Business Law Considerations for Startups

Nancy Baum Delain, Esq. Intellectual Property • Business Law Delain Law Office, PLLC Schenectady, NY http://www.ipattorneyfirm.com 518-371-4599 31 October 2009

Housekeeping

- Dumb questions exist
 - They are those that remain burning in your brain but unasked - To have at your disposal a lawyer who bills \$275/hour and not ask
 - Interrupt with questions, comments, etc.
- · Break times
 - This is a two- or three-hour presentation, and it is heavy-duty material; we'll take a 10-minute break after about an hour
 - If required, feel free to leave and come back during the discussion
- · I will be here after the class to answer any further

Nancy Baum Delain

- Intellectual Property & Business Law practice
 - JD from Franklin Pierce Law Center, Concord, NH, 2003
 - Registered Patent Attorney
- 20+ years' experience in computer industry as a technical documentation specialist (writer/editor/manager)

 – MS from RPI in Technical Writing, 1981
- · 2 years' experience in a virology research lab at Rockefeller University, a think tank in NYC with a faculty containing several Nobel laureates
 - AB from Smith College in Biological Sciences (Zoology and Cell/Molecular Biology), 1978

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Order of Presentation • Formation and Startup Considerations • Contracts • Intellectual Property PROTECTING THE CREATIVE PRODUCT OF YOUR MINDTM **Business Formation in** New York • New York recognizes four separate types of business entities - Sole proprietorship - Partnership - LLC/LLP - Corporation Sole Proprietorship • What is it? A single-owner business entity certified by the county to do business in that county Commonly called a DBA because the certificate issued by the county is a license to "Do Business As" an assumed business name (which may, in fact, be the owner's name) · How long does it last? Until the owner stops "Doing Business As" in the county of registration, OR - Until the owner files a certificate with the County Clerk dissolving the DBA · How is it taxed? - Form 1040, Schedule C

Sole Proprietorship

- Advantages
 - Easiest of all the business forms to set up
 - Register a DBA certificate with the county clerk of the county where the business will operate
 - · Pay nominal fee to the county clerk's office
 - Obtain Employer ID number (EIN) from the IRS
 - If you sell goods or services for which you are required to collect sales tax, obtain a sales tax number from the NY Dept. of Taxation and Finance

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Sole Proprietorship

- Advantages (continued)
 - Has the fewest formal requirements
 - No seals, no meetings
 - You are the BOSS
 - Very little state oversight leaves you free to operate your business as you see fit
 - Income is reported as personal income and is reported on Schedule C to the IRS

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Sole Proprietorship

- Disadvantages
 - No protection of owner's personal assets
 - Total exposure for owner in the event of a catastrophic event such as a lost lawsuit
 - ALL of owner's assets are at risk
 - "Easily made, easily broken" business
 - Lack of credibility
 - More difficult to raise funds
 - More difficult to attract good customers
 - More difficult to get proper insurance for some types of businesses that elect to be sole proprietorships

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Sole Proprietorship

- Disadvantages
 - Registration of the name at only the county level leaves business name up for grabs to anyone who registers a business at the state level
 - DBA is legally valid only in the county in which the DBA is registered
 - This causes confusion in the marketplace
 - · Expect a trademark infringement lawsuit
 - Hard to win this suit, since the DBA owner did not act properly to protect the name of the business

Sole Proprietorship

- Business types for which sole proprietorship can best work
 - Small MLM franchisees
 - Amway, MaryKay, HerbaLife, etc.
 - Freelance writers, artists, videographers, musicians, craftspeople
 - Businesses with few, if any, walk-in customers
 - Businesses with no employees other than the owner/owner's family
 - Businesses that are geographically restricted to one county
 - Businesses in which the owner's DBA is the owner's own name

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Sole Proprietorship

- Business types that should stay away from sole proprietorship
 - Professional offices (doctors, lawyers, dentists, architects, real estate brokers, etc.)
 - Businesses with walk-in customers
 - Businesses that transport people and/or goods

