is not the converted or surviving entity; or

(b) is the converted or surviving entity but, as a result of the conversion or merger, the person ceases to be a limited partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 601.

54-2A-602. Effect of dissociation as limited partner.

A. Upon a person's dissociation as a limited partner:

(1) subject to Section 704 [54-2A-704 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the person does not have further rights as a limited partner;

(2) the person's obligation of good faith and fair dealing as a limited partner pursuant to Subsection B of Section 305 [54-2A-305 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act continues only as to matters arising and events occurring before the dissociation; and

(3) subject to Section 704 [54-2A-704 NMSA 1978] and Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, any transferable interest owned by the person in the person's capacity as a limited partner immediately before dissociation is owned by the person as a mere transferee.

B. A person's dissociation as a limited partner does not of itself discharge the person from any obligation to the limited partnership or the other partners that the person incurred while a limited partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 602.

54-2A-603. Dissociation as general partner.

A person is dissociated from a limited partnership as a general partner upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

A. the limited partnership's having notice of the person's express will to withdraw as a general partner or on a later date specified by the person;

B. an event agreed to in the partnership agreement as causing the person's dissociation as a general partner;

C. the person's expulsion as a general partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;

D. the person's expulsion as a general partner by the unanimous consent of the other partners if:

(1) it is unlawful to carry on the limited partnership's activities with the person as a general partner;

(2) there has been a transfer of all or substantially all of the person's transferable interest in the limited partnership, other than a transfer for security purposes, or a court order charging the person's interest, which has not been foreclosed;

(3) the person is a corporation and, within ninety days after the limited partnership notifies the person that it will be expelled as a general partner because it has filed a certificate of dissolution or the equivalent, its charter has been revoked, or its right to conduct business has been suspended by the jurisdiction of its incorporation, there is no revocation of the certificate of dissolution or no reinstatement of its charter or its right to conduct business; or

(4) the person is a limited liability company or partnership that has been dissolved and whose business is being wound up;

E. on application by the limited partnership, the person's expulsion as a general partner by judicial determination because:

(1) the person engaged in wrongful conduct that adversely and materially affected the limited partnership activities;

(2) the person willfully or persistently committed a material breach of the partnership agreement or of a duty owed to the partnership or the other partners

pursuant to Section 408 [54-2A-408 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; or

(3) the person engaged in conduct relating to the limited partnership's activities that makes it not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities of the limited partnership with the person as a general partner;

F. the person's:

(1) becoming a debtor in bankruptcy;

(2) execution of an assignment for the benefit of creditors;

(3) seeking, consenting to or acquiescing in the appointment of a trustee, receiver or liquidator of the person or of all or substantially all of the person's property; or

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

G. in the case of a person who is an individual:

(1) the person's death;

(2) the appointment of a guardian or general conservator for the person; or

(3) a judicial determination that the person has otherwise become incapable of performing the person's duties as a general partner pursuant to the partnership agreement;

H. in the case of a person that is a trust or is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a trustee of a trust, distribution of the trust's entire transferable interest in the limited partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor trustee;

I. in the case of a person that is an estate or is acting as a general partner by virtue of being a personal representative of an estate, distribution of the estate's entire transferable interest in the limited partnership, but not merely by reason of the substitution of a successor personal representative;

J. termination of a general partner that is not an individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, trust or estate; or

K. the limited partnership's participation in a conversion or merger pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, if the limited partnership:

- (1) is not the converted or surviving entity; or
- (2) is the converted or surviving entity but, as a result of the conversion or merger, the person ceases to be a general partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 603.

54-2A-604. Person's power to dissociate as general partner; wrongful dissociation.

A. A person has the power to dissociate as a general partner at any time, rightfully or wrongfully, by express will pursuant to Subsection A of Section 603 [54-2A-603 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

B. A person's dissociation as a general partner is wrongful only if:

- (1) it is in breach of an express provision of the partnership agreement; or
- (2) it occurs before the termination of the limited partnership, and:
 - (a) the person withdraws as a general partner by express will;
 - (b) the person is expelled as a general partner by judicial determination pursuant to Subsection E of Section 603 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
 - (c) the person is dissociated as a general partner by becoming a debtor in bankruptcy; or
 - (d) in the case of a person that is not an individual, trust other than a business trust, or estate, the person is expelled or otherwise dissociated as a general partner because it willfully dissolved or terminated.

C. A person that wrongfully dissociates as a general partner is liable to the limited partnership and, subject to Section 1001 [54-2A-1001 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, to the other partners for damages caused by the dissociation. The liability is in addition to any other obligation of the general partner to the limited partnership or to the other partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 604.

54-2A-605. Effect of dissociation as general partner.

A. Upon a person's dissociation as a general partner:

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

(2) the person's duty of loyalty as a general partner pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of Section 408 [54-2A-408 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act terminates;

(3) the person's duty of loyalty as a general partner pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection B of Section 408 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and duty of care pursuant to Subsection C of Section 408 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act continue only with regard to matters arising and events occurring before the person's dissociation as a general partner;

(4) the person may sign and deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of dissociation pertaining to the person and, at the request of the limited partnership, shall sign an amendment to the certificate of limited partnership that states that the person has dissociated; and

(5) subject to Section 704 [54-2A-704 NMSA 1978] and Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, any transferable interest owned by the person immediately before dissociation in the person's capacity as a general partner is owned by the person as a mere transferee.

B. A person's dissociation as a general partner does not of itself discharge the person from any obligation to the limited partnership or the other partners that the person incurred while a general partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 605.

54-2A-606. Power to bind and liability to limited partnership before dissolution of partnership of person dissociated as general partner.

A. After a person is dissociated as a general partner and before the limited partnership is dissolved, converted pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or merged out of existence pursuant to Article 11 of that act, the limited partnership is bound by an act of the person only if:

(1) the act would have bound the limited partnership pursuant to Section 402 [54-2A-402 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act before the dissociation; and

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

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

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

B. If a limited partnership is bound pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the person dissociated as a general partner that caused the limited partnership to be bound is liable:

(1) to the limited partnership for any damage caused to the limited partnership arising from the obligation incurred pursuant to Subsection A of this section; and

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 606.

