

Tech Alpharetta

Growing Your Business Workshop:
Startup Funding: Negotiating Term
Sheets

Presented by R. Scott Tobin

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taylor | english
the purpose-built law firm®

Business Deal Structure

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PRICED EQUITY

Investor: I am willing to invest assuming there is a reasonable valuation and I receive preferences and protections. Yes, this will take a while, will constrain you (the entrepreneur), and will incur significant costs . Deal?

(PREFERRED STOCK)

OWNERSHIP WITH SPECIFIED VALUATION, CLEAR POST-MONEY CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND COMPREHENSIVE INVESTOR RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS



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WHAT IS PREFERRED STOCK

- Percentage ownership of company
- Purchased at an agreed upon price
- Includes some “preferences” senior to common stock



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PREFERRED STOCK



Deal Economics

- Size of round
- Pre-money valuation
- Liquidation preference
- Option pool
- Dividends



Management & Control

- Board seats & control
- Information rights
- Founder vesting, IP assignment, non-compete and more



Investor Rights & Protection

- Approval rights
- Participation rights
- Anti-dilution
- ROFR & co-sale rights



Exits & Liquidity

- Rights to block founder transfers
- Drag-along rights
- Redemption rights
- Registration rights



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Sample Term Sheet Definitions

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I. VENTURE CAPITAL DEAL TALK

People often accuse lawyers of using too many words. I recently accepted a challenge to summarize the primary terms of a venture capital investment deal in 100 words or less. Here goes:

\$200,000 10% bridge loan with 25% warrant coverage. 20% of the company on a fully diluted basis for \$2 million. \$8 million pre-money valuation and \$10 million post-money. Redeemable participating preferred stock with 5% cumulative dividend. Convertible into Common Stock. Qualified IPO triggers mandatory conversion. Weighted average price antidilution protection with 15% option pool. Investors receive first refusal and come along rights with overallocation options, drag along and visitation rights, as well one demand and unlimited piggybacks (cut backs pro rata) and S-3 registration rights.

There. That was simple and concise.

What do you mean, "what does it mean?"

"It's all in the definitions." Here are a few to explain our deal:

- **Antidilution Protection.** A provision that increases the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of a convertible security or upon exercise of a warrant or option upon the occurrence of specified events, usually the issuance of more shares for a low price.
- **Bridge Financing.** A loan is used to provide the company with operating capital while the investors conduct due diligence and negotiate the terms of the investment. The bridge loan is usually converted into equity at the next equity financing of the company.
- **Come Along Rights.** Sometimes also called Tag Along Rights. The right of an investor to sell shares, if a founder or other key employee sells shares. This right is designed to protect the investors against being trapped in an investment after the founders have cashed out.
- **Conversion Rate or Ratio.** Means the number of shares of Common Stock into which each share of Preferred Stock is convertible.
- **Convertible.** The right of the investor to convert shares of Preferred Stock into shares of Common Stock at the Conversion Rate stated in the corporate charter. Conversion is usually automatic upon the occurrence of a Qualified IPO. Mandatory conversion is necessary because companies sell Common Stock in their IPOs and new investors are not likely to purchase Common Stock, if earlier investors retain Preferred Stock with superior rights.

- **Covenant.** The obligation in a contract to do something. An obligation to refrain from doing something is called a Negative Covenant. For example, the obligation to obtain life insurance on key employees is a covenant and the obligation to not deviate from the budget approved by investors is a negative covenant.
- **Cumulative Dividend.** If the dividend is not declared during the period stated in the corporate charter, the dividend accrues and is payable in a later period. If a dividend right isn't cumulative, the dividend would be lost forever if it's not declared during the period stated in the corporate charter. Accrued but unpaid dividends are sometimes convertible into shares of Common Stock.
- **Cutback Rights.** Where shareholders exercise piggyback registration rights, but there are too many shares for the underwriters to sell in the public offering without adversely affecting the price, cutback rights determine whose shares are left out of the offering and whose shares are included in the offering.
- **Demand Registration Rights.** The right of investors to require the company to register the investors' shares for sale to the public even if the company was not otherwise planning to conduct a public offering. Usually, an investor or group of investors receives one or two Demand Registration Rights. Typically, the right isn't exercisable until after the company's initial public offering or after a stated time period.
- **Drag Along Rights.** The right of the owners of a specified percentage of the shares of the company to require other shareholders to sell their shares or to vote their shares to approve sale of the company. This prevents one group of shareholders from blocking sale of the company to someone who is only interested in purchasing 100% ownership of the company.
- **Fiduciary.** Someone who owes special duties to another person and who has liability for not performing that duty.
- **First Refusal Rights.** The right to purchase stock in future offerings by the company on the same terms as other investors. Usually the right is designed to enable investors to maintain their percentage ownership of the company by purchasing a pro rata share of all new stock sold by the company. Investors also often require company founders to grant first refusal rights on shares the founders own. Also sometimes called Preemptive Rights.

- **Full Ratchet.** A type of Antidilution Protection that adjusts the Conversion Ratio so that each share of Preferred Stock will be convertible into a number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of shares the investor would have received, if the investor had purchased the shares at the lowest subsequent price at which the company later sells its stock. The number of shares sold at the lower price doesn't matter. Only the lower price matters. For example, if the company sells Preferred Stock with a one-for-one Conversion Ratio for \$10 per share and later sells Common Stock for \$1 per share, each share of Preferred Stock would become convertible into ten shares of Common Stock, even if only one share is sold at the lower price.
- **Fully Diluted.** Fully diluted means the total number of shares of Common Stock the company has issued, plus all shares of Common Stock issuable if all outstanding options, warrants, convertible preferred stock and convertible debt were to be exercised or converted. Fully diluted calculations are used to compare the percentage ownership of a company of different classes of securities by reducing each class to its Common Stock equivalent.
- **Information Rights.** The right of investors to have the company provide financial information annually, quarterly or monthly and other information as requested by investors.
- **Key Man Insurance.** Insurance on the life of key employees which investors require the company to obtain.
- **Lead Investor.** The investor who takes on most of the work in negotiating the investment terms, doing due diligence and monitoring the company after the closing. The lead investor usually invests more than other investors who participate in the round. The lead investor is often located near the company or specializes in the company's industry.
- **Milestone.** An event that triggers another investment by the venture investors.
- **Option Pool.** A number of shares of Common Stock specified in the corporate charter that can be sold to employees, officers and directors at low prices without triggering the Price Antidilution Protection of the Preferred Stock. 15% of the fully diluted shares is fairly typical, although the size of the Option Pool usually depends on the number of shares estimated to be necessary to grant to employees to attract a team capable of achieving the goals of the company's business plan. This varies from one company to another. Option Pool shares are usually

considered to be outstanding shares when calculating the company's valuation.

