THE STARTUP ENTERPRISE

What do I do? Where do I go? How will I know when I get there?

LEGALS TOOLS TO ENHANCE AND PRESERVE VALUE AT EACH STAGE OF NEW BUSINESS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT©

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Clients often ask what they should do to prepare to own a business, especially to start a new business. Here are some things they can do at each stage of growth and development.²

I.	Ideation	Legal Considerations	Comments
	A. This is the birth stage of a business. There is a potential scalable product or service idea in	A. The Promoter(s) and Investors 1. Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)	Protect IP
	play that has a large enough target market.	2. Investor Questionnaire	Qualify
	Business model ideas are rising and a	3. Private Placement Memorandum	investors, not
	potential team is in place, although there is no	4. Reg. D or other filings.	for SEC but
	confirmed commitment and no right skills	5. Securities Purchase Agreement	for protection
	balance or team structure set up.		
			What does
		B. Company Formation	each founder
	months. The following should occur at this	1. Shareholders or Operating	bring to the
	stage:	Agreement	business? Is it
		2.Founders Buy-Sell Agreement	a temporary
	1. Confirm the business idea, get all necessary	3. Trade Marks: Name and Logo (the	benefit?
	documents and tools in	"brand")	(Generally do
	place to transact	4. Organizational Engineering	not give
	business. (license, LLC	5.Contracts:	position or
	formed, EIN, etc.)	a. Sales, Supply, Distribution,	power for
	2. Find and build a team,	Dealer Contracts with limitations of	short term
	3. Products are created,	warranties, remedies, controlling law	benefit. \$ is
	4. Teams are formed, financing, investors	and forum	better.)
	found and advisors are coming together.	b. Website Terms and Conditions	
	a. This can include angel investors and	c. Vendor Supply and Support	"Founders
	venture capitalists	Agreements	split:"

¹ The Stages of Growth did not come from me. They are available several places on the Web including www.startupcommons.org/startup-development-phases.html and piyushaggarwal.me. My focus is on the legal considerations and tools of each Stage, i.e. the second and third columns.

² This table is provided for general informational purposes only. All companies may not need to do all the things listed or may need to do some things that are not. Please follow up on this table with a consultation with a qualified <u>business law</u> attorney.

Someone stays; others go. Plan for the exit upfront. The standard organization chart is not always right at first Limit lawsuit potential right up front with disclaimers, limitations of remedy, law arbitration, etc. II. Concepting C. Team Building Comment A clear and meaningful target with a clear 1. NDA Bad or nondirection needs to be established at this stage. 2. Founders Employment Agreements existent This requires set goals at 3, 6, 12, 24, and 36 3. Key Employment Agreements contracts 4. Other Confidentiality and months. cause bad **Employment Agreements** outcomes 5. Indemnification Agreements A. Core founding people with a balanced ownership should also be established 6. Incentive Plans, including stock Best together with an extended team who can ownership plans and warrants practice: have a lighter commitment (e.g. through 7. Vesting Schedule formalize stock options or cash compensation). 8. Business Plan relationships with contracts. Gain: 1. The deal 2.Knowledg e about unrealized hidden value & problems, and 3.Agenda. Revealed in

III. Commitment A. A committed team is established. B. The product should be able to be developed (a minimum viable product) without dependency of uncommitted external resources C. Shareholder agreement between founders should be established and milestones should be in play (see Concepting stage) D. Committed time and money use for at least two years with vesting should be set up	D. Personal Capital, Product Development & Sales 1. IP Development Agreements 2. Joint Development Contracts 3. Team Agreements-3 rd parties 4. Licensing Agreements 5. Milestones from Employment Agreements confirmed	the negotiations over contract terms Comment What's so hot about you? Identifying your strategic advantage.
A. Essentially means that the business is stepping on the gas pedal to drive growth aggressively. It turns the business from being opportunistic to strategic. B. The business will grow by narrowing the market, this helps to avoid being spread too thin. Avoid performing any and all service for any and all customers. While this helps to grow, it is not scalable, or sustainable. C. This stage requires focus: Momentum to the extent of where your sales are growing, what is the market response? Margin is the area where there is profitability, and materiality, which is the size of the market space, this helps determine how much growth there will be. This stage lasts anywhere from 7-9 months. The following typically occurs at this stage: customer acquisition, first executive hires, establishment of departments, back-end scalability improvements. 1. Sub-stage: Efficiency a. Startups refine their business model and improve their customer acquisition process. Acquiring customers should be able to efficiently scale "without a leaky bucket" (i.e., be efficient.)	 National & International Agreements Refine Sales & Supply Contracts Distribution Agreements Dealership Agreements Territorial Representative Agreements Revaluation, renegotiation & termination of certain agreements as target markets Joint Development Contracts Team Agreements-3rd parties 	Does breached contract say anything about the business model?

b. This could also include forming partnerships to reach more customers. While this is a risk, there is some leverage such as protected intellectual property which can stop a partner from becoming a competitor and copying. c. This stage generally takes 5-6 months d. The following usually occurs at this stage: a. viral growth, b. repeatable sales process, c. customer acquisition channels found, d. value proposition refined. Knowledge of strengths and weaknesses of the company and team		
V. Conclusion	Contracts are an essential part of business organizational structure. At each stage of development material terms of important relationships should be confirmed by a properly drawn legal document. But, in my business law practice I find that businesses both large and small often share a common problem of having out dated or insufficient contracts. Bad or non-existent contracts can cause bad outcomes. Thus, as the business grows what has been accomplished can be captured and retained by proper legal work.	Based on knowledge and experience (yours or somebody else's) anticipate what could go wrong and create and organize entities, interorganizatio nal relationship and contracts and other legal docs accordingly

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