54-2A-607. Liability to other persons of person dissociated as general partner.

A. A person's dissociation as a general partner does not of itself discharge the person's liability as a general partner for an obligation of the limited partnership incurred before dissociation. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections B and C of this section, the person is not liable for a limited partnership's obligation incurred after dissociation.

B. A person whose dissociation as a general partner resulted in a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership's activities is liable to the same extent as a general partner pursuant to Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act on an obligation incurred by the limited partnership pursuant to Section 804 [54-2A-804 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

C. A person that has dissociated as a general partner but whose dissociation did not result in a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership's activities is liable on a transaction entered into by the limited partnership after the dissociation only if:

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

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

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

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

D. By agreement with a creditor of a limited partnership and the limited partnership, a person dissociated as a general partner may be released from liability for an obligation of the limited partnership.

E. A person dissociated as a general partner is released from liability for an obligation of the limited partnership if the limited partnership's creditor, with notice of the person's dissociation as a general partner but without the person's consent, agrees to a material alteration in the nature or time of payment of the obligation.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 607.

ARTICLE 7

Transferable Interests and Rights of Transferees and Creditors

54-2A-701. Partner's transferable interest.

The only interest of a partner that is transferable is the partner's transferable interest. A transferable interest is personal property.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 701.

54-2A-702. Transfer of partner's transferable interest.

A. A transfer, in whole or in part, of a partner's transferable interest:

- (1) is permissible;
- (2) does not by itself cause the partner's dissociation or a dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership's activities; and
- (3) does not, as against the other partners or the limited partnership, entitle the transferee to participate in the management or conduct of the limited partnership's activities, to require access to information concerning the limited partnership's transactions, except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, or to inspect or copy the required information or the limited partnership's other records.

B. A transferee has a right to receive, in accordance with the transfer:

- (1) distributions to which the transferor would otherwise be entitled; and
- (2) upon the dissolution and winding up of the limited partnership's activities, the net amount otherwise distributable to the transferor.

C. In a dissolution and winding up, a transferee is entitled to an account of the limited partnership's transactions only from the date of dissolution.

D. Upon transfer, the transferor retains the rights of a partner other than the interest in distributions transferred and retains all duties and obligations of a partner.

E. A limited partnership need not give effect to a transferee's rights pursuant to this section until the limited partnership has notice of the transfer.

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

G. A transferee that becomes a partner with respect to a transferable interest is liable for the transferor's obligations pursuant to Sections 502 [54-2A-502 NMSA 1978] and 509 [54-2A-509 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act. However, the transferee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to the transferee at the time the transferee became a partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 702.

54-2A-703. Rights of creditor of partner or transferee.

A. On application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a partner or transferee, the court may charge the transferable interest of the judgment debtor with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment with interest. To the extent so charged, the judgment creditor has only the rights of a transferee. The court may appoint a receiver of the share of the distributions due or to become due to the judgment debtor in respect of the partnership and make all other orders, directions, accounts and inquiries the judgment debtor might have made or that the circumstances of the case may require to give effect to the charging order.

B. A charging order constitutes a lien on the judgment debtor's transferable interest. The court may order a foreclosure upon the interest subject to the charging order at any time. The purchaser at the foreclosure sale has the rights of a transferee.

C. At any time before foreclosure, an interest charged may be redeemed:

- (1) by the judgment debtor;
- (2) with property other than limited partnership property, by one or more of the other partners; or
- (3) with limited partnership property, by the limited partnership with the consent of all partners whose interests are not so charged.

D. The Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act does not deprive any partner or transferee of the benefit of any exemption laws applicable to the partner's or transferee's transferable interest.

E. This section provides the exclusive remedy by which a judgment creditor of a partner or transferee may satisfy a judgment out of the judgment debtor's transferable interest.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 703.

54-2A-704. Power of estate of deceased partner.

If a partner dies, the deceased partner's personal representative or other legal representative may exercise the rights of a transferee as provided in Section 702 [54-2A-702 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and, for the purposes of settling the estate, may exercise the rights of a current limited partner pursuant to Section 304 [54-2A-304 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 704.

ARTICLE 8 Dissolution

54-2A-801. Nonjudicial dissolution.

Except as otherwise provided in Section 802 [54-2A-802 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a limited partnership is dissolved, and its activities must be wound up, only upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- A. the happening of an event specified in the partnership agreement;
- B. the consent of all general partners and of limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the consent is to be effective;
- C. after the dissociation of a person as a general partner:
 - (1) if the limited partnership has at least one remaining general partner, the consent to dissolve the limited partnership given within ninety days after the dissociation by partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as partners at the time the consent is to be effective; or
 - (2) if the limited partnership does not have a remaining general partner, the passage of ninety days after the dissociation, unless before the end of the period:

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

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

D. the passage of ninety days after the dissociation of the limited partnership's last limited partner, unless before the end of the period the limited partnership admits at least one limited partner.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 801.

54-2A-802. Judicial dissolution.

On application by a partner, the district court may order dissolution of a limited partnership if it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities of the limited partnership in conformity with the partnership agreement.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 802.

54-2A-803. Winding up.

A. A limited partnership continues after dissolution only for the purpose of winding up its activities.

B. In winding up its activities, the limited partnership:

(1) may amend its certificate of limited partnership to state that the limited partnership is dissolved, preserve the limited partnership business or property as a going concern for a reasonable time, prosecute and defend actions and proceedings, whether civil, criminal or administrative, transfer the limited partnership's property, settle disputes by mediation or arbitration, file a statement of termination as provided in Section 203 [54-2A-203 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and perform other necessary acts; and

(2) shall discharge the limited partnership's liabilities, settle and close the limited partnership's activities and marshal and distribute the assets of the partnership.