- **Overallotment Option.** The right of investors to exercise the First Refusal Rights and Come Along Rights of other investors who don't exercise their own rights.
- **Participating Preferred Stock.** A class of stock with a Liquidation Preference, whereby on liquidation, sale or merger of the company, the owner has the right to share on an equal basis with holders of Common Stock any money or other assets that remain for distribution after payment of the Liquidation Preference of the Preferred Stock. With Nonparticipating Preferred Stock, the holders of Preferred Stock must choose either to receive their Liquidation Preference or to receive the same distribution holders of Common Stock receive. A holder of Participating Preferred Stock doesn't have to choose and receives both.
- **Piggyback Registration Rights.** The right of investors to have shares included in a public offering the company plans to conduct for itself or another shareholder. Usually, this applies to an unlimited number of offerings until the registration rights terminate.
- **Post-Money Valuation.** Calculated by adding the dollar amount invested in the transaction to the Pre-Money Valuation.
- **Preemptive Rights.** Similar to rights of first refusal.
- **Preferred Stock.** A class of stock with a Liquidation Preference; that is, the right to receive distributions of money or assets prior to one or more other classes of stock if the company is sold, merged or liquidated. This protects investors by ensuring the investors get their money back (and sometimes a fixed return on the investment) before holders of Common Stock receive any money or assets.
- **Pre-Money Valuation.** The theoretical value of the company before the investment agreed upon by the company and the investors. Pre-Money Valuation is calculated by multiplying the number of Fully Diluted shares of the company before the investment transaction by the purchase price per share in the investment transaction.
- **Price Antidilution Protection.** Protects investors from overpaying for stock by adjusting the Conversion Ratio if the company later issues shares for a price less than the price the investors paid. Adjustment of the Conversion Ratio results in more shares of Common Stock becoming issuable upon conversion of each share of Preferred Stock

than was agreed at the time of the investment. There are two basic types of Price Antidilution Protection; Full Ratchet and Weighted Average. Weighted Average can be either Broad Based or Narrow Based.

- **Protective Provisions.** The right of an investor or group of investors to veto certain transactions by the company. This is usually achieved by prohibiting certain transactions, unless they are approved by a class vote of the Preferred Stock.
- **Qualified IPO.** Means an initial public offering by the company of a size and price specified in the corporate charter. An IPO with \$20 million in gross proceeds to the company and a price per share three times the price the investor paid for its stock is fairly typical for a Qualified IPO, but this varies from one deal to another.
- **Play or Pay.** A provision which penalizes investors who fail to purchase their pro rata share of securities in a later investment round.
- **Redeemable.** The right of the investor to require the company to repurchase the investor's stock for a price specified in the corporate charter. Redemption rights usually are not exercisable until five years or longer after the investment. Redemption rights are rarely exercised, but they give investors leverage to ensure their investment will eventually become liquid through sale of the company if an IPO hasn't occurred by a specified date.
- **Registration Rights.** The right of investors in a public offering to require the company to include shares owned by the investors in a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933. There are three general types of registration rights (i) Demand; (ii) Piggybacks; and (iii) S-3.
- **S-3 Registration Rights.** The right of investors to require the company to file a short form registration statement on Form S-3. S-3 Registration Rights are similar to Demand Registration Rights, but usually one or two registrations each year are permitted, because the short Form S-3 is less burdensome to the company.
- **Syndicate.** The group of venture investors who participate in the investment round.

- **Visitation Rights.** Also called Observer Rights. The right of investors to have a nonvoting representative attend meetings of the Board of Directors of the company and committees of the Board.
- **Warrant.** The right to purchase stock at a later date at a fixed price. Similar to stock options, but usually given to investors, not employees.
- **Warrant Coverage.** Warrants issued to reward bridge loan lenders, guarantors or other lenders for incurring the risk of lending. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is based on a percentage of the debt.
- **Weighted Average.** A form of Antidilution Protection that adjusts the Conversion Ratio according to a formula that takes into account both the lower price and the number of shares issued at the lower price. This is more favorable to the company than a Full Ratchet. Narrow Based Weighted Average uses only the number of outstanding shares of Preferred Stock in the formula used to adjust the conversion price. This is more favorable to the investor than Broad Based Weighted Average, which includes all fully diluted shares in its formula.

Sample Series A Preferred Stock Term Sheet - Short Version

Courtesy of Y Combinator

TERM SHEET

Company:	[_____], a Delaware corporation.
Securities:	Series A Preferred Stock of the Company (" Series A ").
Investment Amounts:	<p>\$[] million from [_____] ("Lead Investor")</p> <p>\$[] million from other investors</p> <p>Convertible notes and safes ("Convertibles") convert on their terms into shadow series of preferred stock (together with the Series A, the "Preferred Stock").</p>
Valuation:	\$[] million post-money valuation, including an available option pool equal to []% of the post-Closing fully-diluted capitalization.
Liquidation Preference:	1x non-participating preference. A sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets, or a merger (collectively, a " Company Sale "), will be treated as a liquidation.
Dividends:	6% noncumulative, payable if and when declared by the Board of Directors.
Conversion to Common Stock:	At holder's option and automatically on (i) IPO or (ii) approval of a majority of Preferred Stock (on an as-converted basis) (the " Preferred Majority "). Conversion ratio initially 1-to-1, subject to standard adjustments.
Voting Rights:	Approval of the Preferred Majority required to (i) change rights, preferences or privileges of the Preferred Stock; (ii) change the authorized number of shares; (iii) create securities senior or pari passu to the existing Preferred Stock; (iv) redeem or repurchase any shares (except for purchases at cost upon termination of services or exercises of contractual rights of first refusal); (v) declare or pay any dividend; (vi) change the authorized number of directors; or (vii) liquidate or dissolve, including a Company Sale. Otherwise votes with Common Stock on an as-converted basis.
Drag-Along:	Founders, investors and 1% stockholders required to vote for a Company Sale approved by (i) the Board, (ii) the Preferred Majority and (iii) a majority of Common Stock [(excluding shares of Common Stock issuable or issued upon conversion of the Preferred Stock)] (the " Common Majority "), subject to standard exceptions.
Other Rights & Matters:	The Preferred Stock will have standard broad-based weighted average anti-dilution rights, first refusal and co-sale rights over founder stock transfers, registration rights, pro rata rights and information rights. Company counsel drafts documents. Company pays Lead Investor's legal fees, capped at \$30,000.
Board:	[Lead Investor designates 1 director. Common Majority designates 2 directors.]
Founder and Employee Vesting:	<p>Founders: [_____].</p> <p>Employees: 4-year monthly vesting with 1-year cliff.</p>
No Shop:	For 30 days, the Company will not solicit, encourage or accept any offers for the acquisition of Company capital stock (other than equity compensation for service providers), or of all or any substantial portion of Company assets.

