



THE  
**NEVADA**  
C O M P A N Y

The Nevada Incorporation Experts

*a guide to*  
**INCORPORATING YOUR BUSINESS**  
*in Nevada*

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# Welcome!

As a business owner, question marks arise every day when it comes to accomplishing your business goals.

The *Guide to Incorporating Your Business* in Nevada has been specifically developed to address these question marks as you start, run and grow your business.

As you know, there are many options available to you as you decide what formal structure your business will take, what pros and cons are present when incorporating your business or forming a limited liability company, what the formation process entails, and what requirements are necessary to fulfill after you incorporate your business.

Incorporating your business is an important step, and The Nevada Company prides itself on providing clear and concise information to walk you through the process.

We help small business owners obtain the same privacy, asset protection and tax-saving advantages that are enjoyed by Fortune 500 and countless other companies worldwide. We focus on one state and one state only and are able to share our expertise with you to make an educated decision about incorporating in the State of Nevada.

Let us focus on providing a high-quality, high-value experience at an affordable price while you concentrate on your specialty ... your business.

We are committed to your business success.

## **The Nevada Company**



# Why Nevada

**Keep in mind** as you navigate your way through this guide, that incorporating is just one step in starting or running your business. There are many additional requirements that arise that may include the matter of business licenses and/or permits for your particular business, industry and/or location. To learn more about these requirements, it is best to contact both your local and state governments.

## Why Nevada

Why has Nevada historically been earmarked as one of America's most popular corporate and LLC destinations? Its laws are intentionally pro-business and pro-privacy.

Advantages to incorporating your small business in Nevada include:

- **Flexible residency.** Shareholders, directors and officers of a corporation or members/managers of an LLC do not need to reside in Nevada.
- **Promising business tax laws.** In Nevada there is no state corporate income tax. Additionally, no fees on corporate shares are imposed. Nevada does not carry a franchise tax for corporations or LLCs. However, initial and annual statement fees and business license fees are applicable. Additionally, there is no state inheritance tax on stock held by non-residents of Nevada.
- **Limited liability.** Shareholders, officers and directors in Nevada enjoy excellent asset protection and limited liability protection.
- **Anonymity.** All stockholders and all members do not have to be listed on the annual reports – therefore, this is not considered public record.
- **Business courts.** Nevada has courts that specialize in hearing business lawsuits, and these courts help to avert business disruptions, manage very complex cases, and provide constant rulings on issues that are business related.

The following sections cover the legal business entity types and their common advantages and disadvantages. This serves as an informational guide only, for specific information pertaining to your business situation, it is best to seek the advice of your attorney or accountant.



# Sole Proprietorship

**The sole proprietorship** is the simplest business form when it comes to operating your business. A sole proprietorship is not a legal entity. It is basically an enterprise that is owned and operated by an individual. It is the easiest type of business to establish – no state filing or agreement with other owners is required. By default, once an individual starts selling goods or services, a sole proprietorship has been created.

A sole proprietorship is not legally separate from its owner. The law does not distinguish between the owner's personal assets and the business' obligations. A sole proprietor's assets can be (and often are) used to satisfy the business' debts. Consider this before selecting a sole proprietorship as your legal business structure. If the business requires additional capital to fund its expansion, the sole proprietor must arrange for funding through personal assets or by borrowing money or by possibly offering the business up as collateral. Accidents happen. Businesses go out of business all the time. These unfortunate circumstances may quickly become a nightmare for a business owner.

## ADVANTAGES

- **Easy to establish.** You can create a sole proprietorship instantly, easily and inexpensively.
- **No separate tax filing.** You are not required to submit a separate tax filing; instead, profits or losses of the business are reported on your tax return.
- **Mix business with pleasure.** You may freely mix business and personal assets.
- **No unemployment tax.** You are not required to pay unemployment tax (although you must pay unemployment tax on employees).
- **Few ongoing formalities.** Sole proprietorships require few, if any, ongoing formalities.

## DISADVANTAGES

- **Subject to unlimited personal liability.** You are subject to unlimited personal liability for the debts, losses and liabilities of the business.
- **Satisfy state requirements.** You are required to submit a Nevada State Business License or Notice of Exemption before conducting business in the State of Nevada.
- **Financial limitations.** You may struggle with obtaining capital – such as a bank loan as financial institutions often require a more formal entity structure.
- **No perpetual existence.** Sole proprietorships rarely survive the death or incapacity of their owners and so do not retain value.