C. If a dissolved limited partnership does not have a general partner, a person to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities may be appointed by the consent of limited partners owning a majority of the rights to receive distributions as limited partners at the time the consent is to be effective. A person appointed pursuant to this subsection:

(1) has the powers of a general partner pursuant to Section 804 [54-2A-804 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) shall promptly amend the certificate of limited partnership to state:

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

(b) the name of the person that has been appointed to wind up the limited partnership; and

(c) the street and mailing address of the person.

D. On the application of any partner, the district court may order judicial supervision of the winding up, including the appointment of a person to wind up the dissolved limited partnership's activities, if:

(1) a limited partnership does not have a general partner and within a reasonable time following the dissolution no person has been appointed pursuant to Subsection C of this section; or

(2) the applicant establishes other good cause.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 803.

54-2A-804. Power of general partner and person dissociated as general partner to bind partnership after dissolution.

A. A limited partnership is bound by a general partner's act after dissolution that:

(1) is appropriate for winding up the limited partnership's activities; or

(2) would have bound the limited partnership pursuant to Section 402 [54-2A-402 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act before dissolution, if, at the time the other party enters into the transaction, the other party does not have notice of the dissolution.

B. A person dissociated as a general partner binds a limited partnership through an act occurring after dissolution if:

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

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

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

(2) the act:

(a) is appropriate for winding up the limited partnership's activities; or

(b) would have bound the limited partnership pursuant to Section 402 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act before dissolution and at the time the other party enters into the transaction the other party does not have notice of the dissolution.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 804.

54-2A-805. Liability after dissolution of general partner and person dissociated as general partner to limited partnership, other general partners and persons dissociated as general partner.

A. If a general partner having knowledge of the dissolution causes a limited partnership to incur an obligation pursuant to Subsection A of Section 804 [54-2A-804 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act by an act that is not appropriate for winding up the partnership's activities, the general partner is liable:

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

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

B. If a person dissociated as a general partner causes a limited partnership to incur an obligation pursuant to Subsection B of Section 804 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the person is liable:

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

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 805.

54-2A-806. Known claims against dissolved limited partnership.

A. A dissolved limited partnership may dispose of the known claims against it by following the procedure described in Subsection B of this section.

B. A dissolved limited partnership may notify its known claimants of the dissolution in a record. The notice shall:

- (1) specify the information required to be included in a claim;
- (2) provide a mailing address to which the claim is to be sent;
- (3) state the deadline for receipt of the claim, which shall not be less than one hundred twenty days after the date the notice is received by the claimant;
- (4) state that the claim will be barred if not received by the deadline; and
- (5) unless the limited partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability limited partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the limited partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any general partner or person dissociated as a general partner that is based on Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

C. A claim against a dissolved limited partnership is barred if the requirements of Subsection B of this section are met and:

- (1) the claim is not received by the specified deadline; or
- (2) in the case of a claim that is timely received but rejected by the dissolved limited partnership, the claimant does not commence an action to enforce the claim against the limited partnership within ninety days after the receipt of the notice of the rejection.

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 806.

54-2A-807. Other claims against dissolved limited partnership.

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

B. The notice shall:

- (1) be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved limited partnership's principal office is located or, if it has none in this state, in the county in which the limited partnership's designated office is or was last located;

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

(3) state that a claim against the limited partnership is barred unless an action to enforce the claim is commenced within five years after publication of the notice; and

(4) unless the limited partnership has been throughout its existence a limited liability limited partnership, state that the barring of a claim against the limited partnership will also bar any corresponding claim against any general partner or person dissociated as a general partner that is based on Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

C. If a dissolved limited partnership publishes a notice in accordance with Subsection B of this section, the claim of each of the following claimants is barred unless the claimant commences an action to enforce the claim against the dissolved limited partnership within five years after the publication date of the notice:

(1) a claimant that did not receive notice in a record pursuant to Section 806 [54-2A-806 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

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

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

D. A claim not barred pursuant to this section may be enforced:

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

(2) if the assets have been distributed in liquidation, against a partner or transferee to the extent of that person's proportionate share of the claim or the limited partnership's assets distributed to the partner or transferee in liquidation, whichever is less, but a person's total liability for all claims pursuant to this paragraph does not exceed the total amount of assets distributed to the person as part of the winding up of the dissolved limited partnership; or

(3) against any person liable on the claim pursuant to Section 404 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 807.

54-2A-808. Liability of general partner and person dissociated as general partner when claim against limited partnership barred.

If a claim against a dissolved limited partnership is barred pursuant to Section 806 [54-2A-806 NMSA 1978] or 807 [54-2A-807 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, any corresponding claim pursuant to Section 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act is also barred.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 808.

54-2A-809. Disposition of assets; when contributions required.

A. In winding up a limited partnership's activities, the assets of the limited partnership, including the contributions required by this section, shall be applied to satisfy the limited partnership's obligations to creditors, including, to the extent permitted by law, partners that are creditors.

B. Any surplus remaining after the limited partnership complies with Subsection A of this section shall be paid in cash as a distribution.

C. If a limited partnership's assets are insufficient to satisfy all of its obligations pursuant to Subsection A of this section, with respect to each unsatisfied obligation incurred when the limited partnership was not a limited liability limited partnership, the following rules apply:

(1) each person that was a general partner when the obligation was incurred and that has not been released from the obligation pursuant to Section 607 [54-2A-607 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act shall contribute to the limited partnership for the purpose of enabling the limited partnership to satisfy the obligation. The contribution due from each of those persons is in proportion to the right to receive distributions in the capacity of general partner in effect for each of those persons when the obligation was incurred;

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

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

D. A person that makes an additional contribution pursuant to Paragraph (2) or (3) of Subsection C of this section may recover from any person whose failure to contribute pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection C of this section necessitated the additional contribution. A person shall not recover pursuant to this subsection more than

the amount additionally contributed. A person's liability pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the amount the person failed to contribute.