The “No Shop” is legally binding between the parties. Everything else in this term sheet is non-binding and only intended to be a summary of the proposed terms of this financing.

[COMPANY]

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

[LEAD INVESTOR]

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Sample Series A Preferred Stock Term Sheet - Long Version

Courtesy of National Venture Capital Association

This sample document is the work product of a national coalition of attorneys who specialize in venture capital financings, working under the auspices of the NVCA. This document is intended to serve as a starting point only, and should be tailored to meet your specific requirements. This document should not be construed as legal advice for any particular facts or circumstances. Note that this sample document presents an array of (often mutually exclusive) options with respect to particular deal provisions.

Preliminary Note

This term sheet maps to the NVCA Model Documents, and for convenience the provisions are grouped according to the particular Model Document in which they may be found. Although this term sheet is somewhat longer than a “typical” VC Term Sheet, the aim is to provide a level of detail that makes the term sheet useful as both a road map for the document drafters and as a reference source for the business people to quickly find deal terms without the necessity of having to consult the legal documents (assuming of course there have been no changes to the material deal terms prior to execution of the final documents). For Series B and later transactions, consider substantially shortening to refer to deal terms being “consistent with prior rounds, subject to reasonable review by Lead Investor” (as noted in the prior sentence, deal terms often are negotiated further between term sheet and closing, so relying on a term sheet for one round in a later round may prove inaccurate).

TERM SHEET FOR SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK FINANCING OF [INSERT COMPANY NAME], INC. [_____, 20__]

This Term Sheet summarizes the principal terms of the Series A Preferred Stock Financing of [_____] Inc., a [Delaware] corporation (the “**Company**”). In consideration of the time and expense devoted and to be devoted by the Investors with respect to this investment, the No Shop/Confidentiality provisions of this Term Sheet shall be binding obligations of the Company whether or not the financing is consummated. No other legally binding obligations will be created until definitive agreements are executed and delivered by all parties. This Term Sheet is not a commitment to invest, and is conditioned on the completion of the conditions to closing set forth below. This Term Sheet shall be governed in all respects by the laws of [_____].¹

Offering Terms

Security: Series A Preferred Stock (the “**Series A Preferred**”).

¹ Because a “nonbinding” term sheet governed by the law of a jurisdiction such as Delaware, New York or the District of Columbia may in fact create an enforceable obligation to negotiate in good faith to come to agreement on the terms set forth in the term sheet, parties should give consideration to the choice of law selected to govern the term sheet. Compare *SIGA Techs., Inc. v. PharmAthene, Inc.*, Case No. C.A. 2627 (Del. Supreme Court May 24, 2013) (holding that where parties agreed to negotiate in good faith in accordance with a term sheet, that obligation was enforceable notwithstanding the fact that the term sheet itself was not signed and contained a footer on each page stating “Non Binding Terms”); *EQT Infrastructure Ltd. v. Smith*, 861 F. Supp. 2d 220 (S.D.N.Y. 2012); *Stanford Hotels Corp. v. Potomac Creek Assocs., L.P.*, 18 A.3d 725 (D.C. App. 2011) with *Rosenfield v. United States Trust Co.*, 5 N.E. 323, 326 (Mass. 1935) (“An agreement to reach an agreement is a contradiction in terms and imposes no obligation on the parties thereto.”); *Martin v. Martin*, 326 S.W.3d 741 (Tex. App. 2010); *Va. Power Energy Mktg. v. EQT Energy, LLC*, 2012 WL 2905110 (E.D. Va. July 16, 2012).

Closing Date: As soon as practicable following the Company’s acceptance of this Term Sheet and satisfaction of the conditions to closing (the “**Closing**”). [provide for multiple closings if applicable]

Conditions to Closing: Standard conditions to Closing, including, among other things, satisfactory completion of financial and legal due diligence, qualification of the shares under applicable Blue Sky laws, the filing of a Certificate of Incorporation establishing the rights and preferences of the Series A Preferred, [obtaining CFIUS clearance and/or a statement from CFIUS that no further review is necessary,]² [and an opinion of counsel to the Company].³

Investors: Investor No. 1: [] shares ([]%), \$[]
Investor No. 2: [] shares ([]%), \$[]
[as well other investors mutually agreed upon by Investors and the Company]

*Amount Raised:*⁴ \$[], [including \$[] from the conversion of SAFEs/principal [and interest] on bridge notes].⁵

Pre-Money Valuation: The price per share of the Series A Preferred (the “**Original Purchase Price**”) shall be the price determined on the basis of a fully-diluted pre-money valuation of \$[] (which pre-money valuation shall include an [unallocated and uncommitted] employee option pool representing []% of the fully-diluted post-money capitalization) and a fully-diluted post-money valuation of \$[].

CHARTER

Dividends: [Alternative 1: Dividends will be paid on the Series A Preferred on an as-converted basis when, as, and if paid on the Common Stock.]

² To be included if the parties review the facts of the investment and determine that a CFIUS filing is warranted. Where a mandatory filing is necessary, that filing must be submitted 45 days in advance of closing, but obtaining CFIUS clearance in advance of closing is not a requirement of law. However, submitting a CFIUS filing and then closing before the review process is completed creates regulatory risks for all parties that are best avoided if the timing of the investment permits.

³ See NVCA Model Legal Opinion for detailed commentary on legal opinions.

⁴ This provision would have to be modified for staged investments or investments dependent on the achievement of milestones by the Company.

⁵ Convertible instruments that convert at a discount may provide for a “shadow” or “subseries” of Preferred that is identical to the new round security except with respect to the amount received on liquidation, so that in a downside exit scenario all investors are at best only getting their money back. Be clear in the term sheet whether the shares issued on conversion are part of the pre-money capitalization or post-money capitalization.

[*Alternative 2*: Non-cumulative dividends will be paid on the Series A Preferred in an amount equal to \$[_____] per share of Series A Preferred when and if declared by the Board of Directors.]