**A corporation** is recognized as a “person” with rights of its own under the law. A stockholder is a holder of shares of stock in the corporation and is not considered in legal danger for the acts of the corporation.

The important point to note is that when you own a corporation, it exists as an entirely separate entity or person. You can live anywhere you choose because the corporation’s state of residence dictates the requirements. A Nevada corporation provides many benefits when it comes to protecting you and your business. Nevada requires no disclosure of corporate shareholders, and Nevada has no state corporate tax of any kind.

## C Corporation

The standard corporation, also called a C corporation, is the most common business structure. A corporation is a separate legal entity owned by its shareholders. As a result, it protects its owners from personal liability for corporate debts and obligations.

A corporation’s shareholders, directors and officers must observe particular formalities in a corporation’s operation and administration. For example, decisions regarding a corporation’s management must often be made by formal vote and must be recorded in the corporate minutes. Meetings of shareholders and directors must be properly noticed and must meet quorum requirements. Finally, corporations must meet annual reporting requirements in their state of incorporation and in states where they do significant business.

Taxation is a significant consideration when choosing a business structure. A C corporation is taxed as a separate legal entity. If the corporation distributes profits to the shareholders in the form of dividends, shareholders pay income tax on those distributions; thus, commentators criticize C corporations as imposing “double taxation.”

As with any business entity that offers liability protection to its owners, a corporation must be created at the state level. A corporation begins its life by filing Articles of Incorporation in the appropriate state and paying the necessary filing fee.

## C Corporation *continued*

### ADVANTAGES

- **Minimal responsibility.** Shareholders are typically not personally responsible for the debts and liabilities of the business.
- **Unlimited shareholders.** C corporations can have an unlimited number of shareholders.
- **No state corporate tax.** Nevada carries no state corporate tax of any kind.
- **Charging order protection.** A personal creditor's only remedy against an owner's stock is a charging order. As a result, that creditor must wait for share distributions from that entity to satisfy any judgment. The creditor cannot force distributions from the business entity, nor can the creditor exercise any control over the entity. Nevada has long recognized charging order protection for LLCs and partnerships and in 2007 extended this provision to corporations. This protection prevents a creditor from foreclosing on the ownership interest and from the forced sale of assets to satisfy the judgment.
- **Opportunity.** Profits can be kept as retained earnings.
- **Transferable ownership.** Ownership is easily transferable through the sale of stock.
- **Perpetual existence.** Corporations have unlimited life extending beyond the illness or death of the owners.
- **Tax deductions.** Certain business expenses may be tax-deductible.
- **Secure capital.** Additional capital can be raised by selling shares of the corporation's stock.

### DISADVANTAGES

- **Double taxation.** C corporations may incur double taxation.
- **Initial and ongoing fees.** Corporations are more expensive to form than sole proprietorships and partnerships.
- **Initial and ongoing expenses.** Corporations face ongoing state-imposed filing requirements and fees including initial list, annual list and business license requirements.
- **Ongoing formalities.** Corporations face ongoing formalities, such as holding and properly documenting annual meetings of directors and shareholders.

## S Corporation

The S Corporation is typically a good option for incorporating a small business. An S corporation is defined as a standard corporation that has filed for S corporation status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The S corporation's tax election adopts pass-through taxation – thereby sidestepping the double taxation burden borne by C corporations. S corporations file an informational tax return (much like a partnership) but the entity pays no tax. The shareholders report their share of the S corporation's profit or loss on their individual tax returns and pay any tax due at the individual level.

### ADVANTAGES

- **Pass-through taxation.** S corporations are not taxed at the entity level – profits pass through to owners.
- **Minimal responsibility.** Shareholders are typically not personally responsible for the debts and liabilities of the business.
- **Perpetual existence.** S corporations have unlimited life extending beyond the illness or death of owners.
- **Charging order protection.** A personal creditor's only remedy against an owner's stock is a charging order. As a result, that creditor must wait for share distributions from that entity to satisfy any judgment. The creditor cannot force distributions from the business entity, nor can the creditor exercise any control over the entity. Nevada has long recognized charging order protection for LLCs and partnerships and in 2007 extended this provision to corporations. This protection prevents a creditor from foreclosing on the ownership interest and from the forced sale of assets to satisfy the judgment.
- **Tax deductions.** Certain business expenses may be tax-deductible.
- **Secure capital.** Additional capital can be raised by selling shares of the corporation's stock.