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Partnership	
Comes in two flavors: General Partnership Limited Partnership	
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General Partnership	
What is it? A multiple-owner business entity that may be certified by the county or by the state Certification is NOT needed to form a valid general partnership All partners in a general partnership participate to some degree in the management of the business of the partnership	
How long does it last? - Until the partners stop doing business as partners, OR - Until the partners file a certificate dissolving the partnership AND present to the public that they are no longer doing business as partners • How is it taxed?	
 Partnership tax forms, with each partner reporting gains and losses commensurate with that partner's financial contribution to the partnership 	
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General Partnership	
Advantages Very easy to form	
Present to the public as a partnership No EIN needed for a partnership to be formed If the partnership plans to do business with the public as a partnership, an EIN is needed	
No formalities required to maintain partnership status Just keep presenting to the public as a partnership Easy access to partners' expertise within the partnership	

General Partnership

- Disadvantage
 - Every partner in a general partnership is personally liable for the debts of every other partner in the general partnership, regardless of whether those debts are related to the business of the partnership
 - An example of the workings of partnership law:
 - If your partner in a general partnership files for personal bankruptcy protection, his creditors can come after all of his partners for satisfaction of the debts.

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Limited Partnership

- What is it?
 - A multiple-owner business entity that may be certified by the county or by the state
- No limited partner in a partnership may participate at all in any of the management of the business of the partnership
- How long does it last?
 - Until the partners stop doing business as partners, OR
 - Until the partners file a certificate dissolving the partnership
- How is it taxed?
 - Partnership tax forms, with each partner reporting gains and losses commensurate with that partner's financial contribution to the partnership

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Limited Partnership

- Advantages
 - Those of partnership
 - No personal liability of the limited partners for the liabilities of other partners

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Limited Partnership

- Disadvantages
 - No control by the limited partner over the management or operation of the business of the partnership, regardless of financial or other contribution to the partnership
 - "Silent partner" status
 - General partnership is presumed for all partners until limited partnership is proved
 - Partnership requires at least one general partner to

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Partnership

- What businesses can use partnership as an effective business form?
 - Formerly, partnerships were often formed between professional people such as doctors, lawyers, architects, dentists, etc.
 - Now, partnership is generally used when corporations wish to form strategic alliances
 - Draconian partnership provisions do not generally have as much impact on a large corporation as they do on individuals
 - Insurance can help cover partnership liability between companies, but it generally will not do so between individuals

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Partnership

- Businesses that should avoid general partnership
 - Sole proprietors
 - Any business wishing to avoid liability for partners' financial decisions

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Limited Liability Entities

- Come in two varieties:
 - Limited Liability Company (LLC)
 - Can have only one member or many members
 - Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
 - Must have more than one member
 - · Only available to certain professions
 - Doctor, Lawyer, Dentist, Chiropractor, Engineer, etc., as listed in the Education Law of New York State

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Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- · What is it?
 - An unincorporated business entity that provides the members with the protection of the "corporate veil"
 - Has its own legal existence, separate from that of its members
- How long does it last?
 - Until it is dissolved, either by the members, by the State, or by the courts
- How is it taxed?
 - Single member LLC may be taxed either as a pass-through entity or as a business entity by the federal government
 - Multiple member LLC is taxed as a business entity (generally as a partnership) by the federal government

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Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- · Formation formalities
 - File Articles of Organization+filing fee
 - Publish in two newspapers designated by the County Clerk of the county in which the LLC plans to have its main offices once per week for six consecutive weeks
 - File Affidavits of Publication+filing fee
 - Optional but HIGHLY recommended:
 - All members should sign Operating Agreement within 90 days of formation
- · Maintenance formalities
 - Franchise tax payable to NYS within 30 days of the end of the LLC's fiscal year
 - Annual meeting of members

Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- · Advantages
 - Less structured than is a corporation
 - Provides the "corporate veil" to protect owners' personal assets
 - None of the partnership responsibilities toward creditors of members

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Limited Liability Company (LLC)

- Disadvantages
 - Very new business form
 - NYS LLC law was enacted in 1994
 - VS.
 - NYS corporation law was enacted when NYS became a state
 - No one quite knows for sure how it will behave in court
 - It currently behaves like a corporation, but it has enough elements of partnership in it that it could turn on the whim of a judge....
 - Treatment across state lines can vary wildly

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Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

