



View, Inc.

166,172,262 Shares of Class A common stock
366,666 Warrants to Purchase Class A common stock
20,305,462 Shares of Class A common stock underlying warrants
20,726,666 Shares of Class A common stock underlying options

This prospectus relates to the issuance by us of an aggregate of up to 41,032,128 shares of our Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share (the “Class A common stock”), which consist of (i) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of private placement warrants (the “Private Placement Warrants”) originally issued in a private placement (“Private Placement”) to CF Finance Holdings II, LLC (the “Sponsor”), in connection with our initial public offering (View, Inc. at the time of its initial public offering and prior to the consummation of its initial business combination (the “Business Combination”), “CF II”), (ii) up to 16,666,637 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of public warrants (the “Public Warrants” and, together with the Private Placement Warrants, the “Warrants”), (iii) up to 3,272,159 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of certain warrants (the “Rollover Warrants”) which were warrants of View Operating Corporation (“Legacy View”) that were converted to warrants of View, Inc. (“View”) upon the closing of the Business Combination, and (iv) up to 20,726,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of certain options (the “Rollover Options”) which were options of Legacy View that were converted to options of View upon the closing of the Business Combination.

This prospectus also relates to the offer and sale, from time to time, by the selling holders identified in this prospectus (the “Selling Holders”), or their permitted transferees, of (1) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (i) up to 1,100,000 shares of Class A common stock (the “Private Placement Shares”) and up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement. The applicable Selling Holders paid \$10.00 per private placement unit, which consisted of one Private Placement Share and one-third of one Private Placement Warrant, (ii) up to 32,586,286 shares of Class A common stock (the “Registered PIPE Shares”) issued on March 8, 2021, in a private placement pursuant to subscription agreements, dated as of November 30, 2020, and January 11, 2021, at a purchase price of \$10.00 or \$11.25 per share, (iii) up to 12,500,000 shares of Class A common stock issued to the Sponsor (the “Founder Shares”), 30,000 of which were transferred to CF II’s independent directors prior to the Business Combination. The Sponsor originally purchased 11,500,000 Founder Shares in September 2019 for an aggregate price of \$25,000, or \$0.00217 per share, which were converted to 15,093,750 shares upon the Company’s 1.3125-for-1 stock split in June 2020. In August 2020, the Sponsor returned to the Company, at no cost, 718,750 Founder Shares. 1,875,000 Founder Shares were forfeited by the Sponsor and cancelled by the Company for no consideration in order for the Sponsor and the other holders of Founder Shares to maintain ownership of 20.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company’s common stock (excluding the shares underlying the private placement units issued to the Sponsor). The Founder Shares automatically converted into shares of Class A common stock at the time of the consummation of the Business Combination, (iv) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock issued in exchange for services pursuant to an engagement letter, under which Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. agreed to serve as financial advisor in connection with the Business Combination, dated as of October 3, 2020, as amended on November 26, 2020 (the “Engagement Letter”), (v) up to 1,423,020 shares of Class A common stock (the “Rollover Warrants Shares”) issuable upon exercise of the Rollover Warrants held by Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation and Madrone Partners, L.P. (vi) up to 109,096,250 shares (the “Affiliate Shares”) held by certain of our affiliates, for which the purchase price is unknown, and (vii) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (2) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of such securities and the general manner in which we and the Selling Holders may offer or sell the securities. More specific terms of any securities that we and the Selling Holders may offer or sell may be provided in a prospectus supplement that describes, among other things, the specific amounts and prices

of the securities being offered and the terms of the offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Class A common stock or warrants by the Selling Holders pursuant to this prospectus or of the shares of Class A common stock by us pursuant to this prospectus, except with respect to amounts received by us upon exercise of warrants to the extent such warrants are exercised for cash. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$247.5 million from the exercise of all Warrants and Rollover Warrants, consisting of (i) approximately \$195.9 million from the exercise of all Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash at a price of \$11.50 per share of Class A common stock and (ii) approximately \$51.6 million from the exercise of all Rollover Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of \$15.77 per share of Class A common stock of the Rollover Warrants. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$194.0 million from the exercise of all Rollover Options assuming the exercise in full of all such options for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of \$9.36 per share of the Rollover Options. The likelihood that the Selling Holders will exercise their Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the market price of our Class A Common Stock. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. If the market price of our Class A common stock continues to be less than the exercise price, it is unlikely that holders will exercise the Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore unlikely that we will receive any proceeds from the exercise of these warrants and options in the near future, or at all.

The Selling Holders will determine the timing, pricing and rate at which they sell such shares into the public market. Significant sales of shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part may have negative pressure on the public trading price of our Class A common stock. The shares being registered for resale currently represent approximately 75% of the total number of shares outstanding, based on the number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2022. Also, even though the current trading price is significantly below the Company’s initial public offering price, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, certain private investors may have

an incentive to sell their shares, because they will still profit on sales due to the lower prices at which they purchased their shares as compared to the public investors.

We will pay the expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, associated with the sale of securities pursuant to this prospectus.

Our registration of the securities covered by this prospectus does not mean that either we or the Selling Holders will issue, offer or sell, as applicable, any of the securities. The Selling Holders may offer and sell the securities covered by this prospectus in a number of different ways and at varying prices. We provide more information in the section entitled “*Plan of Distribution*.”

You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement or amendment carefully before you invest in our securities.

Our Class A common stock and warrants are traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (“Nasdaq”) under the symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW,” respectively. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share and the closing price of our warrants was \$0.07 per share.

Investing in our securities involves risks. See “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page [14](#) and in any applicable prospectus supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the disclosures in this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is December 5, 2022.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a Registration Statement on Form S-1 that we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we and the Selling Holders may, from time to time, issue, offer and sell, as applicable, any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings. We may use the shelf registration statement to issue an aggregate of up to 41,032,128 shares of our Class A common stock, which consists of (i) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (ii) up to 16,666,637 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Public Warrants, (iii) up to 3,272,159 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Rollover Warrants, and (iv) up to 20,726,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of certain options (the “*Rollover Options*”) which were options of Legacy View that were converted to options of View upon the closing of the Business Combination. The Selling Holders may use the shelf registration statement to sell (i) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (a) up to 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) up to 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares, (c) up to 12,500,000 Founder Shares, (d) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter, (e) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (f) up to 1,423,020 Rollover Warrants Shares, (g) up to 109,096,250 Affiliate Shares, and (h) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (ii) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants.

More specific terms of any securities that the Selling Holders offer and sell may be provided in a prospectus supplement that describes, among other things, the specific amounts and prices of the Class A common stock and/or warrants being offered and the terms of the offering.

A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information included in this prospectus. Any statement contained in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in such prospectus supplement modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified will be deemed to constitute a part of this prospectus only as so modified, and any statement so superseded will be deemed not to constitute a part of this prospectus. You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or any related free writing prospectus. See “*Where You Can Find More Information.*”

Neither we nor the Selling Holders have authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus we have prepared. We and the Selling Holders take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the securities offered hereby and only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or any related free writing prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy securities, in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on the front of those documents only, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any applicable prospectus supplement, or any sale of a security. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

This prospectus contains summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the documents described herein, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents. Copies of some of the documents referred to herein have been filed, will be filed or will be incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and you may obtain copies of those documents as described below under “*Where You Can Find More Information.*”

On March 8, 2021 (the “*Closing Date*”), View, Inc. (formerly known as CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II) (the “*Company*”), consummated its previously announced business combination pursuant to that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 30, 2020 (the “*Merger Agreement*,” and the transactions contemplated thereby, the “*Business Combination*”), by and among the Company, PVMS Merger Sub, Inc. (“*Merger Sub*”), a

Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and View Operating Corporation (formerly known as View, Inc.) (“*Legacy View*”), a Delaware corporation. As contemplated by the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy View, with Legacy View continuing as the surviving corporation and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

MARKET, RANKING AND OTHER INDUSTRY DATA

Certain market, ranking and industry data included in this prospectus, including the size of certain markets and our size or position and the positions of our competitors within these markets, including their products and services relative to their competitors, are based on estimates of our management. These estimates have been derived from our management's knowledge and experience in the markets in which we operate, as well as information obtained from surveys, reports by market research firms, our customers, distributors, suppliers, trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate, which, in each case, we believe are reliable.

We are responsible for all of the disclosure in this prospectus and while we believe the data from these sources to be accurate and complete, we have not independently verified data from these sources or obtained third-party verification of market share data and this information may not be reliable. In addition, these sources may use different definitions of the relevant markets. Data regarding our industry is intended to provide general guidance, but is inherently imprecise. Market share data is subject to change and cannot always be verified with certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey of market shares. In addition, customer preferences can and do change. As a result, you should be aware that market share, ranking and other similar data set forth herein, and estimates and beliefs based on such data, may not be reliable. References herein to us being a leader in a market or product category refers to our belief that we have a leading market share position in each specified market, unless the context otherwise requires. In addition, the discussion herein regarding our various markets is based on how we define the markets for our products, which products may be either part of larger overall markets or markets that include other types of products and services.

Assumptions and estimates of our future performance are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in “*Risk Factors*.” These and other factors could cause our future performance to differ materially from our assumptions and estimates. See “*Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*.”

TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES

This prospectus contains some of our trademarks, service marks and trade names, including, among others, “VIEW”, “VIEW NET”, “INTELLIGENCE”, “VIEW SENSE”, “VIEW DISPLAY” AND “SMARTPROTECT”. Each one of these trademarks, service marks or trade names is either (1) our registered trademark, (2) a trademark for which we have a pending application or (3) a trade name or service mark for which we claim common law

rights. All other trademarks, trade names or service marks of any other company appearing in this prospectus belong to their respective owners. Solely for convenience, the trademarks, service marks and trade names referred to in this prospectus are presented without the TM, SM and ® symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our respective rights or the rights of the applicable licensors to these trademarks, service marks and trade names.

SELECTED DEFINITIONS

Unless stated otherwise in this prospectus or the context otherwise requires, references to:

- “2018 Plan” are to Legacy View’s Amended and Restated 2018 Equity Incentive Plan terminated in connection with the Business Combination following the Closing;
- “2021 Equity Incentive Plan” are to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan approved in connection with the
- Business Combination and effective as of the Closing;
- “Additional Subscription Agreement” are to the Subscription Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2021, by and between the Company and the investor named therein;
- “Affiliate Shares” are to the 109,096,250 shares of Class A common stock held by certain affiliates of the Company;
- “Board” or “Board of Directors” are to the board of directors of the Company;
- “Business Combination” are to the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, including: (1) the merger of Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, with and into Legacy View, with Legacy View continuing as the surviving corporation and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company; and (2) the PIPE Investment, which transactions were consummated on March 8, 2021;
- “Bylaws” are to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, as amended on November 8, 2021;
- “CEO Equity Incentive Plan” are to the 2021 Chief Executive Officer Incentive Plan approved in connection with the Business Combination and effective as of the Closing;
- “Certificate of Incorporation” are to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company;
- “CF II” are to CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II, prior to the consummation of the Business Combination;
- “Class A common stock” or “common stock” are to Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the Company;
- “Closing” are to the closing of the Business Combination;
- “Closing Date” are to March 8, 2021, the date on which the Business Combination was consummated;
- “Code” are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- “Company,” “Combined Entity,” “View,” “we,” “us,” and “our” are to View, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- “DGCL” are to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware;
- “Effective Time” are to the effective time of the Business Combination;
- “Engagement Letter” are to the Engagement Letter, dated as of October 3, 2020, by and between CF II and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., as amended on November 26, 2020;
- “Engagement Letter Shares” are to the 750,000 shares of Class A common stock issued to Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. pursuant to the Engagement Letter;
- “Equity Incentive Plans” are to, collectively, the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan and the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, each approved by CF II’s stockholders on March 5, 2021;

- “Exchange Act” are to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;
- “Founder Shares” are to the shares of CF II Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, initially purchased by the Sponsor in September 2019, which shares were converted to shares of Class A common stock upon the Closing;
- “GAAP” are to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America;
- “Initial Stockholders” are to the Sponsor and each of Robert Hochberg and Charlotte Blechman, CF II’s independent directors prior to the Business Combination;
- “Initial Subscription Agreements” are to those Subscription Agreements entered into contemporaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, by and between the Company and each of the PIPE Investors, not including the Additional Subscription Agreement;
- “IPO” or “initial public offering” are to CF II’s initial public offering, which was consummated on August 31, 2020;
- “JOBS Act” are to the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012;
- “Legacy View” are to View Operating Corporation (formerly known as View, Inc.);
- “management” or “management team” of an entity are to the officers and directors of such entity;
- “Merger” are to the merger of Merger Sub with and into Legacy View, with Legacy View continuing as the surviving corporation and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company;
- “Merger Agreement” are to that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of November 30, 2020 (as it may be further amended from time to time), by and among Legacy View, Merger Sub, and the Company;
- “Merger Sub” are to PVMS Merger Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II;
- “Nasdaq” are to the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations;
- “Organizational Documents” are to the Bylaws and the Certificate of Incorporation;
- “PIPE Investment” are to the private placement pursuant to which the PIPE Investors purchased 42,103,156 shares of Class A common stock for an aggregate purchase price equal to approximately \$441.1 million;
- “PIPE Investors” are to the “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act), and their permitted transferees, that subscribed for and purchased shares of Class A common stock in the PIPE Investment;
- “PIPE Shares” are to the 42,103,156 shares of Class A common stock that were issued to the PIPE Investors in connection with the PIPE Investment;
- “Private Placement” are to the private placement consummated simultaneously with the IPO on August 31, 2020, in which CF II issued the Private Placement Units to the Sponsor;
- “Private Placement Shares” are to the 1,100,000 shares of Class A common stock that were underlying the Private Placement Units initially issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement;
- “Private Placement Units” are to the CF II units, each consisting of one share of CF II Class A common stock and one-third of one warrant to purchase one share of CF II Class A common stock, initially issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement;
- “Private Placement Warrants” are to the 366,666 warrants to purchase Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share of Class A common stock that were underlying the Private Placement Units initially issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement;

- “public shares” are to the shares of Class A common stock (including those that underlie the units) that were initially offered and sold by CF II in its IPO;
- “Public Warrants” are to the 16,666,637 public warrants;
- “public stockholders” are to the holders of the public shares (including certain of the Initial Stockholders, provided that each of their status as a “public stockholder” shall only exist with respect to such public shares);
- “Restricted Stock Units” are to restricted stock units based on shares of View’s Class A common stock;
- “Registered PIPE Shares” are to the 32,586,286 PIPE Shares being registered for resale on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part;
- “Registration Rights Agreement” are to the Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2020, by and among CF II and the undersigned stockholders of Legacy View listed thereto;
- “Rollover Options” are to the 20,726,666 options which were options of Legacy View that were converted to options of View upon the closing of the Business Combination;
- “Rollover Warrants” are to the 3,272,159 warrants which were warrants of Legacy View that were converted to warrants of View upon the closing of the Business Combination;
- “*Sarbanes-Oxley Act*” are to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;
- “*SEC*” are to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;
- “*Securities Act*” are to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
- “Selling Holders” are to the selling holders identified in this prospectus and the pledgees, donees, transferees, assignees, successors and others who later come to hold any of the Selling Holders’ interest in the shares of Class A common stock and/or warrants, as applicable, after the date of this prospectus such that registration rights shall apply to those securities;
- “Sponsor” are to CF Finance Holdings II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
- “Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement” are to the Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020, by and among CF II, Sponsor and the undersigned investors listed thereto, as amended on March 8, 2021;
- “Subscription Agreements” are to the Initial Subscription Agreements together with the Additional Subscription Agreement;
- “transfer agent,” or “Continental” are to Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company;
- “trust account” are to the trust account of CF II that held proceeds from its IPO and the sale of the Private Placement Units, together with interest earned thereon, less amounts released to pay tax obligations and up to \$100,000 for dissolution expenses; and
- “Warrants” are to the Private Placement Warrants together with Public Warrants.
- Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus or as the context otherwise requires, all references in this prospectus to Class A common stock or warrants include such securities underlying the units.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including safe harbor provisions under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and as such are not historical facts. This includes, without limitation, statements regarding our financial position, capital structure, indebtedness and business strategy, and plans and objectives of our management for future operations, as well as statements regarding growth, anticipated demand for our products and services and our business prospects. These statements constitute projections, forecasts and forward-looking statements, and are not guarantees of future performance. Such statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. When used in this prospectus, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “strive,” “would” and similar expressions may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. When we discuss our strategies or plans, we are making projections, forecasts or forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the beliefs of, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to, our management.

Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions, projections, forecasts and management’s beliefs, which are subject to change. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting our company will be those that we have anticipated. Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the expectations, estimates, assumptions, projections, forecasts or beliefs prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to: actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results; results of operations that vary from the expectations of our company or of securities analysts and investors; the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic; changes in financial estimates by our management or by any securities analysts who might cover our securities; conditions or trends in the industries in which we operate; changes in the market valuations of similar companies; changes in the markets in which we operate; stock market price and volume fluctuations of comparable companies and, in particular, those that operate in the smart glass industry; disruptions to our business relationships, performance, current plans, employee retention and business generally; publication of research reports about our company or our industry or positive or negative recommendations or withdrawal of research coverage by securities analysts; announcements by our company or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint marketing relationships, joint ventures, capital commitments, strategic partnerships or divestitures; investors’ general perceptions of our company and our business; announcements by third parties or the outcome of any claims or legal proceedings that may be instituted against our company; the ability to maintain compliance with the continued listing requirements of, and to maintain the listing of our securities on, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; volatility in the price of our securities due to a variety of factors, including downturns or other changes in the highly competitive and regulated industries in which we operate, variations in performance across competitors, and changes in laws and regulations affecting our business; our ability to implement business plans, forecasts and other expectations, and identify and realize additional opportunities; actions by stockholders, including the sale of shares of our common stock; speculation in the press or investment community; recruitment or departure of key personnel; overall performance of the equity markets; disputes or other developments relating to intellectual property rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain, maintain, defend, protect and enforce patent and other intellectual property rights for our technologies, and the potential infringement on the intellectual property rights of others; cyber security risks or potential breaches of data security; uncertainty regarding economic events; changes in interest rates; general market, political and economic conditions, including an economic slowdown, recession or depression; our operating performance and the performance of other similar companies; our ability to accurately project future results and our ability to achieve those and other industry and analyst forecasts; new legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect our company or the markets or industries in which we operate; our ability to continue as a going concern; our ability to raise additional capital on acceptable terms or at all; and other risks and uncertainties described in the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus. These forward-looking statements are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to serve as, and must not be relied on by investors as, a guarantee, an assurance, a prediction or a definitive statement of fact or probability. You should carefully consider the foregoing factors and the other risks and uncertainties described in the “*Risk Factors*” section of this prospectus. These filings

identify and address other important risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties may be amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused significant economic uncertainty. The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive.

Forward-looking statements included in this prospectus speak only as of the date of this prospectus or any earlier date specified for such statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. We do not give any assurance that we will achieve our expectations.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain significant aspects of our business and is a summary of information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before making your investment decision. You should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the information presented under the sections titled “Risk Factors,” “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements,” “View, Inc.’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus before making an investment decision. The definitions of some of the terms used in this prospectus are set forth under the section “Selected Definitions.”

Business Summary

Our Business

We are a leading smart buildings platform and technology company that transforms buildings to improve human health and experience, reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, and generate additional revenue for building owners.

Our innovative products are designed to enable people to lead healthier and more productive lives by increasing access to daylight and views, while minimizing associated glare and heat from the sun and keeping occupants comfortable. These products also simultaneously reduce energy consumption from lighting and HVAC, thus reducing carbon emissions. To achieve these benefits, we design, manufacture, and provide electrochromic or smart glass panels to which we add a 1 micrometer (~1/100th the thickness of human hair) proprietary electrochromic coating. These smart glass panels, in combination with our proprietary network infrastructure, software and algorithms, intelligently adjust in response to the sun by tinting from clear to dark states, and vice versa, to minimize heat and glare without ever blocking the view. In addition, we offer a suite of fully integrated, cloud-connected smart-building products that are designed to enable us to further optimize the human experience within buildings, improve cybersecurity, further reduce energy usage and carbon footprint, reduce real estate operating costs, provide real estate owners greater visibility into and control over the utilization of their assets, and provide a platform on which to integrate and deploy new technologies into buildings.

Our earlier generation products are described best as “smart glass,” which are primarily composed of three components that all work together to produce a solution:

- the insulating glass unit; which is either double or triple pane with a micrometer semiconductor (or electrochromic) coating.
- the network infrastructure; which is composed of the controllers, connectors, sensors, and cabling.
- the software: which includes the predictive algorithms, artificial intelligence, remote management tools, and user-facing iOS and Android apps, to control the tint of the glass.

After we completed installations in a few hundred buildings, we identified an opportunity to use our network infrastructure and cabling as the backbone on which different smart and connected devices in a typical building could operate. We believe customers using View Smart Glass can leverage our network as their building’s operations technology infrastructure to reduce duplicative labor costs, reduce materials usage, provide better cyber security, improve visibility and management of connected devices, and future-proof the building through easy upgradability.

Recognizing the opportunity to significantly improve the human experience, energy performance and carbon footprint in buildings, and real estate operating costs through adoption of technology, we began selling a Smart Building Platform, which is a fully integrated smart window platform, to building owners starting in 2021. Concurrent with the commencement of the sales efforts, we also began hiring an extensive team of construction managers, project managers, and building specialists to enable us to work towards delivering the fully installed and

integrated Smart Building Platform, which had historically been the responsibility of the general contractor's glazing and low voltage electrician ("LVE") subcontractors.

The Smart Building Platform includes an upgraded network infrastructure and end-to-end design and deployment services, and also enables next generation Smart Building Technologies. We began offering our Smart Building Platform for the following strategic reasons:

- To optimize the design, aesthetics, energy performance and cost of the entire smart façade (or digital skin) of the building, rather than just one component (smart glass), thus benefiting both customers and our company.
- To elevate the window selection and purchase decision to a customer and decision maker that has a more global view of the project and is in a much better position to make an informed decision regarding all the benefits provided by our Smart Building Platform.
- To accelerate the integration of new technologies into the fabric of the building. Today, this includes integrating environmental quality sensors and immersive, transparent, high-definition displays into smart windows. Importantly, our smart façade design enables future hardware and software upgrades into the building infrastructure.
- We believe delivering a digital, connected façade and smart building platform will enable future business opportunities and pricing models as buildings, both existing and new, incorporate additional technology and connected products.

Our next generation, smart building network is designed as a scalable and open infrastructure in which the smart window is now another node of the network; in addition, the network is now equipped to host other connected devices and applications, from both our company and third parties, as additional nodes on the network. The network has its own 48v direct current power and power-over-ethernet ports to incorporate other connected devices on a standard protocol. Also integrated into the network throughout the building is gigabit speed linear ethernet coaxial cable, as well as optical fiber. Computer processing is also built into the backbone of the network with x86 and ARM processing cores. The network also includes an operating system with capabilities to run third party applications and services, security protocol to protect buildings from cyberattacks, and several elements of a digital twin of the building. Our smart building network also hosts artificial intelligence and machine learning engines, which we developed, and also provides access to artificial intelligence and machine learning engines that are in the cloud. The exterior of the building is the largest in surface area. With the smart building network, the entire exterior of the building can be digitized. Activating the exterior through digitization creates multiple opportunities for building owners and occupants.

