

Introduction

About Me

- Partner with the law firm of Freeborn & Peters LLP in Chicago
- Specialize in securities, commercial finance, real estate and general corporate law
- Industry recognized expert in crowdfunding
- Drafted the Illinois Crowdfunding Exemption Bill (Illinois House Bill 3420)



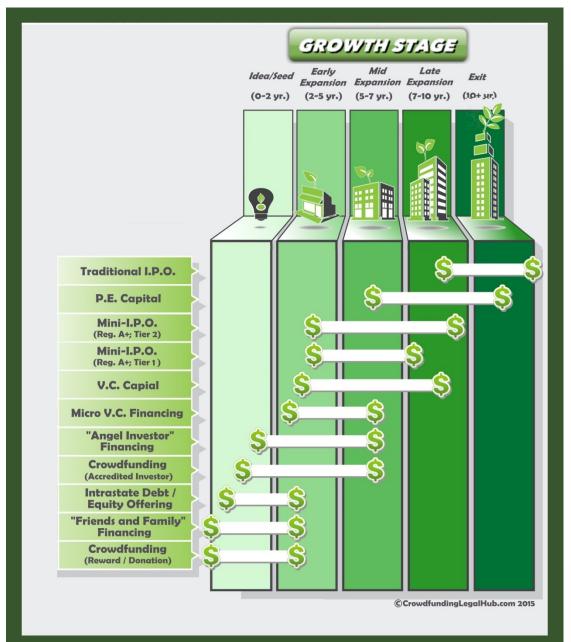
Capital Options

- Traditionally capital options available to entrepreneurs and small business included mainly:
 - Bank financing
 - "Friends and Family" financing
 - "Angel Investor" financing
 - V.C. ("Series A Round") capital
 - Private Equity (P.E.) Capital
 - Traditional I.P.O.
- Today there are more options then ever for business to raise capital











What Is Crowdfunding?

 Today the term "crowdfunding" can take on many contexts but it is, by definition, the practice of funding a project or venture by raising small amounts of money from a large number of people, most commonly via the Internet



 When a person/business attempts to raise money through crowdfunding, this process is often called a "crowdfunding campaign" or simply a "campaign"



Types of Crowdfunding?

4 main types of crowdfunding campaigns

- <u>Donation Based</u>: People "donate" money with nothing expected in return
- Rewards Based: People contribute money with the expectation of receiving a promised reward (e.g. a product or service)
- Debt Based: People contribute money with the expectation of being paid back, plus interest
- Equity Based: People contribute money with the expectation of receiving a piece of the ownership of the company



Types of Crowdfunding?

- Most commonly known type of crowdfunding campaigns are rewards-based campaigns
 - These are the projects you see in the news and other media raising money through sites such as Kickstarter, Indiegogo, etc.



• The Illinois Exemption Relates To "Investment Based" crowdfunding (i.e. debt/equity based)



Investment Based Crowdfunding

- Like Kickstarter (and other rewards-based campaign sites), with debt and equity based campaigns, an entrepreneur starts a campaign in order to raise money to fund their new business, create a new product, get working capital, etc.
- Unlike Kickstarter however, a contributing person in a debt/equity campaign will be making an investment in the entrepreneur's business
- Put simply, in debt and equity based campaigns, a person will give money to an entrepreneur in return for a piece of the action





How Does It Work?

All Starts with the "Crowdfunding Portal"

- "Crowdfunding Portal" just means the website through which the offering is being made
- Portal is the go between the investors and the company
- Portal is typically responsible for documenting the deal as well as being the pass through of all informational materials to investors



