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- [Facts Concerning Life Settlements](#)
- [Value of Trusts to the Int'l Investor or Business, 8k](#)
- [Understanding Capital Formation & Securities Laws, 35k](#)
- [Some Info On Uniform Public Offerings for Start-Up Capital, 6k](#)

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- [Spinoffs -- A Cost Free Way to Go Public, 6k](#)
- [Practical Tips on Starting an International Bank, 8k](#)
- [Advantages of Business Balance Sheet & Escrow Loans, 10k](#)
- [Bearer Depository Receipts - Fast, Private Capitalization, 13k](#)

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- [Getting Business Credit, 4k](#)
- [Creditors Rights '94, 36k, Zip](#)
- [Commercial Paper Outline, 20k](#)
- [Things to Know if Selling a Business, 12k](#)
- [Understanding Business Bank Loan Documents](#)

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- [IRS to Focus on Valuation of Retirement Plan Assets, 3k](#)
- [IRS' 7/95 Memo on Taxing Frequent Flyer Miles, 18k](#)
- [Section 179 Small Business Equipment Purchases](#)
- [Tax Deductions for Charitable Contributions, 14k](#)
- [Notable Court Decisions re Taxation, 192k](#)

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## BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

*Corporations, Partnerships, Limited Liability Companies, etc.*

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- [Foreign Sales Corporations, 6k](#)
- [Limited Liability Company Summary, 15k](#)
- [Pros & Cons of C-Corps, S-Corps, LLCs, 11k](#)

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- [Business Organizations Course Outline, 45k, Zip](#)
- [Picking the Legal Structure for Your Business, 30k](#)
- [Agency, Partnership, & Corporation Law Outline, 24k, Zip](#)
- [Basic Laws Covering Incorporation & Issuing Securities, 4k](#)
- [Nevada Corporations - Mistakes & Strategies that DON'T Work, 7k](#)

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- **Nevada Revised Statutes ('NRS')**
- [Chapter 78 - Private Corporations, 427K](#)
- [Chapter 78A - Close Corporations, 27K](#)
- [Chapter 80 - Foreign Corporations, 121K](#)
- [Chapter 86 - Limited-Liability Companies, 66K](#)

- [Chapter 88 - Limited Partnerships \(Uniform Act\), 73K](#)  
Note that Nevada's biannual Legislature amended many Nevada business organization laws in '97. Our NRS files INCLUDE these changes and are current as of mid-1999.  
There are more NV business organization laws, most annotated, in our [Business Law Topic Area](#)

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## ■ LAWS, RULES, & REGULATIONS ■

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- [Small Business Handbook, 40k, Zip](#)
  - [California Antitrust Law Summary, 11k](#)
  - [Primer on Debt Collection Deception Law, 15k](#)
  - [Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of '95, 58k](#)
  - [Immigration Law Compliance Info for Employers, 6k](#)
  - [Industry Environmental Reporting Requirements, 4k](#)
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- [Guide to Using Environmental Marketing Claims, 35k](#)
  - [Overview of Employer Wage Reporting Responsibilities, 7k](#)
  - [Sanctions Under the Consumer Products Safety Comm Statutes, 14k](#)
  - [Reporting Requirements Under the Consumer Product Safety Act, 9k](#)
  - [OSHA Inspections, Investigations, & Recordkeeping Regulations, 8k](#)
- 
- [Foreign Corrupt Practices Act's Antibribery Provisions, 44k](#)
  - [Compliance Guide to the Family & Medical Leave Act, 29k](#)
  - [The Lanham Trademark Act, 15 USC Sec 1114-1127, 40k](#)
  - [Federal Minimum Wage & Overtime Pay Standards, 5k](#)
  - [How Federal Wage & Hour Laws Apply to Holidays, 3k](#)
  - [Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act, 30k](#)
- 
- [Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Legislation, 15k](#)
  - [Model Punitive Damages Act 2/96 Draft, 55k](#)
  - [Family & Medical Leave Act of '93, 11k](#)
  - [Guide to WARN Act Compliance, 12k](#)
  - [Federal Wage Garnishment Law, 5k](#)
  - [The Davis-Bacon Act, 3k](#)