- What is it?
 - Similar to an LLC, an LLP is an unincorporated business entity that provides protection via the "corporate veil" to the partners
 - Has its own existence separate from that of its owner
 - Only available to certain professions
- How long does it last?
 - Until it is dissolved by the members, or by the State or by the courts
- How is it taxed?
 - Generally taxed as a partnership

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Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

- Formation formalities
 - Same as those for LLCs
- Maintenance formalities
 - Same as those for LLCs

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Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

- Advantages
 - LLP partners can have management control of the partnership without incurring the liabilities of general partnership

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Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

- Disadvantages
 - Like LLCs, LLPs are fairly new legal entities so no one is quite sure how they work just yet
 - Treatment across state lines can vary wildly

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Corporations	
• Come in two types: - C-corporations	
– S-corporations	
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Corporations	
Formation formalities File Articles of Formation with the Secretary of State and pay the filing fee Hold and document initial meetings	
Optional but HIGHLY recommended: Sign Shareholders' Agreement Maintenance formalities	
Hold and document annual BOD and shareholder meetings Pay taxes	
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PROTECTING THE CREATIVE PRODUCT OF YOUR MINDTH	
C-Corporation	
What is it? An incorporated entity	
The entity is separate from its owner(s), having its own legal existence How long does it last?	
- Until it is dissolved by its shareholders, by the State or by the courts • How is it taxed?	
As a separate entity, it is responsible for income taxes based on the revenues it receives If the corporation holds property, it is responsible for property	
taxes in most cases	

C-Corporation Advantages - Well established legal entity, well recognized by the law and the courts - Consistent treatment in different states - With proper procedures, you can take a C-corp public • Unlimited number of shareholders • Unlimited as to what types of entities can hold C-Corporation • Disadvantages - Double taxation - Formal requirements for maintenance can be just stupid with a single-shareholder corporation S-Corporation • What is it? - A so-called "closely held" corporation - The classic small business form • How long does it last? - Until the shareholders, the state or the courts dissolve it • How is it taxed? - Can elect to be taxed either as a corporation (similar to a C-corp) or as a partnership

S-Corporation • Advantages - Corporate veil - Reasonably uniform treatment across state lines - Small management team -> quick action S-Corporation • Disadvantages - Limitations on number and types of shareholders • S corp can have up to 75 shareholders • S corp shareholders must be natural persons - Your LLC cannot hold stock in your S-corp Corporation or LLC? LLC Corporation •Eliminates personal liability while keeping • Eliminates personal liability; may have passpass-through taxation through taxation • May be taxed as a •Taxed as a partnership for separate legal entity or multiple members; taxed as a partnership. No as an individual for single individual taxation member Some hoops to jump •Some hoops to jump through to form through to form

Issues to Consider After Formation

- In what business is the entity engaged?
 - What special or unusual requirements might the business have?
- How does the entity perform its business?
- How does the entity make money?
 - Contracts
 - Licensing of assets
- Tax considerations

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Issues to Consider After Formation

- Business
 - Your certificate probably says that you're in business for "any lawful purpose" unless you're forming a professional company
 - What IS your business?
 - Where will you get customers or clients?
 - How do you plan to market your business?
 - Can your business change over time?
 - How?
 - How flexible are you in terms of market demands?

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Issues to Consider After Formation

- Performance
 - Do you do it all or do you hire employees?
 - What kind of equipment do you need?
 - What kind of customer do you need?
 - What kind of service does that customer need?
 - Who is your competition?
 - How can you out-perform your competition?

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#### Issues to Consider After Formation

- Revenue
  - You need money to stay in business
  - How much will you charge for your goods or services?
  - How do you know that the market will bear your price?
  - Can you use price to attract your customer?
  - How can you get a fair price for your goods or services?
    - What IS a fair price for your goods or services?