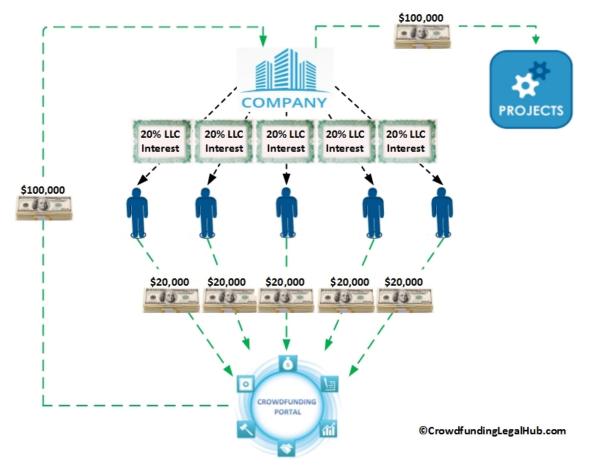
Differentiation

 Portals typically differentiate themselves by type of crowdfudnding (e.g. debt, equity, reward, etc.) as well as niche focus



Equity Crowdfunding

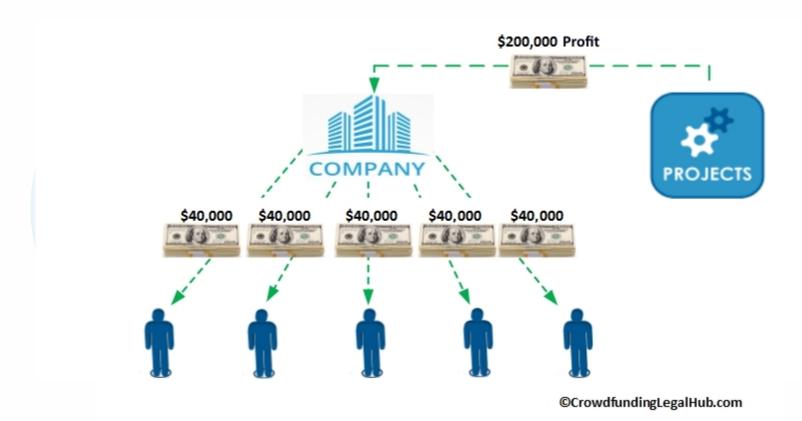
What is happening in an Equity-Based crowdfunding campaign?





Equity Crowdfunding

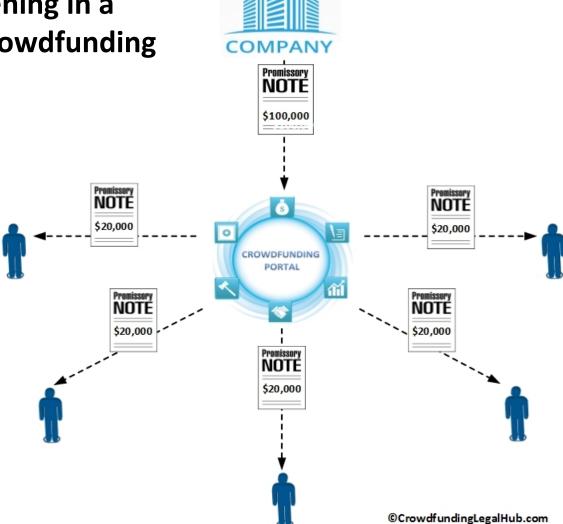
How Do Investors Make Money?





Debt Crowdfunding

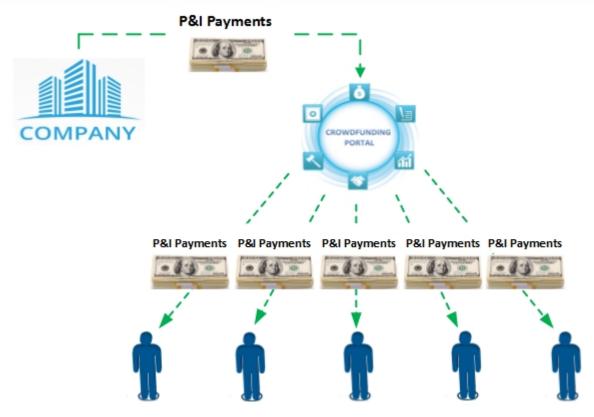
 What is happening in a Debt-Based crowdfunding campaign?





Debt Crowdfunding

How Do Investors Make Money?

