## Client Alert

Real Estate Department Revised October 2011

## **Delaware vs. NY LLCs**

The choice between Delaware and New York as the jurisdiction of organization for a new limited liability company which will do business in New York needs to be reviewed in every circumstance. The following is a list of the pros and cons of using Delaware when representing the controlling member:

## Cons

- 1. **Filing Fees**. Assuming the business will operate in NY, the Company will need to file in both Delaware (organization) and NY (qualification to do business). This adds approximately \$300 to the cost of the organization.
- 2. **Statutory Representation**. The Company needs a statutory agent in Delaware. This adds approximately \$175 per annum.
- 3. **Accounting Fees/Tax Filings**. The Company must file tax returns in both Delaware and NY. Estimated additional costs of \$250 per annum for Delaware fees.

## Pros

- 1. **Superior Statute**. Delaware has a superior statute which is regularly updated to resolve any inconsistencies.
- 2. **Fiduciary Duty**. Delaware expressly permits the restriction or elimination of fiduciary duty. See §18-1101. NY does not.
- 3. **Case Law.** As the case law has developed, Delaware courts are turning out to be more sophisticated than NY courts at interpreting their respective statutes.
- 4. **Need for Operating Agreement**. NY requires a written operating agreement within 90 days. See §417. The impact of failing to do so is unclear. Delaware does not require a written agreement.
- 5. **Management by Managers**. NY §401(a) appears to require that if management is changed from members to managers, an amendment to the charter is required.
- 6. **Classes of Members**. NY §418(a) could be interpreted to require that the articles must describe different classes or groups of members.
- 7. **Removal of Managers**. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the operating agreement, NY §414 permits removal of the manager without cause by a vote of members holding a majority in interest.



8. **Merger**. DE §18-209(b) permits a merger of the LLC without a vote of members if expressly provided in the LLC Agreement. NY §1001(c) requires a vote by no less than a majority in interest of the members in all cases.

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In general, if the additional costs are not meaningful to the client, we should recommend that Delaware be used in most circumstances.

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