E. The estate of a deceased individual is liable for the person's obligations pursuant to this section.

F. An assignee for the benefit of creditors of a limited partnership or a partner, or a person appointed by a court to represent creditors of a limited partnership or a partner, may enforce a person's obligation to contribute pursuant to Subsection C of this section.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 809.

ARTICLE 9

Foreign Limited Partnerships

54-2A-901. Governing law.

A. The laws of the state or other jurisdiction under which a foreign limited partnership is organized govern relations between the partners of the foreign limited partnership and between the partners and the foreign limited partnership and the liability of partners as partners for an obligation of the foreign limited partnership.

B. A foreign limited partnership may not be denied a certificate of authority by reason of any difference between the laws of the jurisdiction under which the foreign limited partnership is organized and the laws of this state.

C. A certificate of authority does not authorize a foreign limited partnership to engage in any business or exercise any power that a limited partnership may not engage in or exercise in this state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 901.

54-2A-902. Application for certificate of authority.

A. Before transacting business in New Mexico, a foreign limited partnership must have a certificate of authority to transact business in New Mexico. A foreign limited partnership may apply for a certificate of authority to transact business in this state by delivering an application to the secretary of state for filing. The application must state:

(1) the name of the foreign limited partnership and, if the name does not comply with Section 54-2A-108 NMSA 1978, an alternate name adopted pursuant to Subsection A of Section 54-2A-905 NMSA 1978;

(2) the name of the state or other jurisdiction under whose law the foreign limited partnership is organized;

(3) any identification number issued to the foreign limited partnership by the foreign official; "foreign official" means the secretary of state or other official having custody of the foreign limited partnership's publicly filed records in the state or other jurisdiction under whose law the foreign limited partnership is organized;

(4) the street and mailing address of the foreign limited partnership's principal office and, if the laws of the jurisdiction under which the foreign limited partnership is organized require the foreign limited partnership to maintain an office in that jurisdiction, the street and mailing address of the required office;

(5) the name and street and mailing address of the foreign limited partnership's initial agent for service of process in this state;

(6) the name and street and mailing address of each of the foreign limited partnership's general partners; and

(7) whether the foreign limited partnership is a foreign limited liability limited partnership.

B. A foreign limited partnership shall deliver with the completed application:

(1) a certificate of existence or a record of similar import signed by the foreign official; and

(2) if the foreign official is located outside of the United States of America, a certified copy of the limited partnership certificate or a record of similar import showing that it was filed with the foreign official.

C. A certificate or a certified copy described in Subsection B of this section is a part of the application for all purposes. It shall be revised or corrected as required by Section 54-2A-906 NMSA 1978. If it does not use the English language and Arabic numbers, it shall be accompanied by a certified translation. A certification or a certification of a copy or a translation shall be dated within thirty days of its presentation to the secretary of state for filing. A certificate shall state the information listed in Subsection A of Section 54-2A-209 NMSA 1978 or information of similar import.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 902; 2009, ch. 181, § 3.

54-2A-903. Activities not constituting transacting business.

A. Activities of a foreign limited partnership that do not constitute transacting business in this state within the meaning of Article 9 [54-2A-901 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act include:

(1) maintaining, defending and settling an action or proceeding, whether judicial, administrative, arbitration or mediation;

- (2) holding meetings of its partners or carrying on any other activity concerning its internal affairs;
- (3) maintaining accounts in financial institutions;
- (4) maintaining offices or agencies for the transfer, exchange and registration of the foreign limited partnership's own securities or maintaining trustees or depositories with respect to those securities;
- (5) selling through independent contractors;
- (6) soliciting or obtaining orders, whether by mail or electronic means or through employees or agents or otherwise, if the orders require acceptance outside this state before they become contracts;
- (7) creating as borrower or lender or acquiring indebtedness, with or without mortgages or security interests in real or personal property;
- (8) securing or collecting debts or foreclosing mortgages or other security interests in property securing the debts and holding, protecting and maintaining property so acquired;
- (9) investing in or acquiring, in transactions outside New Mexico, royalties and other nonoperating mineral interests; and executing division orders, contracts of sale and other instruments incidental to the ownership of such nonoperating mineral interests;
- (10) owning or controlling an interest in a corporation or other entity that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;
- (11) being a partner in a partnership, including a limited partnership, a limited liability partnership or a limited liability limited partnership, that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;
- (12) being a member or a manager of a limited liability company that transacts business in this state or is organized under the laws of this state;
- (13) conducting an isolated transaction that is completed within thirty days and is not one in the course of similar transactions of a like manner; and
- (14) transacting business in interstate commerce.

B. For purposes of Article 9 [54-2A-901 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the ownership in this state of income-producing real property or tangible personal property, other than property excluded pursuant to Subsection A of this section, constitutes transacting business in this state.

C. This section does not apply in determining the contacts or activities that may subject a foreign limited partnership to service of process, taxation or regulation pursuant to any other law of this state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 903.

54-2A-904. Filing of certificate of authority.

Unless the secretary of state determines that an application for a certificate of authority or a revised application for a certificate of authority does not comply with the filing requirements of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the secretary of state, upon payment of all filing fees, shall file the application, prepare, sign and file a certificate of authority to transact business in this state or restated certificate of authority in the case of a revised application, and send a copy of the filed certificate, together with a receipt for the fees, to the foreign limited partnership or its representative.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 904.

54-2A-905. Noncomplying name of foreign limited partnership.

A. A foreign limited partnership whose name does not comply with Section 108 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act shall not obtain a certificate of authority until it adopts, for the purpose of transacting business in this state, an alternate name that complies with Section 108 of that act. After obtaining a certificate of authority with an alternate name, a foreign limited partnership shall transact business in this state under the name.

B. If a foreign limited partnership authorized to transact business in this state changes its name to one that does not comply with Section 108 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, it shall not thereafter transact business in this state until it complies with Subsection A of this section and obtains an amended certificate of authority.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 905.

54-2A-906. Changes or errors in application for certificate of authority.

