

PREPARING FOR EXIT: STARTING EARLY



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A Basic Rule

- THE GOAL: Money in your pocket at the end of the process after taxes and payment of deal liabilities.

Common Themes In all Exits

- Due diligence by other parties.
 - What is “due diligence” anyway?
- The need for a “corporate clean-up.”
 - What is that?
- Other parties look for sources of value.
 - Give them a reason to pay you more.
- Company and capital structures and related documents have impact.

Creating Value

- Intellectual property strategy
 - Not just “I have patents”
 - Virtually every business has intellectual property even if it is not patentable
- Good agreements with customers
 - Document properly
 - Avoid common traps
 - Use for value creation
 - Stream of revenue
 - Extending terms, etc.
 - Make them assignable in case of a sale of the company
- Good employee/consultant agreements
 - Invention agreements
 - Confidentiality agreements
 - Non-competition agreements (if possible)
 - Non-solicitation agreements
 - Make them assignable in case of a sale of the company

Do Not Destroy Value

- Be systematic.
 - Start-out dotting “i’s” and crossing “t’s”.
 - Do not rely on the “corporate clean-up” which happens immediately before a deal.
 - It is less expensive to develop good habits and follow them.
- Avoid bonuses/acceleration of vesting tied to exit.
 - Will be a deal killer in some circumstances.
 - Board can always grant these rights later.
- Avoid substantial severance or other post-employment obligations.
 - Who will pay it?
- Characterize your employees and consultants properly.
 - Comply with wage and hour laws.
 - Pay all withholding and other employment taxes promptly and fully.

Do Not Destroy Value (continued)

- Avoid contracts with long “tails” or which purport to grant business rights of first refusal to others.
- Avoid burdensome employment and other contracts.
 - Generally early stage businesses should not have “employment contracts.”
 - Substitute an offer letter and an employee inventions, confidentiality and non-competition agreement.
 - Everyone should be “at will.”
- Avoid grants of “blanket” security interests.
 - How are they discharged?
 - How do you sell pieces of the business “free and clear?”

Company Structure

- Structure your business with a view to likely exit strategy.
- Do not say “I want a C corp” or “I want an LLC” without thinking through implications.
- Limited liability company may be the answer for licensing entities, consulting businesses and businesses for which exit is a sale of assets.
 - Not for everyone.
 - Capital accounting and interplay with tax regulations is very complex.
 - Many opportunities for mistakes: some will impede exit or cost a lot of money on exit.
- C corporation
 - Simplest
 - But it will cause loss of money in certain types of exits because of tax effect.
 - May be highly desirable under current law because of ability to lawfully avoid tax on sale of qualifying small business stock if held long enough.

Capital Structure

- Liquidation preferences
 - Multiple preferences
 - Participating equity
 - Remember “liquidation” includes sale
- Be wary of vetoes by classes.
- Make sure that options and warrants can be retired in case of sale.
 - Even warrants can be a problem with IPO.

Documents Related to Capital Structure

- Drag along rights
 - What are they?
 - Can other stockholders sell the company out from under you?
 - How do you mitigate the problem?
- Tag along (co-sale) rights
 - What are they?
 - Who can get them?
 - Are they valuable?
 - Avoid being “frozen in.”

Documents Related to Capital Structure (continued)

- Right of first refusal for the company or its assets
 - Potentially a deal killer.
 - Business people are too easy-going about them.
 - Right of first offer
 - What is the difference?
 - Is it better?
- Balloon pay-offs on certain exits.