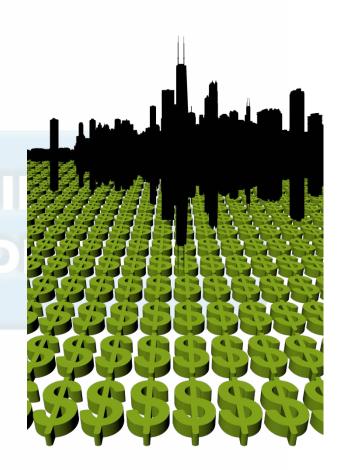






(The Basics)

- An Illinois company can raise up to \$4 Million dollars, per year, from Illinois residents
- Can be debt or equity based
- Investors can be "accredited" or "non-accredited" (i.e. anyone so long as they are an Illinois resident)
- A non-accredited investor can invest up to \$5,000 per year; No limit as to the amount an accredited investor can invest
- All crowdfunding must be done online through a "Registered Internet portal"





- Company must be an Illinois company
 - Formed and doing business in Illinois
 - Must meet 80-80-80 test
 - Must not be subject to disqualification
- Company must have current financial statements
 - Balance sheet, Income Statement,
 Equity Statement
 - If raising ≤ \$1 MM, internally prepared;
 If raising > \$1 MM, audited
 - Certified by senior officer





- Company must establish a maximum and minimum offering amount and a funding deadline
 - Minimum amount must be at least
 50% of maximum amount
- Company must enter into an escrow agreement with a qualified escrowee
 - Cannot accept money directly; all investor funds will be held in escrow
 - Funds will not go to the Company until the minimum offering amount is reached







- At least 5 days prior to the first offering or any "general announcement" (which ever comes first) Company must:
 - File a notice with the Illinois Secretary of State
 - Deliver a copy of the Escrow Agreement to the Illinois Secretary of State
 - Pay the \$100 filing fee to the Illinois
 Secretary of State
- As long as offering remains open, must update all filings
- Secretary of State will review filings and respond





- Company must deliver the following to prospective investors:
 - The minimum/maximum offering amount and deadline
 - A copy of the Escrow Agreement
 - A description of the Company (name, address, etc.)
 - A detailed description of intended use of the offering proceeds (including compensation to be paid to employees)
 - Identity of all persons/entities owning > 10% of voting equity
 - Identity of all directors/managing officers
 - Name of all crowdfunding portals (and other agents) being used in the offering and a description of the consideration
 - A description of applicable risk factors



- Company must conduct the offering solely through a "Registered Internet portal"
 - Portals have their own registration requirements
- All communications between the Company and potential investors about the offering must be done through the portal





- Only Illinois residents can view offering materials and invest
 - Refers to a person's "principal residence"
 - Company must take reasonable measures to limit access to offering information only to Illinois residents
 - Cannot just hand out information about the offering to anyone
 - Vetting of investors generally done by the portal
 - If Company has reason to believe a person is not a resident they must tell the portal





- Company may make a "general announcement" to anyone
- General announcement limited to:
 - Statement that offering is being made
 - Name and contact information of Company
 - A brief description of business
 - Name & web address of crowdfunding portal
 - Max/min offering amount
- Announcement can be made by any means, including social media



- For so long as the securities remain outstanding,
 Company must provide quarterly financials to investors
 - Within 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter
 - Must be certified by a senior officer
- Can fulfill requirement by posting financial statements on Company's website or through the portal
 - Must alert investors





(The Cost)

Pre-Offering Expenses:

— F	inancial	statements	(audited)
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Offering documents (generally paid through portal)

\$100

\$2,000 - \$5,000

\$3,000 - \$10,000

\$15,000 Avg.

Offering Expenses:

- Portal fees (generally 3-8% of offering amount)
- Marketing materials/fees (generally 1-3% of offering amount)

\$30,000 - \$80,000

\$10,000 - \$30,000

\$75,000 Avg.