Our Smart Building Platform enables other devices and smart building applications to be built and connected to our smart building network. A few applications we have already built and deployed on our next generation network include:

Transparent Displays: View Immersive Display. Integrated into the smart window and connected to the same network as the glass, Immersive Display allows users to turn their windows into the equivalent of an iPad or tablet — an interactive digital display that allows users a new way to digest multi-media content. Immersive Displays are large-format (55 inches and larger), digital, high-definition, interactive canvases that can be used to broadcast content, host video calls and display information and digital art to large groups of people, while maintaining a view of the outdoors through the window on which it is integrated.

Personalized Health: View Sense. An integrated, enterprise-grade, secure, sensor module that monitors multiple environmental variables (e.g., CO2, Temperature, Volatile Organic Compounds, Humidity, Dust, Light, and Noise) to provide illustrative data and information to building management teams in order to improve building performance and enhance human health and comfort.

Our R&D continues to focus on not only improving the smart glass product but also on continually bringing more smart building applications and capabilities to market, as well as collaborating with other industry partners to

integrate their devices and applications with our smart building network, with the aim of making building occupants more comfortable, healthier, and more productive, making buildings more sustainable, and providing better information to building owners to streamline operations and reduce operating costs.

In terms of the value propositions to our customers, our earlier generation smart glass product focused primarily on improving occupant experience and reducing energy costs through adjustments of the glass tint. The current generation of the product focuses not only on improving energy savings and user experience through smart glass; it also focuses on increasing occupant productivity, creating healthier buildings, and using data from other devices to develop broader insights that further improve building operations and reduce energy usage. Current scientific research supports that cognitive function and in turn, productivity goes up when building occupants are exposed to more natural light and comfortable workspaces; they sleep better, and they experience less eye strain, fewer headaches, and lower stress. In a study published in the International Journal of Environmental Health and Public Health in 2020, researchers at the University of Illinois and SUNY Upstate Medical University found that employees working next to View Smart Glass during the day slept 37 minutes longer each night, experienced half as many headaches, and performed 42% better on cognitive tests. The research was sponsored in part by our company.

We also recognized that the new Smart Building Platform offering would potentially enable the company to move ‘up’ the supply chain of the construction industry. Whereas our traditional offering placed us in the role of a supplier to subcontractors of the General Contractor (“GC”), the level of integration and oversight needed to ensure a quality installation and integration of the complete smart building platform is designed to incentivize building owners and GCs to engage directly with us, engaging us to assume the role of the prime contractor for the platform rather than supplier of subcomponent materials. This would also better position us to upsell additional goods and services to the building owners in the future, which could be more efficiently integrated into the smart building platform than with the traditional offering.

Today, our Smart Glass products are installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings, including offices, hospitals, airports, educational facilities, hotels, and multi-family residences. In addition to our Smart Building Platform, we continue to sell smart windows through our Smart Glass offering and several individual smart building products through our Smart Building Technologies offerings.

Our Strengths

We believe we have several strengths that will allow us to drive the rapid adoption of our products and to maintain our market leading position:

- **Complete product solution:** We offer complete product solutions, in which we design and deploy all critical aspects of the product, including the electrochromic nano-coatings, smart glass panels, electronics, cabling, converged secure network infrastructure, algorithms, software, customized framing, and end-to-end design and deployment services. Having complete design and deployment control over our products enables us to provide a superior, more elegant and more integrated solution and experience to customers and end users as compared to our competitors.
- **Proven product durability:** We have demonstrated projected lifetimes of our electrochromic nano-coating of over 30 years, with no degradation in performance, in tests conducted by independent laboratories.
- **Strong record of execution:** View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform have now been installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence.
- **Manufacturing scale:** We have a manufacturing footprint of over 800 thousand square feet in North America and have full control of our manufacturing processes, allowing us to rapidly scale while reducing production costs and maintaining quality.
- **Intellectual property portfolio:** We have more than 1,400 patents and patent filings, over 14 years of research and development experience, and continue to drive innovation across materials science, electronics, networking, hardware, software, and human factors research.

- **Smart Building Platform:** Our Smart Building Platform’s network architecture offers a competitive advantage, as it has greater functionality and utilizes less cabling, and we believe it is significantly simpler and cheaper to install than solutions from competing smart glass suppliers. As “smart buildings” grow in popularity, our Smart Building Platform’s enterprise-grade network provides yet another reason for building owners to choose smart glass.
- **Growing product portfolio:** We have continued to develop several new products that will optimize the human experience in buildings, help reduce energy usage and carbon footprint, and make buildings more intelligent and adaptable. Our Smart Building Platform enables smart building applications to be built and connected to our smart building network.
- **Strong ecosystem relationships:** In the process of View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform being installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence, we have developed strong relationships with members of the construction ecosystem including architects, general contractors, glaziers and low voltage electricians. In addition, we have built strong relationships with owners, tenants, and building developers who are in the best position to recognize and appreciate the multiple benefits we bring to their employees and tenants, as well as their energy efficiency initiatives. Approximately 50% of our design wins over the last two years have been from building owners, developers and tenants that have previously had View Smart Glass installed in their buildings. See “Our Customers” below for more details on our sales process.
- **Experienced leadership team:** We have built an experienced leadership team with a strong track record of driving product innovation, revenue growth and profitability in several technology businesses.
- **Company culture:** Most importantly, we have built a strong culture of safety, inclusion, curiosity, customer delight, iterative learning, commitment to excellence, ownership, and teamwork. This has enabled us to tackle hard technical and business problems and opportunities, challenge conventional wisdom, deliver value to our customers, and build a strong competitive advantage over incumbents and other entrants.

Growth Strategies

Each of the below growth initiatives will be propelled by our ability to develop mainstream acceptance of our products. We continuously work to market our products and believe we will have mainstream acceptance of our products through the execution of the following:

- **Compelling, proven product with growing installed base:** Our technology is patented, functional and proven, with an increasing number of installations across major markets in North America driving both greater product awareness and higher interest from the real estate ecosystem. We expect this trend to accelerate as our base of installations continues to grow.
- **New product introduction:** We have significantly expanded our product portfolio and offer several smart building products to the market. In addition to a strong existing installed base who we believe will be likely adopters of these products, we also anticipate that strong interest in our smart building products will accelerate adoption of View Smart Glass and Smart Building Platform.
- **Sales channel expansion:** We plan to create greater awareness and education among building owners and tenants, of the significant benefits of our company, by forming business relationships with real estate brokers. Given the large number of commercial real estate brokers across North America, such business arrangements have the potential to significantly increase the awareness and recognition of our company, our products and our benefits multiple fold.
- **Deepen delivery ecosystem relationships:** In the process of View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform being installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence, we have developed strong relationships with members of the construction delivery ecosystem including architects, general contractors, glaziers and low voltage electricians. We will continue to focus on

developing stronger relationships with these partners to facilitate smooth execution and positive momentum.

- Expansion into new geographies: We currently derive the majority of our business from select markets in North America. We believe our solutions will have universal appeal and anticipate significant growth opportunities to expand our business in additional regions in North America and in international markets around the world.
- Serving new applications and industries: We believe there are significant benefits to using smart glass solutions in automotive applications such as windows and glass roofs that automatically adjust to sunlight, mobile phones and computing, wearables, mixed and augmented reality applications, and in other industries. We anticipate serving these applications in the future.

By focusing on innovation, continually enhancing our product offerings and leveraging our platform to offer new products, we believe we can increase building project originations, product usage and customer satisfaction, which we believe will increase revenue per customer and expand our customer base while reducing customer attrition. With over 14 years of research and development experience and more than 1,400 patents and patent applications, our research and development and engineering teams include people with expertise in all aspects of the development process, including materials science, electronics and networking, product design, software development, machine learning and AI, and quality assurance. Our research and development activities are conducted at our headquarters in Milpitas, California and also at our manufacturing facility located in Olive Branch, Mississippi.

Business Combination

On the Closing Date, View, Inc. (formerly known as CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II), consummated the Business Combination pursuant to the Merger Agreement, by and among the Company, Merger Sub, and View Operating Corporation (formerly known as View, Inc.). As contemplated by the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into View Operating Corporation, with View Operating Corporation continuing as the surviving entity and as a wholly owned subsidiary of View.

On March 5, 2021, CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II's stockholders, at a special meeting of CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II, approved and adopted the Merger Agreement, and approved the Business Combination proposal and the other related proposals presented in the definitive proxy statement filed by CF II on

February 16, 2021 (the "Proxy Statement"), and the supplement thereto filed by CF II on February 23, 2021 (the "Supplement").

At the Effective Time:

- (1) each share of Legacy View capital stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time (other than any shares of Legacy View capital stock held by a Legacy View stockholder who validly exercised its appraisal rights pursuant to Section 262 of the DGCL with respect to its Legacy View capital stock, "Dissenting Shares," or Legacy View capital stock held in treasury or by CF II, the Sponsor or any of their Affiliates, as defined in the Merger Agreement), was automatically cancelled and ceased to exist in exchange for the right to receive such fraction of a share of newly issued Class A common stock equal to 0.02325 (the "Exchange Ratio"), without interest, subject to rounding up such fractional shares of each holder to the nearest whole share of Class A common stock (after aggregating all fractional shares of Class A common stock that otherwise would be received by such holder);
- (2) each share of Merger Sub common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was automatically converted into and exchanged for one validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable share of Class A common stock;
- (3) each Legacy View option that was outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time, whether vested or unvested, was assumed by CF II and converted into an option exercisable for that number of shares of

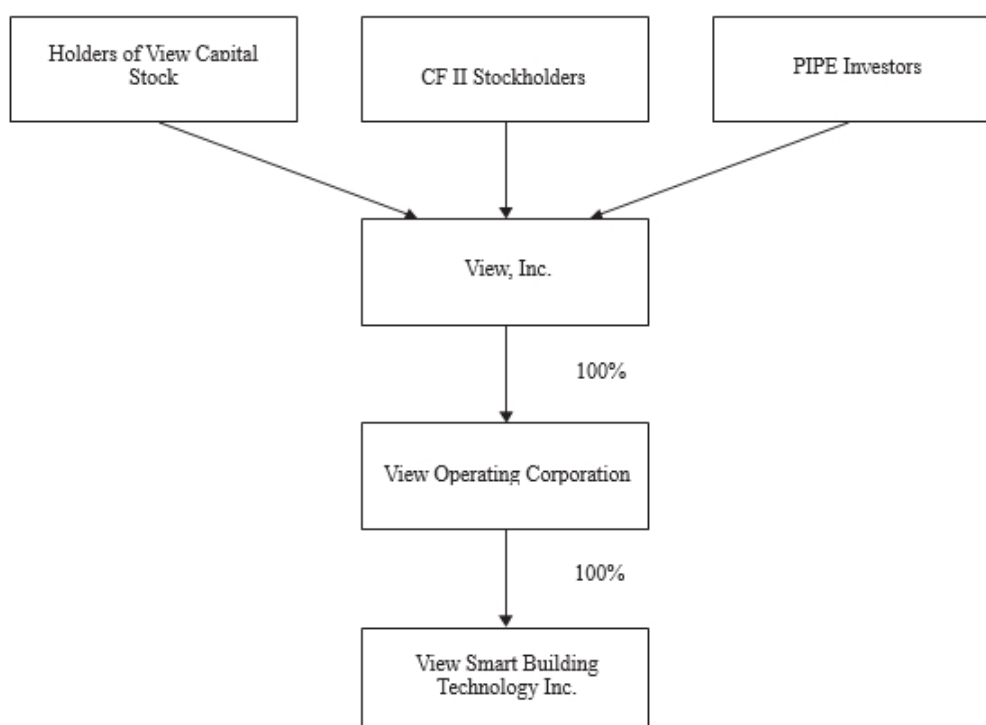
Class A common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View common stock subject to the Legacy View option immediately prior to the Effective Time multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio, such option having a per share exercise price for each share of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the option equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View common stock subject to such Legacy View option immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each option to continue to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View options immediately prior to the Effective Time; and

- (4) each Legacy View warrant that was outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was assumed by CF II and converted into a warrant exercisable for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio, such warrant having a per share exercise price for each share of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each warrant to continue to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time.

Concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II entered into the Initial Subscription Agreements with certain of the PIPE Investors, and on January 11, 2021, CF II entered into the Additional Subscription Agreement with GIC Private Ltd. Pursuant to the Subscription Agreements, the PIPE Investors purchased an aggregate of 42,103,156 shares of Class A common stock in a private placement, in the case of the Initial Subscription Agreements at a price of \$10.00 per share and in the case of the Additional Subscription Agreement at a price of \$11.25 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$441.1 million. The PIPE Investment was consummated in connection with the consummation of the Business Combination. See “—*Related Agreements*” below for a summary of the Subscription Agreements.

On the Closing Date, in connection with the Business Combination, we entered into certain other related agreements which are described below in “—*Related Agreements*.”

The following diagram illustrates our structure following the consummation of the Business Combination:



Summary of Risk Factors

The business and financial condition of our company is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. Below is a summary of material factors that make an investment in our securities speculative or risky. The occurrence of one or more of the events or circumstances described below, alone or in combination with other events or circumstances, may have an adverse effect on the business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations of our company. Importantly, this summary does not address all of the risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional discussion of the risks and uncertainties summarized in this risk factor summary, as well as other risks and uncertainties that we face, can be found under the section titled "[Risk Factors](#)" in this prospectus beginning on page 14. The below summary is qualified in its entirety by that more complete discussion of such risks and uncertainties. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described under the section titled "[Risk Factors](#)" as part of your evaluation of an investment in our securities:

- We have determined that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, as our continued existence is dependent upon our ability to raise additional capital through outside sources.
- There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with the continued listing standards of Nasdaq.
- Our failure to prepare and timely file our periodic reports with the SEC limits our access to the public markets to raise debt or equity capital.
- We have restated our consolidated financial statements for prior annual and interim periods, which has affected and may continue to affect investor confidence, our stock price, our ability to raise capital in the future, our reputation with our customers, and our ability to timely file our periodic reports with the SEC,

which may result in additional stockholder litigation and may reduce customer confidence in our ability to complete new contract opportunities.

- We have identified deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting resulting in material weaknesses and the conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022. If we fail to properly remediate these or any future material weaknesses or deficiencies or to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, further material misstatements in our financial statements could occur and impair our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements, which could cause current and potential stockholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting, which in turn could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.
- We are involved in, and may in the future be subject to, litigation and regulatory examinations, investigations, proceedings or orders as a result of or relating to our Restatement and our failure to timely file our Annual and Quarterly Reports with the SEC; if any of these are resolved adversely against us, it could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses related to the Investigation, Restatement and remediation of deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, and any resulting litigation.
- The Investigation, the findings thereof and the Restatement process, have diverted, and may continue to divert, management and other human resources from the operation of our business.
- Our limited operating history and history of financial losses make evaluating our business and future prospects difficult, and may increase the risk of your investment.
- Our revenue and backlog may not be adequate or grow sufficiently, and that backlog may not convert into future sales.
- Our financial results may vary significantly from period-to-period due to fluctuations in our operating costs, revenue and other factors.
- Our operating and financial results forecast relies in large part upon assumptions and analyses developed by us. If these assumptions or analyses prove to be incorrect, our actual operating results may be materially different from our forecasted results.
- We may not be able to accurately estimate the future supply and demand for our products, which could result in a variety of inefficiencies in our business and hinder our ability to generate revenue. If we fail to accurately predict our manufacturing requirements, we could incur additional costs or experience delays.
- Disruption of supply or shortage of materials, in particular for glass and semiconductor chips, could harm our business.
- Increases in cost of materials, including glass and semiconductor chips, could harm our business.
- Any significant disruption to our sole manufacturing production line or the failure of our facility to operate according to our expectation could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.
- COVID-19 and other public health crises could materially impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by disruptions in the global economy caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.
- While we obtain components from multiple sources whenever possible, there are important components used in our products that are purchased from single source suppliers. Delivery of necessary components of

our products by these and other suppliers according to our schedule and at prices, quality levels and volumes acceptable to us, or our inability to efficiently manage these components, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

- We face risks associated with our national and future global operations and expansion, including unfavorable regulatory, political, economic, tax and labor conditions, and with establishing ourselves in new markets, all of which could harm our business.
- The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and we may not be successful in competing in these industries. We currently face competition from new and established national and international competitors and expect to face competition from others in the future, including competition from companies with new technology and greater financial resources.
- We may be unable to meet our growing production demand, product sales, delivery plans and servicing needs, or accurately project and manage this growth nationwide or internationally, which could harm our business and prospects.
- Our patent applications may not result in issued patents or our patent rights may be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from interfering with our commercialization of our products.
- Our products and services are subject to substantial regulations, which are evolving, and unfavorable changes or failure by us to comply with these regulations could substantially harm our business and operating results.
- Many of our products must comply with local building codes and ordinances, and failure of our products to comply with such codes and ordinances may have an adverse effect on our business.
- Our business model of manufacturing smart glass is capital-intensive, and we may not be able to raise additional capital on attractive terms, if at all, which could be dilutive to stockholders. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, our operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.
- Warrants are or will in the future become exercisable for our Class A common stock, which, if exercised, would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our stockholders.
- There is no guarantee that our Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options will be in the money at the time they become exercisable, and they may expire worthless.
- We may redeem unexpired Warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to a Warrant holder, thereby making the Warrants worthless.
- Resales of our securities may cause the market price of our securities to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.
- The trading price of our Class A common stock and warrants has been volatile and may be in the future.
- Sales of shares of our Class A common stock pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part may have negative pressure on the public trading price of our Class A common stock.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated on September 27, 2019, as a Delaware corporation under the name “CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II” and formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. On March 8, 2021, in connection with the consummation of the Business Combination, we changed our name to “View, Inc.” Our principal executive offices are located at 195 S. Milpitas Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035, and our telephone number is

(408) 263-9200. Our website is www.view.com. The information found on, or that can be accessed from or that is hyperlinked to, our website is not part of this prospectus. Our common stock and warrants trade on Nasdaq under the tickers "VIEW" and "VIEWW", respectively.

THE OFFERING

We are registering the issuance by us of an aggregate of up to 41,032,128 shares of our Class A common stock, which consists of (i) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (ii) up to 16,666,637 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Public Warrants, (iii) up to 3,272,159 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Rollover Warrants, and (iv) up to 20,726,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Rollover Options. We are also registering the resale by the Selling Holders or their permitted transferees of (i) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (a) up to 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) up to 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares, (c) up to 12,500,000 Founder Shares, (d) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter, (e) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (f) up to 1,423,020 Rollover Warrants Shares, (g) up to 109,096,250 Affiliate Shares, and (h) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (ii) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants. Any investment in the securities offered hereby is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the information set forth under “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page 14 of this prospectus.

Issuance of Class A common stock, options, and warrants

The following information is as of November 30, 2022, and does not give effect to issuances of our Class A common stock or warrants after such date, or the exercise of warrants after such date.

Shares of Class A common stock that may be issued upon exercise of Private Placement Warrants to purchase Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share of Class A common stock	366,666 shares
Shares of Class A common stock that may be issued upon exercise of Public Warrants	16,666,637 shares
Shares of Class A common stock that may be issued upon exercise of Rollover Warrants	3,272,159 shares
Shares of Class A common stock that may be issued upon exercise of Rollover Options	20,726,666 shares
Shares of common stock outstanding prior to exercise of all Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options	221,620,884 shares (as of November 30, 2022)
Shares of common stock outstanding assuming exercise of all Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options	262,653,012 shares (based on total shares outstanding on November 30, 2022)
Exercise price of Warrants	\$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described herein.
Weighted-Average Exercise price of Rollover Warrants	\$15.77 per share
Weighted-Average Exercise price of Rollover Options	\$9.36 per share

Use of proceeds

We could receive an aggregate of approximately \$247.5 million from the exercise of all Warrants and Rollover Warrants, consisting of (i) approximately \$195.9 million from the exercise of all Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash and (ii) approximately \$51.6 million from the exercise of all Rollover Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of such warrants. We could receive an aggregate of approximately \$194.0 million from the exercise of all Rollover Options assuming the exercise in full of all such options for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of such options.

The likelihood that the Selling Holders will exercise their Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the market price of our Class A Common Stock. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. If the market price of our Class A common stock continues to be less than the exercise price, it is unlikely that holders will exercise the Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore unlikely that we will receive any proceeds from the exercise of these warrants and options in the near future, or at all.

Unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement or free writing prospectus, we intend to use the net proceeds from the exercise of such warrants or options for general corporate purposes which may include acquisitions or other strategic investments or repayment of outstanding indebtedness.

Resale of Class A common stock and warrants

Founder Shares	12,500,000 shares
Registered PIPE Shares	32,586,286 shares
Private Placement Shares	1,100,000 shares
Shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter	301,645 shares
Shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants	366,666 shares
Rollover Warrants Shares	3,272,159 shares
Affiliate Shares	109,096,250 shares
Shares of Class A common stock issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units	8,798,395 shares
Private Placement Warrants	366,666 warrants
Exercise Price of Private Placement Warrants	\$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as described herein.
Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Rollover Warrants	\$15.77 per share
Redemption	The warrants are redeemable in certain circumstances. See “Description of Securities—Private Placement Warrants” for further discussion.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the Class A common stock and warrants to be offered by the Selling Holders. With respect to shares of Class A common stock underlying the warrants, we will not receive any proceeds from such shares except with respect to amounts received by us upon exercise of such warrants to the extent such warrants are exercised for cash.
Nasdaq Ticker Symbols	Class A common stock: VIEW Warrants: VIEWWW

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves risks and uncertainties. You should carefully consider the following risks as well as the other information included in this prospectus, including “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements,” “View, Inc.’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus, before investing in our securities. We operate in a changing environment that involves numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could materially adversely affect our operations. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. However, the selected risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently view to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. In such a case, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment in us. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references to “View,” “we,” “our,” “us,” and the “Company” refer to View, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries after giving effect to the Business Combination. References in this section to “Legacy View” refer to View Operating Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Risks Related to Liquidity, SEC and Nasdaq Compliance

We have determined that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, as our continued existence is dependent upon our ability to raise additional capital through outside sources.

Due to the historical rate of cash outflows, we are not currently able to conclude that our existing cash and cash equivalents balance as of the date of this filing will be adequate to fund our forecasted operating costs and meet our obligations; we have therefore determined that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

While we plan to continue to reduce cash outflow when compared to prior periods, our ability to fund our operating costs and meet our obligations beyond twelve months from the date of this filing is dependent upon our ability to attain and maintain profitable operations by entering into profitable sales contracts and generating sufficient operating cash flow. We are evaluating the impact of the Investment Tax Credit (“ITC”) available to our customers under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”) passed by Congress and signed into law on August 16, 2022 and the potential positive impact it may have on the future demand for our products and our objective of profitable operations.

If we are not able to achieve profitability prior to the depletion of our current cash and cash equivalents, we would be required to raise additional capital. While we have successfully raised additional capital during the current fiscal year, there can be no assurance that future necessary financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we raise funds in the future by issuing equity securities, dilution to stockholders may result. Any equity securities issued may also provide for rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of holders of common stock. If we raise funds in the future by issuing additional debt securities, these debt securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of preferred and common stockholders. The terms of any additional debt securities or borrowings could impose significant restrictions on our operations. The capital markets have experienced in the past, and may experience in the future, periods of upheaval that could impact the availability and cost of equity and debt financing. In addition, recent and anticipated future increases in federal fund rates set by the Federal Reserve, which serve as a benchmark for rates on borrowing, will continue to impact the cost of debt financing.