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### Issues to Consider After Formation

- · Tax considerations

  - Pay your taxes

    Or the taxing agency WILL put you out of business and possibly in jail
    Different taxes for different entities

    Finachise tax on corporations and LLP/LLCs don't exist on partnerships and sole proprietorships
    Sales tax

  - - To collect sales tax, you need a state-issued sales tax ID number
       Contact the Dept. of Taxation and Finance to obtain a sales tax ID
  - Payroll taxes:
    - YOU are responsible for payment of employer's portion of your employees' payroll taxes (FICA, state, federal taxes)
    - YOU are responsible for getting payment to the taxing authorities (federal, state, and local) on time

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      Voluntary pre-tax withholdings (usually used for child care or medical costs) can REDUCE your payroll tax bill and cost you essentially nothing seeveral payroll toxtourcing suppliers exist; use one of them unless you are comfortable with payroll taxes and want to spend your time doing them for your employees

### **Doing Business Across** State Lines

- May need to register as a "foreign entity" in the state
- · Qualifying to do business in another state
  - Certificate of Authority + filing fees
  - Publish
  - Annual reporting fees (can be expensive)
  - Pay tax on revenue generated by business within the state
  - Appointing a Registered Agent
- · Lawsuit possibilities in the state
  - Being sued
    - Personal jurisdiction
    - Website -> personal jurisdiction?
  - Suing others

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Dynings A sussusses	
Business Agreements	
What IS a contract?	
- Promise	
Secured by consideration	
<ul> <li>Legally binding (usually)</li> </ul>	
	-
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Business Agreements	
Every business has at least one contract	
Four ways to form a contract     Bilateral agreement	
The contract you think of, often memorialized in a signed writing	
Detrimental reliance     One party acts to its own detriment in reliance on the word of another	
Unilateral offer accepted by performance	
Reward offer is a good example     Formal	
Sealed writing     Not used much	
· Pot doct intell	

**Business Agreements** · Fourteen ways out of a contract: <u>Infancy</u>: A person under age 18 (in NY; 21 in some states) can enter a contract, but that contract is voidable at the infant's option Mental incapacity: A person who is mentally incapacitated and is recognized as such by a court can enter into a contract, but that contract is voidable at the mentally incapacitated person's option

Impossibility: If the purpose for which the contract was formed becomes impossible to achieve, the contract is voidable impossible to achieve, the contract is voidable

Imparticability: If the performance of the contract becomes impractical (that doesn't mean inconvenient, it means really impractical), the contract is voidable

Duress: If the contract was entered into under duress by one party, the contract is voidable at the option of the duressed party

Unconscionability: If performance of the contract, or the contract itself, is or becomes unconscionable (legal but morally repulsive to a Reasonable Person), the contract is voidable <u>Bilateral mistake</u>: If both parties are mistaken in their understanding of each other's positions and promises, the contract is voidable at the option of either party **Business Agreements** · Fourteen ways out of a contract: OURTECH WAYS OUT Of a CONTRCT:

- Unilateral mistake: If one party is mistaken in its understanding of the other's positions and promises, the contract is voidable at the option of the party

- Changed circumstances: If circumstances surrounding the performance of the contract materially change during the course of performance, the contract may be voidable at the option of the affected party

- Frustration of purpose: If the purpose for which the contract was formed is no longer viable, the contract is voidable

- Public policy violation: If a contract is repugnant to public policy, the contract is voidable <u>Misrepresentation</u>: If one party misrepresents a material fact to another, the contract is voidable at the option of the party to whom the misrepresentation was made Nondisclosure: If one party fails to disclose a material fact to another, the contract is voidable at the option of the party who was the victim of the nondisclosure <u>Undue influence</u>: If a person exerts undue influence on a party at the time of contract formation in order to achieve formation of the contract, the contract is voidable at the option of the victim of the undue influence

### **Business Agreements**

- · Discuss the ramifications of any contemplated business agreement, including the "fine print," with your attorney before you sign
- When you do sign a contract, follow through on your end of the bargain
  - Remedies exist at law and in equity for not fulfilling a contract obligations
    - · Money damages and judgments
    - · Specific performance can be enforced

**Business Property**  Tangible property Desks, lamps, chairs, office supplies, business equipment, real property, inventory, accounts receivable, cash on hand, etc. - Protected with insurance · You need adequate insurance to cover replacement cost · Intangible property - Intellectual property Contracts, company know-how, inventions, trade secrets, trademarks and service marks, copyright, trade dress, goodwill · Replacement-cost insurance is unavailable • Intangible property forms 80-97% of the value of most businesses **Protecting Tangible Property** · Put it under lock and key · Have inventory control systems in place • Monitor employees and visitors to prevent theft · Have adequate replacement-cost insurance **Protecting Intangible Property** • What you can't see, smell, touch, hear or feel makes up the main value of your business • Insure your life - Protect your family - Protect your business • Insure your income

