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Entrepreneurship and
Express Licenses

Moderator:
Hemi Chopra, UM Ventures – College Park

Speakers:
Robert Wooldridge, Carnegie Mellon
University
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Ken Porter, UM Ventures – College Park

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Standard Spin-off License Evolution

Bob Wooldridge
Associate Vice President
Carnegie Mellon University




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National Robotics Engineering Consortium – FY98 Pilot

Two Standard Deals
Type A: 10% equity, royalty at 1/2 market (typically deferred)
Type B: 15% equity, no royalty

Package of Services
Legal (ex. Incorporation)
Incubation Space @\$8 sq.ft.
Line of Credit/Cash
TTO Time

Protection/Rights
Anti-dilution (clause) to \$2M
Board Seat
Veto rights on transactions that would dilute equity



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CMU Prerequisites 1998-Present

- At least one founder must be CMU member/under the IP Policy
- All inventors waive proceeds under the IP Policy
- If one or more doesn't waive, then "special situation" adjustment
- Submit an acceptable business plan to CMU
- No exceptional circumstances such as a large, prior investment by the university (ex. project, technology, patents)



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Most Important Question

“What can Carnegie Mellon do to maximize the opportunity for the success of the inventor/entrepreneur and his/her startup for our mutual benefit without substantially increasing the risk to the university?”



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Comparison of Original and 2002 Guidelines

Two Standard Deals

Type A: 10% equity, royalty at 1/2 market (typically deferred)

Type B: 15% equity, no royalty

Package of Services

Legal

Incubation Space

Line of Credit/Cash

TTO Time

Protection/Rights

Anti-dilution to \$2M

Board Seat

Veto rights

Standard Deal plus "Menu"

5% equity, 1% royalty for non-exclusive license; warrant

1% premium for exclusivity, both in equity and royalty

No royalties for three years

"Menu" - Creator/Founder driven choice of add'l services/items (.4-2%)

- Legal documents
- Space
- Line of Credit/Cash
- Deferred Patent Expense

No special protections or rights



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Guidelines 2008-present

Standard Deal plus "Menu"

5% equity, 1% royalty for non-exclusive license; warrant

1% premium for exclusivity, both in equity and royalty

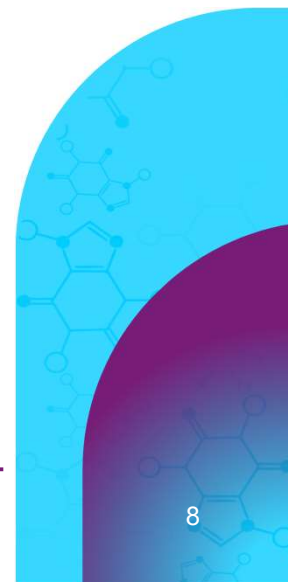
No royalties for three years

"Menu" - Creator/Founder driven choice of add'l services/items (.4-2%)

Gap funds

Deferred Patent Expense

No special protections or rights



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Expected Effects of the 2002 Guidelines

Advantages:

- Beyond a Standard Deal, Creator/Founders determine their own "custom" deal consistent with their particular needs and desires
- Lower "base" point and streamlined process should stimulate greater entrepreneurship resulting in a wider equity base for Carnegie Mellon
- Availability of a Standard Deal template with published (and favorable) terms should make it much easier for Creator/Founders to reach agreement with CMU and result a more satisfying experience for CMU Creator/Founders
- Removal of special rights should improve the startup's ability to get smart money faster

Disadvantages:

- Lower equity percentages could simply mean "lower returns" if the difference is not "made up in volume"; no data
- Removal of special rights and board seat could leave the university susceptible to substantial dilution and other maneuvers by outside parties

Actual Effects and Outcomes

- Everything we expected in 2002, both good and bad
 - Increased from 2 start-ups per year to 10
 - There were instances wherein we suffered substantial dilution (and general shenanigans)
- The warrant idea turned out to be much better than expected
- Our companies have raised over \$1.7B in venture capital
- Multiple acquisitions have occurred; 1-3 per year starting in ~2009
- Four companies have gone public; DUOL largest and most recent

What's Next?

For Software:

- No patent/only copyrights new standard deal terms
 - One-half current rates i.e 3% equity for exclusive, 2.5% for non-exclusive, in both instances a 1% royalty
- Open Source "Good Standing" Agreement
 - 1% equity dilutable, faculty choice
 - Note: This is UC Berkeley's idea



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Questions?

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Entrepreneurship and Express Licenses

Kelly S. Parsons, PhD
Director, Technology Commercialization
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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Carolina Express License Agreement (CELA)

- Standard, non-negotiable license exclusively for use by early-stage startups at UNC's discretion
- Launched in 2009 – one of first startup express licensing programs, controversial at the time but now being adopted more broadly
- 1st CELA executed March 2010
- Startups are not required to use the CELA
- Utilized by 70+ UNC startups/50+ still active

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Carolina Express License Agreement (CELA)

- CELA has met UNC's original goals for "express" licensing
 - Foster entrepreneurial culture
 - Promote transparency/equity among university inventors
 - Expedite licensing process
 - Allow startup to utilize limited resources for company grow/product development
 - Maximize use of startup funds for early R&D by back loading payments owed to UNC
 - Make UNC-based startups attractive for venture backed investors and commercialization partners



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Carolina Express License Agreement (CELA)

- CELA generally available if:
 - A detailed business plan application is reviewed and approved by UNC
 - All IP rights are owned solely by UNC, or other owning parties agree to the terms of the CELA
 - CELA is signed without modification (due diligence milestones are only negotiable term)
 - May not be available in situations where UNC has significantly contributed to the development and/or validation of the technology prior to licensing



