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Taxes, fees, equipment additional. Sample costs: - Internet Service (Regularly \$47.95): \$23.98/mo - Standard Modem Rental Fee: \$7.95/mo - Network Access Fee: \$10.00/mo - Estimated Sales Tax: \$0.36/mo TOTAL Monthly for 3 Months = \$42.28/mo Includes Franchise fees Lehigh Valley/NJ, call 610-865-9100 Wilkes-Barre, call 570-825-8508 *Based on more than 3,000 Google Reviews for Broadband Providers Nationwide - Service Electric, Bethlehem HQ. Please select your service area Please Choose Lehigh Valley Hunterdon Wilkes-Barre Choose A company is a legal entity formed by one or more individuals to engage in business. Depending on the laws where it is formed, a company may be organized in various ways for tax and financial liability purposes. The products or services offered determine the company's structure, such as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation. A company is a legal entity formed by an individual or a group of individuals to conduct business. Company structures range from sole proprietorships to large corporations with many shareholders. Companies can be categorized as public or private. Companies are generally organized to earn a profit from business activities, but some may be structured as nonprofit charities. They may have a single owner as a private company or many shareholders as a public company. A company has many of the same legal rights and responsibilities as a person, such as entering into contracts, borrowing money, paying taxes, owning assets, and hiring employees. In the United States, companies are formed at the state level and are subject to state and federal laws. The most common types include: Sole proprietorships are one-owner businesses and the way that many companies start. Partnerships are formal arrangements in which two or more parties cooperate to create and manage a business. Limited liability companies are much like partnerships but provide some of the legal liability protections of corporations. Corporations are legal entities that insulate their owners from personal legal liability for the company's actions. Entrepreneurs start with an idea and then conduct market research to determine if there is demand for their product or service. They may weigh the competitive advantages they can provide over what's already on the market. A business plan helps outline the structure, such as a sole proprietorship or a limited liability company, financial goals, and sales and marketing strategy. New business owners register the business with local and state authorities and obtain an employer identification number (EIN) from the IRS. They also determine initial funding from savings, loans, or family and friends. Entrepreneurs follow tax rules depending on their company's structure. The personal benefits of starting a company include income diversification, a strong correlation between effort and reward, creative freedom, and flexibility. Creating a company can also leave a legacy for future generations. A societal benefit is that companies create jobs. If an individual starts a company, the business hires employees, reducing unemployment and bringing wealth into the economy. Potential drawbacks of starting a company include increased financial responsibility, often long workdays, stress, responsibility for managing employees, and dealing with government regulations and tax issues. While all corporations are companies, not all companies are corporations. Common types of corporations include S corporations and C corporations. A corporation is a type of business that is legally distinct from its owner or owners. In the case of large, publicly traded corporations, those owners may number into the thousands or even millions of shareholders. Some successful corporations in the United States include Amazon, Apple, McDonald's, Microsoft, and Walmart. The first company listed on the New York Stock Exchange was the Bank of New York, in 1792. Based on legal and regulatory requirements, companies are public or private. Publicly traded companies are held to the strict reporting and regulatory requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Under these rules, they must file financial statements and reports annually. This is intended to prevent fraudulent activity and protect investors. Private companies are held under private ownership, such as by a single person or family. They may have shareholders, but their shares are not traded on an exchange. Private companies vary in structure and size and are not bound by all the regulations and reporting requirements to which public companies must adhere. In 2022, Elon Musk acquired Twitter for \$44 billion to revise it from a publicly traded company to a private entity. Musk paid Twitter shareholders \$54.20 a share. A holding company is a company that doesn't create its products or services but instead holds a controlling interest in other companies. Holding companies are also known as umbrella or parent companies. Investor Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway is one well-known example of a holding company. A Fortune 500 company is a company that has made it onto the Fortune 500 list, which is compiled annually by Fortune magazine. The list consists of the 500 largest companies in the United States by revenue, including private and public companies. A Limited Liability Company (LLC) is a common choice for small business owners because the structure separates