

1	Each state allows for the formation of a corporation	11
2	according to state laws. A request to use the proposed name	23
3	for the corporation is submitted to the appropriate state	35
4	official. The corporation is granted an exclusive right to	47
5	its name in the incorporating state and in those states in	59
6	which the corporation plans to transact business.	69
7	After the name of the corporation has been approved,	80
8	an attorney prepares a certificate of incorporation for the	92
9	corporation. In some states, this document is referenced as	104
10	the articles of incorporation, the charter, or the articles	116
11	of association. This fundamental document of incorporation	128
12	includes the name of the new corporation, the nature and	139
13	purpose of its business, the county where the main office	151
14	is located, and the value of the capital investments. It	162
15	also gives information such as the names, addresses, and	173
16	stock holdings of the incorporators and directors.	183
17	The corporation's attorney will provide the necessary	194
18	information for completing the document for incorporation.	206
19	In some cases, a corporation's secretary may just type the	218
20	document on legal cap after receiving the information. The	230
21	state laws will vary with regard to the amount of fees for	242
22	filing and recording the document, the number of copies of	254
23	the document that are filed, and the amount of organization	266
24	and franchise taxes the corporation must pay. An attorney	278
25	who specializes in corporate law is essential for handling	290
26	many of the complex details for the corporation.	300

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