

LEGAL SERVICES FOR BUSINESSES

Our firm provides the complete range of legal services for businesses within virtually every sector of the local economy. These services cover formation of the business, operations, sale of the business, and protection of the business' proceeds.

Our firm is acutely aware of asset-protection issues. We view the business as an asset of the business owner and his family. As a result, we integrate business planning with estate planning, and work to ensure the appropriate people enjoy the benefits of our clients' efforts.



ROBERT E. WARD AND ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW



Business Formation Planning

The firm advises clients regarding the advantages and disadvantages of choosing different entities through which business may be conducted. We evaluate the design of debt and equity interests within such entities to limit personal liability and minimize federal income, estate and gift taxes.

- S Corporations
- C Corporations
- Limited Liability Companies
- Limited Liability Partnerships
- General Partnerships
- Limited Partnerships

Purchases & Sales of Business

The practice represents individuals, corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and other entities purchasing and selling businesses and business interests with emphasis on preserving and using net operating losses and other tax attributes. We provide assistance, support and planning advice in negotiating business mergers, acquisitions, taxable and non-taxable dispositions of corporate assets and divisive and non-divisive reorganizations.

- Letters of Intent
- Purchase Agreements
- Option Agreements

- Lease Agreements
- Security Agreements
- Management Agreements
- Financing Statements
- Promissory Notes

Capital Formation

The firm assists clients in raising private capital through public and private placement transactions, primarily under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1934.

- Private Placement Memoranda
- Security Subscription Agreements
- Investor Suitability Questionnaires
- Regulation D Filings
- State Blue Sky Registrations

Business Succession Planning

The practice advises clients concerning arrangements to protect the value and continuing profitability of privately-held businesses if an owner dies, becomes disabled, retires, terminates employment, or when owners cannot resolve disputes among themselves concerning the business' operation.

- Buy-Sell Agreements
- Purchase Options
- Buy-Sell Agreement Trusts
- Promissory Notes
- Insurance Trusts

Over-run

SIX THINGS EVERY BUSINESS OWNER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SELLING A BUSINESS

It makes a difference what you sell. When a business is conducted in corporate form, the owner of the business can sell either the stock of the corporation (which owns and conducts the business) or the assets of the business. Many purchasers prefer to buy only the assets in order to avoid undisclosed liabilities. Unfortunately, sale of the assets often doubles the amount of taxes because sale proceeds are taxed first to the corporation and then a second time when the corporation distributes the proceeds of the sale (net of the corporate tax) to the owner of the corporation.

It makes a difference who buys. The financial capability of the purchaser of a business has a tremendous impact on the structure of the transaction. A purchaser with adequate financial resources can afford to pay the entire purchase price in cash at closing. A purchaser with less than adequate financial resources will require financing. That financing may come from a third party lender (such as a bank) or it may come from the seller. If the financing comes from a third party lender, the lender will become intimately involved in the details of the transaction and may require—even though the entire sales price is paid in cash at closing—that the seller guarantee or assume part of the risk for the purchaser's repayment of the amount financed. Alternatively, if the seller provides financing, the unpaid portion of the purchase price will be evidenced by the purchaser's promissory note and the seller continues to be at risk for the unpaid balance of the purchase price.

It makes a difference who sells. As explained above, if the business is sold by the corporation (in an asset sale) the amount of taxes may be substantially greater than if the business is sold by the owner (in a stock sale). However, it also makes a difference who owns the business at the time of sale. Regardless of whether the business is conducted by a corporation, partnership, or some other form of entity, if ownership of the company is transferred immediately prior to the sale to a family member in a lower tax bracket than the transferor, the amount of taxes paid on sale of the business can be reduced. If ownership of the business is transferred to an appropriate type of trust, the amount of taxes paid on sale of the business can be reduced to zero.

It makes a difference what the seller receives. At closing the seller of a business can receive cash, the purchaser's promissory note, or stock of the purchaser. In an all-cash transaction, one hundred percent of the consideration paid by the purchase to the seller will be subject to taxation in the year the sale and closing occur. If the consideration takes the form of the purchaser's promissory note (or a combination of a cash down payment and note), the sale proceeds will be subject to tax in the years in which the installment payments are received by the seller. If the consideration takes the form of the purchaser's stock, the taxation of the sale proceeds can be deferred until the year in which the seller actually sells the stock of the purchaser which was received in the transaction.

Over-run