

Incorporate the Road to Riches

Building Your Corporate Fortress



Table of Contents

Who We Are	1
Incorporating	2
Sole Proprietorships... ..	3
Partnerships	4
Limited Partnerships	5
Corporations	6
S-Corporations	7
Limited Liability Companies	8
Entity Comparison Chart	9
Who, When, Where and How You Should Incorporate	10
Top 5 Mistakes People Make When Incorporating	12
How to Incorporate	13
Laughlin’s Complete Package	14
Products and Services	15
A Few Words From Some of Our Valued Clients	16
Complimentary 30-Minute Business Evaluation Form	17

Who We Are

Laughlin Associates is the world leader in corporate formation and management services. With over 40 years in business and over 80,000 companies formed, we are the first choice to provide U.S. corporations, LLCs, and trusts. Our experienced staff provides strategic consulting, accredited training programs and technical resources to both individuals and professionals.

What Makes Laughlin Associates Different?

When you become a client of Laughlin you gain unlimited access to a highly trained team of professionals. We do more than just set up your corporation or LLC, we provide ongoing assistance to help you understand and maximize your business structure.

A corporation or LLC is a powerful business tool when you know how to use it. We provide our clients with on-going education via web, videos, newsletters, seminars, webinars, publications and one-on-one support.

Laughlin provides the support you need to maximize your corporation or LLC, from educational seminars to buy sell agreements, trusts, customer service documentation and business credit, not to mention, our clients have access to a nationwide network of CPAs and attorneys to help answer their questions.

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www.youtube.com/user/laughlinusa

Incorporating: The Key to Limited Liability and Personal Protection

“Knowledge is power, but implementation is the key to success.”

Running your own business is risky enough so why would you wave the white flag of surrender before you even get started.

To truly be successful in whatever business you decide, you have to be able to reduce your risk while you increase the reward.

You are about to learn how to set up and run your business in a manner that will allow you to take advantage of the laws of our nation, rather than be encumbered by them.

You should also be advised that there are many Americans in business who use these strategies but implement them incorrectly, implement them for the wrong reasons, or fail to document the reasons, causing greater harm.



Laying The Blueprint

Choosing The Right Vehicle To Run Your Business

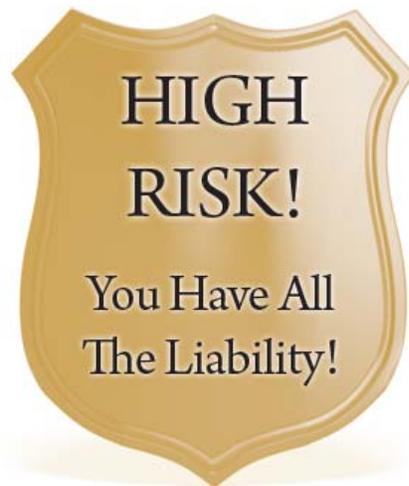
Many of the strategies used by big business can be used by the small entrepreneur to effect great benefits in tax-planning, asset protection and privacy issues.

There are various forms of doing business. There are proprietorships, partnerships, LLCs and corporations. These different business entities and their use can have a great impact on the way you conduct your business, what your personal liability is, and the amount of tax liability you incur.

Sole Proprietorships

The advantage of being a sole proprietor is that it is the easiest and simplest form of doing business. As an individual you simply start a business. You are then a sole proprietor.

The owner receives all profits (subject to taxation specific to the business) and has unlimited responsibility for all losses and debts. Every asset of the business is owned by the proprietor, and all debts of the business are the proprietor's. This means that the owner has no less liability than if they were acting as an individual instead of as a business. It is a "sole" proprietorship in contrast with partnerships.



Sole Proprietorships

Ownership: You personally own and operate the business.

Tax: One level of tax. Sole proprietors are also subject to a 15.3% self-employment tax on all income earned from the business.

Asset Protection: As far as level of risk is concerned, this is the worst form of running a business. You are completely responsible for all debt and liability associated with the business.

Quick Benefits List: Simple and easy to establish.