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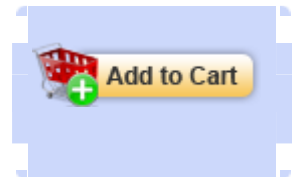
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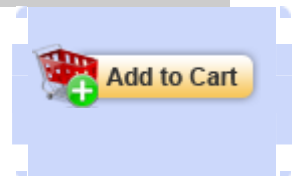
[Hot Topics in Legal Ethics 2009](#) RSRJ03

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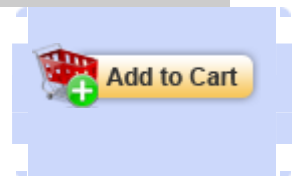
[Construction Industry Controversies: Analyzing and Preventing Contract Provision Disputes](#) TSRF01

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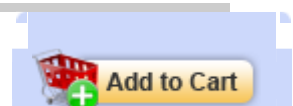


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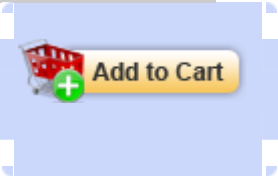


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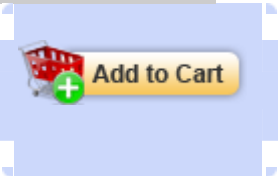
[Pay to Play Laws: State Laws and New SEC Proposed Restrictions](#) TSRP02

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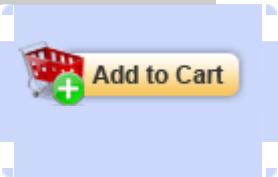
[Commercial Leases and Bankruptcy: Strategies for Landlords and Tenants](#) TSRR01

**August 20, 2009**



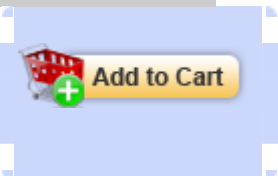
[Revised NYSE Rule 452: Significant Changes Ahead for Directors' Elections](#) TSRP01

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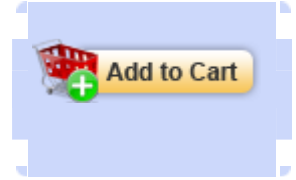
[Akers and Harrison on Family Limited Partnerships](#) TSRB03

**August 13, 2009**



[Modern Real Estate Transactions](#) CR001

August 13-15, 2009  
Santa Fe, NM



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[Bankruptcy Law As It Applies to Patent Disputes](#) TSRV02

August 12, 2009



## Welcome to the Department of Business License Website

[Billing and Payments](#)

[Business License Database Search](#)

[Business License Forms](#)

[Business License Information Guide](#)

[Business License List of Requirements](#)

[Child Care Licensing Office](#)

[Clark County Code](#)

**Jacqueline R. Holloway , Director**

**Our Mission:**

To license and regulate businesses, while fostering customer confidence towards the business community.

**To Obtain A Clark County Business License**

- Determine the jurisdiction using the [Jurisdiction Locator](#).
- Once it is determined that the business address is in the County's jurisdiction, the next step is to get a list of [license requirements](#) and the necessary [forms](#).
- Once all the requirements are reviewed and the forms completed, you may mail in your completed

application or come into our office to apply.

**[Clark County Code - Adopted Ordinances](#)**

**[Clark County Code - Proposed](#)**

**[Amendments](#)**

**[Film Permits](#)**

**[Transient Lodging Guidance](#)**

[Jurisdiction Locater](#)

[Liquor & Gaming Licensing - Annotated](#)

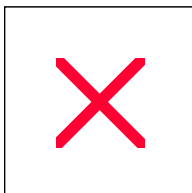
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**[Liquor & Gaming Schedule of 2009 Meetings](#)**

**[Resources & Links](#)**

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Contact Us](#)