If we are unable to obtain adequate capital resources to fund operations by attaining and maintaining profitable operations or raising additional capital, we would not be able to continue to operate the business pursuant to our current business plan, which would require us to modify our operations to reduce spending to a sustainable level by, among other things, delaying, scaling back or eliminating some or all of our ongoing or planned investments in corporate infrastructure, business development, sales and marketing, research and development and other activities, which would have a material impact on our operations and our ability to increase revenues, or we may be forced to discontinue our operations entirely.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with the continued listing standards of Nasdaq.

Our Class A common stock and warrants are listed on Nasdaq. As a result of our failure to timely file certain 2021 Quarterly Reports, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, and our Quarterly Report for the quarter ended March 31, 2022, we were not in compliance with Nasdaq listing rules. All of these filings were completed in June 2022, and we are now in compliance with the Nasdaq listing rules. Although we regained such compliance on June 30, 2022, there is no guarantee that we will be able to maintain such compliance or that our securities will remain listed on Nasdaq in the future. If Nasdaq delists our securities from trading on our exchange for failure to meet the listing standards and we are not able to list such securities on another national securities exchange, our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences including, along with our stockholders:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- reduced liquidity for our securities;
- a determination that our Class A common stock is a “penny stock,” which will require brokers trading our Class A common stock to adhere to more stringent rules, possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for shares of our Class A common stock;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as “covered securities.” Because our Class A common stock and warrants are listed on Nasdaq, our Class A common stock and warrants qualify as covered securities under such statute. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of our securities, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. If we were no longer listed on Nasdaq, our securities would not be covered securities and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities.

Our failure to prepare and timely file our periodic reports with the SEC limits our access to the public markets to raise debt or equity capital.

We did not file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, as well as certain Quarterly Reports, within the timeframe required by the SEC; thus, we have not remained current in our reporting requirements with the SEC. Although we have since regained status as a current filer given that such reports have now been filed, we are not currently eligible to use a registration statement on Form S-3 that would allow us to continuously incorporate by reference our SEC reports into the registration statement, or to use “shelf” registration statements to conduct offerings, until approximately one year from the date we regained and maintain status as a current filer. To pursue an offering now, we are required to conduct the offering on an exempt basis, such as in accordance with Rule 144A, or file a registration statement on Form S-1. Using a Form S-1 registration statement for a public offering would likely take significantly longer than using a registration statement on Form S-3 and increase our transaction costs, and could, to the extent we are not able to conduct offerings using alternative methods, adversely impact our ability to raise capital or complete acquisitions of other companies in a timely manner.

Risks Related to the Investigation, Restatement, and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have restated our consolidated financial statements for prior annual and interim periods, which has affected and may continue to affect investor confidence, our stock price, our ability to raise capital in the future, our reputation with our customers, and our ability to timely file our periodic reports with the SEC, which may result in additional stockholder litigation and may reduce customer confidence in our ability to complete new contract opportunities.

This prospectus includes restated consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020, and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, that correct misstatements associated with our warranty-related obligations discovered in connection with the independent investigation initiated by our Audit Committee concerning the adequacy of our previously presented warranty-related obligations (the “Investigation”), which has since been completed, as well as other immaterial misstatements. The associated restatement of certain financial information (the “Restatement”) is described in more detail elsewhere in this prospectus (see Note 2 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in this prospectus). Such restatement:

- has had and may continue to have the effect of eroding investor confidence in us and our financial reporting and accounting practices and processes;
- has resulted in failure to timely file our periodic reports with the SEC;
- has negatively impacted and may continue to negatively impact the trading price of our common stock;
- has resulted in stockholder litigation and may result in additional litigation;
- may make it more difficult, expensive and time consuming for us to raise capital on acceptable terms, or at all;
- may make it more difficult for us to pursue transactions or implement business strategies that might otherwise be beneficial to our business;
- may negatively impact our reputation with our customers;
- has limited and may continue to limit our ability to bid for new projects and ultimately secure sales; and
- may cause customers to place new orders with other companies instead of with us.

We have identified deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting resulting in material weaknesses and the conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022. If we fail to properly remediate these or any future material weaknesses or deficiencies or to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, further material misstatements in our financial statements could occur and impair our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements, which could cause current and potential stockholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting, which in turn could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, and have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Prior to March 8, 2021, we operated as a privately held company and were not required to comply with many corporate governance and financial reporting practices and policies required of a publicly traded company. Specifically, following the Business Combination, we became subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, and for the years then ended, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which were unremediated as of December 31, 2020, and remain unremediated as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, as follows:

- We did not design or maintain an effective internal control environment that meets our accounting and reporting requirements. Specifically, we did not have a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate degree of accounting knowledge and experience to appropriately analyze, record and disclose accounting matters commensurate with our accounting and reporting requirements and lacked related internal controls necessary to satisfy our accounting and financial reporting requirements. This material weakness contributed to the following additional material weaknesses:
- We did not design or maintain effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement, including designing and maintaining formal accounting policies, procedures, and controls over significant accounts and disclosures to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial accounting, reporting and disclosures, including with respect to revenue and receivables, inventory, and period-end financial reporting.
- We did not design or maintain effective controls over information technology (“IT”) general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of our financial statements. Specifically, we did not design or maintain: (i) program change management controls for financial systems relevant to our financial reporting to ensure that information technology program and data changes affecting financial IT applications and underlying accounting records are identified, tested, authorized and implemented appropriately; (ii) user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and that adequately restrict user and privileged access to financial applications, programs, and data to appropriate personnel; (iii) computer operations controls to ensure critical data interfaces between systems are appropriately identified and monitored, data backups are authorized and monitored, and restorations are tested; and (iv) testing and approval controls for program development to ensure that new software development is aligned with business and IT requirements.

During 2021, in connection with the Investigation, our Audit Committee concluded, with concurrence of management, that there are additional deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that constituted additional material weaknesses, which remain unremediated as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, as follows:

- We identified an additional material weakness exists in our control environment related to failure to demonstrate a commitment to integrity and ethical values, as well as an additional material weakness related to warranty-related obligations.

Additionally, during 2021, and in connection with the preparation of our financial statements as of December 31, 2021, and for the year then ended, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which remain unremediated as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, including: revenue recognized under the new Smart Building Platform offering; stock-based compensation; property, plant and equipment; equity and derivative liabilities; and leasing arrangements.

The material weaknesses in our control environment, in our response to the risks of material misstatement, and in our warranty-related obligations process resulted in the need to restate our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unaudited quarterly financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, and the unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the quarters in the year ended December 31, 2020. The other material weaknesses, with the exception of the IT deficiencies, resulted in adjustments to substantially all of our accounts and disclosures for the interim and annual periods related to 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The IT deficiencies did not result in an adjustment to the financial statements; however, the deficiencies, when aggregated, could impact maintaining effective segregation of duties, as well as the effectiveness of IT-dependent controls (such as automated controls that address the risk of material misstatement to one or more assertions, along with the IT controls and underlying data that support the effectiveness of system-generated data and reports) that could result in misstatements potentially impacting all financial statement accounts and disclosures

that would not be prevented or detected. Additionally, each of these material weaknesses could result in a misstatement of substantially all of our account balances or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual consolidated or interim condensed consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Although we plan to complete this remediation process as quickly as possible, we cannot at this time estimate how long it will take, and our remediation measures may not prove to be successful in remediating these material weaknesses. If our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material weaknesses, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we may be required to restate our financial results. In addition, if we are unable to successfully remediate these material weaknesses and produce accurate and timely consolidated financial statements, our stock price, liquidity and access to the capital markets may be adversely affected and we may be unable to maintain compliance with applicable stock exchange listing requirements and debt covenant requirements. Further, because of our inherent limitations, even our remediated and effective internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all material misstatements. Additionally, our projection or the result of any evaluation of effectiveness of these measures in future periods remain subject to the risk that our internal controls and procedures may become inadequate because of changes in our business condition, changes in accounting rules and regulations, or to the degree our compliance with our internal policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We are involved in, and may in the future be subject to, litigation and regulatory examinations, investigations, proceedings or orders as a result of or relating to our Restatement and our failure to timely file our Annual and Quarterly Reports with the SEC; if any of these are resolved adversely against us, it could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to potential liabilities and reputational risk associated with litigation, regulatory proceedings and government enforcement actions. As a result of the Investigation and our failure to timely file our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021, and our Quarterly Reports for the quarters ended June 30 and September 30, 2021, as well as our Quarterly Report for the quarter ended March 31, 2022, we are currently the subject of securities class action litigation and an ongoing investigation by the SEC (the “SEC Investigation”). See “—Legal Proceedings” for information about these and other current and potential legal proceedings involving the Company.

The Restatement and our failure to timely file our Annual and Quarterly Reports with the SEC, as well as our reported material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, may subject us to additional litigation and regulatory examinations, investigations, proceedings or orders, including a cease and desist order, the suspension of trading of our securities, delisting of our securities, the assessment of civil monetary penalties, and other equitable remedies. Our management has devoted and may be required to devote significant time and attention to these matters. If any of these matters are resolved adversely against us, it could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, while we cannot estimate our potential exposure to these matters at this time, we have already expended significant resources investigating the underlying claims and addressing these matters and expect to continue to need to expend significant resources to conclude these matters. Our insurance policies coverage may not be sufficient to compensate for all potential liability. Although we maintain applicable insurance, we cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all.

We have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses related to the Investigation, Restatement and remediation of deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, and any resulting litigation.

We have devoted substantial internal and external resources towards the Investigation and the Restatement, and expect to continue to devote substantial such resources towards the implementation of enhanced procedures and controls over deficiencies that resulted in the Restatement and the remediation of other deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. Because of these efforts, we have incurred and expect that we will continue to incur significant fees and expenses for legal, accounting, financial and other consulting and professional services, as well

as the implementation and maintenance of systems and processes that will need to be updated, supplemented or replaced. We have taken a number of remediation efforts in response to the Investigation. However, there can be no assurance that these steps will be successful. To the extent these steps are unsuccessful or incomplete, or we identify additional problems requiring remediation, we may be required to incur significant additional time and expense. The incurrence of significant additional expense or the requirement that management devotes substantial time that could reduce the time available to execute on our business strategies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Investigation, the findings thereof and the Restatement process, have diverted, and may continue to divert, management and other human resources from the operation of our business.

The absence of timely and accurate financial information has hindered and may in the future hinder our ability to effectively manage our business. The Investigation, the findings thereof and process of the Restatement have diverted, and may continue to divert, management and other human resources from the operation of our business. The Board of Directors, members of management, and our accounting, legal, administrative and other staff and outside consultants have spent significant time on the Investigation, the findings thereof and the process of the Restatement, and will likely spend significant time on remediation of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over our financial reporting. These resources have been, and will likely continue to be, diverted from the strategic and day-to-day management of our business and may have an adverse effect on our ability to accomplish our strategic objectives, our results of operations and financial condition.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business and Industry

Our limited operating history and history of financial losses make evaluating our business and future prospects difficult, and may increase the risk of your investment.

You must consider the risks and difficulties we face as an early-stage company with a limited operating history. If we do not successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition may be materially and adversely harmed. We have devoted substantially all of our efforts towards the manufacturing, sale and further development of our product platforms, and marketing of both custom and standardized product solutions. In the course of our activities, we have not achieved profitable operations or positive cash flows from operations. We incurred a net loss of \$247.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as well as a net loss of \$343.0 million, \$249.7 million and \$312.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. We believe that we will continue to incur substantial losses until we achieve production volumes necessary to support profitability, assuming such volumes can then be sustained. There can be no assurance when we will achieve positive cash flows from operations, if at all.

The amount of our future losses is uncertain and our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly or may fall below the expectations of investors as we, among other things, continue to incur significant expenses in connection with the design, development and manufacturing of our products, expansion of our research and development activities, investment in manufacturing capabilities, build-up of inventories of components for our products, increase in our sales and marketing activities, development of our distribution infrastructure and increase in our general and administrative functions to support our growing operations. We may find that these efforts are more expensive than we currently anticipate or that these efforts may not result in a sufficient increase in revenue, which would lead to even greater losses.

Our future growth and success is dependent upon the real estate industry's willingness to adopt our products, including View Smart Glass.

Our growth is highly dependent upon the adoption of smart glass by the real estate industry. Although we anticipate growing demand for our products, there is no guarantee of such future demand, or that our products will remain competitive in the market. If the market for smart glass in general and our products in particular do not develop as we expect, or develop more slowly than we expect, or if demand for our products decreases in our

markets, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results could be harmed. The market for our products could be affected by numerous factors, such as:

- perceptions about smart glass features, quality, safety, performance and cost;
- competition, including from other types of smart glass or traditional glass;
- the cost premium of smart glass in contrast to traditional glass;
- government regulations and economic incentives;
- reduced construction activity, including as a result of the short and long-term effect of COVID-19; and
- concerns about our current liquidity and future viability.

Our revenue and backlog may not be adequate or grow sufficiently, and that backlog may not convert into future sales.

We cannot provide assurances that our business will grow. For instance, bookings and design win backlogs may not materialize into future sales as expected, as building projects may be canceled or change our product plans due to the time-sensitive nature of the construction of commercial buildings, which is often delayed by unforeseen events, or terminated completely. If our future demand does not reach anticipated levels, our second production line may not be required and could result in an impairment of long-lived assets or loss in capital investment to date. Further, even if our backlog can be sustained and there is conversion into future sales, we may not be able to produce and deliver the products at sufficient operating profit, or at all.

Our new products and services may not be successful.

We launched our first smart glass products and services in 2012. Since that time, we have launched a number of other offerings, and we anticipate launching additional products and services in the future. Existing and new products and services we may launch in the future may not be well received by our business customers, may not help us to generate new business customers, may adversely affect the attrition rate of existing business customers, may increase our business customer acquisition costs and may increase the costs to service our business customers. Any profits we may generate from these or other new products or services may be lower than profits generated from our other products and services and may not be sufficient for us to recoup our development or business customer acquisition costs incurred. New products and services may also have lower gross margins, particularly to the extent that they do not fully utilize our existing infrastructure. In addition, new products and services may require increased operational expenses or business customer acquisition costs and present new and difficult technological and intellectual property challenges that may subject us to claims or complaints if business customers experience service disruptions or failures or other quality issues. To the extent our new products and services are not successful, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Our financial results may vary significantly from period-to-period due to fluctuations in our operating costs, revenue and other factors.

We expect our period-to-period financial results to vary based on our operating costs and revenue, which we anticipate will fluctuate as the pace at which we continue to design, develop and manufacture new products and possibly increase production capacity by expanding our current manufacturing facility and adding future facilities, and, ultimately, upon market acceptance of our products. Additionally, our revenue from period-to-period may fluctuate as we introduce existing products to new markets for the first time and as we develop and introduce new products. As a result of these factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our financial results, especially in the short term, are not necessarily meaningful and that these comparisons cannot be relied upon as indicators of future performance. Moreover, our financial results may not meet expectations of equity research analysts, ratings agencies or investors, who may be focused on quarterly financial results.

Our use of the cost-to-cost input method of revenue recognition requires that we estimate costs to be incurred under long-term contracts. Changes in estimates could result in a reduction of previously recorded revenue or additional losses.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021, approximately 52% and 39%, respectively, of our revenues were associated with Smart Building Platform contracts, for which we account for using the cost-to-cost input method of revenue recognition, which requires that revenue be recognized ratably over the life of the contract based on the proportion of costs incurred to date to total costs expected to be incurred for the entire project. The effects of revisions to revenue and estimated costs, as well as the impact of change orders, are recorded when the amounts are known and can be reasonably estimated. Such revisions could occur in any period and their effects could be material. The uncertainties inherent in the estimating process make it possible for actual costs to vary materially from initial and updated estimates.

Our operating and financial results forecast relies in large part upon assumptions and analyses developed by us. If these assumptions or analyses prove to be incorrect, our actual operating results may be materially different from our forecasted results.

The projected financial and operating information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus reflect current estimates of future performance. Whether actual operating and financial results and business developments will be consistent with our expectations and assumptions as reflected in our forecasts depends on a number of factors, many of which are outside our control, including, but not limited to:

- market acceptance of our products;
- success and timing of development activity;
- competition, including from established and future competitors;
- our ability to manage our growth;
- our ability to satisfy the manufacturing and production demands associated with customer orders;
- whether we can manage relationships with key suppliers;
- our ability to retain existing key management, integrate recent hires and attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel; and
- the overall strength and stability of domestic and international economies.

Unfavorable changes in any of these or other factors, most of which are beyond our control, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial results.

We may not be able to accurately estimate the future supply and demand for our products, which could result in a variety of inefficiencies in our business and hinder our ability to generate revenue. If we fail to accurately predict our manufacturing requirements, we could incur additional costs or experience delays.

It is difficult to predict our future revenue and appropriately budget for our expenses, and we may have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business. We anticipate being required to provide forecasts of our demand to our current and future suppliers prior to the scheduled delivery of products to potential business customers. Currently, there is insufficient historical basis for making judgments on the demand for our products or our ability to develop, manufacture, and deliver products, or our profitability in the future. If we overestimate our requirements, our suppliers may have excess inventory, which indirectly would increase our costs. If we underestimates our requirements, our suppliers may have inadequate inventory, which could interrupt manufacturing of our products and result in delays in shipments and revenue. In addition, lead times for materials and components that our suppliers order may vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for each component at a given time. If we fail to order sufficient quantities of product components in a

timely manner, the delivery of our products to our potential business customers could be delayed, which would harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Disruption of supply or shortage of materials, in particular for glass and semiconductor chips, could harm our business.

Our business is dependent on the continued supply of certain materials, including glass and semiconductor chips for use in our products, and we may experience a sustained interruption in the supply or shortage of such materials. Any such supply interruption or shortage could materially and negatively impact our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. The available supply may be unstable, depending on market conditions and global demand for these materials and could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Increases in cost of materials, including glass and semiconductor chips, could harm our business.

Certain materials necessary to produce our products, including glass and semiconductor chips, are sourced from a limited number of suppliers. Any disruption in the supply of materials from such suppliers could disrupt production of our products until such time as a different supplier is fully qualified. As a result, we may experience an increase in costs or inability to meet customer demand. Furthermore, shortages or increased demand of such materials and other economic conditions may cause us to experience significant increases in freight charges and the cost of materials. Substantial increases in the prices for our materials or prices charged to us would increase our operating costs and could further reduce our margins if we cannot recoup the increased costs through increased product prices. Any attempts to increase product prices in response to increased material costs could result in cancellations of product orders and reservations and therefore materially and adversely affect our brand, image, business, prospects and operating results.

We have yet to achieve positive operating cash flow and there can be no assurance that we will be able to generate positive cash flow from operations in the future.

We had negative cash flow from operating activities of \$204.2 million in the nine months ending September 30, 2022, as well as negative cash flow from operating activities of \$261.3 million, \$165.7 million and \$234.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. Our business will require significant amounts of capital to sustain operations and we will need to make investments to execute our long-term business plans. An inability to generate positive cash flow may adversely affect our ability to raise needed capital for our business on reasonable terms, diminish supplier or customer willingness to enter into transactions with us, and have other adverse effects that would decrease our long-term viability. There can be no assurance we will achieve positive cash flow in the foreseeable future.

Any significant disruption to our sole manufacturing production line or the failure of our facility to operate according to our expectation could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We currently manufacture our smart glass product on a single production line. While significant investment has been made, our second production line is currently incapable of producing our products and will require further capital investment to become operational. Any stoppages, malfunction, or destruction of our operational line could adversely affect our ability to meet customer demand, manufacture our products at cost and/or ramp production. In addition, we may experience delays in realizing our cost targets in the event that there is an increase in the cost of maintenance of the equipment, machinery and facility used in production.

Operational problems with our manufacturing equipment could result in the personal injury to or death of workers, the loss of production equipment, damage to manufacturing facilities, monetary losses, delays and unanticipated fluctuations in production. Safety incidents could damage machinery or products, slow or stop production, or harm employees. In addition, operational problems may result in environmental damage, administrative fines, increased insurance costs and potential legal liabilities. All of these operational problems could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition or prospects.

Our corporate headquarters and production facility are located in seismically active regions. If major disasters such as earthquakes, fires or other events occur, or our information system or communications network breaks down

or operates improperly, our headquarters and production facility may be seriously damaged, or we may have to stop or delay production and shipment of our products. We may incur expenses relating to such damages, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Any issues or delays in meeting our projected manufacturing cost improvements and increased production capacity could adversely impact our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition.

Future events could result in issues or delays in further ramping our products and expanding production output at our existing and future production lines. In order to achieve our volume and the anticipated ramp in production of our products, we must continue to sustain and ramp significant production at our sole, existing production line. We are investing additional capital with respect to facility automation and completion of the second production line. If we are unable to maintain production at our Olive Branch facility, ramp output additionally over time as needed through the second production line, and do so cost-effectively, or if we are unable to attract, hire and retain a substantial number of highly skilled personnel, our ability to supply our products could be negatively impacted, which could negatively affect our brand and harm our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

The timeframe for the completion of construction of our second production line is subject to a number of uncertainties, including regulatory licenses, supply chain constraints, hiring and retention of qualified employees, labor delays and competition for workers. Moreover, our second production line will require significant investments of cash and management resources. If we experience any issues or delays in meeting our projected timelines, costs, capital efficiency and production capacity for this second production line, or in securing and complying with the terms of financing that we intend will largely fund our construction, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely impacted.

COVID-19 and other public health crises could materially impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted health and economic conditions throughout the United States, including the construction industry. In response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, we implemented a number of precautionary and other measures to promote business continuity. These measures have been comprehensive and included initiatives regarding employee health and safety, working conditions (including remote working), engagements with business customers and suppliers, financial management, operational efficiency, internal and external communications, government relations and community outreach. While we believe that all of these measures have been necessary or appropriate, they have resulted in additional costs and may adversely impact our business and financial performance in the future or expose us to additional unknown risks.

The extent to which the pandemic could impact us continues to be highly uncertain and cannot be predicted and will depend largely on subsequent developments, including the severity and duration of the pandemic, measures taken by federal, state and local governments to contain the spread of the virus, such as restrictions on travel and gatherings of people and temporary closures of or limitations on businesses and other commercial activities, and policies implemented by governmental authorities to ease restrictions in a phased manner.

Although it is not possible to predict the ultimate impact of COVID-19, including on our business, we may be subject to significant risks, which have the potential to materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations, including the following:

- reduced or delayed demand for our products in the markets that we serve around the world;
- potential long-term effects on employer work-from-home policies and therefore demand for office space;
- increased credit risk, including increased failure by business customers experiencing business disruptions to make timely payments;
- a negative impact on our liquidity position, as well as increased costs and decreased ability to access funds under our existing or future credit facilities and the capital markets;

- long-term tightening of the supply of capital in global financial markets (including, in the United States, a reduction in total tax equity availability), which could make it difficult for purchasers of our products or our development projects to secure the debt or equity capital necessary to finance our operations, thereby delaying or reducing demand for our products;
- reduced availability and productivity of employees and third-party partner personnel;
- recommendations or orders of governmental authorities that require us to curtail or cease business operations or activities, including manufacturing;
- costs associated with production curtailments that are driven by governmental actions, business customer demand or other causes related to COVID-19;
- increased operational risks resulting from changes to operations and remote work arrangements, including the potential effects on internal controls and procedures, cybersecurity risks and increased vulnerability to security breaches, information technology disruptions and other similar events;
- failure of our suppliers or vendors to supply materials or equipment, or the failure of our vendors to install, repair, or replace our specialized equipment, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, related containment measures, or limitations on logistics providers' ability to operate, may idle, slowdown, shutdown, or otherwise cause us to adjust our manufacturing capacity;
- higher costs in certain areas such as transportation and distribution, as well as incremental costs associated with health screenings, temperature checks and enhanced cleaning and sanitation protocols to protect our employees and others;
- delays and disruptions in the availability and timely delivery of materials and equipment used in our operations, as well as increased costs for such materials and equipment;
- delays in the performance by third parties of activities related to the development of projects, such as engineering, procurement, construction, and other activities;
- delays in obtaining, or failing to obtain, the approvals or rights that are required for our development projects to proceed, such as permitting, interconnection, or land usage approvals or rights;
- government-imposed travel or visa restrictions that may prevent personnel employed by us or our vendors from traveling to our sites to work on key projects, which may delay our progress;
- any further impairment in the value of tangible or intangible assets that could be recorded as a result of weaker or more volatile economic conditions; and
- administrative proceedings, litigation or regulatory compliance matters.