### DISADVANTAGES

- **Restrictions.** The IRS imposes restrictions on S corporation shareholders: shareholders must number 100 or fewer; must be individuals, estates or certain qualified trusts; and cannot be non-resident aliens.
- **Limited class of stock.** S corporations can have only one class of stock (disregarding voting rights).
- **Requires maximum election participation.** All shareholders must consent in writing to the S corporation election.
- **Initial and ongoing expenses.** S corporations are more expensive to form than sole proprietorships and general partnerships, and face ongoing, state-imposed filing requirements and fees including initial list, annual list and business license requirements.
- **Ongoing formalities.** S corporations face ongoing corporate formalities, such as holding and properly documenting annual meetings of directors and shareholders.

# Limited Liability Company

**The limited liability company (LLC)** is often described as a hybrid business form. It combines the liability protection of a corporation with the tax treatment and ease of administration of a partnership. The LLC is America's newest form of business organization; the great bulk of laws authorizing LLCs in the United States were passed in the 1980s and 1990s. The watershed event in the rise of the LLC was a 1988 IRS ruling that recognized partnership tax treatment for LLCs. Within six years, 46 states authorized LLCs as a business form. By 1996, Vermont, the last state to recognize LLCs, had an LLC statute in place.

LLCs enjoy pass-through taxation—sidestepping the double taxation of company profits borne by C corporations (although LLCs can elect with the IRS to be taxed as a corporation). Multi-owner LLCs file an informational tax return but pay no tax on company profits. The members (owners) report their share of the LLC's profit or loss on their individual tax returns and any tax due is paid at the individual level. Single-member LLCs report company profits on Schedule C and any tax due is also paid at the individual level.

LLCs can be formed only through filing a formation document (called Articles of Organization in Nevada) at the state level and paying the required state-filing fee.

## ADVANTAGES

- **Pass-through taxation.** LLCs enjoy pass-through taxation.
- **Minimal responsibility.** Members are not personally responsible for the debts and liabilities of the business.
- **No member headcount restrictions.** LLCs generally have no restrictions on the number of members allowed.
- **Flexibility.** Members have flexibility in structuring the management of the company.
- **Minimal paperwork.** The LLC does not require as much annual paperwork or have as many formalities as C corporations and S corporations.

## DISADVANTAGES

- **Initial and ongoing expenses.** LLCs are more expensive to form than sole proprietorships and general partnerships and face ongoing, state-imposed filing requirements and fees including initial list, annual list and business license requirements.
- **Limited flexibility in ownership transfers.** Ownership is typically harder to transfer than with a corporation.
- **Minimal case law protection.** Because the LLC is a newer business structure, there is not as much case law to rely on for determining precedent.



# Other Legal Business Entity Options

## General Partnership

A general partnership can be defined as two or more people joining together in a business venture.

It is the simplest variety of partnership. By default, a business that begins with a verbal agreement or handshake is considered a general partnership. In a general partnership, all partners share in the management of the business and share in the business's profits and losses. Matters relating to the ordinary business operations of the partners are decided by the partners. A formal, written partnership agreement that establishes all the partners' rights and responsibilities is always highly recommended; oral partnership agreements are fertile ground for disputes among partners.

A general partnership offers no liability protection to its owners – the general partners are all liable for the debts and obligations of the general partnership. This means that the partner's personal assets can be used to satisfy the business debts of a general partnership.

## Limited Partnership

A special kind of partnership, a limited partnership (LP) is composed of a minimum of two types of participants – general partners and limited partners. General partners oversee the enterprise and are personally liable for its debts. Limited partners contribute capital and share in the profits, but typically do not participate in the actual management of the enterprise. Another notable distinction between the two classes of partners is that limited partners incur no personal liability for partnership debts beyond their capital contributions.

To qualify as an LP, at least one partner must be a general partner with unlimited liability, and at least one partner must be a limited partner whose liability is limited to the amount of his or her investment. Limited partners enjoy liability protection like the shareholders of a corporation or the members of a limited liability company (LLC).

An LP allows for pass-through taxation, which means its income is not taxed at the entity 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. LPs have been largely obscured by the development of the more flexible LLC.

The LP organization is especially appealing to types of businesses where a single, limited-term project is the focus (such as real estate or the film industry). LPs can be used as a form of estate planning in that parents can retain control of their business while passing on shares to their children.

