# SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP, LLC, OR CORPORATION?

Choosing an Appropriate Legal Entity





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**Practice Areas Include:** 

- Business
- Taxes

Schedule Consulting with an SBDC Consultant

### Disclaimer

- Limited overview
- General discussion / specific facts matter
- Laws change



## Forms of Entities

- Governed by state law and the agreements entered into by the owners.
- Sole Proprietorship
- Partnerships (not used much anymore)
- LLCs
- Corporations



## Sole Proprietorship

- One person operating on their own
- No separate filing requirements
- No operating documents
- No liability protection
- Good idea sell dolls on eBay
- Bad idea home builder



## What is limited liability?

- Assets of entity are separate from owners
- If you "respect the form," recovery will be limited to the assets of the entity. To respect the form:
- Maintain separate accounts
- Follow rules of governing documents
- Fund the entity with adequate capital.
- Entity is not an "alter ego."
- Limited liability is...limited.



## LLC / limited liability company

- Can be the simplest formalized entity
- Often ideal combination of asset protection and flexibility
- Created by filing Articles of Organization with Secretary of State
- Owners ("members") should adopt an operating agreement. Sets the rules for how LLC will operate



## LLC / limited liability company

- Pros
  - Tax efficient.
  - Liability protection. Recovery limited to assets of LLC.
  - Very flexible.
- Cons
  - Cost filing fee and operating agreement
  - Must "respect the corporate form"



## LLC / limited liability company

- The operating agreement
  - An LLC without an operating agreement is governed by state law. Bad for multiple owners.
  - One owner simple operating agreement
  - Multiple a contract. Establishes the rights of the members.
- Where to get operating agreement



### LLC / Sole Proprietor Tax

- Taxation:
  - Single-member LLC is a "disregarded entity" for tax purposes, doesn't exist.
    - Report on 1040.
    - Self employment tax @ 15.3%
    - Half of SE tax is deductible (normally employer pays this)

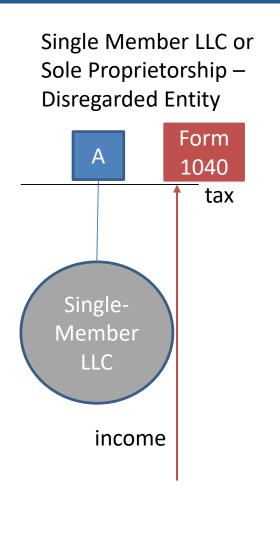


### LLC / Multi-owner Tax

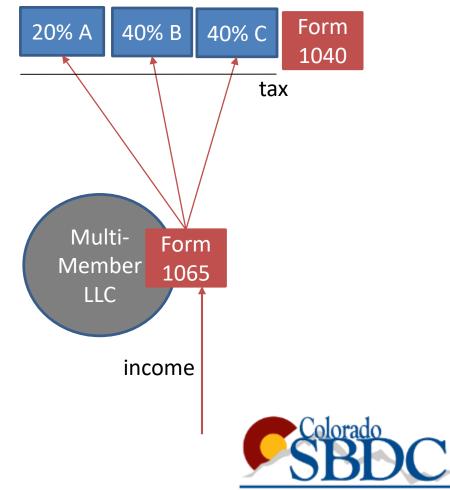
- Two or more owners: Default partnership treatment. "Pass through" structure income passes through to the individual.
  - Company files Form 1065, tax return for partnership income.
  - K-1 issued to each owner. Reports owner's share of income, loss, etc.
  - Owners pay income tax at their individual rates.
  - Services payments will owe self employment tax.
  - LLC can elect to be treated as S corp or C corp.



### Tax Structures



#### Multiple Member LLC



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## Corporation

- The classic
- Built for outside investors, reliance on state corporation laws.
- Uses multiple agreements instead of an operating agreement – articles of incorporation, bylaws, shareholder agreements, more.
- Taxed as a C-corp or S-corp: these are purely tax elections, not types of entities.



## Corporation

- Pros
  - Can rely more heavily on statutes than LLCs
  - Shares make ownership easy to track
  - Preferred by outside investors
- Cons
  - Tax structure
  - Cost to operate
  - Complexity of management officers and directors
  - Structural rigidity compared to LLC

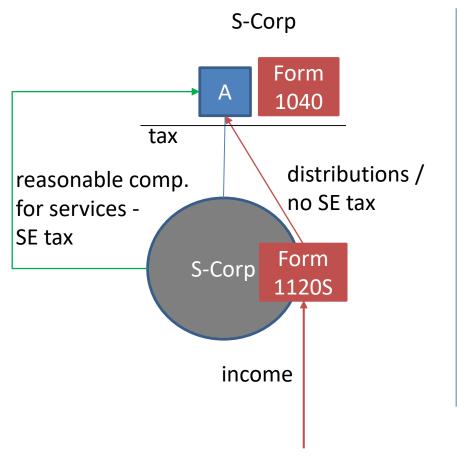


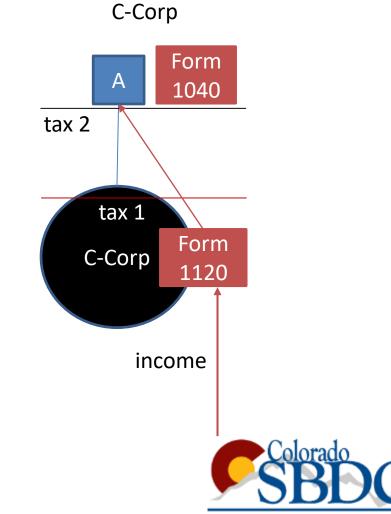
## Corporation Tax

- Default treatment is as a C-Corp, subject to double taxation
  - C corporation pays income tax at the corporate level
  - Owners pay income tax on dividends paid to them
- Can elect treatment as an S-Corp.
  - A "pass through" entity like a partnership, taxes are not paid at the corporate level
  - Restrictions on ownership, classes of interest
  - Owners are subject to SE tax on reasonable compensation for services. Excess is not subject to SE tax.
- LLCs can also elect C-corp or S-corp treatment. If it does, needs to be addressed in operating agreement.



### Tax Structures





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## Other Entity Types

- Nonprofit no private inurement; state and federal restrictions
  - Annual reporting requirements
  - Generally tax exempt
- Public benefit weird middle ground between nonprofit and for profit.
  - Investors accept lower returns in exchange for doing good.



## Items to Consider

- Changes in tax laws
- Conversion of entity:
  - Out of state to in-state
  - LLC to corporation or vice versa
- Sales and Use Tax
  When/how to collect
- Tax withholding/employees



## Wrap Up

- Choices range from simple to complex
- Things to consider in choosing form:
  - Objectives. Side hustle? Full time job? Scalable business? Needs investors?
  - Potential for liability. Who is your customer/client? Consequences if something goes wrong?
  - Burdens of compliance.
- Not in this alone!





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