With respect to the United States credit markets (in particular for middle market loans), the COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in, and until fully resolved is likely to continue to result in, the following, among other things: (i) increased draws by borrowers on revolving lines of credit; (ii) increased requests by borrowers for amendments and waivers of their credit agreements to avoid default, increased defaults by such borrowers and/or increased difficulty in obtaining refinancing at the maturity dates of their loans; (iii) volatility and disruption of these markets including greater volatility in pricing and spreads and difficulty in valuing loans during periods of increased volatility, and liquidity issues; and (iv) rapidly evolving proposals and/or actions by state and federal governments to address problems being experienced by the markets and by businesses and the economy in general which will not necessarily adequately address the problems facing the loan market and middle market businesses. This outbreak is having, and any future outbreaks could have, an adverse impact on the markets and the economy in general, which could have a material adverse impact on, among other things, the ability of lenders to originate loans, the volume and type of loans originated, and the volume and type of amendments and waivers granted to borrowers and remedial actions taken in the event of a borrower default, each of which could negatively impact the amount and quality of loans available for investment by View and returns to us and our subsidiary, View Smart Building

Technology, Inc. (“View Canada”), among other things. The financial and economic market uncertainty could have a significant adverse impact on us and the fair value of our investments. These potential impacts, while uncertain, could adversely affect View Canada’s operating results.

If the economy is unable to substantially reopen, and high levels of unemployment continue for an extended period of time, loan delinquencies, loan non-accruals, problem assets, and bankruptcies may increase.

In addition, collateral for our loans may decline in value, which could cause loan losses to increase, and the net worth and liquidity of loan guarantors could decline, impairing their ability to honor commitments to us. An increase in loan delinquencies and non-accruals or a decrease in loan collateral and guarantor net worth could result in increased costs and reduced income which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We will also be negatively affected if our operations and effectiveness or the operations and effectiveness of View Canada (or any of the key personnel or service providers of the foregoing) is compromised or if necessary or beneficial systems and processes are disrupted.

If current global market conditions continue or worsen, or if we cannot or do not maintain operations at a scope that is commensurate with such conditions or are later required to or choose to suspend such operations again, our business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results could be materially harmed.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by disruptions in the global economy caused by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The global economy has been negatively impacted by the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Furthermore, governments in the U.S., United Kingdom, and European Union have each imposed export controls on certain products and financial and economic sanctions on certain industry sectors and parties in Russia. Shortages in materials and increased costs for transportation, energy, and raw material, as well as uncertainty on overall consumer sentiment are some of the negative impacts of the Russia-Ukraine military conflict on the global economy. Further escalation of geopolitical tensions related to the military conflict, including increased trade barriers or restrictions on global trade, could result in, among other things, cyberattacks, supply disruptions, lower consumer demand, and changes to foreign exchange rates and financial markets, any of which may adversely affect our business. In addition, the effects of the ongoing conflict could heighten many of our known risks described in this prospectus.

Risk Factors Relating to Suppliers and Third Parties

While we obtain components from multiple sources whenever possible, there are important components used in our products that are purchased from single source suppliers. Delivery of necessary components of our products by these and other suppliers according to our schedule and at prices, quality levels and volumes acceptable to us, or our inability to efficiently manage these components, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Our products contain numerous purchased parts that we source from multiple direct suppliers. We attempt to mitigate our supply chain risk by entering into long-term agreements where it is practical and beneficial to do so. We also minimize our risk when we can qualify and obtain components from multiple sources, which we purchase from a variety of suppliers. However, any significant increases in our production may require us to procure additional components in a short amount of time, and in the past, we have also replaced certain suppliers because of their failure to provide components that met our quality control standards. While we believe that we will be able to secure additional or alternate sources of supply for most of our components in a relatively short time frame, there is no assurance that we will be able to do so or develop our own replacements for certain highly customized components of our products. If we encounter unexpected difficulties with key suppliers and if we are unable to fill these needs from other suppliers, we could experience production delays and potential loss of access to important technology and parts for producing, servicing and supporting our products.

We obtain important components of our products from single source third-party suppliers. Should any such supplier cease to manufacture the products we purchase from them or become unable to timely deliver these products in accordance with our requirements, or should such other suppliers of other components choose not to do business with us, we may be required to locate alternative suppliers in the open market. Any disruption in the supply of components or materials could temporarily disrupt research and development activities or production of our products until an alternative supplier is able to supply the required material. Replacing a supplier may require the expenditure of additional resources and time to redesign and resource these products. To the extent our suppliers experience any delays in providing or developing the necessary materials, we could experience delays in delivering on our timelines. This could result in loss of future revenue and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Also, if components and materials were found to be defective, we might not be able to recover the costs associated with the recall, repair or replacement of such products, across our business customer base, and the diversion of personnel and other resources to address such issues could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Furthermore, unexpected changes in business conditions, materials pricing, labor issues, wars, governmental changes, currency fluctuations, trade barriers, tariffs, shortages, natural disasters and other factors beyond our and our suppliers' control, could also affect our suppliers' ability to deliver components to us on a timely basis or significantly increase freight charges, raw material costs and other expenses associated with our business. The loss of a supplier or the disruption in the supply of components from these suppliers could lead to delays in product deliveries to our business customers, which could hurt our relationships with our business customers and result in negative publicity, damage to our brand and a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We may also experience cost increases from our suppliers in order to meet our quality targets and development timelines as well as due to our design changes, and we may experience similar cost increases in the future. We may not be able to control fluctuation in the prices for these materials or negotiate agreement with our suppliers on terms that are beneficial to us. Substantial increases in the prices for our raw materials or components would increase our operating costs and negatively impact our prospects.

There is no assurance that these suppliers will ultimately be able to meet our cost, quality and volume needs in a sustainable and timely manner, or at all. Furthermore, as the scale of our production increases, we will need to accurately forecast, purchase, warehouse and transport to our manufacturing facilities components at much higher volumes. If we are unable to accurately match the timing and quantities of component purchases to our actual needs, including for our different product variants, or successfully implement automation, inventory management and other systems to accommodate the increased complexity in our supply chain, we may incur unexpected production disruption, storage, transportation and write-off costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Our financial condition may impair our ability to obtain credit terms with our suppliers.

Our supply contracts and purchase orders typically provide us with payment terms of at least 30 days. However, our financial condition may make it difficult for us to continue to receive payment terms of at least 30 days or may result in one or more of our suppliers making demand for adequate assurance, which could include a demand for payment-in-advance. If we are unable to obtain reasonable payment terms or if any of our material suppliers were to successfully demand payment-in-advance, it could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Failure by our component suppliers to use ethical business practices and comply with applicable laws and regulations may adversely affect our business.

We do not control our contract manufacturers or suppliers or their business practices. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that they follow ethical business practices such as fair wage practices and compliance with environmental, safety, and other local laws. A lack of demonstrated compliance could lead us to seek alternative manufacturers or suppliers, which could increase our costs and result in delayed delivery of our products, product shortages, or other disruptions of our operations. Violation of labor or other laws by our manufacturers or suppliers or the divergence of

a supplier's labor or other practices from those generally accepted as ethical in the United States or other markets in which we do business could also attract negative publicity for us and harm our business.

Failure of our subcontractors to satisfy their obligations to us or other parties, or the inability to maintain these relationships, may adversely impact our business operations and financial results.

We depend on subcontractors in conducting our business. There is a risk that we may have disputes with our subcontractors arising from, among other things, the quality and timeliness of work performed and customer concerns. In addition, if any of our subcontractors fail to deliver on a timely basis, go out of business, or fail to perform on a project, our ability to fulfill our obligations may be jeopardized and we may be contractually responsible for the work performed. The absence of qualified subcontractors with which we have a satisfactory relationship could adversely affect the quality of our service and our ability to perform under some of our contracts.

Risk Factors Relating to Future Performance

Our future operating and financial results are uncertain.

Prior growth rates in our revenue and other operating and our financial results should not be considered indicative of our future performance. Our future performance and operating results depend on, among other things: (i) our ability to renew and/or upgrade contracts with existing business customers and maintain business customer satisfaction with existing business customers; (ii) our ability to generate new business customers, including our ability to scale the number of new business customers generated through inside sales and other channels; (iii) our ability to increase the density of our business customer base for existing markets or continue to expand into new geographic markets; (iv) our ability to successfully develop and market new and innovative products and services; (v) the level of product, service and price competition; (vi) the degree of saturation in, and our ability to further penetrate, existing markets; (vii) our ability to manage growth, revenue, origination or acquisition costs of new business customers and attrition rates, the cost of servicing our existing business customers and general and administrative costs; and (viii) our ability to attract, train and retain qualified employees. If our future operating and financial results suffer as a result of any of the other reasons mentioned above, or any other reasons, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Our historical financial results may not be indicative of what our actual financial position or results of operations will be.

We are a relatively new public company. Certain of our historical financial results included in this prospectus do not reflect the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows we would have achieved as a public company during the periods presented or those we will achieve in the future. Our financial condition and future results of operations could be materially different from amounts reflected in our historical financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, so it may be difficult for investors to compare our future results to historical results or to evaluate our relative performance or trends in our business.

As a privately held company, we were not required to comply with many corporate governance and financial reporting practices and policies required of a publicly traded company. As a result of the Business Combination, we are a public company with significant operations, and as such (and particularly since we are no longer an "emerging growth company" or a "smaller reporting company"), we face increased legal, accounting, administrative and other costs and expenses as a public company that Legacy View did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including the requirements of Section 404, as well as rules and regulations implemented by the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the securities exchanges, impose additional reporting and other obligations on public companies. Compliance with public company requirements increases costs and makes certain activities more time-consuming. A number of those requirements require us to carry out activities we have not done previously. In addition, expenses associated with SEC reporting requirements have been and will be incurred. If any issues in complying with those requirements are identified (for example, if we identify a significant deficiency or additional material weaknesses in the internal control over financial reporting), we could incur additional costs to rectify those issues, and the existence of those issues could adversely affect our reputation or investor perceptions. In addition, we have purchased director and officer liability insurance, which has substantial additional premiums. Advocacy efforts by stockholders and third parties may also prompt additional changes in governance and reporting

requirements, which could further increase costs. The additional reporting and other obligations associated with being a public company will increase legal and financial compliance costs and the costs of related legal, accounting and administrative activities.

If we are unable to establish and maintain confidence in our long-term business prospects among business customers, analysts and within our industries, then our financial condition, operating results, and business prospects may suffer materially.

Business customers may be less likely to purchase our products if they are not convinced that our business will succeed or that our service and support and other operations will continue in the long term. Similarly, suppliers and other third parties will be less likely to invest time and resources in developing business relationships with us if they are not convinced that our business will succeed. Accordingly, in order to build and maintain our business, we must maintain confidence among business customers, suppliers, analysts, ratings agencies and other parties in our long-term financial viability and business prospects. Maintaining such confidence may be complicated by certain factors, such as our limited operating history, negative press, business customer and supplier unfamiliarity with our products, any delays in scaling manufacturing, delivery and service operations to meet demand, competition and uncertainty regarding the future of smart glass or our other products and services, our quarterly production and sales performance compared with market expectations, and any other negative publicity related to us. Many of these factors are largely outside our control, and any negative perceptions about our long-term business prospects, even if exaggerated or unfounded, such as speculation regarding the sufficiency or stability of our management team, could harm our business and make it more difficult to raise additional funds if needed.

Our management has limited experience in operating a public company.

Our executive officers have limited experience in the management of a publicly traded company. Our management team may not successfully or effectively manage View as a public company that is now subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under federal securities laws. Their limited experience in dealing with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies could be a significant disadvantage in that an increasing amount of their time has been devoted to these activities, which results in less time being devoted to the management and growth of View. We may not have adequate personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience, and training in the accounting policies, practices or internal controls over financial reporting required of public companies in the United States. The development and implementation of the standards and controls necessary for us to achieve the level of accounting standards required of a public company in the United States may require costs greater than expected. It is possible that we will be required to expand our employee base and hire additional employees to support our ongoing operations as a public company, which will increase our operating costs in future periods.

We have incurred and expect to continue to incur costs and demands upon our management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies in the United States.

As a public company listed in the United States, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses. In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including regulations implemented by the SEC and Nasdaq may increase legal and financial compliance costs and make certain regulatory or compliance activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies.

We have invested, and expect to continue to invest, resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses. Certain of our executive officers also have limited experience in the management of a publicly-traded company, which could be a significant disadvantage, as an increasing amount of our time may be devoted to regulatory and oversight activities, and may result in less time being devoted to our management and growth. If, notwithstanding our efforts, we fail to comply with new laws, regulations and standards, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business may be harmed.

Failure to comply with these rules might also make it more difficult for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, on committees of our board of directors or as members of senior management.

We may incur non-cash impairment charges on our goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives as well as other long-lived assets and intangible assets with finite lives, which would negatively impact our operating results.

Goodwill represents the excess of the total purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives must be evaluated at least annually for impairment. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives must also be evaluated for impairment between the annual tests if an event or change in circumstance occurs that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the asset below its carrying amount. Our annual impairment test for goodwill was performed as of October 1, 2021. We performed additional procedures to carry forward our conclusions through December 31, 2021, due to the sustained decline in our share price. No impairment of goodwill was recorded as of December 31, 2021. The Company evaluated goodwill for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment as of September 30, 2022 and no triggering events or other circumstances were identified. There was no impairment of goodwill during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Impairment of goodwill may result in the future from significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets, negative industry or economic trends or significant underperformance relative to historical or projected operating results. An impairment of our goodwill would negatively impact our operating results.

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, must be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. If such events arise, we compare the carrying amount of the asset group comprising the long-lived assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If the estimated aggregate undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment charge is recorded as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the assets, as based on the expected discounted future cash flows attributable to those assets.

We regularly review our long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment. As of December 31, 2021, management considered the continued operating losses, when combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, to be a potential triggering event and therefore performed a quantitative impairment test of our long-lived assets as of December 31, 2021. Based on the results of this test, management concluded that the asset group was recoverable, and no impairment was recorded as of December 31, 2021. We reviewed our long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment as of September 30, 2022 and no triggering events or other circumstances were identified. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

If the decline in our share price is sustained or we identify other events or circumstances indicating the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable, this would require further testing of these assets and it may result in an impairment of such assets, which would negatively impact our operating results.

Risk Factors Relating to Growth and Expansion

We face risks associated with our national and future global operations and expansion, including unfavorable regulatory, political, economic, tax and labor conditions, and with establishing ourselves in new markets, all of which could harm our business.

We currently have domestic operations in the United States and subsidiaries in India and Canada, and we plan to continue to expand and optimize our products domestically and internationally. Accordingly, we are subject to a variety of legal, political and regulatory requirements and social and economic conditions over which we have little

control. For example, we may be impacted by trade policies, political uncertainty and economic cycles involving geographic regions where we have significant operations.

We may become subject to a number of risks associated in particular with international business activities that may increase our costs, impact our ability to sell our products and require significant management attention. These risks include conforming our products to various international regulatory and safety requirements, organizing local operating entities, difficulty in establishing, staffing and managing foreign operations, challenges in attracting business customers, foreign government taxes, regulations and permit requirements, our ability to enforce our contractual rights; trade restrictions, customs regulations, tariffs and price or exchange controls, and preferences of foreign nations for domestically manufactured products.

If we fail to scale our business operations and otherwise manage future growth and adapt to new conditions effectively as we rapidly grow, including internationally, we may not be able to produce, market, sell and service our products successfully.

Any failure to manage our growth effectively could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. Our future operating results depend to a large extent on our ability to manage our expansion and growth successfully and to correctly forecast demand for our products in different markets, including with respect to reduced demand for commercial real estate resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. We may not be successful in undertaking this expansion if we are unable to control expenses and avoid cost overruns and other unexpected operating costs, establish sufficient nationwide and international service in a timely manner, adapt our products and conduct our operations to meet local requirements, implement required local infrastructure, systems and processes, and find and hire a significant number of additional manufacturing, engineering, service, construction and administrative personnel.

As of September 30, 2022, we have invested over \$400 million in capital expenditures primarily in our factory. We currently operate one production line in our facility with a name-plate capacity of approximately 5 million square feet of smart glass per year. In addition, we have partially completed the construction of a second production line at our Olive Branch facility. If we are unable to sufficiently manage our expansion and growth successfully to increase demand sufficiently to require the use of the second production line, we could result in impairment of the related property and equipment.

Risk Factors Relating to Markets and Competition

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and we may not be successful in competing in these industries. We currently face competition from new and established national and international competitors and expect to face competition from others in the future, including competition from companies with new technology and greater financial resources.

The smart glass market is highly competitive today and we expect it will become even more so in the future. There is no assurance that our products will be successful in the respective markets in which they compete. Our current and potential competitors could, in the future, have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing, product sales resources and networks than we do and may be able to devote greater resources to the design, development, manufacturing, distribution, promotion, sale and support of their products. These competitors also may have greater access to business customers and may be able to establish cooperative or strategic relationships amongst themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their resources and competitive positioning. In addition, smart glass manufacturers may continue to reduce cost and expand supply of conventional glass and therefore reduce the prospects for our business or negatively impact the ability for us to sell our products at a market-competitive price and yet at sufficient margins. Increased competition could result in lower smart glass unit sales, price reductions, revenue shortfalls, loss of business customers and loss of market share, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

Developments in alternative smart glass or improvements in smart glass technology made by competitors may materially adversely affect the sales, pricing and gross margins of View Smart Glass. If a competing technology is developed that has superior operational or price performance, our business may be harmed. Similarly, if we fail to accurately predict and ensure that our smart glass technology can address business customers' changing needs or

emerging technological trends, or if our business customers fail to achieve the benefits expected from View Smart Glass products, our business may be harmed.

We must continue to commit significant resources, including financial resources we will need to raise from third party sources, to develop our smart glass technology in order to establish a competitive position, and these commitments will be made without knowing whether such investments will result in products potential business customers will accept. There is no assurance we will successfully raise additional capital, identify new consumer requirements, develop and bring our smart glass to market on a timely basis, or that products and technologies developed by others will not render View Smart Glass obsolete or noncompetitive, any of which would adversely affect our business and operating results.

If we are unable to attract and/or retain key employees and hire qualified personnel, our ability to compete could be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain our executive officers and key technology, sales, marketing, research and development, engineering, manufacturing and support personnel, and our operations may be severely disrupted if we lost their services. As we build our brand and become more well known, there is increased risk that competitors or other companies will seek to hire our personnel. None of our employees are bound by a non-competition agreement. The failure to attract, integrate, train, motivate and retain these personnel could seriously harm our business and prospects.

The loss of the services of any of our key employees or executive officers could disrupt our operations, delay the development and introduction of our products and services, and negatively impact our business, prospects and operating results. In addition, we are highly dependent on the services of Rao Mulpuri, our Chief Executive Officer, and other senior technical and management personnel, including our executive officers, who would be difficult to replace. If Dr. Mulpuri or other key personnel were to depart, we may not be able to successfully attract and retain senior leadership necessary to grow our business.

Furthermore, replacing executive officers and key employees may be difficult and may take an extended period of time because of the limited number of individuals in our industry with the breadth of skills and experience required to successfully develop, sell and service our products. Competition to hire from this limited pool is intense, and we may be unable to hire, train, retain or motivate these key personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous smart glass companies for similar personnel.

Although we have employment agreements with our key employees, these employment agreements provide for at-will employment, which means that any of our employees could leave our employment at any time, with or without notice. Our continued success depends upon our continued ability to hire new employees in a timely manner, especially to support our high-volume manufacture of products and expansion plans, and to retain current employees or replace departed senior employees with qualified and experienced individuals, which is typically a time-consuming process, and any failure or delay in doing so could adversely impact our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

Key talent may leave us due to various factors, such as a competitive labor market for talented individuals with business or technology experience, or negative publicity related to View. This competition affects both our ability to retain key employees and hire new ones. Moreover, we have in the past conducted reductions in force in order to optimize our organizational structure and reduce costs, and certain senior personnel have also departed for various reasons. Additionally, we compete with both mature and prosperous companies that have far greater financial resources than we do and start-ups and emerging companies that promise short-term growth opportunities. Difficulties in retaining current employees or recruiting new ones could have an adverse effect on our performance and results.

Risk Factors Relating to Supply, Demand and Production

We may be unable to meet our growing production demand, product sales, delivery plans and servicing needs, or accurately project and manage this growth nationwide or internationally, which could harm our business and prospects.

We may experience delays or other complications in the design, manufacture, launch, and production ramp of our products, including View Smart Glass or may not realize our manufacturing cost targets, which could harm our brand, business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. Our manufacturing facility may require significant cash investments and management resources for these plans, and we may not meet our expectations with respect to additional sales of our products. In addition, we may introduce new manufacturing technologies, techniques and processes. There is no guarantee that we will be able to successfully and timely introduce and scale any such new processes or features.

Our production plans for our products are based on many key assumptions, including:

- Ability to raise additional capital;
- Ability to utilize manufacturing capacity to achieve the planned production yield. We assume that we will be able to sustain and further expand our high-volume production and our products at the Olive Branch facility, including with the introduction of new product features, without exceeding our projected costs and on our projected timeline;
- Ability to maintain our desired quality levels and optimize design and production changes. We assume that the equipment and processes which we have selected for production will be able to accurately manufacture high volumes of the different variants of our products within specified design tolerances and with high quality;
- Suppliers' ability to support our needs. We assume that we will be able to maintain suppliers for the necessary components on terms and conditions that are acceptable to us and that we will be able to obtain high-quality components on a timely basis and in the necessary quantities to support high-volume production; and
- Ability to hire and retain skilled employees. We assume that we will be able to attract, recruit, hire, train and retain skilled employees to operate our planned high-volume production facilities to support our products, including at the Olive Branch facility.

If one or more of the foregoing assumptions turns out to be incorrect, our ability to meet our projections, including for production, on time and at volumes and prices that are profitable, the demand for and deliveries of our products, as well as our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition, may be materially and adversely impacted.

Concurrent with developing, launching and ramping our products, our success will depend on our ability to continue to significantly increase our sales, deliveries, and servicing, while allocating our available resources among multiple products simultaneously. We are the sole servicer of our products, providing internet connectivity of products and servicing warranty. Although we have a plan for selling and delivering increased volumes of our products, we have limited experience developing, manufacturing, selling, servicing and allocating our available resources at the scale to which we expect to grow. If we are unable to realize our plans, our brand, business, prospects, financial condition and operating results could be materially damaged.

We continuously evaluate, and as appropriate evolve, our operations and product offerings in order to maximize our reach and optimize our costs. However, there is no guarantee that each step in our evolving strategy will be perceived as intended by developers, tenants, and the construction industry. Likewise, as we develop and grow our products and services in North America, and possibly worldwide, our success will depend on our ability to correctly forecast demand in different markets.