Disadvantages of a Sole Proprietorship

- The owners are completely at risk.
- Sole proprietors are subject to a 15.3% self-employment tax on all income earned from the business.
- Limited tax saving deductions

Partnerships

A partnership is a form of business often used when two or more people get together to conduct a business enterprise. The partners simply get together and enter into a partnership agreement. From that point on, the gain or loss of the partnership is passed through to the individual partners and is included on their individual tax returns.

A partnership must file an annual information return to report the income, deductions, gains, losses, etc. from its operations, but it does not pay income tax. Instead, it “passes through” any profits or losses to its partners. Each partner includes his or her share of the partnership’s income or loss on his or her tax return.



Partnerships

Ownership: As the name implies, a partnership is owned by the partners.

Tax: Partnerships are taxed as pass through entities which means the profits or losses flow through to the owners.

Asset Protection: Partnerships are never recommended. In a partnership all parties are liable for the company’s actions, and personal assets can be attacked to satisfy a judgment. It is just as easy to set up a formal entity such as a Limited Liability Company, a Corporation or a Limited Partnership, rather than risk everything you own in a partnership.

Disadvantages of a Partnership

- A partnership provides no liability protection to the partners. *For example*, Joe and Don get together and form a business partnership. Joe gets in an accident and gets sued. Both partners are at risk.
- A partnership doesn’t provide many of the tax benefits available to a corporation, such as medical reimbursement plans, pension plans, and full deductibility of business-related expenses.
- Subject to self-employment tax.

Limited Partnerships

A limited partnership is taxed like a partnership yet it has many of the liability protection aspects of a corporation. There are two types of partners in a limited partnership: the limited partners, who invest in the partnership but have no control, and the general partner (or partners), who controls the partnership.

A limited partnership allows for pass-through taxation, as its income is not taxed at the business level. Income or losses are reported on the partners' tax returns, and any tax due is paid at the individual level. Limited partners can use losses to offset other passive income on their tax returns. General partners' losses can be used to shelter other income up to the value of their investment in the partnership, since their losses are not usually considered passive.



Limited Partnerships

Ownership: A Limited Partnership is controlled by the “general” partner, and the limited partners own a percentage of the interest. The general partner takes the lead role in the organization and, as such, is liable for the actions of the company. The limited partners do not take an active role in running the business and therefore are not liable for the actions of the company.

Tax: A Limited Partnership is taxed as a pass-through entity which means the profits or losses flow through to the owners.

Asset Protection: The asset protection of a Limited Partnership is held by a “charging order”. This means if a Limited Partnership is sued, a judge can issue a charging order allowing the plaintiff profit or loss distribution rights of the partnership interest in question. In other words, the creditor only gets what the general partner decided to distribute, which is often nothing. This makes the Limited Partnership a very powerful asset protection tool when utilized with other business structures.

Quick Benefits List:

- Privacy
- Asset Protection
- Estate Planning

Disadvantages of a Limited Partnership

- The general partner takes all the risk.
- A limited partnership is complex and often expensive to form.
- Limited partnerships do not allow for medical reimbursement plans, pension plans, or other benefits a corporation offers.

Corporations

“The benefits of incorporating aren’t just for big business, they are for smart business.”

Forming a Corporation establishes a protective barrier between your business assets and your personal assets.

Corporations are powerful business tools when used correctly. They provide the liability protection that all small business owners should be taking advantage of.

It’s not surprising that roughly a million corporations are formed each year and the number is growing.

A Corporation is a separate legal entity that is regulated by state law and can be formed in its home state or in any other state. The Corporation is regulated by the state in which it was formed. This can be very beneficial if you form your company in a preferred state like Nevada or Wyoming.

Ownership: A Corporation is owned by its shareholders. Shareholders can be individuals or other entities such as another Corporation, trust or a limited liability company. It is possible for only one individual to create and own 100 percent of the Corporation.

Tax: Corporations must file their own tax return. In most cases, the corporate level of tax is less than the individual rate.

Asset Protection: The shareholders of a Corporation cannot be held personally liable for the actions of the business except in the case of outright fraud. If the Corporation is properly established and maintained, the individual shareholders are not personally liable for

the losses of the business, and creditors may only look to the Corporation and the business assets for payment.