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Lessons Learned/Things to Consider

- Obtain buy-in upfront (Administration, Inventors, VCs, Attorneys)
- Decide approach for how to manage requests for negotiated terms/non-university affiliated companies requests for CELA terms
- Anticipate that startups will pivot
- Determine if different terms are needed for different technology types
- Establish a process upfront for updating express license terms

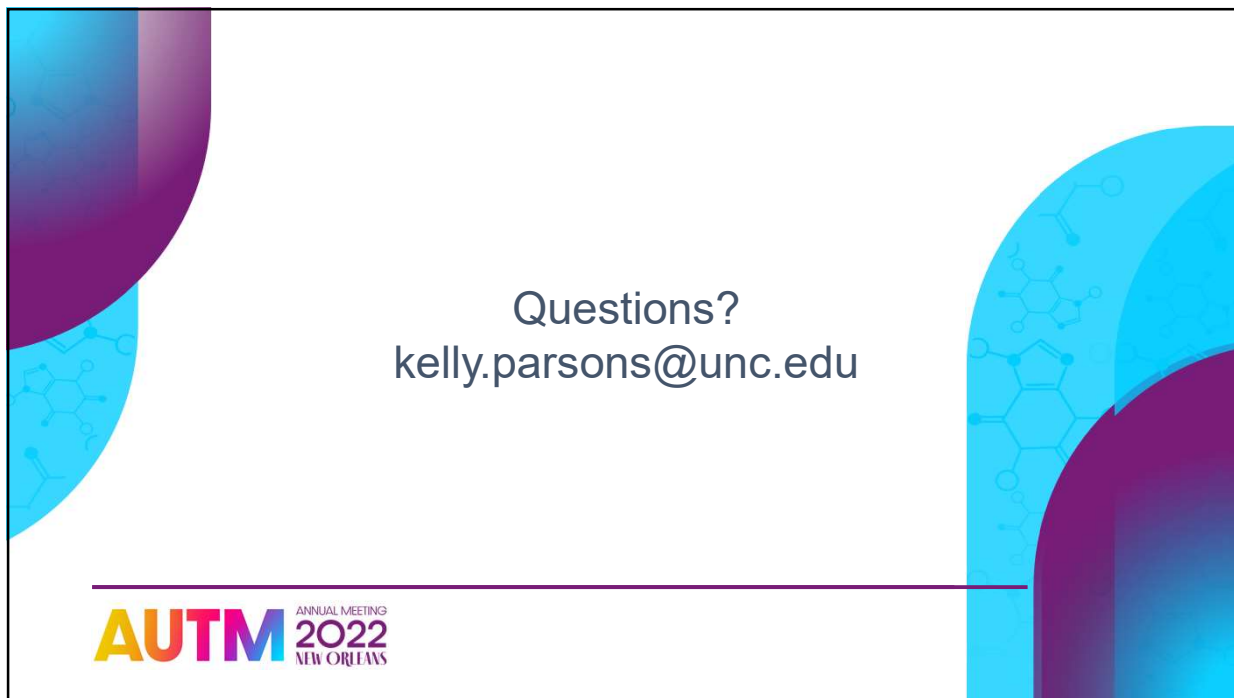


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TERM	ORIGINAL CELA	CELA 2021
Exit Fee	0.75% Fee	1.0% Fee, converts to 5% Equity upon \$2M in Qualifying Investments
Royalties	Clinically Approved Product: 1% Other Product: 2%	Clinically Approved Product: 2% Other Product: 3% Licensed Services: 5%
Sublicensing Fees	10%	15%, drops to 10% following completion of Phase I clinical trial for a clinically approved product
Sublicensing Royalty Revenue	20% of royalties received by startup	Royalties paid as outlined above whether sale is made by startup, affiliate, or sublicensee
Preemptive Rights	N/A	UNC or its assignee has right to invest in future rounds to maintain its equity position
Maintenance Fees	3 rd -5 th year: \$5K (non-clinical); \$15K (clinical) 6 th year+: \$10K (non-clinical); \$30K (clinical) [*not considered clinical product until \$1M has been incurred by newco related to clinical trials]	3 rd -5 th year: \$5K (non-clinical); \$15K (clinical) 6 th year+: \$10K (non-clinical); \$30K (clinical) [*not considered clinical product until \$1M has been incurred by newco related to clinical trials]
Milestone Fees	None	None
Patent Cost Reimbursement	1-Year grace period to reimburse provisional, PCT, and US national stage patent expenses	1-Year grace period to reimburse provisional, PCT, and US national stage patent expenses


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Questions?
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Ken Porter
Director, UM Ventures College Park


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TERM	Patented Invention	Copyright Only	Open Source
Equity	6% Founders' Shares, fully dilutable	6%	3% Acknowledge: 1) University's role 2) University's willingness for Open-Source release 3) University's statement of Company's good-standing
Exit Fee	1.5% Success Fee	1.5%	
Royalties	3% Royalty holiday until \$3M annual sales	3% Royalty holiday until \$3M annual sales	
Sublicensing Fees	20% of non-royalty consideration	20% of non-royalty consideration	
Sublicensing Royalty Revenue	3% pass-through	3% pass-through	
Preemptive Rights	Yes	Yes	
Maintenance Fees	None	None	
Milestone Fees	None	None	
Patent Cost Reimbursement	3-year grace period for past expenses (with a schedule); foreign expenses paid as incurred		

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Questions?
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