We may also face difficulties meeting our sales and delivery goals in both existing markets as well as new markets into which we expand. There is no assurance that we will be able to ramp our business to meet our sales and delivery targets in North America or even globally, or that our projections on which such targets are based will prove accurate. This ongoing expansion in North America and potentially internationally, which includes planned entry into markets in which we have limited or no experience selling, delivering, and servicing our products at scale, and which may pose legal, regulatory, labor, cultural and political challenges that we have not previously encountered, may not have the desired effect of increasing sales and expanding our brand presence to the degree we are anticipating. Moreover, we may not be successful in managing our national and future international operations if we are unable to avoid cost overruns and other unexpected operating costs, adapt our products and conduct our operations to meet local requirements and regulations, implement required local infrastructure, systems and processes, and find and hire as needed additional sales, service, construction and administrative personnel. If we fail to manage our growth effectively, we could result in negative publicity and damage to our brand and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We rely on complex machinery for our operations, and production involves a significant degree of risk and uncertainty in terms of operational performance and costs.

We rely heavily on complex machinery for our operations and production of our products. Such machinery suffers unexpected malfunctions from time to time and requires repairs and spare parts to resume operations, which may not be available when needed. Unexpected malfunctions of our production equipment may significantly affect intended operational efficiency. In addition, the operational performance and costs associated with this equipment can be difficult to predict and may be influenced by factors outside of our control, such as, but not limited to, failures by suppliers to deliver necessary machinery components in a timely manner and at prices and volumes acceptable to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our operational performance, cash flows, financial condition or prospects.

Catastrophic events may disrupt our business.

Unforeseen events, or the prospect of such events, including war, terrorism and other international conflicts, public health issues including health epidemics or pandemics and natural disasters such as fire, hurricanes, earthquakes, tornados or other adverse weather and climate conditions, whether occurring in the United States, Canada or elsewhere, could disrupt our operations, disrupt the operations of suppliers or business customers or result in political or economic instability. These types of events outside of our control could adversely affect our operating results. We cannot assure that any backup systems will be adequate to protect it from the effects of fire, floods, typhoons, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins, war, riots, terrorist attacks or similar events. Any of the foregoing events may give rise to interruptions, breakdowns, system failures, technology platform failures or internet failures, which could cause the loss or corruption of data or malfunctions of software or hardware as well as adversely affect our ability to manufacture products and provide services. These events could reduce demand for our products and services, make it difficult or impossible to receive equipment from suppliers or impair our ability to deliver products and services to business customers on a timely basis. Any such disruption could damage our reputation and cause business customer attrition. We could be subject to claims or litigation with respect to losses caused by such disruptions. Our insurance may not cover a particular event at all or may not be sufficient to fully cover our losses.

Risk Factors Relating to Quality of Products

If our products fail to perform as expected, our ability to develop, market and sell our products and services could be harmed.

If our products contain defects in design and manufacture that cause them not to perform as expected or that require repair, or certain features of our products take longer than expected to become enabled or are legally restricted, our ability to develop, sell, and service our products could be harmed. Although we attempt to remedy any issues we observe in our products as effectively and rapidly as possible, such efforts may not be timely, may hamper production or may not be to the satisfaction of our business customers. While we performed extensive internal testing on the products we manufacture, we currently have a limited frame of reference by which to evaluate detailed

long-term quality, reliability, durability and performance characteristics of our products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to detect and fix any defects in our products prior to their sale to business customers.

Our inability to provide products or services in a timely manner, legal restrictions on product features, or defects in our products or services, including products and services of third parties that we incorporate into our offerings, could adversely affect our reputation, result in delivery delays, product recalls, product liability claims, and significant warranty and other expenses, and subject us to claims or litigation. In addition, our inability to meet business customers' expectations with respect to our products or services could increase attrition rates or affect our ability to generate new business customers and thereby have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flow or results of operations.

We may choose to or be compelled to undertake product recalls or take other similar actions, which could adversely affect our brand image and financial performance.

Any product recall with respect to our products may result in adverse publicity, damage our brand and adversely affect our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. In the future, we may at various times, voluntarily or involuntarily, initiate a recall if any of our products prove to be defective or noncompliant with applicable laws and regulations. Such recalls, whether voluntary or involuntary or caused by systems or components engineered or manufactured by us or our suppliers, could involve significant expense and could adversely affect our brand image in our target markets, as well as our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

In 2019, we identified a quality issue with certain material purchased from one of our suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain IGUs. We stopped using the affected materials upon identification of the quality issue in 2019. We have replaced and expect to continue to replace the affected IGUs for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. We developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs related to this quality issue and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. The statistical model considered the volume of units sold, the volume of unit failures, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors. Based on this analysis, we have recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs we expect to incur to replace the IGUs based on warranty contractual terms and business practices. The total warranty liability included \$32.0 million and \$36.2 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, related to these IGUs. It is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could be materially different from the estimate. Considering the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the actual timing of the failures and the number of defective IGUs, as well as uncertainty regarding future supply chain costs and production volumes that may impact the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could ultimately be materially different from the estimate. Unforeseen component failures or exceptional component performance can also result in changes to warranty costs. If actual warranty costs differ substantially from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk Factors Relating to Technology

We must successfully maintain and upgrade our information technology systems.

We rely on various information technology systems to manage our operations, including general, non-proprietary information technology systems in our facility and proprietary information technology systems in our products. As necessary, we implement modifications and upgrades to these systems, and replaces certain of our legacy systems with successor systems with new functionality.

The technology and capital equipment we employ may become old or obsolete, which could require significant capital expenditures for upkeep and upgrade over time. Our products and services interact with the hardware and software technology of systems and devices located at our business customers' property. We may be required to implement new technologies or adapt existing technologies in response to changing market conditions, business

customer preferences, industry standards or inability to secure necessary intellectual property licenses, which could require significant capital expenditures. Our inability to adapt to changing technologies, market conditions or subscriber preferences in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

There are inherent costs and risks associated with modifying or changing these systems and implementing new systems, including potential disruption of our internal control structure, substantial capital expenditures, additional administration and operating expenses, retention of sufficiently skilled personnel to implement and operate the new systems, demands on management time and other risks and costs of delays or difficulties in transitioning to new systems or of integrating new systems into our current systems. While management seeks to identify and remediate issues, we can provide no assurance that our identification and remediation efforts will be successful or that we will not encounter additional issues as we complete the implementation of these and other systems. In addition, our information technology system implementations may not result in productivity improvements at a level that outweighs the costs of implementation, or at all. The implementation of new information technology systems may also cause disruptions in our business operations and have an adverse effect on our business, cash flows and operations.

We rely on certain third-party providers of licensed software and services integral to the operations of our business.

Certain aspects of the operation of our business may depend on third-party software and service providers. With regard to licensed software technology, we may become dependent upon the ability of third parties to maintain, enhance or develop our software and services on a timely and cost-effective basis, to meet industry technological standards and innovations to deliver software and services that are free of defects or security vulnerabilities, and to ensure their software and services are free from disruptions or interruptions. Further, these third-party services and software licenses may not always be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

If the third-party software or services become obsolete, fail to function properly, are incompatible with future versions of our products or services, or are defective or otherwise fail to address our needs, there is no assurance that we would be able to replace the functionality provided by any future third-party software or services with software or services from alternative providers. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Risk Factors Relating to Intellectual Property

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents or our patent rights may be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from interfering with our commercialization of our products.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from commercially exploiting products similar to ours. The status of patents involves complex legal and factual questions and the breadth of claims allowed is uncertain. As a result, we cannot be certain that the patent applications that we file will result in patents being issued, or that our patents and any patents that may be issued to us will afford protection against competitors with similar technology. Numerous patents and pending patent applications owned by others exist in the fields in which we have developed and are developing our technology. In addition to those who may claim priority, any of our existing or pending patents may also be challenged by others on the basis that they are otherwise invalid or unenforceable. Furthermore, patent applications filed in foreign countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those of the United States, and thus we cannot be certain that foreign patent applications related to issued United States patents will be issued.

Even if our patent applications succeed and we are issued patents in accordance with them, we are still uncertain whether these patents will be contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope in the future. The rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with meaningful protection or competitive advantages, and some foreign countries provide significantly less effective patent enforcement than in the United States. In addition, the claims under any patents that issue from our patent applications may not be broad enough to prevent others from developing technologies that are similar or that achieve results similar to ours. The intellectual property rights of

others could also bar us from licensing and exploiting any patents that issue from our pending applications. In addition, patents issued to us may be infringed upon or designed around by others and others may obtain patents that we need to license or design around, either of which would increase costs and may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We may need to defend ourselves against and may face liability in respect of claims for infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of others, which may be time- consuming and could cause us to incur substantial costs and/or materially impact our ability to operate.

From time to time, we may need to take legal action to enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the intellectual property rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement, misappropriation or invalidity. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Others, including our competitors, may hold or obtain patents, copyrights, trademarks or other proprietary rights that could prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use, develop, or sell our products and services, which could make it more difficult for us to operate our business. We may receive inquiries from holders of patents or trademarks inquiring whether we are infringing their proprietary rights and/or seek court declarations that they do not infringe upon our intellectual property rights.

We may consider the entering into licensing agreements with respect to such rights, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur, and such licenses could significantly increase our operating expenses. Companies holding patents or other intellectual property rights relating to smart glass may bring suits alleging infringement of such rights or otherwise asserting their rights and seeking licenses. In addition, if we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to cease making, selling or incorporating certain components or intellectual property into the goods and services we offer, to pay substantial damages and/or license royalties, obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may not be available on reasonable terms or at all, to redesign our products and services, and/or to establish and maintain alternative branding for our products and services. In the event that we were required to take one or more such actions, our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs, negative publicity and diversion of resources and management attention.

We cannot be certain that our products and services or those of third parties that we incorporate into our products do not and will not infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Many of our competitors and others may now and in the future have significantly larger or more mature patent portfolios than we have. We have been in the past, and may be in the future, subject to claims based on allegations of infringement, misappropriation or other violations of the intellectual property rights of others, including litigation brought by competitors, potential competitors or special purpose or so-called "non-practicing" entities that focus solely on extracting royalties and settlements by enforcing intellectual property rights and against whom our patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence or protection.

Regardless of their merits, intellectual property claims divert the attention of our personnel and are often time-consuming and expensive. In addition, to the extent claims against us are successful, we may have to pay substantial monetary damages (including, for example, treble damages if we are found to have willfully infringed patents and increased statutory damages if we are found to have willfully infringed copyrights) or discontinue or modify certain products or services that are found to infringe another party's rights or enter into licensing agreements with costly royalty payments. Defending against claims of infringement, misappropriation or other violations or being deemed to be infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of others could impair our ability to innovate, develop, distribute and sell our current and planned products and services. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by the discovery process. We have in the past and will continue in the future to seek one or more licenses to continue offering certain products or services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Although claims of this kind have not materially affected our business to date, there can be no assurance material claims will not arise in the future.

In some cases, we indemnify certain parties against claims that our products infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of third parties. Such claims could arise out of our indemnification obligation with our partners and business customers, whom we typically indemnify against such claims. Conversely, we may seek indemnification from our licensors under our license contracts with them. However, our rights to indemnification may be unavailable or insufficient to cover our costs and losses, depending on our use of the technology, whether we choose to retain control over conduct of the litigation, and other factors.

Although third parties may offer a license to their technology or other intellectual property, the terms of any offered license may not be acceptable, and the failure to obtain a license or the costs associated with any license could cause our business, financial condition and results of operations to be materially and adversely affected. In addition, some licenses may be non-exclusive, and therefore our competitors may have access to the same technology licensed to us. If a third party does not offer us a license to our technology or other intellectual property on reasonable terms, or at all, we could be enjoined from continued use of such intellectual property. As a result, we may be required to develop alternative, non-infringing technology, which could require significant time (during which we could be unable to continue to offer our affected products, subscriptions or services), effort, and expense and may ultimately not be successful. Furthermore, a successful claimant could secure a judgment, or we may agree to a settlement that prevents us from distributing certain products, providing certain subscriptions or performing certain services or that requires us to pay substantial damages, royalties or other fees. Any of these events could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may need to acquire intellectual property that if we are unable to obtain, or if we are unable to adequately protect our intellectual property, we could be competitively disadvantaged.

Our intellectual property, including our patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and other proprietary rights, constitutes a significant part of our value. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary technology, brands and other intellectual property against dilution, infringement, misappropriation and competitive pressure. To protect our proprietary technology, we rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trade secret laws of the United States, Canada and other countries, a combination of confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions and other methods, all of which offer only limited protection. In addition, we may be required to acquire rights to intellectual property necessary for our operations in the future. However, there can be no assurance that these measures will be successful in any given case, particularly in those countries where the laws do not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. We may not be able to prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position.

We own a portfolio of issued United States and foreign patents and pending United States and foreign patent applications that relate to a variety of technologies utilized in our business. We may file additional patent applications in the future in the United States and internationally. The process of obtaining patent protection is expensive and time-consuming, and we may not be able to prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner all the way through to the successful issuance of a patent. We may choose not to seek patent protection for certain innovations and may choose not to pursue patent protection in certain jurisdictions. In addition, issuance of a patent does not guarantee that we have an absolute right to practice the patented invention.

Patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws vary significantly throughout the world. A number of foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Therefore, our intellectual property rights may not be as strong or as easily enforced outside of the United States and efforts to protect against the unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights, technology and other proprietary rights may be more expensive and difficult outside of the United States. Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights could result in our competitors using our intellectual property to offer products, potentially resulting in the loss of some of our competitive advantage and a decrease in our revenue which, would adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

If we are unable to acquire the intellectual property rights we may require in the future or to adequately protect or assert our intellectual property rights, competitors may dilute our brands, manufacture and market similar products and services or convert our business customers, which could adversely affect our market share and results

of operations. We may not receive patents or trademarks for all of our pending patent and trademark applications, and existing or future patents may not provide competitive advantages for our products and services. Furthermore, it is possible that the scope of our issued patents will be insufficient or not have the coverage originally sought, or that our issued patents will not provide us with any competitive advantages. Our competitors may challenge, invalidate or avoid the application of our existing or future intellectual property rights that we obtain. In addition, patent rights may not prevent our competitors from developing, using or selling products or services that are similar to or address the same market as our products and services. The loss of protection for our intellectual property rights could reduce the market value of our brands and our products and services, reduce new business customer originations or sales upgrades to existing business customers, lower our profits, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Our policy is to require our employees that were hired to develop material intellectual property included in our products to execute written agreements in which they assign to us their rights in intellectual property created within the scope of their employment (or, with respect to consultants and service providers, their engagement to develop such intellectual property), but we cannot assure you that we have adequately protected our rights in every such agreement or that we have executed an agreement with every such party. Finally, in order to benefit from the protection of patents and other intellectual property rights, we must monitor and detect infringement, misappropriation or other violations of our intellectual property rights and pursue infringement, misappropriation or other claims in certain circumstances in relevant jurisdictions. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly, and the steps we have taken or will take to prevent misappropriation may not be sufficient. As a result, we may not be able to obtain adequate protection or to effectively enforce our issued patents or other intellectual property rights. Any enforcement efforts we undertake, including litigation, could be time-consuming and expensive and could divert management's attention, which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, existing intellectual property laws and contractual remedies may afford less protection than needed to safeguard our intellectual property portfolio.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary technologies and our intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties, including our employees, consultants, service providers or business customers, may attempt to copy aspects of our products or obtain and use our trade secrets or other confidential information. We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties that have access to our material confidential information, and generally limit access to and distribution of our proprietary information and proprietary technology through certain procedural safeguards. In addition, we seek to protect our intellectual property rights through nondisclosure and invention assignment agreements with our employees and consultants, and through non-disclosure agreements with business partners and other third parties. These agreements may not effectively prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of our intellectual property or technology, could be breached or otherwise may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets and know-how related to the design, manufacture or operation of our products and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure. We cannot assure you that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation or infringement of our intellectual property rights. Competitors may independently develop technologies or products that are substantially equivalent or superior to our solutions or that inappropriately incorporate our proprietary technology, or they may hire our former employees who may misappropriate our proprietary technology or misuse our confidential information. In addition, if we expand the geography of our service offerings, the laws of some foreign countries where we may do business in the future may not protect intellectual property rights and technology to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and these countries may not enforce these laws as diligently as government agencies and private parties in the United States.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property and technology, we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to others who need not incur the additional expense, time and effort required to create the innovative products that have enabled us to be successful to date.

Risk Factors Relating to Privacy and Security

We are continuously expanding and improving our information technology systems and security measures designed to protect our systems against breaches and cyber-attacks. If these efforts are not successful, our business and operations could be disrupted, and our operating results and reputation could be harmed.

We are continuously expanding and improving our information technology systems, including implementing new internally developed systems, to assist us in the management of our business. In particular, our volume production of multiple products necessitates continued development, maintenance and improvement of our information technology systems in the United States and other locations abroad, which include product data management, procurement, inventory management, production planning and execution, sales, service and logistics, dealer management, financial, tax and regulatory compliance systems. We also maintain information technology measures designed to protect us against intellectual property theft, data breaches and other cyber- attacks. The implementation, maintenance and improvement of these systems require significant management time, support and cost. Moreover, there are inherent risks associated with developing, improving and expanding our core systems as well as implementing new systems, including the disruption of our data management, procurement, manufacturing execution, finance, supply chain and sales and service processes. These risks may affect our ability to manage our data and inventory, procure parts or supplies or manufacture, sell, and deliver products, or achieve and maintain compliance with, or realize available benefits under, tax laws and other applicable regulations.

We cannot be sure that these systems or their required functionality will be effectively implemented, maintained or expanded as planned. If we do not successfully implement, maintain or expand these systems as planned, our operations may be disrupted, our ability to accurately and/or timely report our financial results could be impaired, and deficiencies may arise in our internal control over financial reporting, which may impact our ability to certify our financial results. Moreover, our proprietary information could be compromised or misappropriated, and our reputation may be adversely affected. If these systems or their functionality do not operate as we expect them to, we may be required to expend significant resources to make corrections or find alternative sources for performing these functions.

Any unauthorized breach, control or manipulation of our products' systems could result in loss of confidence in us and our products and harm our business.

Our products contain complex information technology systems. We have designed, implemented and tested security measures intended to prevent unauthorized access to our information technology networks, our products and their systems. However, hackers may attempt to gain unauthorized access to modify, alter and use such networks, products and systems to gain control of, or to change, our products' functionality, user interface and performance characteristics, or to gain access to data stored in or generated by our products. We encourage reporting of potential vulnerabilities in the security of our products via our security vulnerability reporting policy, and we aim to remedy any reported and verified vulnerability. However, there can be no assurance that vulnerabilities will not be exploited in the future before they can be identified, or that our remediation efforts are or will be successful.

Any unauthorized access to or control of our products or our systems or any loss of data could result in legal claims or proceedings. In addition, regardless of our veracity, reports of unauthorized access to our products, our systems or data, as well as other factors that may result in the perception that our products, our systems or data are capable of being "hacked," could negatively affect our brand and harm our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

If our security controls are breached or unauthorized or inadvertent access to business customers' information or other data are otherwise obtained, our services may be perceived as insecure, we may lose existing business customers or fail to attract new business customers, our business may be harmed, and we may incur significant liabilities.

Our future products may involve the collection, storage, transmission and processing of personal, payment, credit and other confidential and private information of our business customers, and may in certain cases permit access to our business customers' property or help secure them. Such future products that may present privacy and data risks may be subject to privacy and data protection laws and regulations. We also maintain and processes other

confidential and proprietary information in our business, including our employees' and contractors' personal information and confidential business information. We rely on proprietary and commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to protect against unauthorized use or access of the information we process and maintain. Our services and the networks and information systems we utilize in our business are at risk for breaches as a result of third-party action, employee, vendor or partner error, malfeasance, or other factors. For example, we may experience instances of our employees, contractors and other third parties improperly accessing ours and/or our business customers' systems and information in violation of our internal policies and procedures.

Criminals and other nefarious actors may use increasingly sophisticated methods, including cyberattacks, phishing, social engineering and other illicit acts to capture, access or alter various types of information, to engage in illegal activities such as fraud and identity theft, and to expose and exploit potential security and privacy vulnerabilities in corporate systems and websites. Unauthorized intrusion into the portions of our systems and networks and data storage devices that process and store business customers' confidential and private information, the loss of such information or the deployment of malware or other harmful code to our services or our networks or systems may result in negative consequences, including the actual or alleged malfunction of our products or services. In addition, third parties, including our partners and vendors, could also be sources of security risks to us in the event of a failure of their own security systems and infrastructure. The threats we face continue to evolve and are difficult to predict due to advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography and new and sophisticated methods used by criminals. There can be no assurances that our defensive measures will prevent cyber-attacks or that we will discover network or system intrusions or other breaches on a timely basis or at all. We cannot be certain that we will not suffer a compromise or breach of the technology protecting the systems or networks that house or access our products and services or on which we or our partners or vendors process or store personal information or other sensitive information or data, or that any such incident will not be believed or reported to have occurred. Any such actual or perceived compromises or breaches to systems, or unauthorized access to, or acquisition or loss of, data, whether suffered by us, our partners or vendors or other third parties, whether as a result of employee error or malfeasance or otherwise, could harm our business. They could, for example, cause interruptions in operations, loss of data, loss of confidence in our services and products and damage to our reputation, and could limit the adoption of our services and products. They could also subject us to costs, regulatory investigations and orders, litigation, contract damages, indemnity demands and other liabilities and materially and adversely affect our business customer base, sales, revenue and profits. Any of these could, in turn, have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Further, if a high-profile security breach occurs with respect to another provider of smart glass, our existing and potential business customers may lose trust in the security of our services or in smart glass generally, which could adversely impact our ability to retain existing business customers or attract new ones. Even in the absence of any security breach, business customers' concerns about security, privacy or data protection may deter them from using our service. Our insurance policies covering errors and omissions and certain security and privacy damages and claim expenses may not be sufficient to compensate for all potential liability. Although we maintain cyber liability insurance, we cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all.

Risk Factors Relating to Regulations

Our products and our website, systems, and data we maintain may be subject to intentional disruption, other security incidents, or alleged violations of laws, regulations, or other obligations relating to data handling that could result in liability and adversely impact our reputation and future sales.

We may face significant challenges with respect to information security and maintaining the security and integrity of our systems and other systems used in our business, as well as with respect to the data stored on or processed by these systems.

Advances in technology, an increased level of sophistication, and an increased level of expertise of hackers, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or others can result in a compromise or breach of the systems used in our business or of security measures used in our business to protect confidential information, personal information, and other data.

The availability and effectiveness of our products, and our ability to conduct our business and operations, depend on the continued operation of information technology and communications systems, some of which we have yet to develop or otherwise obtain the ability to use. Systems used in our business, including data centers and other information technology systems, will be vulnerable to damage or interruption. Such systems could also be subject to break-ins, sabotage and intentional acts of vandalism, as well as disruptions and security incidents as a result of non-technical issues, including intentional or inadvertent acts or omissions by employees, service providers, or others. We anticipate using outsourced service providers to help provide certain services, and any such outsourced service providers face similar security and system disruption risks as we do. Some of the systems used in our business will not be fully redundant, and our disaster recovery planning cannot account for all eventualities. Any data security incidents or other disruptions to any data centers or other systems used in our business could result in lengthy interruptions in our service.