Quick Benefits List:

- Privacy
- Asset Protection
- Tax Savings
- Fringe Benefits
- Credibility
- Easier Transfer of Ownership
- Centralized Management

Disadvantages of a Corporation

- The main disadvantage of incorporating is that formation can be complicated. Unless you have a solid background in forming a corporation or LLC, it’s not recommended you do it yourself.
- Another disadvantage to the corporate form of business is the so-called “double taxation” problem.

The thing about double taxation is it really only effects the corporation if it pays a dividend. If the Board of Directors authorizes a dividend, then the dividend is taxed at the corporate level and at the individual level. In most cases, there is nothing that says the corporation has to authorize a dividend. There are many other ways to take money out of the company without issuing a dividend.

S-Corporations

An S-corporation is a regular corporation, just like any other corporation at the formation. The newly formed corporation may remain a regular C-corporation or you, the stockholder(s), may convert it to an S-corporation under the IRS Code.

Some rules do exist for corporations that wish to obtain S-corporation status. There can be no more than 100 shareholders. There can only be one class of stock. Shareholders can only be U.S. citizens, resident aliens, estates, certain trusts, or certain qualified tax exempt organizations. There are a few more criteria that a corporation must meet to gain the S-corporation status, but most small, closely-held corporations will have no problem doing so.

An S-corporation is one that files a tax report but, generally pays no income tax. It is exempt from paying income tax by virtue of its S-corporation election. The profit or loss of the corporation flows through to the individual stockholder's personal tax returns .



S-Corporations

Ownership: An S-Corporation is owned by the shareholders, similar to a C-Corporation.

Tax: An S-Corporation is a pass-through entity. This means profits and losses pass through to the shareholders.

Asset Protection: An S-Corporation provides the same liability protection as a regular C-Corporation.

Quick Benefits List:

- Privacy
- Asset Protection
- Tax Savings
- Credibility
- Easier Transfer of Ownership
- Centralized Management

Disadvantages of an S-Corporation

- S-corporations are limited to no more than 100 shareholders.
- Shareholders of S-corporations can only be U.S. citizens, resident aliens, estates, certain trusts, or certain qualified tax-exempt organizations.
- S-corporations can only have one class of stock. (Note: Warrants, options or certain debt instruments might be deemed as a class of stock and cause the loss of S treatment.)
- An S-corporation can own a C-corporation, but an S-corporation may not have a C-corporation stockholder.

Limited Liability Companies — LLCs

A Limited Liability Company, as its name implies, provides limited liability for its members (owners), like a limited partnership provides for its limited partners or a corporation provides for its shareholders.

The LLC combines the best features of a corporation and a partnership, and it possesses strategic advantages over both. Like corporations, LLCs shield their owners from personal liability. At the same time, the LLC is entitled to be treated as a partnership, or a corporation, for tax purposes and therefore carries with it the “pass-through” tax benefits regular corporations don’t have.

Unlike a corporation, LLCs provide members the power of controlling other members’ ability to transfer the ownership or voting power of their membership. Like a corporation, an LLC can be structured to be taxed as either a “pass-through” entity or as an association that pays its own taxes.

LLCs have far fewer restrictions on membership than an S-corporation has on shareholders. LLCs also allow members to participate in management of the LLC without losing their protection from liability, whereas a limited partner in a limited partnership does not have this benefit.

Limited Liability Companies — LLCs

Ownership: LLCs are owned by the members, similar in scope to shareholders in a Corporation. An LLC can be managed by its members - “member managed” or managed by a manager- “manager managed”.

Tax: An LLC can be structured to be taxed as either a “pass-through” where the profits and losses pass through to the members, or an LLC can also choose to be taxed as a corporation.

Asset Protection: Members of an LLC have the same liability protection as shareholders of a Corporation. The only thing at risk is the members’ investment into the company.

