

## **Limited Liability Company**

Pros: • Personal Asset Protection

- Pass-Thru Taxation
- Outside-In Asset Protection Depending on Jurisdiction
- Easy and Inexpensive to Form

Cons: • Less Developed Case Law

Constitutional Documents Needed:

• Certificate of Organization; Operating Agreement; Minutes; EIN Application

# **S** Corporation

Pros: • Personal Asset Protection

- Pass-Thru Taxation
- Eligible for Qualified Plans, ESOPs, and Other Benefits

Cons: • Ownership Restrictions

 Personal Creditors May Be Able To Get At Business

**Constitutional Documents Needed:** 

• Articles of Incorporation; Bylaws; EIN Application; S Election

### **C** Corporation

Pros: • Personal Asset Protection

Cons: • Personal Creditors May Be Able To Get At Business

• Double Taxation

**Constitutional Documents Needed:** 

 Articles of Incorporation; Bylaws; Minutes; EIN Application

### **Sole Propietorship**

Pros: • Easy to Form

• Inexpensive to Form

Cons: • Unlimited Personal Liability

**Constitutional Documents Needed:** 

No Formation Documents

## **General Partnership**

Pros: • Easy to Form

• Inexpensive to Form

Cons: • Unlimited Personal Liability

- Liability for Acts of Other Partners
- More Signatures Needed To Transfer Property

**Constitutional Documents Needed:** 

• Statement of Partnership Authority; Partnership Agreement

# **Limited Partnership**

Pros: • Personal Asset Protection

- Pass-Thru Taxation
- Can Separate Control

Cons: • Expensive to Form

• Less Used; Less Developed Case Law

**Constitutional Documents Needed:** 

• Certificate of Limited Partnership; Partnership Agreement