A. A foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing:

(1) a revised application for a certificate of authority to reflect any change in the information contained in an application for certificate of authority; or

(2) a statement of correction pursuant to Section 207 [54-2A-207 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act for the correction of any

information that was false or incorrect or of any defective signature on the application. The revised application for a certificate of authority or statement of correction shall be delivered to the secretary of state promptly after the foreign limited partnership has notice of the change, the false or incorrect information or the defective signature.

B. The revised application for certificate of authority shall state:

- (1) the name of the foreign limited partnership;
- (2) the date of filing of its initial application for a certificate;
- (3) any identification number assigned by the secretary of state to the foreign limited partnership or the initial application, or both; and
- (4) the information required in Section 902 [54-2A-902 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act for an application for a certificate of authority.

C. A general partner that knows that any information in a filed application for certificate of authority was false when filed or has become false due to changed circumstances shall promptly:

- (1) cause a revised application to be filed; or
- (2) if appropriate, deliver to the secretary of state for filing a statement of correction pursuant to Section 207 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 906.

54-2A-907. Cancellation of certificate of authority; effect of failure to have certificate.

A. In order to cancel its certificate of authority to transact business in this state, a foreign limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a notice of cancellation. The certificate is canceled when the notice becomes effective pursuant to Section 206 [54-2A-206 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

B. A foreign limited partnership transacting business in this state shall not maintain an action or proceeding in this state unless it has a certificate of authority to transact business in this state.

C. The failure of a foreign limited partnership to have a certificate of authority to transact business in this state does not impair the validity of a contract or act of the foreign limited partnership or prevent the foreign limited partnership from defending an action or proceeding in this state.

D. A partner of a foreign limited partnership is not liable for the obligations of the foreign limited partnership solely by reason of the foreign limited partnership's having transacted business in this state without a certificate of authority.

E. If a foreign limited partnership transacts business in this state without a certificate of authority, cancels its certificate of authority or fails to appoint and maintain an agent for service of process as required by Subsection B of Section 114 [54-2A-114 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, it appoints the secretary of state as its agent for service of process for rights of action arising out of the transaction of business in this state.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 907.

54-2A-908. Action by attorney general.

The attorney general may maintain an action to restrain a foreign limited partnership from transacting business in this state in violation of Article 9 [54-2A-901 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 908.

ARTICLE 10

Actions by Partners

54-2A-1001. Direct action by partner.

A. Subject to Subsection B of this section, a partner may maintain a direct action against the limited partnership or another partner for legal or equitable relief, with or without an accounting as to the partnership's activities, to enforce the rights and otherwise protect the interests of the partner, including rights and interests pursuant to the partnership agreement or the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, or arising independently of the partnership relationship.

B. A partner commencing a direct action pursuant to this section is required to plead and prove an actual or threatened injury that is not solely the result of an injury suffered or threatened to be suffered by the limited partnership.

C. The accrual of, and any time limitation on, a right of action for a remedy pursuant to this section is governed by other law. A right to an accounting upon a dissolution and winding up does not revive a claim barred by law.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1001.

54-2A-1002. Derivative action.

A partner may maintain a derivative action to enforce a right of a limited partnership if:

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

B. a demand would be futile.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1002.

54-2A-1003. Proper plaintiff.

A derivative action may be maintained only by a person that is a partner at the time the action is commenced and:

A. that was a partner when the conduct giving rise to the action occurred; or

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

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1003.

54-2A-1004. Pleading.

In a derivative action, the complaint must state with particularity:

A. the date and content of plaintiff's demand and the general partners' response to the demand; or

B. why demand should be excused as futile.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1004.

54-2A-1005. Proceeds and expenses.

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section:

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

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

B. If a derivative action is successful in whole or in part, the court may award the plaintiff reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, from the recovery of the limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1005.

ARTICLE 11

Conversion and Merger

54-2A-1101. Definitions.

As used in Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act:

A. "constituent limited partnership" means a constituent organization that is a limited partnership;

B. "constituent organization" means an organization that is party to a merger;

C. "converted organization" means the organization into which a converting organization converts pursuant to Sections 1102 through 1105 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

D. "converting limited partnership" means a converting organization that is a limited partnership;

E. "converting organization" means an organization that converts into another organization pursuant to Section 1102 [54-2A-1102 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

F. "general partner" means a general partner of a limited partnership;

G. "governing statute" of an organization means the statute that governs the organization's internal affairs;

H. "organization" means a general partnership, including a limited liability partnership; limited partnership, including a limited liability limited partnership; limited liability company; business trust; corporation; or any other person having a governing statute. "Organization" includes domestic and foreign organizations whether or not organized for profit;

I. "organizational documents" means:

(1) for a domestic or foreign general partnership, its partnership agreement;

(2) for a limited partnership or foreign limited partnership, its certificate of limited partnership and partnership agreement;

(3) for a domestic or foreign limited liability company, its articles of organization and operating agreement, or comparable records as provided in its governing statute;

(4) for a business trust, its agreement of trust and declaration of trust;

(5) for a domestic or foreign corporation for profit, its articles of incorporation, bylaws and other agreements among its shareholders that are authorized by its governing statute, or comparable records as provided in its governing statute; and

(6) for any other organization, the basic records that create the organization and determine its internal governance and the relations between the persons that own it, have an interest in it or are members of it;

J. "personal liability" means personal liability for a debt, liability or other obligation of an organization that is imposed on a person that co-owns, has an interest in or is a member of the organization:

(1) by the organization's governing statute solely by reason of the person co-owning, having an interest in, or being a member of the organization; or

(2) by the organization's organizational documents pursuant to a provision of the organization's governing statute authorizing those documents to make one or more specified persons liable for all or specified debts, liabilities and other obligations of the organization solely by reason of the person or persons co-owning, having an interest in or being a member of the organization; and

K. "surviving organization" means an organization into which one or more other organizations are merged. A surviving organization may preexist the merger or be created by the merger.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1101.

