## LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY INFORMATION ORGANIZER

(MULTIPLE MEMBER LLC)

(Use for business and investment LLCs with two or more Members)



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## INFORMATION FOR ORGANIZING LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

<b>General Information</b> :	
Name of LLC:	
Contact Person:	
Mailing Address:	
Phone:	
Fax number:	
E-Mail Address:	
Applications/Registro	ations:
CPA DLG Client	
	Federal EIN Application (social security number of member)
	Alaska Business License Application*
(For each item ident	ify who will be responsible for the application or registration.)
	sible for obtaining any necessary occupational license(s).  nsible for filing any necessary Alaska ESC (Employment Security Compensation)
Registered Agent:	
DLG Services,	Inc. (DLG Services will serve as registered agent only if the LLC is on DLG Services' maintenance system [\$200/year].)
Other	Agent's Name:
	Agent's Mailing Address:
	Agent's Physical Address:
Articles of Organizati	<u>on</u> :
Purpose: What is the	project/business to be undertaken by the LLC?
Proiected date the L	LC will commence to transact business?

	iling the Articles with	Durrell Law Group generall n the State. Would you pre	-	
If yes, provide the	e name and addres	s of the organizer:		
Members:				
Member Name & Address	Name of Representative (if member is a business entity)	Duties (if applicable) (* denotes Member selected to serve as Tax Matters Partner)	Initial Contribution	Profit Sharing Percentage
7 (6.6.1.000	,,	····a···o···		1 01001110190
Married Counte Me	<b>mhers:</b> (complete d	only for married couple Me	mhers)	
Will husband/wife m	, ,	only for mamed coopie file	1110013)	
·	ne joint interest			
	o separate interests	S		
			of double 10 Mars	NI -
•	_	ght of survivorship (in event	,	
•		ote? Husband		
contribution listed above	e. The absence of the	ake any contribution to the nis obligation is key to a Me ave an obligation to make	ember enjoying limite	ed liability for
If so, please explo	ain:			
If additional capital may	be needed, do you	u want to provide for:		
Dilution Dilution Ratio:	Loan Loan Intere	Both est Rate:	Neither	_

Profits (and losses) are generally allocated based upon stated profit sharing ratios. Occasionally, an I will use special allocations to deviate from the stated profit sharing ratios. Will any item of income or deduction be allocated among the Members in different ratios than the profit sharing ratios reflected above?	
If so, please explain:	
Securities (Blue Sky Laws) Exemption Issues:	
The issuance of membership interests is subject to securities laws. Even membership interests issued by closely-held or family-held LLCs must be exempt from securities registration. To assist us in determining which exemption will apply, please complete the following:	
Describe any Family Relationship Between Members:	
Do you have a Written Business Plan? Yes No	
If yes, provide a copy.	
Have membership interests in the LLC been offered to anyone other than the Yes No members listed above?	
If yes, explain:	
Have membership interests been offered to anyone outside of Alaska or have Yes No any other activities taken place outside of Alaska in conjunction with the organization of this company?	
If yes, explain:	
<u>Management:</u>	
An LLC can be managed by its members or by one or more managers.	
<u>Member Managed</u> : A member-managed LLC is similar to a general partnership where the partners manage the business and own the partnership (the role of the members is similar to the role of the partners).	
<u>Manager Managed</u> : A manager-managed LLC is similar to a corporation where the board of director manages the business, but the shareholders own the corporation (the role of the managers is similar to the role of the directors and the role of the members is similar to the role of the shareholders).	
Select a management structure:Member ManagedManager Managed	
Member Managed: (Complete only if you selected Member Managed)	
Management decisions of the LLC will be determined by a majority vote of the members (based upon percentage of interest), unless a greater percentage is required under the Operating Agreement. Consider whether any of the following decisions should require greater than a major vote of the members. If so, reflect the greater percentage (generally known as a supermajority) that should be required:  Amending the Articles of Organization:	ity