personal and business assets. For example, the owner's or owners' savings and home are protected if the business has legal issues, such as a lawsuit. A company is a legal entity created by individual or group of individuals to provide goods or services. Companies range from one-person shops to international corporations. Individuals interested in starting a company usually begin with a business plan, obtain funding, register their entity, and follow tax rules. Sustainable Energy Solutions Building System Optimization We listen, discover and deliver innovative, value driven, energy-efficient building solutions. The McClure team takes challenges and transforms them into logical solutions by designing and building smart mechanical systems with sustainable capabilities. We align in-house engineers with meticulous craftsmen to provide full-service construction customized to our customers' infrastructure needs. Since 1953, we have earned a reputation for delivering realistic budgets backed by guaranteed timelines. Our preconstruction designers, engineers, estimators, and project managers work closely with our partners to create a well-defined scope, schedule and budget that will maximize efficiency and support project goals. McClure Company's highly skilled construction team brings your vision to life. Our in-house capabilities allow our customers to benefit from a more streamlined project development process and increased quality of work. We stay true to our relationships through long-term maintenance and optimization of your mechanical system. Our expert technicians keep your equipment running at peak performance and are available for 24/7 emergency service and repair. Our Work Speaks for Itself We did a \$6 million ESCO Project with McClure... I couldn't believe the amount of work that got done between mid-May and mid-August. We were very happy with the project and the contractors that McClure used for it. We also got a lot of extra things done without any additional cost. I would not hesitate to do another energy project with McClure at some point in the future. - Susan Jordan, Business Manager/Board Secretary, Smethport Area School District Commercial/Government/Healthcare/Higher Education/Industrial/K-12 Education/Oil & Gas/Pharmaceutical/Power Eastern Pennsylvania Supply Company has an extensive history in the Wilkes-Barre area. William and John N. Conyngham established EPSCO in 1889, in partnership with Woodward Leavenworth, to supply the booming anthracite industry in the area. The company's original South Pennsylvania Avenue location, in the heart of Wilkes-Barre wholesale district, was inundated during the Agnes Flood of 1972, and was moved to its current Scott Street location shortly thereafter. In 2017, Eastern Penn Supply Company joined Hajoca Corporation, the nation's largest privately held wholesale distributor of plumbing, heating, and industrial supplies. With core philosophies in common, Eastern Penn Supply continues to be the locally operated business with the flexibility to make on-the-spot decisions. Whether you are a contractor or a serious do-it-yourselfer, you can count on Eastern Penn to supply you with the highest quality products and services. Give us a call or stop by our location at 700 Scott Street in Wilkes Barre to talk to our knowledgeable staff or visit our newly remodeled showroom. #1 Best biggest company in Wilkes-Barre/Company Description: Mccarthy Tire Service, Co., Inc. provides retail tire and auto services. It offers retail car repair services, including tires, wheels, axle/CV joint/driveshaft repair, belts and hoses, brakes, cooling system/radiator, differential repair, electrical and electronic systems, starting/charging/batteries, engine diagnostics and performance, exhaust systems, four wheel drive systems, heating and air conditioning, lube and oil change, preventive maintenance, state inspection, steering and suspension, towing and roadside assistance, tire pressure monitoring systems, transmission, and wheels alignments. The company also provides commercial services, which include commercial tires, tire and wheel balancing, truck alignments, mobile repair units, fleet services, trailer readiness, mechanical repair, spring suspensions, 24 hour emergency road service, wheel refurbishing, powder coating, and tire retreading; and industrial services, such as OTR/industrial tires, foam fill, OTR/industrial retreading, and tire pressing. The company was founded in 1926 and is based in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania with locations in North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Ohio. Show More#5 Best biggest company in Wilkes-Barre/Company Description: King's College in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania is a small, Catholic liberal arts college with a track record of success among its graduates. King's College offers over 30 undergraduate majors in the arts and sciences, with subject areas including the humanities, education, business and social sciences. King's also offers a range of pre-professional programs in such fields as Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. Particularly impressive are the statistics found among graduates of King's medical and health programs. Some of the graduate and medical schools into which King's students have been accepted include Temple University, University of Pennsylvania, Ross University, The Commonwealth Medical College and University of Edinburgh. Since