To form an LP, the LP's organizers must file appropriate formation documents with the Nevada Secretary of State and pay a filing fee.

## Limited Liability Partnership

One of the newest entity forms in Nevada, the limited liability partnership (LLP) is a hybrid business form that shares attributes of partnerships and limited liability companies (LLCs). The partners in an LLP may enjoy personal liability protection from the acts of other partners (but each partner remains liable for his or her own actions). State laws generally require LLPs to maintain generous insurance policies or cash reserves to pay claims brought against the LLP.

The LLP business structure is appealing to licensed professionals who are prohibited from operating under an LLC or corporation – professionals such as accountants, attorneys and architects. An LLP also allows for pass-through taxation, as its income is not taxed at the entity level.

To form an LLP, the LLP's organizers must file appropriate incorporation documents with Nevada's business chartering agency and must pay a required filing fee.

## Limited Liability Limited Partnership

A relatively new modification of the LP, a limited liability limited partnership (LLLLP) is a limited partnership and consists of one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. The general partners manage the LLLL, while typically the limited partners only have a financial interest.

The main difference between an LLLL and an LP is with respect to the general partner's liability for the debts and obligations of the limited partnership. The general partners are jointly liable for the debts and obligations of the LP in a traditional LP format. Additionally, limited partners are not liable for those debts and obligations beyond the amount of their respective capital contributions.

In an LLLL, by having the limited partnership make an election under state law, the general partners are afforded limited liability for the debts and obligations of an LP that occur during the period that the LLLL election is in place.

LLLLPs are new and therefore, rare. LLLLLPs are most common in the real estate business – although other businesses can use this form as well.

## Nonprofit Corporation

A nonprofit corporation is an entity formed for purposes of pursuing a matter of public concern for non-commercial purposes. Nonprofit corporations are authorized by different statutes than standard for-profit corporations; however, the process of forming a nonprofit is closely similar. Nonprofit corporation organizers must file nonprofit Articles of Incorporation in Nevada with the Nevada Secretary of State and pay the required filing fee. Nonprofits must also file an initial list and an ongoing annual list each year. The formation documents must include certain clauses and information, such as a very detailed business purpose statement for the entity to qualify for tax-exempt status.

To pursue tax-exempt status, nonprofits must apply for federal and state tax-exempt status. Tax-exempt status is not automatically granted upon formation. To apply for federal tax-exempt status, a nonprofit must file Form 1023 with the IRS. For state requirements, it is best to contact the Nevada Department of Taxation.

Like standard for-profit corporations, nonprofits provide limited liability protection. The personal assets of the directors and officers typically cannot be used to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the nonprofit.

The most common type of nonprofit is the 501(c) (3), meaning it is formed in compliance with Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. These nonprofits are organized and operate for a religious, educational, charitable, scientific, literary, testing for public safety, fostering of national or international amateur sports, or prevention of cruelty to animals or children purpose as permitted under this section of the Internal Revenue Code. Nonprofits may also be formed for other purposes pursuant to different sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

In Nevada, the income tax exempted by the State of Nevada is used to satisfy the non-profitable goals of the organization.

## **Professional Corporation**

Professional corporations (PCs) are specialized entities organized and operated solely by licensed professionals such as attorneys, accountants and architects. Professional corporations are taxed like regular corporations. However, unlike a regular corporation, a professional corporation does not protect the shareholder from malpractice claims against the professional or in some cases, others in the corporation. The professional corporation does provide liability protection for shareholders from other actions such as personal injury.

PCs are formed in a similar manner to standard corporations, by filing formation papers with the Nevada Secretary of State and paying the necessary filing fee.

## **Professional Limited Liability Company**

Professional limited liability companies (PLLCs) are specialized entities organized and operated solely by licensed professionals such as attorneys, accountants and architects. The members (owners) of a PLLC may enjoy personal liability protection from the acts of other members, but each member remains liable for his or her own professional misconduct. Not all states recognize the PLLC business form, but Nevada does.

PLLCs are formed in a similar manner to standard LLCs by filing formation papers with the Nevada Secretary of State and paying the necessary filing fee.

# The Incorporation Process in Nevada

**Starting a new business** from scratch or incorporating an existing one in Nevada requires you to clearly understand your legal obligations for both corporations and LLCs. Failure to do so may cause legal and tax obstacles. It is important to consult with your attorney or accountant before making any decisions that impact your business goals.