	Amending the Operating Agreement;				
	Dissolving the LLC;				
	Merging the LLC with another LLC;				
	Admitting a new Member (and the terms of admission);				
	Entering into a contract with a Member (or Member-controlled business);				
	Engaging in new or different business activities;				
	Selecting the insurance company;				
	Determining whether to make cash distributions to the Members;				
	Determining whether disproportionate distributions may be made;				
	Determining whether and under what terms to lend money to a Member;				
	Determining whether and under what terms to borrow money from a Member;				
	Determining whether to indemnify a Member;				
	Entering into a contract with a value greater than \$ (specify amount);				
	Borrowing money in excess of \$ (specify amount);				
	Selling, mortgaging, leasing, exchanging or otherwise disposing of any real property;				
	Purchasing, leasing, exchanging or otherwise acquiring any real property;				
	Compromising any claim due to the Company;				
	Filing a lawsuit or commencing an arbitration involving the LLC;				
	Other				
Manager M	Managed: (Complete only if you selected Manager Managed)				
	Managers will be listed in the organizational documents. Thereafter, Managers generally moved or appointed by a majority vote (based upon percentage of interest) of the				
	Manager Name Address				
Management decisions of the LLC will be determined by a majority vote of the managers (based upon one vote per manager). Consider whether the Members should retain control over any of the following decisions. If so, reflect the percentage vote of the members (based upon percentage of interest) that should be required:					
	Amending the Articles of Organization;				
	Amending the Operating Agreement;				
	Dissolving the LLC;				

	Merging the LLC with another LLC;
	Admitting a new Member (and the terms of admission);
	Entering into a contract with a Manager (or Manager-controlled business);
	Removing Mangers and appointing successor Managers;
	Setting Manager compensation;
	Engaging in new or different business activities;
	Selecting the insurance company;
	Determining whether to make cash distributions to the Members;
	Determining whether disproportionate distributions may be made;
	Determining whether and under what terms to lend money to a Member;
	Determining whether and under what terms to borrow money from a Member;
	Determining whether to indemnify a Member or Manger;
	Entering into a contract with a value greater than \$ (specify amount);
	Borrowing money in excess of \$ (specify amount);
	Selling, mortgaging, leasing, exchanging or otherwise disposing of any real property;
	Purchasing, leasing, exchanging or otherwise acquiring any real property;
	Compromising any claim due to the Company;
	Filing a lawsuit or commencing an arbitration involving the LLC;
	Other
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<u>Employees</u> :	
Will the LLC ho	ave employees? Yes No
If yes:	The highest number of employees in the next 12 months?
	First date that wages will be paid:
Will any memb	per be an employee of the company? Yes No
If so, w	ve need to discuss the concept of guaranteed payments and self-employment tax issues.
<u>Tax</u> :	
taxed as a co	vo or more members is almost always taxed as a partnership, but in rare cases elects to be rporation (S corporation or C corporation). An LLC with only one member is a disregarded purposes – it files no tax return and its income and deductions are reflected on the tax le member.
If the LLC will h	nave two or more Members, will the LLC be taxed as a partnership? Yes No
If not,	please explain:

On the list of Members, denote with an $^{\ast}$ which Member will be designated to separtner.	erve as the tax matters
The LLC must have a calendar year-end if taxed as a partnership. If taxed as an Corporation, will the LLC have other than a calendar year-end? Yes No_	
If yes, the <u>fiscal</u> year-end will be	
<u>Dispute Resolution</u> :	
Disputes among the Members generally would be resolved through litigation unl provide otherwise.	less we expressly
Should we instead require arbitration and/or mediation to resolve disputes? Yes	es No
Covenant Not to Compete:	
Should the members be prohibited from competing with the business of the LLC?	es No
If yes, should the prohibition continue after the Member no longer has an interest in the LLC?	es No
Will the member interest be freely transferable? Yes No	
If no, the attorney and client should discuss preparing a Buy-Sell Agreement (complete the separate Buy-Sell Agreement Organizer)	