Quick Benefits List:

- Asset Protection
- Tax Savings
- Flexibility of Management

Disadvantage of LLCs

- The main disadvantage of LLCs is that their use is relatively new in the United States, so there is no uniformity in the laws that govern them between individual states.
- Limited Benefits

ENTITY COMPARISON CHART

Factor	Regular Corporation	S-Corporation	Limited Liability Company	Limited Partnership
Ownership and management structure and the personal liability of the Owners and Managers.	Owners are shareholders while management consists of elected or appointed Directors and Officers. While shareholders enjoy limited liability for the actions of the corporation, the Directors and Officers may be indemnified by the corporation for actions of the corporation.	Same as a regular corporation.	Owners are Members while management can be either elected Manager(s) or Manager Members.	Owners are partners. The General Partner(s) manage the company with full personal liability for the actions of the partnership while Limited Partner(s) have no part in the management of the partnership but enjoy limited personal liability for the actions of the partnership.
Ease and effect of transfer of ownership interest.	General stock is easily and readily transferable along with any voting rights associated with that stock. Transfer of stock has no effect on the corporate entity.	Transfer is the same as regular corporations, except that the transfer of stock cannot break ownership limitations if the S-corporation wishes to maintain its "pass-through" status.	All members must approve any transfer of interests by any members. They can allow the transfer of ownership with or without voting rights, or deny the transfer of ownership entirely.	Transfer of ownership in a partnership is overseen by the Partnership Agreement and may require the approval of all partners.
Availability of outside capital or financing.	May sell stock or bonds. There is no state-set limit on the number of shareholders a regular corporation may have, and so it may raise capital through stock issuance.	Same as regular corporations except that they have a limit on the number of shareholders (100) to whom they can sell stock to raise capital.	Same as regular corporations with no limits on the number of members. However, limitations may be imposed by the members' right to deny potential members membership.	Same as regular corporations, but all loans are backed personally by the General Partner(s) and new partners may be limited by the partnership agreement.
Who pays the tax?	The corporation is taxed on its taxable income before dividends are paid, whether or not dividends are distributed to the shareholders. The shareholders are taxed personally on any dividends they receive.	The owners are taxed on their share of the profits the business generated, regardless of whether they actually received the cash or it was retained by the business.	Same as a regular corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as an association, and the same as an S-corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as a "pass-through" entity.	The owners are taxed on their share of the profits the business generated, regardless of whether they actually received the cash or it was retained by the business.
Salaries paid to owners.	Where owners are employees, salaries are taxable to the owners and deductible by the corporation. Salaries must remain reasonable for services rendered.	Same as a regular corporation, except that residual profit of the corporation (after salaries and overhead) is passed through as unearned income to the owners.	Same as a regular corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as an association, and the same as an S-corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as a "pass-through" entity.	Same as S-corporation except limited partners may not be employed by the Limited Partnership in any fashion.
Limits and taxation of after-tax earnings accumulated by the business.	May be subject to a penalty tax if amount of accumulation is unreasonable.	No limit since all income is taxed to the owners whether it is distributed or not.	Same as a regular corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as an association, and the same as an S-corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as a "pass-through" entity.	Same as an S-corporation.
Selection of taxable year ends.	No restriction.	Limited to Dec. 31, or what is commonly referred to as a calendar year. Exceptions are occasionally allowed when calendar year causes undue duress or unwarranted business disadvantage.	Same as a regular corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as an association, and the same as an S-corporation if LLC elects to be taxed as a "pass-through" entity.	Same as an S-corporation.

Who, When, Where And How Should You Incorporate?



Whether you are in the process of starting a company or if you have been in business for a number of years, making the decision to form a business entity (Corporation, Limited Liability Company or S-corporation) is an important one.

Who Can Form a Corporation? It does not matter if you are going to be the sole shareholder, directors, officers or employees; you can form a Corporation. If your Corporation is structured correctly, you can take advantage of many of the same benefits as fortune 500 companies.

When Should I Form a Business Entity? If you operate a business, even a home-based or part-time business, or if you are thinking of starting a business, then the time to incorporate is now. Incorporating or forming a Limited Liability Company helps separate your personal liability from your business liability while offering additional tax saving benefits.

Anyone in a business or profession who interacts with people, clients, or other businesses should be incorporated. If a business deal goes sour or if a mistake is made in handling a customer's request, the first reaction in today's world is to sue.

Of course, anyone in a potentially hazardous business, such as contracting, excavating, heavy equipment operation or the like should incorporate. The potential to claim personal harm on the part of people working for the company or bystanders looking for a quick buck is huge in these types of businesses.