54-2A-1102. Conversion.

A. An organization other than a limited partnership may convert to a limited partnership, and a limited partnership may convert to another organization pursuant to this section and Sections 1103 [54-2A-1103 NMSA 1978] through 1105 [54-2A-1105 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and a plan of conversion, if:

(1) the other organization's governing statute authorizes the conversion;

(2) the conversion is not prohibited by the law of the jurisdiction that enacted the governing statute; and

(3) the other organization complies with its governing statute in effecting the conversion.

B. A plan of conversion must be in a record and must include:

(1) the name and form of the organization before conversion;

(2) the name and form of the organization after conversion;

(3) the terms and conditions of the conversion, including the manner and basis for converting interests in the converting organization into any combination of money, interests in the converted organization and other consideration; and

(4) the organizational documents of the converted organization.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1102.

54-2A-1103. Action on plan of conversion by converting limited partnership.

A. Subject to Section 1110 [54-2A-1110 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a plan of conversion must be consented to by all the partners of a converting limited partnership.

B. Subject to Section 1110 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and any contractual rights, after a conversion is approved, and at any time before a filing is made pursuant to Section 1104 [54-2A-1104 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a converting limited partnership may amend the plan or abandon the planned conversion:

(1) as provided in the plan; and

(2) except as prohibited by the plan, by the same consent as was required to approve the plan.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1103.

54-2A-1104. Filings required for conversion; effective date.

A. After a plan of conversion is approved:

(1) a converting limited partnership shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing articles of conversion that shall include:

(a) a statement that the limited partnership has been converted into another organization;

(b) the name and form of the organization and the jurisdiction of its governing statute;

(c) the date the conversion is effective pursuant to the governing statute of the converted organization;

(d) a statement that the conversion was approved as required by the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(e) a statement that the conversion was approved as required by the governing statute of the converted organization; and

(f) if the converted organization is a foreign organization not authorized to transact business in this state, the street and mailing address of an office that the secretary of state may use for the purposes of Subsection C of Section 1105 [54-2A-1105 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) if the converting organization is not a converting limited partnership, the converting organization shall deliver to the secretary of state for filing a certificate of limited partnership that shall include, in addition to the information required by Section 201 [54-2A-201 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act:

(a) a statement that the limited partnership was converted from another organization;

(b) the name and form of the organization and the jurisdiction of its governing statute; and

(c) a statement that the conversion was approved in a manner that complied with the organization's governing statute.

B. A conversion becomes effective:

(1) if the converted organization is a limited partnership, when the certificate of limited partnership takes effect; and

(2) if the converted organization is not a limited partnership, as provided by the governing statute of the converted organization.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1104.

54-2A-1105. Effect of conversion.

A. An organization that has been converted pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act is for all purposes the same entity that existed before the conversion.

B. When a conversion takes effect:

(1) all property owned by the converting organization remains vested in the converted organization;

(2) all debts, liabilities and other obligations of the converting organization continue as obligations of the converted organization;

(3) an action or proceeding pending by or against the converting organization may be continued as if the conversion had not occurred;

(4) except as prohibited by other law, all of the rights, privileges, immunities, powers and purposes of the converting organization remain vested in the converted organization;

(5) except as otherwise provided in the plan of conversion, the terms and conditions of the plan of conversion take effect; and

(6) except as otherwise agreed, the conversion does not dissolve a converting limited partnership for the purposes of Article 8 [54-2A-801 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

C. A converted organization that is a foreign organization consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state to enforce any obligation owed by the converting limited partnership, if before the conversion the converting limited partnership was subject to suit in this state on the obligation. A converted organization that is a foreign organization and not authorized to transact business in this state appoints the secretary of state as its agent for service of process for purposes of enforcing an obligation pursuant to this subsection. Service on the secretary of state pursuant to this subsection is made in the same manner and with the same consequences as in Subsections C and D of Section 117 [54-2A-117 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1105.

54-2A-1106. Merger.

A. A limited partnership may merge with one or more other constituent organizations pursuant to this section and Sections 1107 [54-2A-1107 NMSA 1978] through 1109 [54-2A-1109 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and a plan of merger, if:

(1) the governing statute of each of the other organizations authorizes the merger;

(2) the merger is not prohibited by the law of a jurisdiction that enacted any of those governing statutes; and

(3) each of the other organizations complies with its governing statute in effecting the merger.

B. A plan of merger shall be in a record and shall include:

(1) the name and form of each constituent organization;

(2) the name and form of the surviving organization and, if the surviving organization is to be created by the merger, a statement to that effect;

(3) the terms and conditions of the merger, including the manner and basis for converting the interests in each constituent organization into any combination of money, interests in the surviving organization and other consideration;

(4) if the surviving organization is to be created by the merger, the surviving organization's organizational documents; and

(5) if the surviving organization is not to be created by the merger, any amendments to be made by the merger to the surviving organization's organizational documents.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1106.

54-2A-1107. Action on plan of merger by constituent limited partnership.

A. Subject to Section 1110 [54-2A-1110 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a plan of merger must be consented to by all the partners of a constituent limited partnership.

B. Subject to Section 1110 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act and any contractual rights, after a merger is approved, and at any time before a filing is made pursuant to Section 1108 [54-2A-1108 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, a constituent limited partnership may amend the plan or abandon the planned merger:

(1) as provided in the plan; and

(2) except as prohibited by the plan, with the same consent as was required to approve the plan.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1107.

54-2A-1108. Filings required for merger; effective date.

A. After each constituent organization has approved a merger, articles of merger shall be signed on behalf of:

(1) each preexisting constituent limited partnership, by each general partner listed in the certificate of limited partnership; and

(2) each other preexisting constituent organization, by an authorized representative.