### **Protecting Intangible Property**

#### Company know-how

- The collective knowledge within the company of how the company does business
  - Processes & procedures
  - Data
- Often reside only in the brain of the owner or key management personnel
- Protect them
- Write them down
- Keep them secure, protected from unauthorized disclosure
- Have non-disclosure agreements in place with all employees who have access to company know-how

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### **Protecting Intangible Property**

#### • Inventions

- Protect by patent or by maintaining the invention as a trade secret
- Patent = exercise in disclosure
  - Must disclose best mode of practicing the invention as of the date of filing the patent application
  - Can keep improvements from that day forward as trade secret company know-how
  - Patent gives the holder the right to prevent others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the invention for a limited time
- Patent cannot be renewed

  Trade secret dies with disclosure

### Protecting Intangible Property

#### • Trade secrets

- Best kept trade secret of all time?
  - Formula for Coca-Cola®
- Trade secret is just that: a secret
- Only protection is through secret
  - If another legitimately invents your trade secret and patents it, you can lose the rights to the secret
  - If secret is disclosed, purposefully or not, the cat's out of the bag and your trade secret is gone forever

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Protecting Intangible Property

• Trademarks and service marks

- Identify a good or service as coming from your company

• Valuable goodwill in the marketplace

- Trademarks/service marks exist to prevent consumer confusion

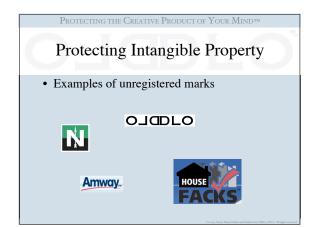
- Can be registered federally if you are engaged in interstate commerce, i.e., if you have the mark on a website

- If you do not engage in interstate commerce, the mark can be registered in the state in which you do business

- Trademarks are first come, first served

- Unlike a patent, to keep a trademark, you must continually use it in commerce





**Protecting Intangible Property** · Trademarks and service marks • Use it or lose it · How to obtain a mark - Decide on a mark to associate with your company - Have a trademark search done - If the search comes back clean, begin using the mark on everything you put into the stream of commerce (goods, services, stationery, website, advertising, all of it) with the  TM  designation - Register the mark when you begin doing business across state lines For this purpose, Canada is NOT a state
 Massachusetts IS a state, as is Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, etc. **Protecting Intangible Property**  A trademark has a grammatical part of speech associated with its usage. Is that part of speech a: - Noun? - Verb? - Adjective? - Preposition? Protecting Intangible Property A trademark has a grammatical part of speech associated with its usage. Is that part of speech a: - Noun? - Verb? - Adjective? - Preposition?

**Protecting Intangible Property** • Examples of Lost Marks - Plastic clingy wrap • CELLOPHANE - Moving staircase • ESCALATOR - Pain reliever (and blood thinner, as it turns out) ASPIRIN • All lost to improper usage **Protecting Intangible Property** • Marks In Danger Facial tissue KLEENEX® - We do not get a kleenex; we get a KLEENEX facial tissue Photocopier, the act of photocopying
 XEROX® It is not a xerox, and we do not xerox anything; it is a XEROX copy and we make a photocopy - Internet search engine • GOOGLE® - It's not possible to google anything. We use the GOOGLE search engine · All may be lost to improper usage **Protecting Intangible Property** • Trade dress - The protectable appearance of goods, services, décor, etc. that is associated with business goodwill - Protectable under trade dress law Federal

Protecting Intangible Property • Copyright Of all the registrations for intellectual property, copyright is probably the easiest to obtain - Protects works of authorship (books, music, architecture, artwork) · Does NOT protect taglines - Cheap to get really good protection: \$35 registration fee for online In return for registration, statutory damages are available for infringement (\$750-\$30,000 per infringing act), trebled if you can show willful infringement Planning • What happens if you get into a car crash on your way home tonight? - Suppose you die (we all will, one day) - Suppose you don't die but can't work - Suppose you will be able to work again in a while - Suppose you won't Questions?

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Delain Law Office, PLLC
http://www.ipattorneyfirm.com
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