**Department of Business License Office Hours**

**8:00 am - 5:00 pm**

Monday through Friday, excluding Holidays

**Appointment and Application hours are as follows:**

All completed applications may be dropped off between: 8 am - 5 pm

Appointments are available for Child Care, Regulated and Privileged Licenses: 8 am - 3 pm

Applications are processed between: 8 am - 3 pm

500 S. Grand Central Parkway, 3rd Floor  
Las Vegas, NV 89106

or

PO Box 551810  
Las Vegas, NV 89155-1810

Toll-Free (800) 328-4813

Direct (702) 455-4252

Fax (702) 386-2168

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The Clark County Department of Business License makes every effort to produce and publish the most current and accurate information possible. However, no warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data herein, its use, or its interpretation.

**Issuance of a business license is not an endorsement of the business practices of the licensee.**

A **conflict of interest** occurs when an [individual](#) or [organization](#) (such as a [policeman](#), [lawyer](#), [insurance adjuster](#), [politician](#), [engineer](#), executive, director of a [corporation](#), [medical research](#) scientist, [physician](#), writer, editor, or any other entrusted individual or organization) has an interest that might compromise their actions. The presence of a conflict of interest is independent from the execution of impropriety.

**De facto corporation** and **corporation by estoppel** are both terms that are used by [courts](#) in most [common law jurisdictions](#) to describe circumstances in which a business organization that has failed to become a [de jure corporation](#) (a corporation by law) will nonetheless be treated as a corporation, thereby shielding [shareholders](#) from liability.

**Economic torts** are [torts](#) that provide the [common law](#) rules on liability for the infliction of [pure economic loss](#), such as interference with economic or business relationships.

Economic torts protect people from interference with their trade or business. The area includes the doctrine of [restraint of trade](#) and has largely been submerged in the twentieth century by statutory interventions on collective [labour law](#), modern [antitrust](#) or [competition law](#), and certain

laws governing [intellectual property](#), particularly [unfair competition](#) law. The "absence of any unifying principle drawing together the different heads of economic tort liability has often been remarked upon."<sup>[1]</sup>

The principal torts can be listed as [passing off](#), [injurious falsehood](#) and [trade libel](#) (see also [Food libel laws](#)), [conspiracy](#), inducement of [breach of contract](#), [tortious interference](#) (such as interference with economic relations or unlawful interference with trade), and watching and besetting. These torts represent the common law's historical attempt to balance the need to protect claimants against those who inflict economic harm and the wider need to allow effective, even aggressive, competition (including competition between employers and their workers).

## Small Business Fraud

### Small Business Fraud

Smaller businesses are becoming an increasingly attractive target for fraud.

Small business owners typically have less money to spend on prevention, so they frequently find themselves becoming victims of bad operators trying to scam them. As soon as small business owners learn the red flags of the latest scams, the fraudsters develop new ones. And, while technology has made the fight against fraud easier in some cases, it's also opened up new opportunities for criminals.

Two scams have become more prevalent recently: TTY scams and Overpayment Scams.

With the TTY system, a hearing- or speech-impaired customer types messages to an operator, who then reads them aloud to the call's recipient. Operators are generally not allowed to disclose the location from where the call originates. This anonymity has made this a popular route for scam artists to target small businesses, with many originating overseas.

In overpayment scams, businesses are overpaid through stolen checks or credit cards, and then asked to return the difference when the merchandise is shipped. Often, the businesses are asked to send the goods to a third party, which will in turn send them to the scammers -- adding another layer. Sellers take longer to realize what's unfolding, by which time it becomes nearly impossible to trace the





scammers.

In several instances, businesses have been targeted by both TTY and overpayment scams in the same transaction, according to the [Better Business Bureau](#).

Another scam targeting small business owners is Food Stamp Fraud. Food stamp benefit dollars are being stolen from store accounts. Someone may call your store pretending to be an EBT vendor or a Food Stamp official. He or she will say s/he must test your EBT machine immediately or it will stop working. The caller will instruct you to enter a series of numbers followed by a dollar amount. These are valid EBT card and PIN numbers. The transactions you are completing are key-entered refunds. Money is moved from your store's account to the EBT cardholder account. This is NOT a test. Money has been and is being stolen from stores like yours. The refunded food stamp benefits are then quickly spent or trafficked in other locations.