## Getting started

**1. Select your business name.** Naming a business can be a complicated undertaking. You want people to find you, understand your product or service and remember your company. You don't want a name you're stuck with if you ever plan to expand outside of your area or change your area of expertise, and most importantly, you don't want to bump into someone else's name. A state name check can prevent this from happening. It reveals if your desired name is already in use in the preferred state of incorporation, like Nevada. Other common searches conducted include a domain name search and a trademark search.

**2. Recruit and/or appoint members/managers (LLCs) or director(s) (corporations).**

### *Corporation requirements*

- A corporation must have at least one director.
- Directors must be at least 18 years old.
- Directors are not required to be residents of Nevada or shareholders of the corporation – unless otherwise noted in the Articles of Incorporation or bylaws.

### *LLC requirements*

- LLCs should determine whether the LLC will be managed by the members or managers.
- LLCs must have one or more members/managers.
- Members should be at least 18 years old.
- Members/managers do not have to reside in Nevada to satisfy the requirement.
- Names and addresses of members/managers are required to be listed in the Articles of Organization.

**3. Select your incorporation type.** Which business type is right for you—a C corporation or S corporation or LLC? When reviewing and comparing business structure types, it is helpful to weigh the following factors:

- **Filings and fees.** Is there a state filing, and applicable filing fee, required for creation?
- **Ongoing filings and fees.** Are there ongoing state filings, such as annual reports, and fees?
- **Ongoing formalities.** Does the incorporation type you choose impose strict ongoing formalities and requirements?



- **Management.** Does the incorporation type you choose offer flexibility in who manages the business?
  - **Personal asset protection.** Incorporating your business provides limited liability protection to the owners, where operating your business as a sole proprietorship or general partnership does not.
- 4. File the incorporation paperwork.** Articles of Incorporation for corporations or Articles of Organization for LLCs need to be filed with the Nevada Secretary of State.
- 5. Open a bank account for your business.** Keeping your business' finances separate from your personal accounts is not only a practical idea but required to show that you are keeping the assets of your business separate from your personal assets. To apply this practice early on, open a bank account for your LLC or corporation. You will most likely need an EIN and your incorporation paperwork.

In addition to the points above, there are many other factors that may be important to you to consider when selecting your incorporation type.

- **Businesses providing professional services.** If providing a licensed, professional service, a professional corporation or a limited liability partnership would need to be formed. You will need to contact your licensing board to determine your requirements. In Nevada, professional corporations (PCs) are allowed to be formed as are professional limited liability companies (PLLCs).
- **Initial report and business license requirement.** Nevada requires corporations and LLCs to file an Initial List of Officers/Directors and Business License on or before the last day of the month following the incorporation. The filing fee is \$125 for the Initial List and \$200 for the business license registration.
- **Federal tax identification number (EIN).** A Federal tax identification number (EIN) is required for corporations and LLCs that have employees. Additionally, an EIN may be required to open a business bank account.
- **State tax identification number.** Nevada requires a state tax identification number.
- **State S corporation election.** Nevada does not recognize the federal S corporation election because there is no state income tax and therefore also does not require a state-level S corporation election.
- **Business purpose.** Nevada allows corporations and LLCs to be formed for any lawful business activity. There is no need to state the corporate purpose in the Articles of Incorporation or Articles of Organization.
- **Stock.** Corporations are required to list authorized shares and par value in the Articles of Incorporation. An increase in the number of shares or par value can affect initial filing fees.
- **Registered agent.** Corporations and LLCs must list the name and address of a registered agent with a physical address (no PO boxes) in Nevada. The registered agent must be available during regularly scheduled business hours to accept important legal and tax documents for the business.



# Requirements of a Registered Agent

**A registered agent** is required by the State of Nevada for all entity types—regardless of whether you are forming a corporation or LLC. You have the option of serving as your company's registered agent as long as you maintain a physical address in the State of Nevada. There are a number of professional registered agent service providers that typically charge an annual fee to serve as the registered agent for corporations and LLCs.