“If you’re in business or going into business, the time to incorporate is now!”

People who are involved in joint ventures or partnerships should also consider incorporation. If you are in a partnership with a person and that person does something to get the partnership sued, your personal assets as well as theirs are on the line. By contrast, if the business was a corporation instead of a partnership, only the corporation's assets would be at risk.

What's the bottom line? It is probably easier to outline who should not incorporate than who should. The people who should not incorporate are simply those who don't have a business and are not going into business. They are people who have no assets and have no plan or desire to accumulate assets. Anyone in business, going into business, anyone with valuable assets or working to acquire valuable assets should consider incorporating.



Aside from the liability protection incorporating affords, it can also provide many tax benefits for those thinking of starting a business.

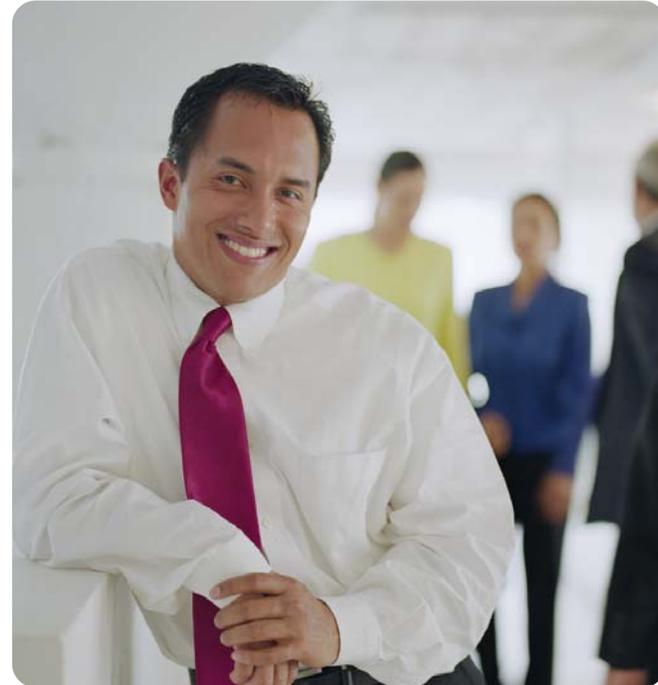
For example, a couple selling their own paintings on the side in addition to their primary employment may not conceive of any liability problem. However, by using a corporation properly, they may see enormous tax savings, which could more than justify incorporating.

Where Should I Incorporate? It is not required that you incorporate your business in the state in which it operates. Small businesses just starting out will most likely choose to incorporate in the state in which they transact a majority of their business. Others will choose to take advantage of a preferred state such as Nevada.

In deciding which state is best to incorporate, consider;

- A particular state's regulatory climate
- Tax requirements
- Need for individual privacy
- The cost of filing fees
- Statutory law that favors business

Although there are many cases when you are better off to incorporate in your home state, there are also many times when you should incorporate in a preferred state like Nevada. You should know the pros and cons of each alternative. Call 1-800-648-0966 to find out which state might benefit you.



Top 6 Mistakes People Make When Incorporating

“It requires a great deal of boldness and a great deal of caution to make a great fortune, and when you have it, it requires ten times as much skill to keep it.”

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

1. My Business Is Too Small To Incorporate:

If you have assets to lose, if you want to build business credit, or take advantage of tax savings, then incorporating can benefit you. Size doesn't matter. When you incorporate, it doesn't matter if you have 1 person or 500, the benefits are the same.

2. I'll Do It Myself.

Not only is it important to pick the right business structure, but it's even more important that you set up your new company right, starting at the formation. Failure to structure your business correctly from the start can leave you personally exposed to litigation and possible tax penalties.

The amount you will spend to clean up a company that was not started properly will cost you more time and money than using a reputable company like Laughlin Associates.

3. I Won't Get Sued; I'm A Nice Person. Why Do I Need To Incorporate?

Unfortunately, it doesn't matter that you are a nice person, give to charity and spend time with your family. As a business owner, you are only seen as being wealthy. When you incorporate or form an LLC you are establishing a protective barrier between your personal and business assets.