[*Alternative 3*: The Series A Preferred will carry an annual [_____] % cumulative dividend [payable upon a liquidation or redemption]. For any other dividends or distributions, participation with Common Stock on an as-converted basis.]⁶

Liquidation Preference:

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the proceeds shall be paid as follows:

[*Alternative 1 (non-participating Preferred Stock)*: First pay [____] times] the Original Purchase Price [plus [accrued and] declared and unpaid dividends] on each share of Series A Preferred (or, if greater, the amount that the Series A Preferred would receive on an as-converted basis). The balance of any proceeds shall be distributed pro rata to holders of Common Stock.]

[*Alternative 2 (full participating Preferred Stock)*: First pay [____] times] the Original Purchase Price [plus accrued and declared and unpaid dividends] on each share of Series A Preferred. Thereafter, the Series A Preferred participates with the Common Stock pro rata on an as-converted basis.]

[*Alternative 3 (cap on Preferred Stock participation rights)*: First pay [____] times] the Original Purchase Price [plus accrued and declared and unpaid dividends] on each share of Series A Preferred. Thereafter, Series A Preferred participates with Common Stock pro rata on an as-converted basis until the holders of Series A Preferred receive an aggregate of [_____] times the Original Purchase Price (including the amount paid pursuant to the preceding sentence).]

A merger or consolidation (other than one in which stockholders of the Company own a majority by voting power of the outstanding shares of the surviving or acquiring corporation) or a sale, lease, transfer, exclusive license or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company will be treated as a liquidation event (a “**Deemed Liquidation Event**”), thereby triggering payment of the liquidation preferences described

⁶ In some cases, accrued and unpaid dividends are payable on conversion as well as upon a liquidation event. Most typically, however, dividends are not paid if the preferred is converted. Another alternative is to give the Company the option to pay accrued and unpaid dividends in cash or in common shares valued at fair market value. The latter are referred to as “PIK” (payment-in-kind) dividends, which are quite rare in this context.

above unless the holders of [_____] %⁷ of the Series A Preferred elect otherwise (the “**Requisite Holders**”). [The Investors’ entitlement to their liquidation preference shall not be abrogated or diminished in the event part of the consideration is subject to escrow or indemnity holdback in connection with a Deemed Liquidation Event.]⁸

Voting Rights:

The Series A Preferred shall vote together with the Common Stock on an as-converted basis, and not as a separate class, except (i) so long as [insert fixed number or %] of the shares of Series A Preferred issued in the transaction are outstanding, the Series A Preferred as a separate class shall be entitled to elect [_____] [()] members of the Board of Directors ([each a] “Preferred Director”), (ii) as required by law, and (iii) as provided in “Protective Provisions” below. The Company’s Charter will provide that the number of authorized shares of Common Stock may be increased or decreased with the approval of a majority of the Preferred and Common Stock, voting together as a single class, and without a separate class vote by the Common Stock.⁹

Protective Provisions:

So long as [insert fixed number or %] shares of Series A Preferred issued in the transaction are outstanding, in addition to any other vote or approval required under the Company’s Charter or Bylaws, the Company will not, without the written consent of the Requisite Holders, either directly or by amendment, merger, consolidation, recapitalization, reclassification, or otherwise:

(i) liquidate, dissolve or wind-up the affairs of the Company or effect any Deemed Liquidation Event; (ii) amend, alter, or repeal any provision of the Charter or Bylaws [in a manner adverse to the Series A Preferred Stock]; (iii) create or authorize the creation of or issue any other security convertible into or exercisable for any equity security unless the same ranks junior to the Series A Preferred with respect to its rights, preferences and privileges, or increase the authorized number of shares of Series A Preferred; (iv) sell, issue, sponsor, create or distribute any digital tokens, cryptocurrency or other blockchain-based assets without approval of the Board of Directors[, including the Investor

⁷ Careful thought should be given to the voting threshold based on the makeup of the round, especially if multiple series/classes are implicated. Also bear in mind that anti-dilution adjustments may result in changes in voting power.

⁸ See Section 2.3.4 of the Model Certificate of Incorporation for an explanation of this provision.

⁹ For corporations incorporated in California, one cannot “opt out” of the statutory requirement of a separate class vote by Common Stockholders to authorize shares of Common Stock. The purpose of this provision is to “opt out” of DGCL 242(b)(2). If (contrary to the protective provisions in this Term Sheet) the Preferred Stock is *not* intended to be able to block future financings, include a 242(b)(2) waiver for the Preferred Stock as well.

Directors]; (v) purchase or redeem or pay any dividend on any capital stock prior to the Series A Preferred, other than stock repurchased at cost from former employees and consultants in connection with the cessation of their service, [or as otherwise approved by the Board of Directors[, including the approval of [at least one] Preferred Director]; or (vi) [adopt, amend, terminate or repeal any equity (or equity-linked) compensation plan or amend or waive any of the terms of any option or other grant pursuant to any such plan; (vii)]¹⁰ create or authorize the creation of any debt security[, if the aggregate indebtedness of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for borrowed money following such action would exceed \$[_____] [other than equipment leases, bank lines of credit or trade payables incurred in the ordinary course] [unless such debt security has received the prior approval of the Board of Directors, including the approval of [at least one] Preferred Director; [or](viii) create or hold capital stock in any subsidiary that is not wholly-owned, or dispose of any subsidiary stock or all or substantially all of any subsidiary assets; [or (ix) increase or decrease the authorized number of directors constituting the Board of Directors or change the number of votes entitled to be cast by any director or directors on any matter].

Optional Conversion:

The Series A Preferred initially converts 1:1 to Common Stock at any time at option of holder, subject to adjustments for stock dividends, splits, combinations and similar events and as described below under “Anti-dilution Provisions.”

Anti-dilution Provisions:

In the event that the Company issues additional securities at a purchase price less than the current Series A Preferred conversion price, such conversion price shall be adjusted in accordance with the following formula:

$$CP_2 = CP_1 * (A+B) / (A+C)$$

Where:

CP₂ = Series A Conversion Price in effect immediately after new issue

CP₁ = Series A Conversion Price in effect immediately prior to new issue

A = Number of shares of Common Stock deemed to be outstanding immediately prior to new issue (includes all shares of outstanding common stock, all shares of outstanding preferred stock

¹⁰ See footnote in model charter.

on an as-converted basis, and all outstanding options on an as-exercised basis; and does not include any convertible securities converting into this round of financing)¹¹

B = Aggregate consideration received by the Company with respect to the new issue divided by CP₁

C = Number of shares of stock issued in the subject transaction

The foregoing shall be subject to customary exceptions, including, without limitation, the following:

(i) securities issuable upon conversion of any of the Series A Preferred, or as a dividend or distribution on the Series A Preferred; (ii) securities issued upon the conversion of any debenture, warrant, option, or other convertible security; (iii) Common Stock issuable upon a stock split, stock dividend, or any subdivision of shares of Common Stock; (iv) shares of Common Stock (or options to purchase such shares of Common Stock) issued or issuable to employees or directors of, or consultants to, the Company pursuant to any plan approved by the Company's Board of Directors [including at least [one] Preferred Director(s)], and other customary exceptions¹².