## Requirements also include:

- **Name and address:** A registered agent must have a physical location (cannot be a PO Box) within the State of Nevada and must have someone present during normal business hours. The registered agent can usually be a company or a person. If a company is an agent, then it must be registered with the State of Nevada and be in good standing.
- **Responsibilities:** Registered agents are required by law to fulfill these requirements as long as they are listed as the agent for the company. The registered agent is required to forward state-issued mail and service of process but is not responsible for forwarding general mail. The State of Nevada requires the registered agent sign the formation document stating that consent has been granted to serve as the agent for the company.

## The Role of a Registered Agent

Many small business owners find it advantageous to use a registered agent service provider for their businesses for reasons ranging from the registered agent's name and address are included on the formation documents and are matters of public record, to wanting to ensure someone is always present during normal business hours to facilitate receipt of the documents delivered to the registered agent.

## Other benefits of using a registered agent service provider include:

- **Professional Handling:** If a company is sued, and you as the business owner are acting as its registered agent, the service of the process is often served by a law enforcement official to you. Whether you listed a home or business address as the registered agent address, having law enforcement show up to serve the documents is not ideal. By using a registered agent provider, the provider is served and then provides the service of process to the corporation or LLC discreetly and in a timely fashion.
- **Physical Address:** If your company doesn't have a physical address within the State of Nevada, the registered agent will satisfy this requirement.



- **Anonymity:** In states, such as Nevada, that do not mandate disclosure of the company's legal address, the registered agent's address is often the only address disclosed to the public. If anonymity is important to you, the registered agent can ensure that your address is not a matter of public record.
- **Reliability:** The primary responsibility of registered agent providers is to provide in a timely manner the documents received for their clients' companies. This includes operating a location that is staffed during normal business hours to receive documents delivered to the agent, recording such documents, and promptly making them available to the client.

For small business owners, relying on the assistance of a registered agent may be part of the equation in forming a successful business.

## POST-FORMATION AND COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Legally forming your LLC or corporation does not protect you from ongoing compliance requirements. To maintain the benefits that incorporating your business carry, you must keep up on top of certain responsibilities and maintain specific records.

Incorporating with The Nevada Company automatically helps you fulfill your legal obligations. Through our Registered Agent Service, which is provided by BizFilings, you receive your company's important state, tax and legal documents promptly and confidentially. You are also able to access important scanned formation documents for unlimited convenient reference online.

The first six months of registered agent service is included in The Nevada Company's Complete formation package.



# Using an Incorporation Service Provider

**When delving into the process** of incorporating your business, you will find that personally preparing and filing formation documents with the state is extremely time-consuming. Researching state requirements and fees as well as obtaining, completing and submitting the required documentation involves time away from running your business. That is why some small business owners choose to utilize an incorporation service provider, like The Nevada Company.

## Advantages of Using The Nevada Company

When incorporating any business, the biggest concerns people express are how much time is it going to take, how much money will they need to invest and how will they know it was done right? With The Nevada Company, you can conduct research on our website, and then place your order quickly and conveniently online by responding to a few questions. The Nevada Company possesses the expertise and experience to wade through the bureaucratic complications of Nevada while providing prompt service and tested documents. Our team members have an average of four years of experience incorporating companies in the State of Nevada.

You may want to also consider that incorporating with an attorney can cost between \$1,500 and \$3,000. It's a good idea to consult an attorney or accountant to find out which type of business structure is best suited for your situation in Nevada. The Nevada Company can still be used for the actual preparation and filing of the formation documents. Since you are only paying for the attorney's hourly fee for the advice provided and not for the time required to orchestrate the incorporation process, you will be saving money.

As a business owner, you face a number of decisions when choosing a legal structure for your business. The Nevada Company serves to walk you steadily through the incorporation process and remains your long-term partner so you can remain focused on doing what you do best, running your businesses.

## WHY CHOOSE THE NEVADA COMPANY?

- **We specialize in forming LLCs and corporations in Nevada.** It's all we do.
- **We offer an outstanding value.** Our pricing is highly competitive, and our service is exceptional.
- **We make incorporation quick and easy.** Our step-by-step ordering process guides you through the incorporation process.
- **We serve as a long-term partner to our customers.** We understand the constant pressures business owners face to make their business succeed. You need to remain focused on your business – not worry about things like incorporation and ongoing compliance. That's what we're here for!



# The Nevada Company Customer Service

## Telephone

888.387.CORP (2677)  
608.836.3974

## Live Chat

[www.thenevadacompany.com/live\\_chat.aspx](http://www.thenevadacompany.com/live_chat.aspx)

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6am – 5pm, pacific time

