

Raising Capital Through Equity Offerings



Presented by Dom San Angelo, M&A & Securities Attorney dominick.sanangelo@gknet.com | (602) 530-8226 gknet.com/dominick-san-angelo

Presenter Background



Dominick San Angelo Attorney at Gallagher & Kennedy

- Practice in corporate, mergers and acquisitions, securities, and general business law.
- Represent companies at all stages, from pre-formation concept-stage to large public companies.
- Counsel clients on capital-raising considerations, from "friends and family" round through exits.



What's in Store for This Presentation?

- High-level overview of capital raising considerations.
- Steps to prepare to raise capital through equity offerings.
- Some warnings, pitfalls, and war stories.
- Hopefully, the right amount of memes.

What's in Store for This Presentation?



First Things First

- Why are you raising capital?
 - What are your business goals?
 - How will increased capital help you achieve those goals?
 - Do you have a concrete plan for how you will use the funds?
- Is equity financing the right choice *right now*?

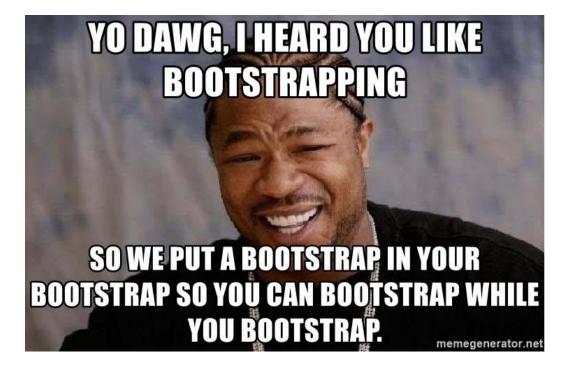


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1. Capital from Within

- Funding the business from personal funds of the principals:
 - Pro: no dilution (more on that later)
 - Pro: no loss of control (more on that later)
 - Pro: no payback schedule necessarily (contrast with debt)
 - Pro: if from employees, may give them "skin in the game"
 - Con: more limited amount of capital (unless you're Elon Musk)
 - Con: less diversification from a personal finance perspective (even if you're Elon Musk)
 - Con: current investors may be tapped out





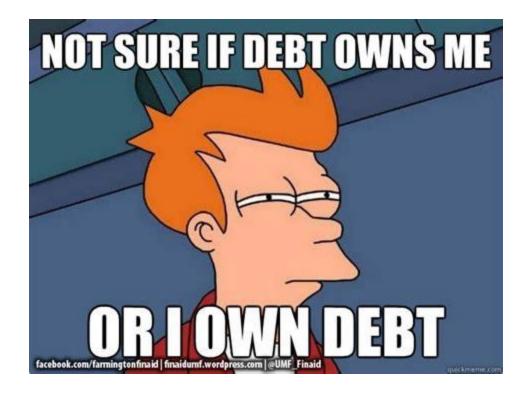
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2. Capital from Within

- Boot-strapping (reinvesting cash flow):
 - Pro: no dilution or loss of control
 - Pro: managed growth, builds confidence in viability
 - Con: only works if you have sufficient cash flow
 - Con: slower, harder to scale

3. Debt Raise

- Borrow capital from lender(s)
 - Pro: no dilution
 - Pro: no loss of voting control (but may have negative covenants)
 - Pro: higher potential returns if business plan works
 - Con: funds must be repaid with interest
 - Con: priority of capital returns goes to creditors first
 - Con: may make raising further capital harder (debt or equity)



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4. Equity*

- Raise outside capital
 - Pro: no defined payback period (usually)
 - Pro: pari passu with other owners (usually)
 - Pro: potential strategic value from involving other investors
 - Con: dilution of relative voting and economic position of existing owners
 - Con: investors might want certain rights (repayment, priority, preferred return, board seats, etc.)
 - Con: investors might be needy or complain
- *Alternatively, you could franchise, but that is a topic for another day

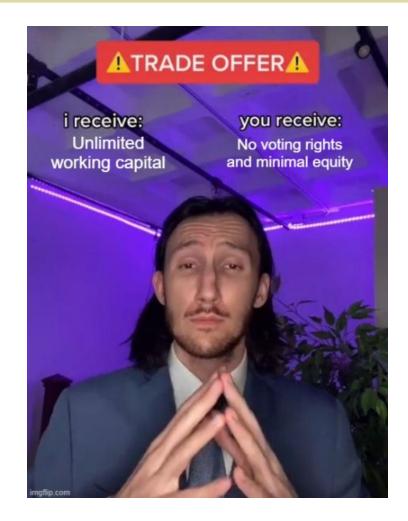


IF Equity is the Choice

- Where are you in the life-cycle of your business?
 - Startup? Early Stage? Established but Growing? Mature?
 - Options and "right choice" may be impacted by company stage.
 - Who are you talking to?
 - Friends and family
 - Angel investors
 - Venture capital
 - Private equity, family offices, larger companies, etc.
 - Do you have advisors in place?
 - Accounting, tax, banking, and legal.



- Do you know what you want?
 - How much capital? Will you need to raise more soon?
 - What form?
 - Convertible notes
 - Equity
 - Options/Warrants/Derivatives
- What is your company worth (pre- and post-money)
- What are you wiling to give up?
 - How much dilution—for now?
 - How much decision-making authority?



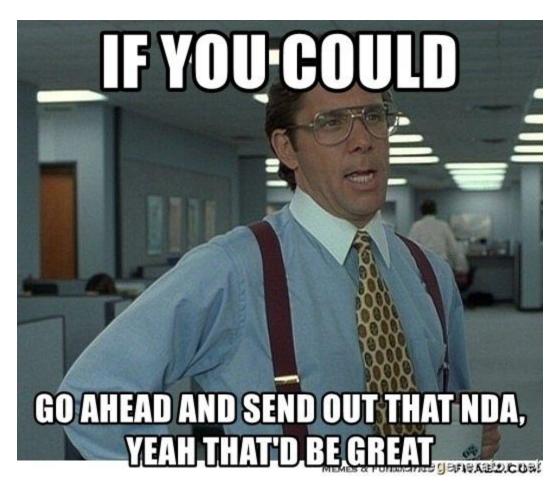
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• Are you ready for your guests to arrive?



- Savvy investors will want to look under the hood
 - Is your legal structure in place?
 - Entity formed.
 - Governance documents.
 - Cap table is clear and cleaned up (no side deals).
 - Material contracts are in writing and in the entity name.
 - Is your business structure in place?
 - Financials are prepared and understandable.
 - Business plan and overview is written and understandable.
 - Value proposition and strategy is clear and attractive.

• Do you have a written NDA/confidentiality agreement?



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• Do you have a deck? What about a PPM?





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- Have you engaged an attorney to ensure compliance with securities laws?
 - Securities laws are confusing, even for some attorneys.
 - Many people have no clue that they may be selling unregistered securities.
 - The "happy investor exemption" should not be relied on.
 - There can be civil and criminal penalties if you don't follow the rules.
 - Many exemptions available but all have requirements.
 - Accredited-investors-only is safest.
 - Less than 100 investors is safest.
 - When in doubt, disclose!



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Key Take-Aways

- 1. Identify why and for what you need capital.
- 2. Decide whether outside equity fundraising is right for you.
- **3**. Get your house in order.
 - <u>CLEAN UP CORPORATE DOCUMENTS, CAP TABLE,</u>
 <u>CONTRACTS, ETC.</u>
 - Figure out what you have and what you need.
- 4. Assemble a team of professionals.
 - CFO or outside CFO; accountant; tax advisor; banker; lawyer.
- 5. Go pitch!



Thank you!



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