Our products and services are subject to substantial regulations, which are evolving, and unfavorable changes or failure by us to comply with these regulations could substantially harm our business and operating results.

Smart glass is subject to substantial regulation under international, federal, state and local laws. We incur significant costs in complying with these regulations and may be required to incur additional costs to comply with any changes to such regulations, and any failures to comply could result in significant expenses, delays or fines. We may become subject to laws and regulations applicable to the supply, manufacture, import, sale and service of smart internationally. For example, in countries outside of the United States, we may be required to meet standards relating to safety that are often materially different from requirements in the United States, thus resulting in additional investment into the products and systems to ensure regulatory compliance in those countries. This process may include official review and certification of our products by foreign regulatory agencies prior to market entry, as well as compliance with foreign reporting and recall management systems requirements.

We are subject to various government regulations that could impose substantial costs upon us and negatively impact our ability to operate our manufacturing facility.

As a manufacturing company, including with respect to our facility in Olive Branch, Mississippi, we are and will be subject to complex environmental, manufacturing, health and safety laws and regulations, including laws relating to the use, handling, storage, recycling, disposal and human exposure to hazardous materials. The costs of compliance, including remediating contamination, if any is found on our properties and any changes to our operations mandated by new or amended laws, may be significant. We may also face unexpected delays in obtaining permits and approvals required by such laws in connection with our manufacturing facility, which would hinder our operation of this and future facilities. Such costs and delays may adversely impact our business prospects and operating results. Furthermore, any violations of these laws may result in substantial fines and penalties, remediation costs, third party damages, or a suspension or cessation of our operations. We may also be subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, financial and economic sanctions and similar laws, for instance, in connection with our sales to airports. Non-compliance with such laws can subject us to administrative, civil and criminal fines and penalties, collateral consequences, remedial measures and legal expenses, all of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation.

There may be laws in jurisdictions we have not yet entered or laws we are unaware of in jurisdictions we have entered that may restrict our sales or other business practices. The laws in this area can be complex, difficult to interpret and may change over time. Continued regulatory limitations and other obstacles that may interfere with our ability to commercialize our products could have a negative and material impact on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of our products must comply with local building codes and ordinances, and failure of our products to comply with such codes and ordinances may have an adverse effect on our business.

Many of our products must comply with local building codes and ordinances. Building codes may also affect the products our customers are allowed to use, and, consequently, changes in building codes may also affect the sale of our products. These codes and ordinances are subject to future government review and interpretation. If our products fail to comply with such local building codes or ordinances, our ability to market and sell such products

would be impaired. Also, should these codes and ordinances be amended or expanded, or should new laws and regulations be enacted, we could incur additional costs or become subject to requirements or restrictions that require us to modify our products or adversely affect our ability to market and sell our products. If our products do not adequately or quickly adapt to building standards, we may lose market share to competitors, which would adversely affect our business, results of operation, financial condition, and cash flows. Furthermore, failure of our products to comply with such codes or ordinances could subject us to negative publicity or damage our reputation.

Compliance with the regulations of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) can be costly, and non-compliance with such requirements may result in potentially significant monetary penalties, operational delays, negative publicity and adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our operations are subject to regulation under OSHA and other state and local laws and regulations. OSHA establishes certain employer responsibilities, including maintenance of a workplace free of recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious injury, compliance with standards promulgated by the applicable regulatory authorities and various recordkeeping, disclosure and procedural requirements. Changes to OSHA requirements, or stricter interpretation or enforcement of existing laws or regulations, could result in increased costs. If we fail to comply with applicable OSHA regulations, even if no work-related serious injury or death occurs, we may be subject to civil or criminal enforcement and be required to pay substantial penalties, incur significant capital expenditures or suspend or limit operations. Any such accidents, citations, violations, injuries or failure to comply with industry best practices may subject us to adverse publicity, damage our reputation and competitive position and adversely affect our business.

We will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in the ordinary course of business in complying with OSHA and other state, local and foreign laws and regulations. While we will continue to invest substantial resources in worker health and safety programs, there can be no assurance that we will avoid significant liability exposure. Personal injury claims for damages, including for bodily injury or loss of life, could result in substantial costs and liabilities, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, if our safety record was to substantially deteriorate, or if we suffered substantial penalties or criminal prosecution for violation of health and safety regulations, business customers could cancel existing contracts and not award future business to us, which could materially adversely affect our liquidity, cash flows and results of operations.

We are subject to labor and employment laws and regulations, which could increase our costs and restrict our operations in the future.

Our business is subject to a variety of employment laws and regulations and may become subject to additional requirements in the future. Although we believe we are in material compliance with applicable employment laws and regulations, in the event of a change in requirements, we may be required to modify our operations or to utilize resources to maintain compliance with such laws and regulations. Moreover, we have been and may in the future be subject to various employment-related claims, such as individual or class actions or government enforcement actions relating to alleged employment discrimination, employee classification and related withholding, wage-hour disputes, labor standards or healthcare and benefit issues. Our failure to comply with applicable employment laws and regulations and related legal actions against us may affect our ability to compete or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Failure to comply with various privacy and data protection laws and regulations relating to privacy and data protection and information security to which we are subject could harm us.

Our products may process, transmit and store personal, payment and other confidential and private information of our business customers, thus posing a privacy and data risk in the future. Our privacy policy is posted on our website, and any failure by it or other partners to comply with it or with federal, state or international privacy, data protection or security laws or regulations could result in regulatory or litigation-related actions against us, legal liability, fines, damages and other costs. Substantial expenses and operational changes may be required in connection with maintaining compliance with such laws, and in particular certain emerging privacy laws are still subject to a high degree of uncertainty as to their interpretation and application. Although we take steps to protect

the security of our business customers' personal information, we may be required to expend significant resources to comply with data breach requirements if third parties improperly obtain and use the personal information of our business customers or it otherwise experiences a data loss with respect to business customers' personal information. A major breach of our network security and systems could have negative consequences for our business and future prospects, including possible fines, penalties and damages, reduced demand for our products and harm to our reputation and brand.

Our collection, retention, transfer and use of this information may be governed by United States and foreign laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection and information security, industry standards and protocols, or we may be asserted that such industry standards or protocols apply to us. The regulatory framework for privacy and information security issues worldwide is rapidly evolving and is likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. In North America, federal and various state and provincial governmental bodies and agencies have adopted or are considering adopting laws and regulations limiting, or laws and regulations regarding the collection, distribution, use, disclosure, storage, and security of certain categories of information. Some of these requirements include obligations of companies to notify individuals of security breaches involving particular personal information, which could result from exploitation of a vulnerability in our systems or services, or breaches experienced by our service providers and/or partners. For example, the State of California enacted the California Consumer Privacy ACT ("CCPA"), effective in January 2020. The CCPA expands the scope of what is considered "personal information" and creates new data access and opt-out rights for consumers, which may create new requirements for us and other companies that operate in California.

Many jurisdictions have established their own data security and privacy legal and regulatory frameworks with which we, or our vendors or partners, must comply to the extent our operations expand into these geographies or the laws and regulations in these frameworks otherwise may be interpreted to apply to us. Laws and regulations in these jurisdictions apply broadly to the collection, use, storage, disclosure and security of data that identifies or may be used to identify or locate an individual, such as names, email addresses and, in some jurisdictions, internet protocol addresses. We are also bound by contractual requirements relating to privacy, data protection and information security, and may agree to additional contractual requirements addressing these matters from time to time.

Our compliance with these various requirements increases our operating costs, and additional laws, regulations, standards or protocols (or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations, standards or protocols) in these areas may further increase our operating costs and adversely affect our ability to effectively market our products and services. In view of new or modified legal obligations relating to privacy, data protection or information security, or any changes in their interpretation, we may find it necessary or desirable to fundamentally change our business activities and practices or to expend significant resources to modify our products and services and otherwise adapt to these changes. We may be unable to make such changes and modifications in a commercially reasonable manner or at all, and our ability to develop new services and features could be limited.

Further, our failure or perceived failure to comply with any of these laws, regulations, standards, protocols or other obligations could result in a loss of business customers' data, fines, sanctions and other liabilities and additional restrictions on our collection, transfer or use of business customers' data. In addition, our failure to comply with any of these laws, regulations, standards, protocols or other obligations could result in a material adverse effect on our reputation, business customer attrition, new business customer origination, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

We may fail to obtain or maintain necessary licenses or otherwise fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Our business focuses on contracts and transactions with business customers and therefore is and was subject to a variety of laws, regulations and licensing requirements that govern our interactions with business customers, including those pertaining to privacy and data security, business customer financial transactions and warranties. We are a licensed service provider in each market where such licensure is and was required. Our business may become subject to additional such requirements in the future. In certain jurisdictions, we are also required to obtain licenses or permits to comply with standards governing marketing and sales efforts, servicing of business customers, monitoring station employee selection and training and to meet certain standards in the conduct of our business.

These laws and regulations are dynamic and subject to potentially differing interpretations, and various legislative and regulatory bodies may expand current laws or regulations or enact new laws and regulations regarding these matters. We strive to comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to our interactions with business customers. It is possible, however, that these requirements may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules, our practices. Our non-compliance with any such law or regulations could also expose us to claims, proceedings, litigation and investigations by private parties and regulatory authorities, as well as substantial fines and negative publicity, each of which may materially and adversely affect our business. Delays in obtaining, or failing to obtain, approvals or rights, such as permitting, interconnection, or land usage approvals or rights, could affect our business customers' builds. We may incur significant expenses to comply with such laws and regulations, and increased regulation of matters relating to our interactions with business customers could require us to modify our operations and incur significant additional expenses, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we expand the scope of our products or services or our operations in new markets, we may be required to obtain additional licenses and otherwise maintain compliance with additional laws, regulations or licensing requirements.

Changes in these laws or regulations or their interpretation, as well as new laws, regulations or licensing requirements which may be enacted, could dramatically affect how we do business, acquire business customers, and manage and use information we collect from, and about current and prospective customers and the costs associated therewith. In addition, federal, state and local governmental authorities have considered, and may in the future consider, implementing consumer protection rules and regulations, which could impose significant constraints on our sales channels.

We are subject to requirements relating to environmental and safety regulations and environmental remediation matters which could adversely affect our business, results of operation and reputation.

We are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing, among other things, solid and hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal, and remediation of releases of hazardous materials. Our suppliers are also subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, and their use of hazardous materials may adversely impact their operations and the availability of raw materials. While we adapt our manufacturing and distribution processes to the environmental control standards of regulatory authorities, we cannot completely eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from hazardous or regulated materials, including injury of our employees, individuals who handle our products, or others who claim to have been exposed to our products, nor can we completely eliminate the unanticipated interruption or suspension of operations at our facilities due to such events. We may be held liable for significant damages or fines in the event of contamination or injury, and such assessed damages or fines could have an adverse effect on our financial performance and results of operations.

For example, in April 2022, View and the United States Attorney's Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement agreement resolving the prospect of claims and charges against us relating to certain discharges of water without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. The terms of the potential global settlement agreement include, among others, a \$3.0 million fine, \$1.5 million civil penalty, a \$0.5 million community service payment, wastewater reduction requirements, as well as probation and oversight for three years. For further discussion of the potential global settlement agreement, as well as our other legal proceedings, see "*—Legal Proceedings*" and Note 9 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in this prospectus.

There are capital, operating and other costs associated with compliance with these environmental laws and regulations. Environmental laws and regulations may become more stringent in the future, which could increase costs of compliance or require us to manufacture with alternative technologies and materials. Moreover, there are proposed international accords and treaties, as well as federal, state and local laws and regulations, which would attempt to control or limit the causes of climate change, including the effect of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment. In the event that the U.S. government or other others enact new climate change laws or regulations or make changes to existing laws or regulations, compliance with applicable laws or regulations may result in increased operating costs and could require us to make significant financial expenditures that cannot be predicted with certainty at this time. Non-compliance with such environmental regulations may result in litigation, additional

regulation, fines, increased insurance premiums, mandates to temporarily halt production, workers' compensation claims, or other actions that impact our brand, finances, or ability to operate.

We may face regulatory limitations on our ability to sell products directly which could materially and adversely affect our ability to sell our products.

We sell our products directly to business customers. There may be laws in jurisdictions we have not yet entered or laws we are unaware of in jurisdictions we have entered that may restrict our sales or other business practices. Even for those jurisdictions we have analyzed, the laws in this area can be complex, difficult to interpret and may change over time. Continued regulatory limitations and other obstacles interfering with our ability to sell products directly to business customers could have a negative and material impact our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk Factors Relating to Liabilities

We could be subject to liability, penalties and other restrictive sanctions and adverse consequences arising out of certain governmental investigations and proceedings.

We are currently cooperating and intend to continue to cooperate with certain government investigations. For example, in January 2022, we were informed that the SEC is conducting a formal investigation into the adequacy of our previously reported warranty accrual. In addition, View and the United States Attorney's Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement agreement relating to certain discharges of water without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. For additional information about these matters, see "*Legal Proceedings*" and Note 9 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" included in this prospectus. However, we cannot predict the outcome or impact of any future potential matters, and there exists the possibility that we could be subject to liability, penalties and other restrictive sanctions and adverse consequences if the SEC, the United States Department of Justice, or any other government agency were to pursue legal action in the future. Moreover, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur costs in responding to related requests for information and subpoenas, and if instituted, in defending against any governmental proceedings.

Our insurance strategy may not be adequate to protect us from all business risks.

We may be subject, in the ordinary course of business, to losses resulting from products liability, accidents, acts of God and other claims against it, for which we may have no insurance coverage. A loss that is uninsured or which exceeds policy limits may require us to pay substantial amounts, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to all of the ordinary course operating hazards and risks that may come with the provision of our products and services and business operations. In addition to contractual provisions limiting our liability to business customers and third parties, we maintain insurance policies in such amounts and with such coverage and deductibles as required by law and that we believe are reasonable and prudent. Nevertheless, such insurance may not be adequate to protect us from all the liabilities and expenses that may arise from claims for personal injury, death or property damage arising in the ordinary course of our business and current levels of insurance may not be able to be maintained or be available at economical prices. If a significant liability claim is brought against us that is not covered by insurance, then we may have to pay the claim with our own funds, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. We may not be able to secure additional product liability insurance coverage on commercially acceptable terms or at reasonable costs when needed, particularly if we do face liability for our products and are forced to make a claim under our policy.

Litigation, complaints or adverse publicity or unauthorized use of our brand name could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, we engage in the defense of, and may in the future be subject to, certain investigations, claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of our business including, without limitation, commercial or contractual disputes, including warranty claims and other disputes with potential business customers and suppliers,

intellectual property matters, personal injury claims (e.g., OSHA), environmental issues, tax matters and employment matters. It is difficult to predict the outcome or ultimate financial exposure, if any, represented by these matters, and there can be no assurance that any such exposure will not be material. Any resulting actions or negative publicity could reduce the volume of our new business customer origination or increase attrition of existing business customers. See “—*Legal Proceedings*” for additional information about current and potential legal proceedings involving the Company. Any of the foregoing may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Unauthorized use of our brand name by third parties may also adversely affect our business and reputation, including the perceived quality and reliability of our products and services. We rely on trademark law, internal policies and agreements with our employees, business customers, business partners and others to protect the value of our brand name. Despite our precautions, we cannot provide assurance that those procedures are sufficiently effective to protect against unauthorized third-party use of our brand name. We may not be successful in investigating, preventing or prosecuting all unauthorized third-party use of our brand name. Future litigation with respect to such unauthorized use could also result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources. These factors could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may become subject to product liability claims, which could harm our financial condition and liquidity if we are not able to successfully defend or insure against such claims.

Although we design our products and temper our glass to be the safest smart glass in the industry, product liability claims, even those without merit, could harm our business, prospects, operating results and financial condition. We face inherent risk of exposure to claims in the event our products do not perform or are claimed to not have performed as expected. A successful product liability claim against us could require us to pay a substantial monetary award. Moreover, a product liability claim could generate substantial negative publicity about our products and business and could have a material adverse effect on our brand, business, prospects and operating results.

Our current and future warranty reserves may be insufficient to cover future warranty claims which could adversely affect our financial performance.

If our warranty reserves are inadequate to cover future warranty claims on our products, our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results could be materially and adversely affected. We evaluate warranty reserves on an ongoing basis and record liabilities for matters in which losses are probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

In 2019, we identified a quality issue with certain materials purchased from one of our suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain IGUs. We stopped using the affected materials upon identification of the quality issue in 2019. As of September 30, 2022, we had a low warranty claim rate related to this matter. We have replaced and expect to continue to replace affected IGUs for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. We developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs related to this quality issue and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. The statistical model considered the volume, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors. Based on this analysis, we recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs we expect to incur to replace the IGUs. The total warranty liability included \$32.0 million and \$36.2 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, related to these IGUs. It is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could be materially different from the estimate. Considering the limited failure rate data available to-date and the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, the actual timing of the failures, and the number of defective IGUs, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could be materially different from the estimate.

Our business may be adversely affected by any disruptions caused by union activities.

Although our employees are currently not unionized and we have not experienced any work stoppages since our inception, it is not uncommon for employees at manufacturing companies to belong to a union, which can result in higher employee costs and increased risk of work stoppages. Although we work diligently to provide the best possible work environment for our employees, our employees may decide to join or seek recognition to form a labor union in the future, or we may be required to become a union signatory. If a work stoppage occurs, it could delay the manufacture and sale of our products and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, operating results or financial condition.

Risk Factors Relating to Debt and Credit

Adverse developments in the credit markets may impair our ability to secure debt financing.

In past economic downturns, such as the financial crisis in the United States that began in mid-2007 and during other times of extreme market volatility, many commercial banks and other financial institutions stopped lending or significantly curtailed their lending activity. In addition, in an effort to stem losses and reduce their exposure to segments of the economy deemed to be high risk, some financial institutions limited routine refinancing and loan modification transactions and even reviewed the terms of existing facilities to identify bases for accelerating the maturity of existing lending facilities. The United States and global economies suffered dramatic downturns as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, a deterioration in the credit markets and related financial crisis, as well as a variety of other factors including, among other things, extreme volatility in security prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, ratings downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. If these conditions recur or persist, it may be difficult for us to obtain desired financing to finance the growth of our investments on acceptable economic terms, or at all.

The COVID-19 pandemic has, and until fully resolved could again, result in, among other things, increased draws by borrowers on revolving lines of credit and increased requests by borrowers for amendments, modifications and waivers of their credit agreements to avoid default or change payment terms, increased defaults by such borrowers and/or increased difficulty in obtaining refinancing at the maturity dates of their loans. The duration and effectiveness of responsive measures implemented by governments and central banks cannot be predicted. The commencement, continuation, or cessation of government and central bank policies and economic stimulus programs, including changes in monetary policy involving interest rate adjustments or governmental policies, may contribute to the development of or result in an increase in market volatility, illiquidity and other adverse effects that could negatively impact credit markets and our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to consummate credit facilities on commercially reasonable terms, our liquidity may be reduced significantly. If we are unable to repay amounts outstanding under any facility we may enter into and are declared in default or are unable to renew or refinance any such facility, it would limit our ability to initiate significant originations or to operate our business in the normal course. These situations may arise due to circumstances that we may be unable to control, such as inaccessibility of the credit markets, a severe decline in the value of the United States dollar, a further economic downturn or an operational problem that affects third parties or us, and could materially damage our business. Moreover, we are unable to predict when economic and market conditions may become more favorable. Even if such conditions improve broadly and significantly over the long term, adverse conditions in particular sectors of the financial markets could adversely impact our business.

Risk Factors Relating to Financial Results and Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

Loss of a major customer could result in a decrease in our future sales and earnings.

In any given quarter or year, sales of our products may be concentrated in a few major customers, including glaziers and low voltage electricians. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, two customers represented greater than 10.0% of total revenue, accounting for 16.2% and 15.5% of total revenue, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021, two customers represented greater than 10.0% of total revenue, accounting for 24.0%. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, one customer accounted for 10.2% and 11.2% of total revenue, respectively.

We anticipate that a limited number of customers in any given period may account for a substantial portion of our total net revenue for the foreseeable future. The business risks associated with this concentration, including increased credit risks for these and other customers and the possibility of related bad debt write-offs, could negatively affect our margins and profits. Additionally, the loss of a major customer, whether through competition or consolidation, or a disruption in sales to such a customer, could result in a decrease of our future sales and earnings.

If we are unable to achieve our targeted manufacturing costs for our products, our financial condition and operating results may suffer.

While we are continuing to and expect in the future to realize cost reductions by both us and our suppliers, including through increased production, there is no guarantee we will be able to achieve sufficient cost savings to reach our gross margin and profitability goals, or our other financial targets. We incur significant costs related to procuring the materials required to manufacture our products and compensating our personnel. If our efforts to continue to decrease manufacturing costs are not successful, we may incur substantial costs or cost overruns in utilizing and increasing the production capability of our manufacturing facility. Many of the factors that impact our manufacturing costs are beyond our control, such as potential increases in the costs of our materials and components. If we are unable to continue to control and reduce our manufacturing costs, our operating results, business and prospects will be harmed.

Our business model of manufacturing smart glass is capital-intensive, and we may not be able to raise additional capital on attractive terms, if at all, which could be dilutive to stockholders. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, our operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

The development, design, manufacture and sale of our products is a capital-intensive business, for which significant amounts of capital have already been invested at our facility. As a result of our investments of capital, we maintain a facility with a production line that can meet our near-term projections for sale and production. Over time, until we are generating positive free cash flows, we will need to raise additional funds, including through the issuance of equity, equity-related or debt securities or through obtaining credit from financial institutions to fund, together with our principal sources of liquidity, ongoing costs such as research and development relating to our products, any significant unplanned or accelerated expenses, new strategic investments, or refinancing of our significant consolidated indebtedness, even if not required to do so by the terms of such indebtedness. We cannot be certain that additional capital will be available on attractive terms, if at all, when needed, which could be dilutive to stockholders, and our financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects could be adversely affected.

From time to time, we may use capital from third-party investors to enable our business customers access to our products. The availability of this financing depends upon many factors, including the confidence of the investors in the smart glass industry, the quality and mix of our business customer contracts, any regulatory changes impacting the economics of our existing business customer contracts, changes in law (including tax law), risks or government incentives associated with these financings, and our ability to compete with other smart glass companies for the limited number of potential investors. Moreover, while interest rates remain at low levels, they have risen in recent periods. If the rate of return required by investors rises as a result of a rise in interest rates, we will reduce the present value of the business customer payment streams underlying, and therefore the total value of, our financing structures, increasing our cost of capital. If we are unable to establish new financing funds on favorable terms for third-party ownership arrangements, our cost of capital could increase and our liquidity may be negatively impacted, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may fail to meet our publicly announced guidance or other expectations about our business in the future, which could cause our future stock price to be adversely affected.

We periodically provide guidance regarding our expected financial and business performance, such as projections regarding sales and production, as well as anticipated future revenue, gross margins, profitability and cash flows. Correctly identifying key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process, and our guidance may not ultimately be accurate, such as the timing of new product manufacturing ramps. Our guidance may be based on certain assumptions such as those relating to global and local

economic conditions, anticipated production and sales volumes (which generally are not linear throughout a given period), average sales prices, supplier and commodity costs and planned cost reductions. If our guidance is not accurate or varies from actual results due to our inability to meet our assumptions or the impact on our financial performance that could occur as a result of various risks and uncertainties, the market value of View common stock could be adversely affected in the future.

Future sales of View stock, or the perception of future sales, by us or our stockholders in the public market could cause the market price for View Class A common stock to decline.