King's College's academics are so exceptional, admissions criteria are quite competitive. The average SAT score for a King's College student is around 1500 and the average GPA around 3.4. Student life at King's consists of various opportunities to help increase student success. Included are leadership programs, student government, arts and culture and a variety of organizations, clubs and service activities. Financial aid is awarded to eligible students in the form of scholarships, loans and various other sources. Show More/Company Description: Mercy Hospital Of Wilkes Barre offers healthcare services. It provides facilities for endoscopic surgery, podiatry, arthroscopy, ophthalmology, and plastic surgery. The hospital also operates an outpatient center that offers patients centralized scheduling, recovery rooms, specialty suites, and diagnostic testing services. In addition, it offers homes for the elderly, emergency units, and medical programs for residential communities. The hospital was founded in 1848 and is based in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mercy Hospital Of Wilkes Barre operates as a subsidiary of Mercy Health Partners Inc. As of November 15, 2005, Mercy Hospital Of Wilkes Barre operates as a subsidiary of Geisinger Health System. Show MoreLearn More About Mercy Hospital Of Wilkes Barre/Mercy Hospital Of Wilkes Barre Overview/Company Description: Bridon American Corporation manufactures high carbon, stainless steel, and other special alloy steel wire rope products. Its product range includes general purpose, crane, oil and gas, surface mining, and underground mining ropes. The company also provides single layer ropes, parallel closed ropes, and rotation resistant ropes. It serves lifting, material handling, oil and gas, surface and underground mining, communication, marine, and fishing industries. The company sells its products through distributors in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Central America, and the Caribbean. Bridon American Corporation was incorporated in 1953 and is headquartered in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Bridon American Corporation operates as a subsidiary of Bridon Limited. Show MoreLearn More About Bridon American Corporation/Bridon American Corporation Overview/Company Description: Here at The Pediatric Center we have been providing the residents of Eastern ID with quality healthcare from birth to the age of 19 for over 50 years. Our excellent team of board certified doctors and physician's assistance have the knowledge and experience to grow with your child and providing them personalized care and attention for every stage of their life. We are here to support healthy development from infancy to adulthood. For your added peace of mind as a parent, in addition to our office hours for regularly scheduled appointments, we provide extended office hours for emergency situation like sudden illness. We also have fostered a relationship with both Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center and Mountain View Hospital in case of emergency situations where your child may need to be hospitalized for the treatment of serious injury or illness. If such a terrifying event occurs, you can have the relief of knowing that one of our trusted doctors is on call for hospital care at all times and in the case of medical conditions that require a specialist, we will work closely with the hospital's specialist so you can have the comfort that your child is in the care of doctors with a personal knowledge of their medical history. When you trust your child's health to us, we want you to feel confident that you have picked quality care from a team of professionals who truly care about your child's well being. We believe that the key to a long term happy and healthy patient is quality healthcare that makes both you and your child feel at ease. It is our goal to promote your child's happiness and reduce tears, even when they have to come in for a doctor's visit! Show More For other uses, see Company (disambiguation). "Firm" redirects here. For other uses, see Firm (disambiguation). This article includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A company, abbreviated as co., is a legal entity representing an association of legal people, whether natural, juridical or a mixture of both, with a specific objective. Company members share a common purpose and unite to achieve specific, declared goals. A modern corporate office building in Münster, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany An office building of Nokia Corporation in Hervanta, Tampere, Finland Over time, companies have evolved to have the following features: "separate legal personality, limited liability, transferable shares, investor ownership, and a managerial hierarchy".[1] The company, as an entity, was created by the state which granted the privilege of incorporation.[1] Companies take various forms, such as: voluntary associations, which may include nonprofit organizations business entities, whose aim is to generate sales, revenue, and profit financial entities and banks programs or educational institutions A company can be created as a legal person so that the company itself has limited liability as members perform or fail to discharge their duties according to the publicly declared incorporation published policy. When a company closes, it may need to be liquidated to avoid further legal obligations. Companies may associate and collectively register themselves as new companies; the resulting entities are often known as corporate groups, collections of parent and subsidiary corporations. A company can be defined as an "artificial person", invisible, intangible, created by or under law.