

**2017 UT Law LLCs, LPS, and Partnerships Conference
Nuts & Bolts Primer
Choice of Entity (Including Tax Considerations), Legislative Update, Choice of
Jurisdiction, and Ethical Considerations**

Allen Sparkman
SPARKMAN + FOOTE LLP
2800 Post Oak Blvd., Ste. 4100
Houston, TX 77056
713.401.2922 (voice)
713.859.7957 (cell)
1.218.783.6986 (fax)
sparkman@sparkmanfoote.com www.sparkmanfoote.com

CHOICE OF ENTITY

An individual may conduct a business as a sole proprietor. If one or more persons desire to form an entity to conduct a business, the following are the most common choices:

- General partnership—not formed by a filing and is the default entity when two or more people join together to conduct a business
- Limited partnership
- Limited liability partnership
- Limited liability company
- C corporation
- S corporation

CHOICE OF ENTITY

- **Sole Proprietorship**
 - Does not require creation of new entity
 - Individual proprietor has unlimited liability
- **General Partnership**
 - Requires 2+ partners
 - Each partner has unlimited liability for debts and obligations of the partnership
 - Subject to agreement, each general partner has an equal right to manage
 - Flow-through tax treatment
- **Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)**
 - General partnership that makes a filing with the Secretary of State—Filing fee is \$200/partner
 - Limits vicarious liabilities of partners

CHOICE OF ENTITY

- **Limited Partnership**
 - Formed by filing with Secretary of State—filing fee is \$750
 - General partners have control and unlimited liability
 - Limited partners have no right to manage (but can have limited voting rights) and no liability for partnership obligations
 - Flow-through tax treatment in most cases
 - A limited partnership may file to become a limited liability partnership—eliminates vicarious liability of general partners and that of a limited partner who takes part in control—Filing fee is \$200/general partner

CHOICE OF ENTITY

- Limited Liability Company (LLC)
 - Formed by filing with Secretary of State—filing fee is \$300
 - Provides limited liability for members
 - Managed by members or managers—must be specified in certificate of formation
 - If two or more members, will be taxed as a partnership (flow-through tax treatment) unless elect to be taxed as corporation
 - A single-member LLC will be disregarded for federal income tax purposes unless it elects to be taxed as a corporation—a single-member LLC that is disregarded for income tax purposes is regarded for federal employment and certain excise tax purposes
 - Texas authorizes the formation of series LLCs—don't try this at home

CHOICE OF ENTITY

- C Corporation
 - Formed by filing with Secretary of State—filing fee is \$300
 - Provides limited liability for shareholders
 - Managed by board of directors unless shareholders enter into a shareholders agreement pursuant to Subchapter C of Chapter 21 of the BOC or the corporation is a close corporation under Subchapter O of Chapter 21 of the BOC
 - Separately taxed entity
 - Ownership interests usually represented by stock certificates
 - In case of uncertificated interests, notice must be given to the owners of such interests unless required information is in the governing documents
 - Shareholders may enter into a shareholder agreement to provide for restrictions on transfer, etc. The BOC provides a non-exclusive list of permissible restrictions and allows the corporation to file notice of the restrictions with the Secretary of State in certain circumstances.

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[2017 Primer: Nuts and Bolts of LLCs, LPs, and Partnerships eConference](#)

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