The sale of shares of View Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could harm the prevailing market price of shares of View Class A common stock. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate.

We have a total of approximately 221,620,884 shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2022. We have a total of approximately 30,816,590 warrants outstanding, which are exercisable for an aggregate of 30,816,590 shares of Class A common stock. The exercise of such warrants will increase the number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding and may result in additional dilution to our stockholders.

In addition, the shares of View Class A common stock reserved for future issuance under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan will become eligible for sale in the public market once those shares are issued, subject to provisions relating to various vesting agreements, lock-up agreements and, in some cases, limitations on volume and manner of sale applicable to affiliates under Rule 144, as applicable. A total of 58,631,907 shares of View Class A common stock were initially reserved for future issuance under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. View is expected to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register shares of View Class A common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of View Class A common stock issued pursuant to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. Any such Form S-8 registration statements will automatically become effective upon filing. Accordingly, shares registered under such registration statements will be available for sale in the open market.

In the future, we may also issue our securities in connection with investments or acquisitions. The amount of shares of View Class A common stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of our then-outstanding shares of Class A common stock. Any issuance of additional securities in connection with investments or acquisitions may result in additional dilution to our stockholders.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could affect our financial results.

A small portion of our revenue is denominated in Canadian Dollars. Accordingly, we may be adversely affected by currency fluctuations in the United States Dollar versus Canadian Dollar. Weaker foreign currencies relative to the United States Dollar may result in lower levels of reported revenue with respect to foreign currency-denominated sales on our United States Dollar-denominated financial statements. Foreign exchange rates are influenced by many factors outside of our control, including but not limited to: changing supply and demand for a particular currency, monetary policies of governments (including exchange-control programs, restrictions on local exchanges or markets and limitations on foreign investment in a country or an investment by residents of a country in other countries), changes in balances of payments and trade, trade restrictions and currency devaluations and revaluations. The resulting fluctuations in the exchange rates for the other currencies could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to collection risks.

We may face normal collection risks with business customers and suppliers. If we fail to collect from our business customers, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Risk Factors Relating to Acquisitions

Future transactions could pose risks.

We frequently evaluate strategic opportunities both within and outside our existing lines of business. We expect from time to time to pursue additional business opportunities and may decide to eliminate or acquire certain businesses, products or services. There are various risks and uncertainties associated with potential acquisitions and divestitures, including: (i) availability of financing; (ii) difficulties related to integrating previously separate businesses into a single unit, including product and service offerings, distribution and operational capabilities and business cultures; (iii) general business disruption; (iv) managing the integration process; (v) diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations, (vi) assumption of costs and liabilities of an acquired business, including unforeseen or contingent liabilities or liabilities in excess of the amounts estimated; (vii) failure to realize anticipated benefits and synergies, such as cost savings and revenue enhancements; (viii) potentially substantial costs and expenses associated with acquisitions and dispositions; (ix) failure to retain and motivate key employees; and (x) difficulties in applying our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures to an acquired business. Any or all of these risks and uncertainties, individually or collectively, could have material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flow or results of operations. We can offer no assurance that any such strategic opportunities will prove to be successful. Among other negative effects, our pursuit of such opportunities could cause our cost of investment in new business customers to grow at a faster rate than our recurring revenue and fees collected at the time of sale. Additionally, any new product or service offerings could require developmental investments or have higher cost structures than our current arrangements, which could reduce operating margins and require more working capital.

Our business could be materially adversely affected as a result of the risks associated with acquisitions and investments. In particular, we may not succeed in making acquisitions or be effective in integrating such acquisitions.

We may make acquisitions and investments in the future as part of our growth strategy. We will evaluate the tactical or strategic opportunities available related to complementary businesses, products or technologies. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in making future acquisitions. Even if we are successful in making acquisitions, integrating an acquired company's business into our operations or investing in new technologies may (i) result in unforeseen operating difficulties and large expenditures and (ii) absorb significant management attention that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development of our business, both of which may result in the loss of key business customers or personnel and expose us to unanticipated liabilities. Further, we may not be able to retain the key employees that may be necessary to operate the businesses we acquire, and we may not be able to attract, in a timely manner, new skilled employees and management to replace them.

We may not be able to consummate acquisitions or investments that we have identified as crucial to the implementation of our strategy for other commercial or economic reasons. Further, we may not be able to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, including those of competition authorities and foreign investment authorities, in countries where we seek to consummate acquisitions or make investments. For those and other reasons, we may ultimately fail to consummate an acquisition, even if we announce the intended acquisition.

We are required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to achieve and maintain effective internal controls, our operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

As discussed herein, management has determined that we did not maintain effective controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, due to the existence of material weaknesses, which we may not be able to remediate in a timely manner. See also “—*We have identified deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting resulting in material weaknesses and the conclusion that our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022. If we fail to properly remediate these or any future material weaknesses or deficiencies or to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, further material misstatements in our financial statements could occur and impair our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements, which could cause current and*

potential stockholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting, which in turn could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.” We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our remediation actions or their effect on our operations. If we are unable to remediate in a timely manner, this may impede our ability to file timely and accurate reports with the SEC. Any of the above could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Risk Factors Relating to our Governance Documents

Our certificate of incorporation requires, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that derivative actions brought in our name, actions against our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders for breach of fiduciary duty and certain other actions may be brought only in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware and, if brought outside of Delaware, the stockholder bringing the suit will, subject to certain exceptions, be deemed to have consented to service of process on such stockholder’s counsel, which may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders.

Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, derivative actions brought in our name, actions against our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders for breach of fiduciary duty and certain other actions may be brought only in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware and, if brought outside of Delaware, the stockholder bringing the suit will be deemed to have consented to service of process on such stockholder’s counsel except any action; provided, however, that, in the event that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware lacks subject matter jurisdiction over any such action or proceeding, the sole and exclusive forum for such action or proceeding shall be another state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, in each such case, unless the Court of Chancery (or such other state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, as applicable) has dismissed a prior action by the same plaintiff asserting the same claims because such court lacked personal jurisdiction over an indispensable party named as a defendant therein.

Unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act.

The exclusive forum provision will be applicable to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, subject to certain exceptions. Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. As a result, the exclusive forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. We note, however, that there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce this provision and that investors cannot waive, and this exclusive forum provision does not purport to waive, compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for state and federal courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder.

This choice of forum provision may limit the ability of a View stockholder to bring a claim in a judicial forum that the stockholder finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims, although our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our charter to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The provision of our charter that authorizes our Board to issue preferred stock from time to time based on terms approved by our Board may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that public stockholders might consider in their best interest.

The provision of our charter that authorizes our Board to issue preferred stock from time to time based on terms approved by our Board may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that you might consider in your best interest.

Risk Factors Relating to our Management

The ability of our management to operate the business successfully will be largely dependent upon the efforts of certain key personnel of ours. The loss of such key personnel could negatively impact the operations and financial results of ours.

The ability of our management to operate the business successfully is dependent upon the efforts of certain key personnel of ours. Although we expect key personnel to remain with us, there can be no assurance that they will do so. It is possible that we will lose some key personnel, the loss of which could negatively impact the operations and profitability of ours. Furthermore, certain of the key personnel of View may be unfamiliar with the requirements of operating a company regulated by the SEC, which could cause us to have to expend time and resources helping them become familiar with such requirements.

Risk Factors Relating to Dividends

We do not expect to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate declaring any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Consequently, investors may need to rely on sales of their shares after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

Risk Factors Relating to Securities and Industry Analysts

If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business, or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding our securities adversely, the price and trading volume of our securities could decline.

The trading market for our securities will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, market or competitors. There has been limited research coverage by securities and industry analysts on us. If no securities or industry analysts commence coverage of us, our share price and trading volume would likely be negatively impacted. If any of the analysts who may cover us change their recommendation regarding our shares of common stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of our shares of common stock would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us were to cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on it, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume to decline.

Risk Factors Relating to Warrants and Options

Warrants and options are or will in the future become exercisable for our Class A common stock, which, if exercised would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our stockholders.

Private Placement Warrants to purchase an aggregate of approximately 366,666 shares of our Class A common stock became exercisable on August 31, 2021. Additionally, public warrants to purchase an aggregate of approximately 16,666,637 shares of our Class A common stock became exercisable on August 31, 2021. The exercise price of these Warrants is \$11.50 per share. Rollover Warrants to purchase an aggregate of approximately 3,272,159 shares of our Class A common stock are exercisable or may become exercisable in the future. The Rollover Warrants have a weighted average exercise price of approximately \$15.77. Additionally, 20,726,666 Rollover Options are or may in the future become exercisable. The Rollover Options have a weighted average exercise price of approximately \$9.36. To the extent such warrants or options are exercised, additional shares of our Class A common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to the holders of our Class A common stock and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market or the fact that such warrants or options may be exercised could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

There is no guarantee that our Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options will be in the money at the time they become exercisable, and they may expire worthless.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have 17,033,303 Warrants, 3,272,159 Rollover Warrants and 20,726,666 Rollover Options outstanding. The exercise price for our Warrants is \$11.50 per share. The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Warrants is \$15.77 per share. The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Options is \$9.36 per share. The likelihood that the Selling Holders will exercise their Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the market price of our Class A Common Stock. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. If the market price of our Class A common stock continues to be less than the exercise price, it is unlikely that holders will exercise the Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore unlikely that we will receive any proceeds from the exercise of these warrants and options in the near future, or at all.

We may redeem unexpired Warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to a Warrant holder, thereby making the Warrants worthless.

We have the ability to redeem outstanding Warrants at any time while they are exercisable and prior to their expiration, provided that the last sales price of the Class A common stock reported has been at least \$18.00 per share (subject to certain adjustments) on each of twenty (20) trading days within the thirty (30) trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is given. If and when the Warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right. Redemption of the outstanding Warrants could force Warrant holders to: (1) exercise their Warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so, (2) sell their Warrants at the then-current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold their Warrants or (3) accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding Warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the Warrants.

In addition, we may redeem Warrants after they become exercisable for a number of shares of Class A common stock determined based on the redemption date and the fair market value of our Class A common stock. Any such redemption may have similar consequences to a cash redemption described above. In addition, such redemption may occur at a time when the Warrants are “out-of-the-money,” in which case Warrants holders would lose any potential embedded value from a subsequent increase in the value of the Class A common stock had the Warrants remained outstanding.

The Warrants may not be in the money after they become exercisable, they may expire worthless and the terms of the Warrants may be amended in a manner that may be adverse to holders of our Warrants with the approval by the holders of a majority of the then outstanding Public Warrants, or, in the case of an amendment solely to the Private Placement Warrants, the approval of a majority of the holders of the then outstanding Private Placement Warrants. As a result, the exercise price of the Warrants could be increased, the Warrants could be converted into cash or stock (at a ratio different than initially provided), the exercise period could be shortened and the number of shares of our Class A common stock purchasable upon exercise of a Warrant could be decreased, all without a Warrant holder’s approval.

The Warrants may never be in the money, and they may expire worthless. Our Warrants were issued in registered form under a warrant agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020, between Continental and us (the “Warrant Agreement”). The Warrant Agreement provides that the terms of the Warrants may be amended without the consent of any holder (i) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity, or curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained in the Warrant Agreement or adding or changing any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Warrant Agreement as the parties thereto may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties thereto deem shall not adversely affect the interest of the Warrant holders, and (ii) to provide for the delivery of Alternative Issuance (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) pursuant to Section 4.4 of the Warrant Agreement. All other modifications or amendments require the vote or written consent of the holders of a majority of the then outstanding Public Warrants. Any amendment solely to the Private Placement Warrants require the vote or written consent of a majority of the holders of the then outstanding Private Placement Warrants. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may lower the price per share at which the shares of Class A common stock may be purchased at the

time a Warrant is exercised or extend the duration of the exercise period pursuant to Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of the Warrant Agreement, respectively, without the consent of the Warrant holders.

Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement in a manner adverse to a holder if the holders of a majority of the then outstanding Public Warrants approve of such amendment or, in the case of an amendment solely to the Private Placement Warrants, if a majority of the holders of the then outstanding Private Placement Warrants approve of such amendment. Although our ability to amend the terms of the Warrants with the appropriate consent(s) is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the Warrants, convert the Warrants into cash or stock (at a ratio different than initially provided), shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of shares of our Class A common stock purchasable upon exercise of a Warrant.

Risk Factors Relating to Ownership of Our Securities

We have in the past and may in the future issue additional securities without your approval, which would dilute your ownership interests and may depress the market price of our securities.

We have in the past and may in the future issue additional shares of Class A common stock or other equity securities of equal or senior rank in the future in connection with, among other things, future acquisitions or repayment of outstanding indebtedness, without stockholder approval, in a number of circumstances.

The issuance of additional shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank would have the following effects:

- existing stockholders' proportionate ownership interest in our company will decrease;
- the amount of cash available per share, including for payment of dividends in the future, may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common stock may be diminished; and
- the market price of our securities may decline.

Resales of our securities may cause the market price of our securities to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Subject to certain exceptions, a number of our stockholders were contractually restricted from selling or transferring their shares until the earlier of (i) six (6) months after the Closing, or (ii) the date after the Closing on which we consummate a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization, tender offer or other similar transaction after the Closing which results in all of our stockholders having the right to exchange their equity holdings in View for cash, securities or other property. However, following the expiration of such lockups on September 8, 2021, the View stockholders are no longer restricted from selling their securities, other than by applicable securities laws.

The 119,860,088 shares that were subject to the Lock-Up Agreements constitute approximately 54.1% of our outstanding Class A common stock based on the number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2022. Additionally, 17,033,303 shares of our Class A common stock are issuable upon the exercise of our Warrants. The warrants became exercisable on August 31, 2021. All of the Founder Shares, Registered PIPE Shares, Private Placement Shares, the shares under the Engagement Letter, the shares issuable upon the vesting of Restricted Stock Units, and the Private Placement Warrants are being registered in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part for resale under the Securities Act. As the lock-up restrictions have expired and the warrants are exercisable, the sale or possibility of sale of shares could have the effect of increasing the volatility in our share price or the market price of our securities could decline if the holders of currently restricted shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

The trading price of our Class A common stock and warrants has been volatile and may be in the future.

The trading price of our Class A common stock and warrants has been, and may be in the future, highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations due to a number of factors such as the following, some of which will be beyond our control. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the market price of our Class A common stock and warrants or result in significant fluctuations in price, regardless of our actual operating performance, include:

- our ability to maintain the listing of our securities on the Nasdaq;
- our ability to maintain compliance with SEC and Nasdaq rules;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- results of operations that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- the impact of the continued effects of and responses to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and conflict in Ukraine;
- changes in financial estimates by us or by any securities analysts who might cover our securities;
- conditions or trends in our industry;
- changes in the market valuations of similar companies;
- changes in the markets in which we operate;
- stock market price and volume fluctuations of comparable companies and, in particular, those that operate in the smart glass industry;
- publication of research reports about us or our industry or positive or negative recommendations or withdrawal of research coverage by securities analysts;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint marketing relationships, joint ventures, capital commitments, strategic partnerships or divestitures;
- investors' general perceptions of our company and our business;
- announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us;
- actions by stockholders, including the sale of shares of our common stock;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- overall performance of the equity markets;
- disputes or other developments relating to intellectual property rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain, maintain, defend, protect and enforce patent and other intellectual property rights for our technologies;
- uncertainty regarding economic events;
- changes in interest rates;
- general market, political and economic conditions, including an economic slowdown;
- our operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;

- our ability to accurately project future results and our ability to achieve those and other industry and analyst forecasts;
- new legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us, our markets or our industry; and
- other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Furthermore, in recent years, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, and often occurs without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Therefore, factors that have little or nothing to do with us could cause the price of our Class A common stock and warrants to fluctuate, and these fluctuations or any fluctuations related to our company could cause the market price of our Class A common stock and warrants to decline materially.

Sales of shares of our Class A common stock pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part may have negative pressure on the public trading price of our Class A common stock.

The Selling Holders will determine the timing, pricing and rate at which they sell the shares being registered for resale on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part into the public market. Significant sales of shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part may have negative pressure on the public trading price of our Class A common stock. The shares being registered for resale currently represent approximately 75% of the total number of shares outstanding, based on the number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2022. Also, even though the current trading price is significantly below the Company's initial public offering price, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, certain private investors may have an incentive to sell their shares, because they will still profit on sales due to the lower prices at which they purchased their shares as compared to the public investors.

On November 30, 2022, the closing price of the Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. The initial public offering price of our units was \$10.00 per unit, with each unit consisting of one share of Class A common stock and one-third of one warrant to purchase one share of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share.

While certain Selling Holders may experience a positive rate of return based on the current trading price of our Class A common stock, public securityholders may not experience a similar rate of return on the securities they purchased due to differences in the purchase prices and the current trading price of our Class A common stock. Based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, which was \$1.40 per share, and assuming the resale by the Selling Holders of all 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock being registered on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, the Selling Holders could earn approximately \$232.6 million in aggregate proceeds from the resale of such shares. The Registered PIPE Shares were purchased at prices of \$10.00 or \$11.25 per share, as applicable, and, therefore, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, such Selling Holders would not earn any profit from the resale of such shares. The 12,500,000 Founder Shares were purchased for an aggregate price of \$25,000, or \$0.00217 per share, and, therefore, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, such Selling Holders would earn an aggregate profit of \$17.5 million from the resale of such shares. The 750,000 shares issued under the Engagement Letter were issued in exchange for such Selling Holder agreeing to serve as financial advisor in connection with the Business Combination, and, therefore, the potential profit (if any) such Selling Holder would earn from the resale of all such shares is unknown. The 366,666 shares issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants will be issued at a price of \$11.50 per share (the exercise price of the Private Placement Warrants) and, therefore, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, such Selling Holder would not earn any profit from the resale of such shares. Based on the weighted-average exercise price of the Rollover Warrants and the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, the applicable Selling Holders would not earn any profit from the resale of the Rollover Warrants Shares. The purchase price of the Affiliate Shares is unknown and, therefore, the potential profit (if any) such Selling Holders would earn from the resale of all such shares is unknown. The Private Placement Shares and Private Placement Warrants were purchased as part of units issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement, which units were purchased for an aggregate price of \$11.0 million. Therefore, based on the closing price of the Class A common stock and the Public

Warrants on November 30, 2022, such Selling Holder would not earn any profit from the resale of such securities. The 8,798,395 shares underlying restricted stock units have been or will be issued upon the vesting of such restricted stock units, which were granted to such Selling Holders under the Company's 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; based on the closing price of the Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, such Selling Holders will earn aggregate proceeds of \$12.3 million from the resale of such shares.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the securities offered by the Selling Holders pursuant to this prospectus will be sold by the Selling Holders for their respective accounts. We will not receive any of the proceeds from these sales. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$247.5 million from the exercise of all Warrants and Rollover Warrants, consisting of (i) approximately \$195.9 million from the exercise of all Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash and (ii) approximately \$51.6 million from the exercise of all Rollover Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of the Rollover Warrants. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$194.0 million from the exercise of all Rollover Options assuming the exercise in full of all such options for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of \$9.36 per share.

The exercise price for our Warrants is \$11.50 per share of Class A common stock. The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Warrants is \$15.77 per share. The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Options is \$9.36 per share. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. The likelihood that the Selling Holders will exercise their Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the market price of our Class A Common Stock. If the market price of our Class A common stock continues to be less than the exercise price, it is unlikely that holders will exercise the Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore unlikely that we will receive any proceeds from the exercise of these warrants and options in the near future, or at all. We expect to use the net proceeds from the exercise of the Warrants and the Rollover Warrants for general corporate purposes.

The Selling Holders will pay any underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses incurred by the Selling Holders for brokerage, accounting, tax or legal services or any other expenses incurred by the Selling Holders in disposing of the securities. We will bear the costs, fees and expenses incurred in effecting the registration of the securities covered by this prospectus, including all registration and filing fees, Nasdaq listing fees and fees and expenses of our counsel and our independent registered public accounting firm.

MARKET INFORMATION FOR SECURITIES AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Market Information

As of the date of this prospectus, our Class A common stock and Public Warrants are listed on Nasdaq under the symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW,” respectively. As of November 30, 2022, there were approximately 85 holders of record of approximately 221,620,884 shares of Class A common stock. The actual number of stockholders of our Class A common stock is greater than this number of record holders and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares of common stock are held in street name by banks, brokers and other nominees. There were approximately 2 holders of record of approximately 17,033,303 Warrants, each exercisable for one share of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share.

Dividend Policy

The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon our revenue and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition. The payment of any cash dividends will be within the discretion of the View Board. We do not currently intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

In addition, under Delaware law, the View Board may declare dividends only to the extent of our surplus (which is defined as total assets at fair market value minus total liabilities, minus statutory capital) or, if there is no surplus, out of our net profits for the then-current and/or immediately preceding fiscal year.

BUSINESS COMBINATION

This subsection describes the material provisions of the certain agreements entered into in connection with the Business Combination, but does not purport to describe all of the terms of such agreements. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of such agreements, copies of which are included as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Summary of the Business Combination

On the Closing Date, View, Inc. (formerly known as CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II), consummated the Business Combination pursuant to that certain Merger Agreement, by and among the Company, Merger Sub, and View Operating Corporation (formerly known as View, Inc.). As contemplated by the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into View Operating Corporation, with View Operating Corporation continuing as the surviving entity and as a wholly owned subsidiary of CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II.

On March 5, 2021, CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II's stockholders, at a special meeting of CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II, approved and adopted the Merger Agreement, and approved the Business Combination proposal and the other related proposals presented in the Proxy Statement and the Supplement.

At the Effective Time,

- (1) each share of Legacy View capital stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time (other than any Dissenting Shares, or Legacy View capital stock held in treasury or by CF II, the Sponsor or any of their Affiliates, as defined in the Merger Agreement), was automatically cancelled and ceased to exist in exchange for the right to receive such fraction of a share of newly issued Class A common stock equal to 0.02325 (the "Exchange Ratio"), without interest, subject to rounding up such fractional shares of each holder to the nearest whole share of Class A common stock (after aggregating all fractional shares of Class A common stock that otherwise would be received by such holder);
- (2) each share of Merger Sub common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was automatically converted into and exchanged for one validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable share of Class A common stock;
- (3) each Legacy View option that was outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time, whether vested or unvested, was assumed by CF II and converted into an option exercisable for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View common stock subject to the Legacy View option immediately prior to the Effective Time multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio, such option having a per share exercise price for each share of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the option equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View common stock subject to such Legacy View option immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each option to continue to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View option immediately prior to the Effective Time; and
- (4) each Legacy View warrant that was outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time was assumed by CF II and converted into a warrant exercisable for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio, such warrant having a per share exercise price for each share of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each warrant to continue to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Effective Time.

Concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II entered into the Initial Subscription Agreements with certain of the PIPE Investors, and on January 11, 2021, CF II entered into the Additional Subscription Agreement with GIC Private Ltd. Pursuant to the Subscription Agreements, the PIPE Investors purchased an aggregate of 42,103,156 shares of Class A common stock in a private placement, in the case of the Initial Subscription Agreements at a price of \$10.00 per share and in the case of the Additional Subscription Agreement at a price of \$11.25 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$441.1 million. The PIPE Investment was consummated in connection with the consummation of the Business Combination. See “—*Related Agreements*” below for a summary of the Subscription Agreements.

On the Closing Date, in connection with the Business Combination, we entered into certain related agreements which are described below.