Mandatory Conversion:

Each share of Series A Preferred will automatically be converted into Common Stock at the then applicable conversion rate in the event of the closing of a firm commitment underwritten public offering [with a price of [] times the Original Purchase Price]¹³ (subject to adjustments for stock dividends, splits, combinations and similar events) and [gross] proceeds to the Company of not less than \$[] (a "QPO"), or (ii) upon the written consent of the Requisite Holders.

[Pay-to-Play:

Unless the Requisite Holders elect otherwise, on any subsequent [down] round all holders of Series A Preferred Stock are required to purchase their pro rata share of the securities set aside by the Board of Directors for purchase by such holders. [A

¹¹ The most broad based formula would include shares reserved in the option pool; a narrower base would exclude options or other convertibles. The formula above is the most typical.

¹² See Sections 4.4.1(a)(v)-(viii) of the Model Certificate of Incorporation for additional exclusions; consider building into the term sheet to avoid later "negotiation".

¹³ The per share price floor generally benefits small/minority holders. Consider 1) allowing a non-QPO to become a QPO if an adjustment is made to the Conversion Price for the benefit of the Investor, so that such Investor does not have the power to block an IPO and 2) whether IPO proceeds alone should be sufficient to establish the minimum requirements for an IPO that triggers conversion.

proportionate amount/all] of the shares of Series A Preferred of any holder failing to do so will automatically convert to Common Stock and lose corresponding preferred stock rights, such as the right to a Board seat if applicable.

*[Redemption Rights:]*¹⁴

Unless prohibited by applicable law governing distributions to stockholders, the Series A Preferred shall be redeemable at the option of the Requisite Holders commencing any time after the five (5) year anniversary of the Closing at a price equal to the Original Purchase Price [plus all accrued/declared but unpaid dividends]. Redemption shall occur in three equal annual portions. Upon a redemption request from the holders of the required percentage of the Series A Preferred, all Series A Preferred shares shall be redeemed [(except for any Series A holders who affirmatively opt-out)].

STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Representations and Warranties:

Standard representations and warranties by the Company customary for its size and industry. [Representations and warranties regarding CFIUS.]¹⁵

[Regulatory Covenants (CFIUS):

To the extent a CFIUS filing is or may be required: Investors and the Company shall use reasonable best efforts to submit the proposed transaction to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) and obtain CFIUS clearance or a statement from CFIUS that no further review is necessary with respect to the parties’ [notice/declaration]].¹⁶

¹⁴ Redemption provisions are rare and even more rarely exercised. If included, note that due to statutory restrictions, the Company may not be legally permitted to redeem in the very circumstances where investors most want it (the so-called “sideways situation”). Accordingly, and particularly in light of the Delaware Chancery Court’s ruling in *Thoughtworks* (see discussion in Model Certificate of Incorporation), investors may seek enforcement provisions to give their redemption rights more teeth - e.g., the holders of a majority of the Series A Preferred shall be entitled to elect a majority of the Company’s Board of Directors, or shall have consent rights on Company cash expenditures, until such amounts are paid in full. Also, while it is possible that the right to receive dividends on redemption could give rise to a DGCL Section 305 “deemed dividend” problem, many tax practitioners take the view that if the liquidation preference provisions in the Charter are drafted to provide that, on conversion, the holder receives the greater of its liquidation preference or its as-converted amount (as provided in the Model Certificate of Incorporation), then there is no Section 305 issue.

¹⁵ To be considered in order to address issues under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and related regulations (DPA). Relevant representations may include whether or not a company works with “critical technologies” within the meaning of the DPA, whether a company has operations or activities in particular sectors of the U.S. economy or in the U.S. at all, whether a Company stores or maintains certain types of data, whether an Investor is foreign, and whether an Investor has foreign government relationships, among others.

¹⁶ To be included if Investors review the facts of the investment and determine that a CFIUS filing is warranted. When the Investors are foreign persons, a CFIUS filing may be mandatory with respect to certain investments (e.g., some transactions involving “critical technologies”), and voluntary but advisable with respect to others. This covenant may be paired with an explicit reference to the exercise of the redemption right in the Charter in the event of a CFIUS-

Counsel and Expenses: [Company] counsel to draft applicable documents. Company to pay all legal and administrative costs of the financing [at Closing], including (subject to the Closing) reasonable fees (not to exceed \$[____]) and expenses of Investor counsel.

INVESTORS' RIGHTS AGREEMENT

Registration Rights:

Registrable Securities: All shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Preferred and any other Common Stock held by the Investors will be deemed “**Registrable Securities**.”¹⁷

Demand Registration: Upon earliest of (i) [three (3)-five (5)] years after the Closing; or (ii) [six (6)] months following an initial public offering (“**IPO**”), persons holding [__]%¹⁸ of the Registrable Securities may request [one][two] (consummated) registrations by the Company of their shares. The aggregate offering price for such registration may not be less than \$[5-15] million. A registration will count for this purpose only if (i) all Registrable Securities requested to be registered are registered, and (ii) it is closed, or withdrawn at the request of the Investors (other than as a result of a material adverse change to the Company).

Registration on Form S-3: The holders of [[10-30]% of the]¹⁹ Registrable Securities will have the right to require the Company to register on Form S-3, if available for use by the Company, Registrable Securities for an aggregate offering price of at least \$[3-5 million]. There will be no limit on the aggregate number of such Form S-3 registrations,

mandated divestiture of shares. A CFIUS “notice” is a full-form filing that results in a definitive opinion by CFIUS regarding the national security risks associated with the transaction, but may take months to obtain; a CFIUS “declaration” is a short-form filing that may not result in a definitive opinion by CFIUS but is intended to be able to be obtained within 45 days. If a CFIUS filing is warranted, the parties may also elect to negotiate a basic statement laying out the scope of Investors’ obligation to accept CFIUS conditions (e.g., will Investors be obligated to accept conditions or restriction as a condition of CFIUS clearance that would have a material adverse impact on the Investors?). Whether or not a CFIUS filing is made, the parties may wish to consider other risk allocation measures or terms; examples include unilateral or bilateral waivers of responsibility for CFIUS-related costs and penalties, indemnification terms, or other similar language.