(The Cost)

- Ongoing Expenses:
 - Quarterly Financial Statements
 - Preferred distributions (if any)
 - Debt Expenses (P&I)
- All amounts/documents owed to investors are typically sent through to the Portal:
 - Portal handles transfer of distributions and payments
 - Portal disseminates financial statements and tax documents



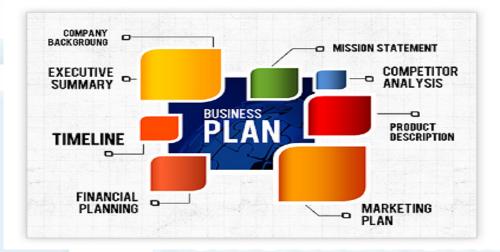




(Keys To A Successful Offering)

You NEED to have a clear business plan

Step 1



Show investors how you are going to use the money to make them money





- You **NEED** to market your offering
 - Offerings do not sell themselves
 - Leverage all modes of advertising
 - BUT stick only to the "general announcement" information
- You NEED to be responsive to investors
 - Answer questions as often and as fully as possible
 - Keep investors in the loop as to status changes (positive or negative)
 - Manage expectations





- You NEED to budget appropriately
 - Budgets should be precise but include a contingency amount
 - Things come up, plan accordingly
- You NEED to set realistic goals and timelines
 - Don't ask for \$4 MM if you know you won't get it or don't need it
 - Don't wait until the last minute (estimate between 45-90 days to close)







- You NEED to have your material company agreements properly documented including
 - Operating Agreement (or other governing document)
 - Material contracts (if any)
 - Employment Agreements
 - Credit Documents
 - IP Assignments
 - Etc.





- You NEED to properly identify the inherent project and Company risks to investors
 - Project / Company specific risks
 - Industry risks
 - Market risks
 - Etc.
- Rule of thumb
 - When in doubt, disclose it





- Will doing an Illinois crowdfunding campaign make it harder for me to find funding later?
 - Equity Investor interests are nonvoting (though typically have preferred distribution rights)
 - Agreements can be set up with option to buy-out equity interests in the event of a "Series A" round or other significant funding
 - Shows proof of concept and interest;
 Increases leverage
 - Crowdfunded debt treated the same as ordinary debt





- What types of returns are investors expecting?
 - Depends on multiple variables, particularly Company or project specific risks
 - On equity investments, generally expecting between 8-17% ROI (preferred and cumulative)
 - On debt investments, generally expecting between 7-15% interest (paid quarterly or annually)





- So I can just start an Illinois crowdfunding campaign and I will get money right?
 - Many companies will not make it onto a portal at all (not prepared, project too risky, etc.)
 - No guaranty that an offering will be successful





- Which types of companies will Illinois crowdfunding work best for?
 - Consumer goods
 - Mobile tech
 - Healthcare tech
 - Real estate projects
 - Established companies
- Which types of companies will Illinois crowdfunding NOT work for?
 - Idea-stage companies
 - Companies without a specific business or profit plan







- Is Illinois crowdfunding only for entrepreneurs and small businesses?
 - Illinois crowdfunding can be a great outlet for larger established companies
 - Turn customers into advocates and salespeople
 - Growing a bigger Illinois presence
 - Positive press/marketing





(F.A.Q.)

 Why should I do an Illinois crowdfunding campaign rather than a national crowdfunding campaign?

- Lower fees
- Less competition
- Investor, customer base or project is local
- Allows for investment by accredited and non-accredited investors





- Are there other benefits to Illinois crowdfunding besides raising capital?
 - Increased Company control
 - Equity preservation
 - Product / market testing
 - Marketing
 - Positive publicity and community support
 - Local job creation





- If equity investors are "nonvoting" I can run the company any way I want right?
 - Fiduciary duties still apply
 - Must act in the best interest of equity holders
 - Cannot self-deal; arm's length transactions
 - Business judgement rule





(F.A.Q.)

- This is great, so I can start a campaign immediately right?
 - Law will not be effective until January 1, 2016
 - Use interim period to prepare Company and campaign materials

Start now >



- This sounds simple, I can do it on my own right?
 - Consult with Attorney and other professionals early and often
 - Before and after offering
 - Securities laws and transactions are very tricky; Harsh penalties
 - Know what you what you don't know





Thank You





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