B. The articles of merger shall include:

(1) the name and form of each constituent organization and the jurisdiction of its governing statute;

(2) the name and form of the surviving organization, the jurisdiction of its governing statute and, if the surviving organization is created by the merger, a statement to that effect;

(3) the date the merger is effective pursuant to the governing statute of the surviving organization;

(4) if the surviving organization is to be created by the merger:

(a) if it will be a limited partnership, the limited partnership's certificate of limited partnership; or

(b) if it will be an organization other than a limited partnership, the organizational document that creates the organization;

(5) if the surviving organization preexists the merger, any amendments provided for in the plan of merger for the organizational document that created the organization;

(6) a statement as to each constituent organization that the merger was approved as required by the organization's governing statute;

(7) if the surviving organization is a foreign organization not authorized to transact business in this state, the street and mailing address of an office that the secretary of state may use for the purposes of Subsection B of Section 1109 [54-2A-1109 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(8) any additional information required by the governing statute of any constituent organization.

C. Each constituent limited partnership shall deliver the articles of merger for filing in the office of the secretary of state.

D. A merger becomes effective pursuant to this article:

(1) if the surviving organization is a limited partnership, upon the later of:

(a) compliance with Subsection C of this section; or

(b) subject to Subsection C of Section 206 [54-2A-206 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, as specified in the articles of merger; or

(2) if the surviving organization is not a limited partnership, as provided by the governing statute of the surviving organization.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1108.

54-2A-1109. Effect of merger.

A. When a merger becomes effective:

(1) the surviving organization continues or comes into existence;

(2) each constituent organization that merges into the surviving organization ceases to exist as a separate entity;

(3) all property owned by each constituent organization that ceases to exist vests in the surviving organization;

(4) all debts, liabilities and other obligations of each constituent organization that ceases to exist continue as obligations of the surviving organization;

(5) an action or proceeding pending by or against any constituent organization that ceases to exist may be continued as if the merger had not occurred;

(6) except as prohibited by other law, all of the rights, privileges, immunities, powers and purposes of each constituent organization that ceases to exist vest in the surviving organization;

(7) except as otherwise provided in the plan of merger, the terms and conditions of the plan of merger take effect;

(8) except as otherwise agreed, if a constituent limited partnership ceases to exist, the merger does not dissolve the limited partnership for the purposes of Article 8 [54-2A-801 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;

(9) if the surviving organization is created by the merger:

(a) if it is a limited partnership, the certificate of limited partnership becomes effective; or

(b) if it is an organization other than a limited partnership, the organizational document that creates the organization becomes effective; and

(10) if the surviving organization preexists the merger, any amendments provided for in the articles of merger for the organizational document that created the organization become effective.

B. A surviving organization that is a foreign organization consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state to enforce any obligation owed by a constituent organization, if before the merger the constituent organization was subject to suit in this state on the obligation. A surviving organization that is a foreign organization and not authorized to transact business in this state appoints the secretary of state as its agent for service of process for the purposes of enforcing an obligation pursuant to this subsection. Service on the secretary of state pursuant to this subsection is made in the same manner and with the same consequences as in Subsections C and D of Section 117 [54-2A-117 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1109.

54-2A-1110. Restrictions on approval of conversions and mergers.

A. If a partner of a converting or constituent limited partnership will have personal liability with respect to a converted or surviving organization, approval and amendment of a plan of conversion or merger are ineffective without the consent of the partner, unless:

(1) the limited partnership's partnership agreement provides for the approval of the conversion or merger with the consent of fewer than all the partners; and

(2) the partner has consented to the provision of the partnership agreement.

B. A partner does not give the consent required by Subsection A of this section merely by consenting to a provision of the partnership agreement that permits the partnership agreement to be amended with the consent of fewer than all the partners.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1110.

54-2A-1111. Liability of general partner after conversion or merger.

A. A conversion or merger pursuant to Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act does not discharge any liability, pursuant to Sections 404 [54-2A-404 NMSA 1978] and 607 [54-2A-607 NMSA 1978] of that act, of a person that was a general partner in or dissociated as a general partner from a converting or constituent limited partnership, but:

(1) the provisions of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act pertaining to the collection or discharge of the liability continue to apply to the liability;

(2) for the purposes of applying those provisions, the converted or surviving organization is deemed to be the converting or constituent limited partnership; and

(3) if a person is required to pay any amount pursuant to this subsection:

(a) the person has a right of contribution from each other person that was liable as a general partner pursuant to Section 404 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act when the obligation was incurred and has not been released from the obligation pursuant to Section 607 of that act; and

(b) the contribution due from each of those persons is in proportion to the right to receive distributions in the capacity of general partner in effect for each of those persons when the obligation was incurred.

B. In addition to any other liability provided by law:

(1) a person that immediately before a conversion or merger became effective was a general partner in a converting or constituent limited partnership that was not a limited liability limited partnership is personally liable for each obligation of the converted or surviving organization arising from a transaction with a third party after the conversion or merger becomes effective, if, at the time the third party enters into the transaction, the third party:

(a) does not have notice of the conversion or merger; and

(b) reasonably believes that:

1) the converted or surviving business is the converting or constituent limited partnership;

2) the converting or constituent limited partnership is not a limited liability limited partnership; and

3) the person is a general partner in the converting or constituent limited partnership; and

(2) a person that was dissociated as a general partner from a converting or constituent limited partnership before the conversion or merger became effective is personally liable for each obligation of the converted or surviving organization arising from a transaction with a third party after the conversion or merger becomes effective, if:

(a) immediately before the conversion or merger became effective the converting or surviving limited partnership was not a limited liability limited partnership; and

(b) at the time the third party enters into the transaction less than two years have passed since the person dissociated as a general partner and the third party:

1) does not have notice of the dissociation;

2) does not have notice of the conversion or merger; and

3) reasonably believes that the converted or surviving organization is the converting or constituent limited partnership, the converting or constituent limited partnership is not a limited liability limited partnership and the person is a general partner in the converting or constituent limited partnership.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1111.

54-2A-1112. Power of general partners and persons dissociated as general partners to bind organization after conversion or merger.