¹⁷ Although not typical, founders/management may sometimes be granted limited registration rights.

¹⁸ The Company will want the percentage to be high enough so that a significant portion of the investor base is behind the demand. Companies will typically resist allowing a single investor to cause a registration. Experienced investors will want to ensure that less experienced investors do not have the right to cause a demand registration. In some cases, different series of Preferred Stock may request the right for that series to initiate a certain number of demand registrations. Companies will typically resist this due to the cost and diversion of management resources when multiple constituencies have this right.

¹⁹ A percent threshold may not be necessary in light of the dollar threshold.

provided that there are no more than [two (2)] per twelve (12) month period.

Piggyback Registration: The holders of Registrable Securities will be entitled to “piggyback” registration rights on all registration statements of the Company, subject to the right, however, of the Company and its underwriters to reduce the number of shares proposed to be registered to a minimum of [20-30]% on a pro rata basis and to complete reduction on an IPO at the underwriter’s discretion. In all events, the shares to be registered by holders of Registrable Securities will be reduced only after all other stockholders’ shares are reduced.

Expenses: The registration expenses (exclusive of stock transfer taxes, underwriting discounts and commissions will be borne by the Company. The Company will also pay the reasonable fees and expenses, not to exceed \$[_____] per registration, of one special counsel to represent all the participating stockholders.

Lock-up: Investors shall agree in connection with the IPO, if requested by the managing underwriter, not to sell or transfer any shares of Common Stock of the Company held immediately before the effective date of the IPO for a period of up to 180 days following the IPO (provided all directors and officers of the Company [and [1 – 5]% stockholders] agree to the same lock-up). [Such lock-up agreement shall provide that any discretionary waiver or termination of the restrictions of such agreements by the Company or representatives of the underwriters shall apply to Investors, pro rata, based on the number of shares held.]

Termination: [Upon a Deemed Liquidation Event [in which similar rights are granted or the consideration payable to Investors consists of cash or securities of a class listed on a national exchange]] [and/or after the IPO, when the Investor and its Rule 144 affiliates holds less than 1% of the Company’s stock and all shares of an Investor are eligible to be sold without restriction under Rule 144 and/or] [T][t]he [third-fifth] anniversary of the IPO.

No future registration rights may be granted without consent of the holders of [a majority] of the Registrable Securities unless subordinate to the Investor’s rights.

*Management and
Information Rights:*

A Management Rights letter from the Company, in a form reasonably acceptable to the Investors, will be delivered prior to Closing to each Investor that requires one.²⁰

Any [Major] Investor (who is not a competitor) will be granted access to Company facilities and personnel during normal business hours and with reasonable advance notification. The Company will deliver to such [Major] Investor (i) annual, quarterly, [and monthly] financial statements, and other information as determined by the Board of Directors; [and] (ii) thirty days prior to the end of each fiscal year, a comprehensive operating budget forecasting the Company's revenues, expenses, and cash position on a month-to-month basis for the upcoming fiscal year; and (iii) promptly following the end of each quarter an up-to-date capitalization table]. [A "Major Investor" means any Investor who purchases at least \$[_____] of Series A Preferred.]

*Right to Participate Pro
Rata in Future Rounds:*

All [Major] Investors shall have a pro rata right, based on their percentage equity ownership in the Company (assuming the conversion of all outstanding Preferred Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options outstanding under the Company's stock plans), to participate in subsequent issuances of equity securities of the Company (excluding those issuances listed at the end of the "Anti-dilution Provisions" section of this Term Sheet and shares issued in an IPO). In addition, should any [Major] Investor choose not to purchase its full pro rata share, the remaining [Major] Investors shall have the right to purchase the remaining pro rata shares.

*[Matters Requiring
Preferred Director
Approval:*

So long as the holders of Series A Preferred are entitled to elect a Director, the Company will not, without Board approval, which approval must include the affirmative vote of [at least one/each of] the then-seated Preferred Directors:

(i) make any loan or advance to, or own any stock or other securities of, any subsidiary or other corporation, partnership, or other entity unless it is wholly owned by the Company; (ii) make any loan or advance to any person, including, any employee or director, except advances and similar expenditures in the ordinary course of business [or under the terms of an employee stock or option plan approved by the Board of Directors]; (iii) guarantee any indebtedness except for trade accounts of the Company or any subsidiary arising in the ordinary course of business; [(iv) make any investment inconsistent with any

²⁰ See commentary in introduction to Model Managements Rights Letter, explaining statutory basis of such letter.

investment policy approved by the Board of Directors]; (v) incur any aggregate indebtedness in excess of \$[_____] that is not already included in a Board-approved budget, other than trade credit incurred in the ordinary course of business; (vi) hire, fire, or change the compensation of the executive officers, including approving any option grants; (vii) change the principal business of the Company, enter new lines of business, or exit the current line of business; (viii) sell, assign, license, pledge or encumber material technology or intellectual property, other than licenses granted in the ordinary course of business; or (ix) enter into any corporate strategic relationship involving the payment contribution or assignment by the Company or to the Company of assets greater than [\$_____].]

*Non-Competition Agreements:*²¹

Founders and key employee will enter into a [one] year non-competition agreement in a form reasonably acceptable to the Investors.

Non-Disclosure, Non-Solicitation and Developments Agreement:

Each current, future and former founder, employee and consultant will enter into a non-disclosure, non-solicitation and proprietary rights assignment agreement in a form reasonably acceptable to the Investors.

Board Matters:

[Each Board Committee/the Nominating and Audit Committee shall include at least one Preferred Director.] Company to reimburse [nonemployee] directors for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending Board meeting. The Company will bind D&O insurance with a carrier and in an amount satisfactory to the Board of Directors. Company to enter into Indemnification Agreement with each] Preferred Director with provisions benefitting their affiliated funds in form acceptable to such director. In the event the Company merges with another entity and is not the surviving entity, or transfers all of its assets, proper provisions shall be made so that successors of the Company assume the Company's obligations with respect to indemnification of Directors.

Employee Stock Options:

All [future] employee options to vest as follows: [25% after one year, with remaining vesting monthly over next 36 months].