4. It Seems Too Complicated; I'll Just Stay A Sole Proprietorship:

As a sole proprietorship you are 100% at risk for everything. Your house, cars, retirement accounts, everything you have worked so hard to obtain can easily be wiped out. For the minimal cost of forming a Corporation or LLC why would you take the risk?

5. I Don't Do My Business Full-Time.

If you own rental property, sell multi-level marketing products, offer a consulting service, if you are an author...you have a business. Take pride in that, but also plan for success. When you incorporate or form an LLC you have the prestige of business ownership, asset protection and tax savings.

6. I'll Just Go On-Line And Look For The Cheapest Service.

It is important to work with a trusted company, one that has been in the business for years and understands the importance of doing it right from the start.

The biggest mistake you can make is to form a Corporation with a discount broker who is more interested in collecting a fee than assisting their clients in making the right choice. Don't be fooled by discount incorporation services. In most cases, the price does not include the complete formation and set-up.

At Laughlin Associates, our number one goal is to make you a client for life, which means we have one chance to do it right. Laughlin has been assisting small closely-held corporate owners to reach their financial goals for over 40 years.

How to Incorporate?

3 Easy Steps

1. ***Call 1-800-648-0966 for a complimentary consultation.***
2. ***Choose a name - Laughlin will run an initial name search to make sure it's available.***
3. ***Choose which state - Call 1-800-648-0966 to receive a complimentary consultation.***

When you incorporate with Laughlin Associates your service does not stop when you incorporate. You will have access to your own highly-trained business strategists Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. PST, who are available to assist you every step of the way.

We love to talk with business owners who are serious about their business and ready to take their business to the next level. Feel free to give us a call at **1-800-648-0966**.

At Laughlin Associates we don't sell products. We provide solutions. We will work closely with you to make sure your company is formed correctly. Our mission is to help you start, grow and profit from your business.

Laughlin Associates has been assisting people just like you since 1972. We pride ourselves on complete customer service and a professionally trained staff. With the experience gained by assisting over 80,000 companies, Laughlin Associates is the company with the know-how to get you started right.



Gain Access To Powerful, Resourceful Videos

Laughlin Provides the Complete Corporate Solution Package:



- Company Name Search - to ensure your choice is available
- Filing of the Articles of Formation/ Organization
- 12 Months of Registered Agent Service
- Customized Complete Deluxe Corporate Kit, Seal and 20 Stock Certificates
- Corporate Bylaws and First Meeting Minutes
- Federal Employer Identification Number (EIN) - assistance with filing
- Assistance with Subchapter S Election Form 2553 (form only)
- Kit Review - A hands-on review and walk through of your corporate kit
- Unlimited Phone Support
- Subscription to the Power of INC. Newsletter
- Priority Handling
- Shipping Via UPS 3-Day Service
- 1 Year of Service with Funding RoadMap - For All Your Business Planning and Funding Needs
- Limited Liability Company Contains Alternative Forms:
 - Operating Agreement
 - Membership Certificates
 - Membership Ledger

You Are Invited To Call
1-800-648-0966 For A Complimentary
Business Assessment

TAKE ACTION TODAY!
Start, Grow, Profit



Your Company Is Waiting

Complete Products And Services You Need To Start, Grow And Profit From Your Business

On-Going Education

Our goal is to provide you with the information you need to be proactive in your business. As a client, you will receive on-going education through webinars, live workshops, blogs, videos and special training sessions.

Laughlin Associates is registered with the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) as a sponsor of continuing professional education on the National Registry of CPE Sponsors.

On-Going Business Services

- Corporate Compliance Services - \$125,000 Corporate Veil Guarantee
- Registered Agent Services in All 50 States
- Annual State Filings
- EIN
- Corporate Record Books
- DBA's
- Bylaws
- Operating Agreements
- Name Changes
- S Election
- Non-Profit Services
- Virtual Assistant Services

Laughlin Associates Complete List of Products and Services

Entity Formation

- Corporation Formation
- LLC Formation
- Limited Partnership

Business Compliance Services

- Record Book Maintenance Service
- Business License Compliance Package

Nevada Headquarters Program

With the Nevada Headquarters Program, you can strengthen your corporate presence in Nevada by showing the world that you have a viable, provable business location within the state.