[2] with a discrete legal capacity (or "personality"), perpetual succession, and a common seal. Except for some senior positions, companies remain unaffected by the death, insanity, or insolvency of an individual member. The English word, "company", has its origins in the Old French term *compagnie* (first recorded in 1150), meaning "society, friendship, intimacy, body of soldiers",[3] which came from the Late Latin word *companio* ("one who eats bread with you"), first attested in the Saliic law (c. AD 500) as a calque of the Germanic expression *gahlabo* (literally, "with bread"), related to Old High German *galeipō* ("companion") and to Gothic *gahlabiba* ("messmate"). By 1303, the word *company* referred to trade guilds.[4] The usage of the term *company* to mean "business association" was first recorded in 1553.[5] and the abbreviation "co." dates from 1763.[6][7] The examples and perspective in this section deal primarily with Western culture and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this section, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. (June 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) According to the Company Law of the People's Republic of China, companies include limited liability companies and joint-stock limited companies which were founded in mainland China. See also: List of companies of the United Kingdom In English law and in legal jurisdictions based upon it, a company is a body corporate or corporation company registered under the Companies Acts or under similar legislation.[8] Common forms include: Private companies limited by guarantee Community interest company Charitable incorporated organisation Private companies limited by shares - the most common form of company Public limited companies - companies, usually large, which are permitted to (but do not have to) offer their shares to the public, for example on a stock exchange In the United Kingdom, a partnership is not legally a company, but may sometimes be referred to (informally) as a "company". It may be referred to as a "firm". See also: List of companies of the United States by state In the United States, a company is not necessarily a corporation. For example, a company may be a "corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, fund, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and (in an official capacity) any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or similar official, or liquidating agent, for any of the foregoing".[9][10] For a country-by-country listing, see types of business entity. See also: Business § Forms A company limited by guarantee (CLG): Commonly used where companies are formed for non-commercial purposes, such as clubs or charities. The members guarantee the payment of certain (usually nominal) amounts if the company goes into insolvent liquidation, but otherwise, they have no economic rights in relation to the company. This type of company is common in England. A company limited by guarantee may be with or without having share capital. A company limited by shares: The most common form of the company used for business ventures. Specifically, a limited company is a "company in which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount individually invested" with corporations being "the most common example of a limited company".[10] This type of company is common in England and many English-speaking countries. A company limited by shares may be a publicly traded company or a privately held company. A company limited by guarantee with a share capital: A hybrid entity, usually used where the company is formed for non-commercial purposes, but the activities of the company are partly funded by investors who expect a return. This type of company may no longer be formed in the UK, although provisions still exist in law for them to exist.[8] A limited liability company: "A company—statutorily authorized in certain states—that is characterized by limited liability, management by members or managers, and limitations on ownership transfer", i.e., L.L.C.[10] LLC structure has been called "hybrid" in that it "combines the characteristics of a corporation and of a partnership or sole proprietorship". Like a corporation, it has limited liability for members of the company, and like a partnership it has "flow-through taxation to the members" and depending on local laws may have to be "dissolved upon the death or bankruptcy of a member".[11] An unlimited company with or without a share capital: A hybrid entity, a company where the liability of members or shareholders for the debts (if any) of the company are not limited. In this case, the doctrine of a veil of incorporation does not apply.[citation needed] Less common types of companies are: Companies formed by letters patent: Most corporations by letters patent are corporations sole and not companies as the term is commonly understood today. Royal charter corporations: In middle-ages Europe, before the passing of modern companies legislation, these were the only types of companies.[citation needed] Now they are relatively rare, except for very old companies that still survive (particularly many British banks), or modern societies that fulfill a quasi-regulatory function (for example, the Bank of England is a corporation formed by a modern charter).