²¹ Non-compete restrictions (other than in connection with the sale of a business) are prohibited in California, and may not be enforceable in other jurisdictions as well. Some states (e.g., MA) require additional consideration in exchange for signing and/or enforcing a non-compete. Consider also whether it should be up to the Board on a case-by-case basis to determine whether any particular key employee is required to sign such an agreement. Non-competes typically have a one year duration, although state law may permit up to two years.

*[Limitations on Pre-CFIUS-
Approval Exercise of
Rights: ²²*

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Transaction Agreements, Investors and the Company agree that as of and following the initial Closing and until the CFIUS clearance is received, Investors shall not obtain (i) “control” (as defined in Section 721 of the Defense Production Act, as amended, including all implementing regulations thereof (the “DPA”)) of the Company, including the power to determine, direct or decide any important matters for the Company; (ii) access to any material nonpublic technical information (as defined in the DPA) in the possession of the Company; (iii) membership or observer rights on the Board of Directors of the Company or the right to nominate an individual to a position on the Board of Directors of the Company; or (iv) any involvement (other than through voting of shares) in substantive decision-making of the Company regarding (x) the use, development, acquisition, or release of any of the Company’s “critical technologies” (as defined in the DPA); (y) the use, development, acquisition, safekeeping, or release of “sensitive personal data” (as defined in the DPA) of U.S. citizens maintained or collected by the Company, or (z) the management, operation, manufacture, or supply of “covered investment critical infrastructure” (as defined in the DPA). To the extent that any term in the Transaction Agreements would grant any of these rights, (i)-(iv) to Investors, that term shall have no effect until such time as the CFIUS clearance is received.]

*[Springing CFIUS
Covenant: ²³*

[In the event that CFIUS requests or requires a filing/in the event of []], Investors and the Company shall use reasonable best efforts to submit the proposed transaction to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) and obtain CFIUS clearance or a statement from CFIUS that no further review is necessary with respect to the parties’ [notice/declaration]. Notwithstanding the previous sentence,

²² To be included if Investors intend to close the transaction in stages, with at least one stage occurring before CFIUS clearance is obtained. The foreign investor side letter language on point would override any aspect of the other transaction agreements that might, until CFIUS clearance is obtained, grant control of the Company or access to aspects of the Company that might create grounds for CFIUS jurisdiction.

²³ To be included if Investors believe that there is risk that CFIUS may request a filing of the transaction at some future date or that a CFIUS filing may be required in the event of some future occurrence (e.g., when the exit of another investor causes Investor to obtain control over the selection of a Board member). A springing CFIUS covenant provides certainty that all parties will proceed at CFIUS in orderly fashion. The further “notwithstanding” sentence ensures that while parties will cooperate to make the CFIUS filing, Investor will not be obligated to accept CFIUS-required conditions on the deal that might frustrate the purposes of its investment (i.e., the Investor can abandon the proposed investment); more robust mitigation commitment language may be desirable from the perspective of U.S. companies or U.S. investors seeking to limit foreign investors’ ability to abandon the transaction. For more information on the differences between electing to pursue a CFIUS notice vs. a CFIUS declaration and considering a reference to redemption rights, see footnote 16.

Investors shall have no obligation to take or accept any action, condition, or restriction as a condition of CFIUS clearance that would have a material adverse impact on the Company or the Investors' right to exercise control over the Company.]

[Limitations on Information Rights: ²⁴

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Stock Purchase Agreement, the Charter, the Investors' Rights Agreement, the Right of First Refusal And Co-Sale Agreement, and the Voting Agreement (all of the agreements above together being the "**Transaction Agreements**"), Investors and the Company agree that as of and following [Closing/the initial Closing], Investors shall not obtain access to any material nonpublic technical information (as defined in Section 721 of the Defense Production Act, as amended, including all implementing regulations thereof (the "**DPA**")) in the possession of the Company.]

Other Covenants:

Consult the NVCA Model Investors' Rights Agreement for a number of other covenants the Investors may seek; Investors should include to the extent they feel any may be controversial if not raised at the Term Sheet stage.

RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL/CO-SALE AGREEMENT

*Right of First Refusal/
Right of Co-Sale (Take-Me-
Along):*

Company first and Investors second will have a right of first refusal with respect to any shares of capital stock of the Company proposed to be transferred by current and future employees holding 1% or more of Company Common Stock (assuming conversion of Preferred Stock and whether then held or subject to the exercise of options), with a right of oversubscription for Investors of shares unsubscribed by the other Investors. Before any such person may sell Common Stock, he will give the Investors an opportunity to participate in such sale on a basis proportionate to the amount of securities held by the seller and those held by the participating Investors.²⁵

²⁴ To be included if Investors are considered foreign entities under the DPA and intend to make an investment outside the jurisdiction of CFIUS. This assumes that Investors intend not to obtain (i) a Board seat, observer, or nomination right, (ii) more than 10% of the voting rights in the Company, or (iii) control over decision-making at the Company, including with respect to Company technologies, data and infrastructure. If the Stock Purchase Agreements, Charter, and other Transaction Agreements contemplate an investment on those terms, then a disclaimer of information rights with respect to certain technical information should be the last necessary step to remove the transaction from CFIUS jurisdiction. Further markups of the other Transaction Agreements would be necessary to ensure that they are developed consistent with this intention.

²⁵ Certain exceptions are typically negotiated, e.g., estate planning or *de minimis* transfers. Investors may also seek ROFR rights with respect to transfers by investors, in order to be able to have some control over the composition of the investor group.

VOTING AGREEMENT

Board of Directors:

At the Closing, the Board of Directors shall consist of [] members comprised of (i) [name] as [the representative designated by []], as the lead Investor, (ii) [name] as the representative designated by the remaining Investors, (iii) [name] as the representative designated by the Common Stockholders, (iv) the person then serving as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and (v) [] person(s) who are not employed by the Company and who are mutually acceptable [to the other directors²⁶].