For more information about Food Stamp Fraud, [click here for English](#) or [here for Spanish](#).

Source: <http://www.inc.com/articles/2007/03/scams.html>

## Telemarketing Fraud

Telemarketing fraud is a crime. Criminals use the phone to commit many different types of fraud, including sweepstakes and lottery frauds, loan fraud, buying club memberships, and credit card scams.

Telephone scammers are good at what they do. They say anything and target everyone to try to cheat people out of money. They may call you and imply that they work for a company you trust, or they may send direct mail or place ads to convince you to call them.

The Federal Trade Commission's public education campaign – "Who's Calling?" - explains several deceptive telemarketing schemes, and how you can protect yourself against them. In short, you can:

[Recognize how to identify the most common telemarketing scams.](#)

[Report phone fraud to the FTC, providing important information to help law enforcement officials bring scammers to justice.](#)

Register your phone number on the National Do Not Call Registry. Registering can help limit the number of telemarketing calls you receive, so you can be more alert to calls you do get.

Source: <http://ftc.gov/phonefraud>

**Unfair business practices** encompass [fraud](#), [misrepresentation](#), and oppressive or [unconscionable](#) acts or practices by [business](#), often against [consumers](#) and are prohibited by law in many countries. For instance, in the [European Union](#), each member state must regulate unfair business practices in accordance with the [Unfair Commercial Practices Directive](#), subject to transitional periods. Unfair business practices may arise in many areas, including:

- [tenancy](#) matters
- matters involving the purchase of products and services by consumers
- matters involving [insurance](#) claims and the settlement thereof
- [debt](#) collection in cases of [default](#)

In addition to providing for the award of compensatory [damages](#), laws may also provide for the award of punitive damages as well as the payment of the plaintiff's legal fees.

**Unfair competition** in [commercial law](#) refers to a number of areas of law involving acts by one competitor or group of competitors which harm another in the field, and which may give rise to [criminal offences](#) and civil [causes of action](#). The most common actions falling under the banner of unfair competition include:

- Matters pertaining to [antitrust](#) law, known in the [European Union](#) as [competition law](#). Antitrust violations constituting unfair competition occur when one competitor attempts to force others out of the market (or prevent others from entering the market) through tactics such as [predatory pricing](#) or obtaining exclusive purchase rights to raw materials needed to make a competing product.
- [Trademark infringement](#) and [passing off](#), which occur when the maker of a product uses a name, logo, or other identifying characteristics to deceive consumers into thinking that they are buying the product of a competitor. In the [United States](#), this form of unfair competition is prohibited under the [common law](#) and by state statutes, and governed at the federal level by the [Lanham Act](#).
- [Misappropriation](#) of [trade secrets](#), which occurs when one competitor uses [espionage](#), [bribery](#), or outright [theft](#) to obtain economically advantageous information in the possession of another. In the United States, this type of activity is forbidden by the [Uniform Trade Secrets Act](#) and the [Economic Espionage Act of 1996](#).
- [Trade libel](#), the spreading of false information about the quality or characteristics of a competitor's products, is prohibited at common law.

- [Tortious interference](#), which occurs when one competitor convinces a party having a relationship with another competitor to breach a contract with, or duty to, the other competitor is also prohibited at common law.

The **Uniform Commercial Code (UCC or the Code)**, first published in 1952, is one of a number of [uniform acts](#) that have been promulgated in conjunction with efforts to harmonize the law of [sales](#) and other commercial transactions in all 50 [states](#) within the [United States of America](#). This objective is deemed important because of the prevalence of commercial transactions that extend beyond one state (for example, where the goods are manufactured in state A, warehoused in state B, sold from state C and delivered in state D). The UCC deals primarily with transactions involving [personal property](#) (movable property), not [real property](#) (immovable property).