In addition to meeting the five tests of legitimacy, when you become a client of the Nevada Headquarters Program, you receive access to a multitude of valuable services and resources that will assist you in maximizing the benefits of your Nevada corporation.

Tax Services

- Tax Hotline
- Bookkeeping Services

Business Funding Solutions

We'll help toward achieving a strong business credit profile so you can obtain the funding you need to start, grow and prosper in your business.

Living Trusts

Planning your estate allows you to distribute your wealth the way you see fit. Without taking the time to plan your estate or set up a trust, a probate judge will assume all responsibility for decision-making regarding the distribution of your assets.

“ A Few Words From Some of Our Clients



“We used Laughlin Associates incorporation services, and were impressed. The staff was very well informed and helped me to quickly and clearly understand the complexities of our particular issues. Our advisor was gracious and efficient, a consummate professional. Our papers were expedited without a glitch. It has been a real pleasure to work with Laughlin Associates and I’d recommend them to anyone building a business. “

Ruth E. Hedges CEO, Unismart Capital Software Inc.



“When choosing an incorporation specialist the internet is filled with companies that can assist you in filing forms. However, virtually every business owner will benefit from counseling with experts on their options before proceeding with a decision as important as their fundamental business structure. I recommend Laughlin Associates as a uniquely qualified provider of these services.”

Brian Tracy, Brian Tracy International



“Thank you for your follow up. Your team has been on top of things for me. I continue to receive emails and phone calls trying to keep me on my time lines. It’s been a little slow on my part since I am trying to run a couple of businesses while setting up the entities for asset protection.

I feel the program has already paid for itself before I’ve even encompassed my assets. “

Tom Sanders



“When you phoned me this week to see how things were going reminded me that I have been wanting to let you know how appreciative I am for all of your help. As you know, we are a small business operating in California and really needed your expertise. Because of your professionalism you have made the experience of incorporating easy and painless.

I will definitely recommend your company, and you specifically, to anyone who needs the kind of services you offer. Again, thank you so much for your assistance.”

Nancy Mazzarella, Creative Catering, Inc.



“Wow. You never cease to impress me with your prompt response. It’s like you are MY personal advisor. You can quote me in any of your literature.” **PJ Radack**



“Laughlin Associates provided exactly the ‘nuts and bolts’ I needed to confidently turn my sole proprietorship into a full fledged corporation.”

Robert De Mott



“I incorporated years ago when I first started my businesses and always assumed that I was completely free of any liability. I’m extremely fortunate that a friend of mine recommended I contact you. Who would’ve known how exposed I was! Thanks-a-million...literally!”

Susan Young



“Reliable, great service and a knowledgeable staff. I get answers to eluding questions and I am kept informed.” **Dan Thomas**



Call 1-800-648-0966 For A Complimentary Consultation

Your Complimentary 30-Minute Business Evaluation Is Waiting!

Call 1-800-648-0966 or if you want a more in-depth evaluation.

Simply complete this form and return to 775-883-4874 or info@laughlinusa.com

You either have a business or you are on the verge of starting your own business.
Talk with an experienced professional today, and get the answers you need to make the right decision.

Name: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Business Name: _____

Short description of business: _____

State in which business is or will be located? _____

Do you or will you have partners? Yes No

To take full advantage of your evaluation simply complete and return this form to 775-883-4874 or e-mail it directly to info@laughlinusa.com.

This information is simply a way to supercharge your assessment. All information will be kept confidential, and we will absolutely not sell or trade information.

1-800-648-0966
www.laughlinusa.com
info@laughlinusa.com
775-883-8484 Fax

Is your business looking for funding? Yes No

Do you have employees? Yes No

Do you have children? Yes No

Do you own a home? Yes No

Best date to talk: _____

Best time to talk: _____

Best phone number to reach you: (____) _____

(We are available Monday-Friday 8:00-5:00 p.m. PST)

Disclaimer: All that we do is submitted and performed with the understanding that we are not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other such professional service. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a person in those professions should be sought.