

## Top 10 Things Start-Ups Need to Do Prior to Raising \$\$\$!

**10. Choose the right corporate entity.** Not all formations are created equal. Make sure you've chosen the formation that best suits your business model and fund-raising needs.

**9. Find an irreplaceable co-founder.** Select someone with aligned expectations on what it takes and means to succeed. Founder conflict can be fatal.

8. Define and document founder roles and responsibilities from the outset and allocate equity accordingly. It can be a difficult conversation to have with a co-founder, but the alternative—not having a clear written deal in place—can crush a start-up later.

**7. Understand your legal environment.** Make sure you recognize the complexities of both business model issues (e.g., HIPAA, privacy, scraping, online gambling, etc.) and operational issues (e.g., securities law, employment law/minimum wage issues).

**6. Study up on key negotiated terms of financing.** Understanding how dilution and equity work is critical. Your investors get it; you should, too. Seek advice on the key mechanics behind valuation, dilution, participation, and liquidation.

**5. Maintain adequate employment documentation.** To avoid problems down the road, start-ups should prepare a core group of employment documents to be signed by all employees, including stock option documents, "at-will" employment offer letters, etc.

**4. Keep meticulous records of everything.** Documentation, documentation, documentation. Disorganized records of options—whether authorized, issued, or outstanding—or vesting schedules can lead to a messy cap table and exorbitant legal bills to clean everything up.

**3. Don't forget to file your 83(b).** Founders, you only have one opportunity to do it. Failure to do so has important, irreversible tax ramifications.

**2. Intellectual property (IP) is often the most valuable component of a start-up. Protect it!** This doesn't just include patents and copyrights. All employees should sign IP assignment agreements, both to protect proprietary information at the start-up and ensure all IP developed by employees belongs to the company.

**1. Find great partners and advisors.** No one goes it alone. Surround yourself with world-class partners, advisors, lawyers, and accountants that have been there before and understand (and work within) the cash constraints that start-ups face.

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