A. An act of a person that immediately before a conversion or merger became effective was a general partner in a converting or constituent limited partnership binds the converted or surviving organization after the conversion or merger becomes effective, if:

(1) before the conversion or merger became effective, the act would have bound the converting or constituent limited partnership pursuant to Section 402 [54-2A-402 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act; and

(2) at the time the third party enters into the transaction, the third party:

(a) does not have notice of the conversion or merger; and

(b) reasonably believes that the converted or surviving business is the converting or constituent limited partnership and that the person is a general partner in the converting or constituent limited partnership.

B. An act of a person that before a conversion or merger became effective was dissociated as a general partner from a converting or constituent limited partnership

binds the converted or surviving organization after the conversion or merger becomes effective, if:

(1) before the conversion or merger became effective, the act would have bound the converting or constituent limited partnership pursuant to Section 402 of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act if the person had been a general partner; and

(2) at the time the third party enters into the transaction, less than two years have passed since the person dissociated as a general partner and the third party:

(a) does not have notice of the dissociation;

(b) does not have notice of the conversion or merger; and

(c) reasonably believes that the converted or surviving organization is the converting or constituent limited partnership and that the person is a general partner in the converting or constituent limited partnership.

C. If a person having knowledge of the conversion or merger causes a converted or surviving organization to incur an obligation pursuant to Subsection A or B of this section, the person is liable:

(1) to the converted or surviving organization for any damage caused to the organization arising from the obligation; and

(2) if another person is liable for the obligation, to that other person for any damage caused to that other person arising from the liability.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1112.

54-2A-1113. Article not exclusive.

Article 11 [54-2A-1101 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act does not preclude an entity from being converted or merged pursuant to other law.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1113.

ARTICLE 12 Miscellaneous Provisions

54-2A-1201. Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1201.

54-2A-1202. Severability.

If any provision of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of that act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of that act are severable.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1202.

54-2A-1203. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

The Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act modifies, limits or supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act does not modify, limit or supersede Section 101(c) of the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1203.

54-2A-1204. Application to existing limited partnerships and other relationships.

A. The Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act governs only:

- (1) a limited partnership formed on or after January 1, 2008; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in Subsections B and C of this section, a limited partnership formed before January 1, 2008 that elects, in the manner provided in its partnership agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement, to be subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, and that presents to the secretary of state for filing:
 - (a) an amended and restated certificate of limited partnership stating that it elects to be subject to that act if the filing is made before January 1, 2010; or
 - (b) if the filing is made on or after January 1, 2010, an amended and restated certificate of limited partnership stating the information required by Section 54-2A-201 NMSA 1978. The "liability effective date" with respect to the limited partnership is the date that is ninety days after a limited partnership described in this paragraph files with the secretary of state an amended and restated certificate of limited partnership stating the information required by Section 54-2A-201 NMSA 1978.

B. With respect to a limited partnership formed before January 1, 2008 that elects pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section to be subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the following rules apply except as the partners otherwise elect in the manner provided in the partnership agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement:

(1) Subsection C of Section 54-2A-104 NMSA 1978 does not apply and the limited partnership has whatever duration it had pursuant to the law applicable immediately before January 1, 2008;

(2) Sections 54-2A-601 and 54-2A-602 NMSA 1978 do not apply and a limited partner has the same right and power to dissociate from the limited partnership, with the same consequences, as existed immediately before January 1, 2008;

(3) Subsection D of Section 54-2A-603 NMSA 1978 does not apply;

(4) Subsection E of Section 54-2A-603 NMSA 1978 does not apply and a court has the same power to expel a general partner as the court had immediately before January 1, 2008; and

(5) Subsection C of Section 54-2A-801 NMSA 1978 does not apply and the connection between a person's dissociation as a general partner and the dissolution of the limited partnership is the same as existed immediately before January 1, 2008.

C. With respect to a limited partnership that elects pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section to be subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, after the election takes effect the provisions of the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act relating to the liability of the limited partnership's general partners to third parties apply:

(1) before the liability effective date, to:

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

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

(2) on and after the liability effective date, to all third parties, but those provisions remain inapplicable to any obligation incurred while those provisions were inapplicable pursuant to Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (1) of this subsection.

D. Until a limited partnership formed before January 1, 2008 elects to be governed by the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act, the limited partnership shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the Uniform Limited Partnership Act under which the

limited partnership was formed as if that act had not been repealed, except that the limited partnership shall not be renewed unless so provided in the original agreement or in the manner provided in its partnership agreement or by law for amending the partnership agreement.

E. After January 1, 2010, the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act governs a foreign limited partnership formed at any time.

F. Certificates of limited partnership filed with a county clerk before July 1, 1993 may be refiled with the secretary of state. Such a refiling supersedes the filing in the county clerk's office. Such a refiling without compliance with the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section is not an election to be subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act. Certificates of limited partnership not refiled with the secretary of state shall remain valid until expiration or until cancellation pursuant to a certificate of cancellation filed with the county clerk.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1204; 2009, ch. 181, § 4.

54-2A-1205. Saving clause.

The Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act does not affect an action commenced, proceeding brought or right accrued before January 1, 2008.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1205.

54-2A-1206. Transition provisions.

Until January 1, 2010, the provisions of Sections 54-1A-105, 54-1A-303, 54-1A-304, 54-1A-704, 54-1A-805, 54-1A-901 through 54-1A-908, 54-2-3 through 54-2-5, 54-2-9 through 54-2-14, 54-2-49 through 54-2-56 and 54-2-62 NMSA 1978 as they existed on December 31, 2008, apply to:

A. a limited partnership formed on or after July 1, 2008;

B. a limited partnership formed before July 1, 2008 that elects pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 54-2A-1204 NMSA 1978 to be subject to the Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act [Chapter 54, Article 2A NMSA 1978]; and

C. a foreign limited partnership formed at any time.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 129, § 1207; 2009, ch. 181, § 5.

ARTICLE 3

Foreign Limited Partnerships (Recompiled.)

54-3-1 to 54-3-7. Recompiled.