[Drag Along:

Holders of Preferred Stock and all current and future holders of greater than [1]% of Common Stock (assuming conversion of Preferred Stock and whether then held or subject to the exercise of options) shall be required to enter into an agreement with the Investors that provides that such stockholders will vote their shares in favor of a Deemed Liquidation Event or transaction in which 50% or more of the voting power of the Company is transferred and which is approved by [the Board of Directors] the Requisite Holders [and holders of a majority of the shares of Common Stock then held by employees of the Company (collectively with the Requisite Holders, the “**Electing Holders**”), so long as the liability of each stockholder in such transaction is several (and not joint) and does not exceed the stockholder’s pro rata portion of any claim and the consideration to be paid to the stockholders in such transaction will be allocated as if the consideration were the proceeds to be distributed to the Company’s stockholders in a liquidation under the Company’s then-current Charter, subject to customary limitations.]²⁷

OTHER MATTERS

[Founders’ Stock:

Buyback right/vesting for []% for first [12 months] after Closing; thereafter, right lapses in equal [monthly] increments over following [] months.]²⁸

[Existing Preferred Stock:²⁹

The terms set forth above for the Series [] Preferred Stock are subject to a review of the rights, preferences and restrictions for the existing Preferred Stock. Any changes necessary to conform

²⁶ Other formulations might be majority of Common then held by employees and majority of Preferred, for example.

²⁷ See [Section 3.3](#) of the Model Voting Agreement for a list of additional conditions that might be required in order for the drag-along to be invoked.

²⁸ Most founders’ shares are already subject to vesting; consider what level of vesting is appropriate and revise to marry up. Investors may also conclude not to change founder vesting.

²⁹ Necessary only if this is a later round of financing, and not the initial Series A round.

the existing Preferred Stock to this term sheet will be made at the Closing.]

No-Shop/Confidentiality:

The Company and the Investors agree to work in good faith expeditiously towards the Closing. The Company and the founders agree that they will not, for a period of [_____] days from the date these terms are accepted, take any action to solicit, initiate, encourage or assist the submission of any proposal, negotiation or offer from any person or entity other than the Investors relating to the sale or issuance, of any of the capital stock of the Company [or the acquisition, sale, lease, license or other disposition of the Company or any material part of the stock or assets of the Company] and shall notify the Investors promptly of any inquiries by any third parties in regards to the foregoing. The Company will not disclose the terms of this Term Sheet to any person other than employees, stockholders, members of the Board of Directors and the Company's accountants and attorneys and other potential Investors acceptable to [_____] , as lead Investor, without the written consent of the Investors (which shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed).

Expiration:

This Term Sheet expires on [_____] , 20__] if not accepted by the Company by that date.

[Signature Page Follows]

EXECUTED this [] day of [____], 20[].

[Signature Blocks]

SIGNATURE PAGE TO TERM SHEET

Last Updated July 2020

Additional Resource

The Ultimate Term Sheet Guide: <https://blog.salesflare.com/term-sheet-guide>



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Member of the General Counsel

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the purpose-built law firm®





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Scott Tobin provides strategic legal and business advice to high-growth businesses and those who govern, manage and invest in them. Throughout his career Mr. Tobin has held various corporate positions in addition to his law practice, including service as a senior executive, board member, entrepreneur, and venture capitalist. His varied experience helps him to better manage risks and capitalize on growth opportunities, leading to successful outcomes for his clients.

Clients rely on him for business growth and succession planning and counsel regarding board governance, strategic partnerships, licensing, mergers and acquisitions, emerging companies and venture capital, as well as corporate litigation representation.

A significant portion of Mr. Tobin's business practice focuses on managing risk and capitalizing on growth opportunities for privately held technology companies and their investors, as well as a broad range of other industries. He partners with clients at business-critical junctures, raising capital, leveraging capital and technologies, and when owners or managers are joining or exiting a business.

Additionally, Mr. Tobin serves as U.S. general counsel to expansion-minded overseas companies, advising them on all aspects of U.S. market entry. His litigation work concentrates largely upon disputes among private company investors, lenders, directors, and management.

During the internet boom of the late '90s, Mr. Tobin led the buyout of a long-time software client by an NYSE-listed company. Before returning to private practice, he spent over a decade as both principal and manager of a succession of entrepreneurial business ventures. His career has included partnership in AmLaw 100 law firms and various corporate positions. He served as board member, president, general counsel and principal financial officer of a publicly traded molecular diagnostics company, as CEO of a formerly NASDAQ-listed North Carolina furniture manufacturer in which he became the lead investor, as general counsel to a global software firm, and as executive vice-president for global strategies and venture investment portfolio manager for a publicly-traded communications technology company. His legal experience has included service as Atlanta

SERVICES

Corporate and Business

EDUCATION

University of North Carolina
School of Law, JD

University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill, BA

BAR ADMISSIONS

Georgia

North Carolina

COURTS & ADJUDICATIVE BODIES

United States Supreme Court

U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th
Circuit

U.S. District Court for the
Northern District of Georgia

U.S. District Court for the Middle
District of Georgia

U.S. District Court for the Eastern
District of North Carolina

U.S. District Court for the Middle
District of North Carolina

U.S. District Court for the Western
District of North Carolina

ACCOLADES

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R. Scott Tobin

managing partner of a European law firm and Assistant Attorney General for the State of Georgia.

MEMBERSHIPS

North Carolina Bar Association

North Carolina State Bar

Georgia Bar Association

Atlanta Bar Association

Wake County North Carolina Tenth Judicial District Bar Association, Professionalism Committee

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

National Association of Corporate Directors, Research Triangle Chapter, Board Chair and President

Association for Corporate Growth, Raleigh-Durham Chapter, Board Member, Public Policy Task Force Co-Chair

Republican National Lawyers Association

Rotary Club, Paul Harris Fellow

UNC School of Law Alumni Association, Board Member and Former Executive Committee Member

UNC School of Law Foundation, Former Board Chair and President

UNC School of Law William Horn Battle Society, Member

UNC School of Law Long Range Planning Committee, Former Chair

UNC School of Law Council for Entrepreneurial Law, Former Member, Former Director

UNC School of Law Initiative for Corporate Governance, Former Co-Managing Director

Savannah Economic Development Authority Creative Coast Alliance, Former Advisory Board Member

Piedmont Triad Entrepreneurial Network, Former Board Member

HEADLINES

"Taylor English's Team of Ex-GCs Targets Small Companies Facing Big Challenges," Daily Report, November 12, 2020

Scott Tobin Joins Taylor English, North Carolina Lawyers Weekly, March 30, 2020

Scott Tobin Joins Taylor English, Law360, March 20, 2020

Taylor English expands corporate practice with partner Scott Tobin, *Marietta Daily Journal*, March 5, 2020

NEWS RELEASES

Taylor English Launches T|E General Counsel, October 20, 2020

R. Scott Tobin

Taylor English Expands Corporate Practice with Partner Scott Tobin, March 4, 2020

Taylor English Expands Corporate Practice with Partner Scott Tobin, February 12, 2020