[citation needed] Statutory companies: Relatively rare today, certain companies have been formed by a private statute passed in the relevant jurisdiction.[citation needed] When "Ltd" is placed after the company's name, it signifies a limited company, and "PLC" (public limited company) indicates that its shares are widely held.[12] Business and economics portal Companies portal Corporate personhood List of company registers List of largest employers Lists of companies Types of business entity ^ a b Turner, John D. (January 30, 2024). "Three centuries of corporate governance in the United Kingdom". *The Economic History Review*. 78: 3–29. doi:10.1111/ehr.13326. ISSN 0013-0117. ^ Compare a definition of a corporation: "Perhaps the best definition of a corporation was given by Chief Justice John Marshall in a famous Supreme Court decision in 1819. A corporation, he said, 'is an artificial person, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.' In other words, a corporation [...] is an artificial person, created by law, with most of the legal rights of a real person." Pride, William M.; Hughes, Robert J.; Kapoor, Jack R. (1985). "4: Choosing a form of business ownership". *Business*. CengageNOW Series (10 ed.). Mason, Ohio: Cengage Learning (published 2009). p. 116. ISBN 9780324829556. Retrieved April 20, 2019. ^ 12th century: Harper, Douglas. "company". Online Etymology Dictionary. ^ Compare: Harper, Douglas. "company". Online Etymology Dictionary. - "[...] the word having been used in reference to trade guilds from late 14c." ^ Compare: Harper, Douglas. "company". Online Etymology Dictionary. - "1759 Compl. Let.-writer (ed. 6) London: Printed for Stanley Crowder, and Co." ^ Compare: Harper, Douglas. "co". Online Etymology Dictionary. - "by 1670's as an abbreviation of company in the business sense, indicating the partners in the firm whose names do not appear in its name. Hence and co. to indicate "the rest" of any group (1757)". ^ a b "Companies Act 2006". www.legislation.gov.uk. Archived from the original on April 10, 2015. Retrieved March 15, 2020. ^ Garner, Bryan A., ed. (1891). "company". *Black's Law Dictionary*. Black's Law, 9th Edition. Vol. 1 (9 ed.). St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing, Inc. (published 2009). p. 318. ISBN 9780314199492. Retrieved April 20, 2019. 2. A corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, fund, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and (in an official capacity) any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or similar official, or liquidating agent, for any of the foregoing. Investment Company Act 2(a)(8)(15 USCA 80a-2(a)(8)). {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)[permanent dead link] ^ a b c Black's Law Dictionary. Second Pocket Edition. Bryan A. Garner, editor. West. 2001. ^ root. "Limited Liability Company (LLC) Definition - Investopedia". Investopedia. Archived from the original on November 27, 2012. Retrieved November 14, 2012. ^ "BBC Bitesize - GCSE Business - Forms of business ownership - Revision 3". BBC Bitesize. Archived from the original on September 1, 2018. Retrieved August 31, 2018. Alan Dignam and John Lowry. Company Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020. ISBN 978-0-19-928936-3. John Micklethwait and Adrian Wooldridge, The Company: A Short History of a Revolutionary Idea. New York: Modern Library, 2003. "Company". Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. 6 (11th ed.). 1911. pp. 795–803. Look up Company in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Wikiquote has quotations related to Companies. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Companies. "Labor and Employment". Government Information Library. University of Colorado at Boulder. Archived from the original on June 12, 2009. Retrieved August 5, 2009. "Get Information About a Company". Gov.UK. Retrieved from " For over 90 years, our mission at Metro® has been to make the world more organized, efficient and productive. We do this by providing the world's most imaginative space and productivity solutions. Founded in 1929, the company is headquartered in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania with a global manufacturing and distribution footprint that enables us to offer over 30,000 products to customers all over the world. Born from the creation of the industry standard for wire shelving, our product breadth has evolved into a vast array of product categories including advanced polymer shelving, medical and special application carts, storage cabinets, heated cabinets, high-density shelving, wall storage systems, stainless fabricated products and much more. We differentiate our products by the features that we build in. Be it adjustability, corrosion resistance, energy efficient insulation, modularity, maneuverability, ergonomics, or durability, our products provide unrivaled performance and value backed by a service commitment that puts our customers first. We put these features to work in application-specific solutions that ensure Foodservice, Healthcare, Industrial, Labs, and Grocery professionals have the right tools for the job. Complementing our products, we provide industry leading process expertise for optimizing space, workflow and productivity. Our trained professionals get processes on-track to store more, do more, and save more. We are Metro. We put space to work.