Related Agreements

Registration Rights Agreement

On November 30, 2020, concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II and certain Legacy View stockholders (the “*Investors*”) entered into the Registration Rights Agreement, which became effective at the Closing. Pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company is obligated to file one or more registration statements to register the resales of Class A common stock held by such Investors, on the terms set forth in the Registration Rights Agreement. Investors holding at least 25% of the registrable securities owned by all Investors are entitled under the Registration Rights Agreement to make a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of their registrable securities, up to a total of three such demands. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement and subject to certain requirements and customary conditions, such Investors may demand at any time or from time to time, that the Company files a registration statement on Form S-1 (or any similar short-form registration which may be available at such time) to register the resale of the registrable securities of the Company held by such Investors. The Registration Rights Agreement also provides such Investors with “piggy-back” registration rights, subject to certain requirements and customary conditions.

Under the Registration Rights Agreement, CF II agreed to indemnify such Investors and certain persons or entities related to such Investors such as their officers, directors, employees, agents and representatives against any losses or damages resulting from any untrue statement or omission of a material fact in any registration statement or prospectus pursuant to which the Investors sell their registrable securities, unless such liability arose from such Investors’ misstatement or omission, and the Investors including registrable securities in any registration statement or prospectus agreed to indemnify CF II and certain persons or entities related to CF II such as its officers and directors and underwriters against all losses caused by their misstatements or omissions in those documents.

The foregoing description of the Registration Rights Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Registration Rights Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as an exhibit and incorporated herein by reference.

Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement

Prior to the Closing, CF II entered into an amendment (the “*Sponsor RRA Amendment*”) to that certain Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020 (the “*Original Sponsor RRA*” and together with the Sponsor RRA Amendment, the “*Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement*”), by and among CF II, Sponsor and the other parties thereto, to provide that Sponsor’s and the other party’s thereto rights thereunder with respect to an Underwritten Offering (as defined in the Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement) shall be *pari passu* to the rights of the holders of registrable securities under the Registration Rights Agreement.

Under the Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement, the Founder Shares, with certain exceptions, were not transferable, assignable or salable until the period ending on the earlier of (A) March 8, 2022 (one year after the completion of the Business Combination), or (B) subsequent to the Business Combination, (x) if the last reported sale price of the Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Business Combination, or (y) the date on which View completes a

liquidation, merger, capital stock exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of View's stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of Class A common stock for cash, securities or other property. The 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares and the 366,666 Private Placement Warrants issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement, with certain exceptions, became transferable, assignable or salable on April 7, 2021 (the period ending 30 days after the completion of the Business Combination).

The foregoing description of the Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Original Sponsor RRA and the Sponsor RRA Amendment, copies of which are attached hereto as exhibits and which are incorporated herein by reference.

Sponsor Support Agreement

Contemporaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II entered into a Sponsor Support Agreement with the Sponsor and Legacy View, pursuant to which, among other things: (i) for the benefit of Legacy View, the Sponsor agreed to comply with its obligations under the letter agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020 (the "*Insider Letter*"), by and among CF II, the Sponsor and certain officers and directors of CF II, to not transfer, to not participate in the "*Redemption*" (defined as the election of an eligible (as determined in accordance with the CF II governing documents) holder of shares of CF II common stock to redeem all or a portion of the shares of CF II common stock held by such holder at a per-share price, payable in cash, equal to a pro rata share of the aggregate amount on deposit in the trust account (including any interest earned on the funds held in the trust account, but net of taxes payable and up to \$100,000 to pay dissolution expenses) (as determined in accordance with the CF II governing documents) in connection with the Business Combination) and to vote its shares of CF II common stock in favor of the Merger Agreement and the Business Combination (including the merger), and CF II agreed to enforce such provisions, and CF II and the Sponsor provided Legacy View with certain consent rights with respect to transfers of CF II common stock owned by the Sponsor and amendments, modifications or waivers under the Insider Letter, (ii) to waive its anti-dilution rights with respect to its shares of Class B common stock under the existing charter, (iii) to release CF II, Legacy View, Merger Sub and their respective subsidiaries effective as of the Closing from all pre-Closing claims, subject to customary exceptions and (iv) the Sponsor subjected 4,970,000 of its shares of Class B common stock (the "*Sponsor Earn-Out Shares*") to vesting and potential forfeiture (and related transfer restrictions) after the Closing based on a five year post-Closing earnout, with (a) 50% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of Class A common stock exceeds \$12.50 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, (b) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of Class A common stock exceeds \$15.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days and (c) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of Class A common stock exceeds \$20.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, in each case, subject to early release for a View sale, change of control or going private transaction or delisting after the Closing.

Lock-Up Agreements

Concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II and Legacy View entered into the Lock-Up Agreements with a number of View stockholders, pursuant to which the View common stock held by such View stockholders would be locked-up and subject to transfer restrictions for a period of time following the Closing, as described below, subject to certain exceptions. The View securities held by such View stockholders would be locked-up until the earlier of: (i) six (6) months after the Closing, or (ii) the date after the Closing on which View consummates a liquidation, merger, share exchange, reorganization, tender offer or other similar transaction after the Closing which results in all of View's stockholders having the right to exchange their equity holdings in View for cash, securities or other property. Such shares are no longer subject to such transfer restrictions.

Subscription Agreements

Contemporaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II entered into the Initial Subscription Agreements with certain of the PIPE Investors, including the Sponsor and certain Legacy View stockholders, pursuant to which those PIPE Investors agreed to purchase, and CF II agreed to sell to those PIPE Investors, an aggregate of up to 30,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, for a purchase price of \$10.00 per share and an aggregate purchase price of \$300,000,000, with the Sponsor's Initial Subscription Agreement accounting for \$50.0 million of such aggregate investment. On January 11, 2021, CF II entered into the Additional Subscription

Agreement with GIC Private Ltd., pursuant to which GIC Private Ltd. agreed to purchase, and CF II agreed to sell to GIC Private Ltd. at \$11.25 per share, a number of shares equal to the lesser of (i) 17,777,778 shares of Class A common stock, and (ii) a number of shares of Class A common stock such that GIC Private Ltd. would own (together with any other shares of Class A common stock that it or its affiliates owned on the date of the Additional Subscription Agreement) 9.85% of View's issued and outstanding shares of View Class A common stock as of the completion of the Business Combination and the issuance and sale of the PIPE Shares, for gross proceeds to View of a maximum of \$200.0 million. The Initial Subscription Agreements permitted PIPE Investors that were not Legacy View Stockholders or affiliates of CF II prior to the Closing to offset and reduce the number of shares that they were required to purchase at the Closing by acquiring shares of Class A common stock in the open market or private transactions and not redeeming such shares in the Redemption. The PIPE Investors purchased an aggregate of 42,103,156 shares of Class A common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$441.1 million.

Pursuant to the PIPE Subscription Agreements, the Company agreed to register the resale of the PIPE Shares. The resale of the Registered PIPE Shares is being registered on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

Immediately before the Merger, all of Legacy View's outstanding warrants were net exercised for shares of Legacy View Class A common stock. Upon consummation of the Merger, all holders of Legacy View Class A common stock and redeemable convertible preferred stock received shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a deemed value of \$10.00 per share after giving effect to the Exchange Ratio based on the completion of the following transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement:

- the cancellation of each issued and outstanding share of Legacy View Capital Stock and the conversion into the right to receive a number of shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio;
- the conversion of all outstanding Legacy View Warrants into warrants exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio; and
- the conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested Legacy View Options into options exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio.

The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization because Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer. Under this method of accounting, CF II was treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the financial statements of the Company will represent a continuation of the financial statements of Legacy View with the Merger treated as the equivalent of Legacy View issuing stock for the net assets of CF II, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of CF II will be stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. Operations prior to the Merger are those of Legacy View. Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer based on the following facts and circumstances:

- Legacy View stockholders comprised a relative majority of voting power of View;
- Legacy View had the ability to nominate a majority of the members of the board of directors of View;
- Legacy View's operations prior to the acquisition comprising the only ongoing operations of View;
- Legacy View's senior management comprising a majority of the senior management of View; and
- View substantially assuming the Legacy View name.

BUSINESS

Corporate History and Background

We are a former blank check company incorporated on September 27, 2019, under the name CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II (“CF II”) as a Delaware corporation and formed for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses. On March 8, 2021 (the “Closing Date”), CF II consummated the previously announced merger pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 30, 2020 (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among CF II, PVMS Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned-subsubsidiary of CF II (“Merger Sub”), and View, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “Legacy View”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, a business combination between CF II and Legacy View was affected through the merger of Merger Sub with and into Legacy View (the “Business Combination”), with Legacy View surviving as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II (the “Merger” and collectively with the other transactions described in the Merger Agreement, the “Transactions”). On the Closing Date, CF II changed its name from CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II to View, Inc. and Legacy View changed its name to View Operating Corporation. Our Class A Common Stock and Public Warrants are listed on the Nasdaq under the symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW”, respectively.

Overview

View and its wholly owned subsidiaries, headquartered in Milpitas, California, is a leading smart buildings platform and technology company that transforms buildings to improve human health and experience, reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, and generate additional revenue for building owners.

Our innovative products are designed to enable people to lead healthier and more productive lives by increasing access to daylight and views, while minimizing associated glare and heat from the sun and keeping occupants comfortable. These products also simultaneously reduce energy consumption from lighting and HVAC, thus reducing carbon emissions. To achieve these benefits, we design, manufacture, and provide electrochromic or smart glass panels to which we add a 1 micrometer (~1/100th the thickness of human hair) proprietary electrochromic coating. These smart glass panels, in combination with our proprietary network infrastructure, software and algorithms, intelligently adjust in response to the sun by tinting from clear to dark states, and vice versa, to minimize heat and glare without ever blocking the view. In addition, we offer a suite of fully integrated, cloud-connected smart-building products that are designed to enable us to further optimize the human experience within buildings, improve cybersecurity, further reduce energy usage and carbon footprint, reduce real estate operating costs, provide real estate owners greater visibility into and control over the utilization of their assets, and provide a platform on which to integrate and deploy new technologies into buildings.

Our earlier generation products are described best as “smart glass,” which are primarily composed of three components that all work together to produce a solution:

- the insulating glass unit; which is either double or triple pane with a micrometer semiconductor (or electrochromic) coating.
- the network infrastructure; which is composed of the controllers, connectors, sensors, and cabling.
- the software: which includes the predictive algorithms, artificial intelligence, remote management tools, and user-facing iOS and Android apps, to control the tint of the glass.

After we completed installations in a few hundred buildings, we identified an opportunity to use our network infrastructure and cabling as the backbone on which different smart and connected devices in a typical building could operate. We believe customers using View Smart Glass can leverage our network as their building’s operations technology infrastructure to reduce duplicative labor costs, reduce materials usage, provide better cyber security, improve visibility and management of connected devices, and future-proof the building through easy upgradability.

Recognizing the opportunity to significantly improve the human experience, energy performance and carbon footprint in buildings, and real estate operating costs through adoption of technology, we began selling a Smart Building Platform, which is a fully integrated smart window platform, to building owners starting in 2021. Concurrent with the commencement of the sales efforts, we also began hiring an extensive team of construction managers, project managers, and building specialists to enable us to work towards delivering the fully installed and integrated Smart Building Platform, which had historically been the responsibility of the general contractor's glazing and low voltage electrician ("LVE") subcontractors.

The Smart Building Platform includes an upgraded network infrastructure and end-to-end design and deployment services, and also enables next generation Smart Building Technologies. We began offering our Smart Building Platform for the following strategic reasons:

- To optimize the design, aesthetics, energy performance and cost of the entire smart façade (or digital skin) of the building, rather than just one component (smart glass), thus benefiting both customers and our company.
- To elevate the window selection and purchase decision to a customer and decision maker that has a more global view of the project and is in a much better position to make an informed decision regarding all the benefits provided by our Smart Building Platform.
- To accelerate the integration of new technologies into the fabric of the building. Today, this includes integrating environmental quality sensors and immersive, transparent, high-definition displays into smart windows. Importantly, our smart façade design enables future hardware and software upgrades into the building infrastructure.
- We believe delivering a digital, connected façade and smart building platform will enable future business opportunities and pricing models as buildings, both existing and new, incorporate additional technology and connected products.

Our next generation, smart building network is designed as a scalable and open infrastructure in which the smart window is now another node of the network; in addition, the network is now equipped to host other connected devices and applications, from both our company and third parties, as additional nodes on the network. The network has its own 48v direct current power and power-over-ethernet ports to incorporate other connected devices on a standard protocol. Also integrated into the network throughout the building is gigabit speed linear ethernet coaxial cable, as well as optical fiber. Computer processing is also built into the backbone of the network with x86 and ARM processing cores. The network also includes an operating system with capabilities to run third party applications and services, security protocol to protect buildings from cyberattacks, and several elements of a digital twin of the building. Our smart building network also hosts artificial intelligence and machine learning engines, which we developed, and also provides access to artificial intelligence and machine learning engines that are in the cloud. The exterior of the building is the largest in surface area. With the smart building network, the entire exterior of the building can be digitized. Activating the exterior through digitization creates multiple opportunities for building owners and occupants.

Our Smart Building Platform enables other devices and smart building applications to be built and connected to our smart building network. A few applications we have already built and deployed on our next generation network include:

Transparent Displays: View Immersive Display. Integrated into the smart window and connected to the same network as the glass, Immersive Display allows users to turn their windows into the equivalent of an iPad or tablet—an interactive digital display that allows users a new way to digest multi-media content. Immersive Displays are large-format (55 inches and larger), digital, high-definition, interactive canvases that can be used to broadcast content, host video calls and display information and digital art to large groups of people, while maintaining a view of the outdoors through the window on which it is integrated.

Personalized Health: View Sense. An integrated, enterprise-grade, secure, sensor module that monitors multiple environmental variables (e.g., CO2, Temperature, Volatile Organic Compounds, Humidity, Dust, Light, and

Noise) to provide illustrative data and information to building management teams in order to improve building performance and enhance human health and comfort.

Our R&D continues to focus on not only improving the smart glass product but also on continually bringing more smart building applications and capabilities to market, as well as collaborating with other industry partners to integrate their devices and applications with our smart building network, with the aim of making building occupants more comfortable, healthier, and more productive, making buildings more sustainable, and providing better information to building owners to streamline operations and reduce operating costs.

In terms of the value propositions to our customers, our earlier generation smart glass product focused primarily on improving occupant experience and reducing energy costs through adjustments of the glass tint. The current generation of the product focuses not only on improving energy savings and user experience through smart glass; it also focuses on increasing occupant productivity, creating healthier buildings, and using data from other devices to develop broader insights that further improve building operations and reduce energy usage. Current scientific research supports that cognitive function and in turn, productivity goes up when building occupants are exposed to more natural light and comfortable workspaces; they sleep better, and they experience less eye strain, fewer headaches, and lower stress. In a study published in the International Journal of Environmental Health and Public Health in 2020, researchers at the University of Illinois and SUNY Upstate Medical University found that employees working next to View Smart Glass during the day slept 37 minutes longer each night, experienced half as many headaches, and performed 42% better on cognitive tests. The research was sponsored in part by our company.

We also recognized that the new Smart Building Platform offering would potentially enable the company to move ‘up’ the supply chain of the construction industry. Whereas our traditional offering placed us in the role of a supplier to subcontractors of the General Contractor (“GC”), the level of integration and oversight needed to ensure a quality installation and integration of the complete smart building platform is designed to incentivize building owners and GCs to engage directly with us, engaging us to assume the role of the prime contractor for the platform rather than supplier of subcomponent materials. This would also better position us to upsell additional goods and services to the building owners in the future, which could be more efficiently integrated into the smart building platform than with the traditional offering.

Today, our Smart Glass products are installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings, including offices, hospitals, airports, educational facilities, hotels, and multi-family residences. In addition to our Smart Building Platform, we continue to sell smart windows through our Smart Glass offering and several individual smart building products through our Smart Building Technologies offerings.

Our Products

View Smart Glass

View Smart Glass is our core product that includes the following products and services:

Insulating glass units (“IGUs”)

Our electrochromic glass panels in the form of IGUs utilize our proprietary electrochromic technology to modulate ultraviolet, visible and infrared light simultaneously and on command. Electrochromism is the phenomenon by which the light transmission through a transparent material changes when an electrical voltage is applied to it. This ability to control light transmittance enables us to automatically control the amount of light and heat entering a space, thus reducing the energy consumption of the building.

Controls, Software and Services (“CSS”)

Our CSS is a network infrastructure comprised of our proprietary wiring and controls system that provides a network addressable location to every glass panel, as well as software and algorithms that control the behavior of each glass panel in real time. The products and services that make up CSS include electrical connections schema, sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors that enable the IGUs to tint.

View Net

View Net is our next generation CSS, a cloud-connected, network infrastructure offering that powers the smart glass IGUs and can incorporate and power other smart building devices from us and other companies. View Net is a scalable, secure, fault-tolerant, enterprise-grade, smart building platform that can be upgraded remotely or “over-the-air” to incorporate performance improvements and new features. By having the ability to incorporate other smart building devices, View Net reduces redundant cabling, installation costs and materials. It also future-proofs buildings for technology upgrades by providing the capability to add smart devices and applications over an open IP protocol, thus providing integrated capabilities and saving future complexity, cost, time and materials.

View Smart Building Platform

View Smart Building Platform is a complete interrelated and integrated platform that combines our smart glass IGUs, the fabrication, unitization and installation of the framing of those IGUs, any combination of View Smart Building Technologies, and installation of the completed smart glass windows and CSS components into a fully installed Smart Building Platform. The Smart Building Platform utilizes our View Net infrastructure to enable smart building applications, such as our Smart Glass, for which each IGU is a separate node on the network. Customers also have the option to integrate any of our View Smart Building Technologies product offerings, as more fully described further below, as additional nodes on the smart building network and tailored to the customer’s specific needs depending upon their desired smart building functionality. We are responsible for completing the design of the system based on the customer’s specifications, manufacturing, fabricating and unitizing the specific smart glass products required based on this design, installation of these products in the customer’s building, and integration of all interrelated components, including any enhanced options, into the fully integrated View Smart Building Platform. The end product to the customer is a single-solution Smart Building Platform that uses artificial intelligence to adjust the building environment to improve occupant health and productivity, as well as reduce building energy usage and carbon footprint.

View Smart Building Technologies

View Smart Building Technologies includes the following products and services:

View Immersive Experiences

View Immersive Experience transforms View Smart Glass windows into a transparent, digital, interactive surface by incorporating see-through, high-definition displays directly onto the windows (“View Immersive Experiences”). Users can use these interactive surfaces to communicate and conduct video conference calls right on the View Smart Glass windows, collaborate by writing on these touch-sensitive surfaces with their fingers, and display information to educate and entertain. View Smart Glass windows provide the contrast, glare control and UV-protection required to achieve high quality experiences and product durability.

View Sense

View Sense modules provide the ability to measure and optimize light, humidity, temperature, air quality, dust, and noise— environmental variables that directly impact human experience and health in buildings. View Sense combines several sensors into integrated modules, reducing the number of discrete sensors, as well as the amount of cabling, labor, and installation effort required to use those sensors. View Sense also incorporates machine learning and artificial intelligence to optimize environmental conditions and generate new insights. View Sense modules can be monitored and controlled remotely. They can also be upgraded remotely through “over-the-air” software updates to incorporate new features and performance improvements.

View Smart Protect

View Smart Protect is our intrusion detection solution that can be deployed on all View Smart Glass windows to improve the security of a building by detecting glass breakage (“View Smart Protect”). By leveraging our proprietary network infrastructure, View Smart Protect can be deployed to allow customers to monitor any

break in the electrical circuit of View Smart Glass windows. View Smart Protect eliminates the need to add additional glass breakage sensors to enhance security, thereby saving materials and additional maintenance and installation costs, while also improving aesthetics.

View Secure Edge

View Secure Edge is a plug-and-play edge-to-cloud solution that enables IT and digital innovation teams to securely connect new and existing buildings to the cloud; centrally manage building networks, systems, and data in the cloud; and deploy edge applications for real-time processing, insights, and optimizations.

View Remote Access

View Remote Access is a secure access portal that enables IT teams to reduce the cost and cybersecurity risks of maintaining smart buildings by providing vendors and technicians with secure, auditable, time-bound remote access to building networks and devices.

View Building Performance

View Building Performance is a configurable application and web-based tool that enables building managers to measure, optimize and automate building performance with comprehensive, contextual, and actionable insights consolidated from disparate on-premises and cloud-based systems.

View Workplace Experience

View Workplace Experience is a configurable application and web-based tool that enables corporate facilities managers to create healthier, more efficient, and more productive workplaces by uncovering actionable insights related to building health, space utilization and workplace operations.

View Smart Building Technologies also include the Smart Building Cloud, which aggregates data from connected systems, sensors, and applications within a building and applies data normalization and spatial contexts. The Smart Building Cloud is embedded into View Secure Edge, View Remote Access, View Building Performance, and View Workplace Experience.

Our Benefits

Our products provide multiple benefits to users, building owners and operators, and more broadly to society.

- **Sustainability and Energy Efficiency:** View Smart Glass reduces energy usage in buildings by blocking heat from entering buildings and thus reducing peak cooling loads. View Smart Glass also helps harvest natural light, thus reducing daytime lighting energy loads. Building owners can also realize significant contributions to their Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (“LEED”) certifications, and path to Net-Zero Energy performance by using View Smart Glass windows. In addition, View Building Performance makes it possible to further optimize building energy consumption by combining occupancy data with HVAC and lighting controls.
- **Improved Human Health and Productivity:** Independent research has shown that increased exposure to natural light and views leads to significant reductions in the incidence of eyestrain, headaches and drowsiness, improved productivity and longer sleep. In addition, View Sense provides information to report and optimize indoor environmental factors such as temperature, air quality, light levels and the level of carbon dioxide, which have been shown to impact cognitive function.
- **Better User Comfort and Experience:** While people enjoy sitting next to windows because of the benefits of natural light and a connection to the outdoors, they often feel uncomfortable and are unable to do so with conventional glass windows because of the presence of glare and heat. View Smart Glass mitigates both heat and glare while still maintaining unobstructed views and a connection to the outdoors, thus keeping users comfortable and providing them with a superior experience.

- **Improved Utilization of Real Estate:** Building operators today often leave the last few feet around the perimeter of a building unoccupied because of the presence of uncomfortable heat and glare. By using View Smart Glass windows, they are able to eliminate this discomfort and reclaim usable space inside the building perimeter.
- **Design Flexibility:** Many architects prefer to design buildings with large windows because of the benefits of natural light and to cater to occupant preferences. However, conventional glass lets in heat because of incidental sunlight, making it a relatively energy-inefficient material. This has forced architects to either reduce the size of windows or spend more on other mitigation strategies to meet regulatory requirements and user preferences. View Smart Glass, which modulates the amount of heat entering the building, provides architects with greater design flexibility—allowing for larger windows and more natural light while still meeting energy codes and regulatory requirements.
- **Future-Proofing of Assets:** By using the View Smart Building Platform, building owners gain the capability to make future performance improvements to their buildings at lower costs and complexity, and to potentially realize higher rents or faster lease-ups, which in turn may improve the monetary value of the building. In addition, the View Secure Edge provides cybersecurity protections and edge compute environments needed to cost-effectively deploy and manage new smart building applications over time. Finally, View Building Performance also reduces the ongoing costs associated with real estate property management, potentially boosting net operating income even further.

Our Strengths

We believe we have several strengths that will allow us to drive the rapid adoption of our products and to maintain our market leading position:

- **Complete product solution:** We offer complete product solutions, in which we design and deploy all critical aspects of the product, including the electrochromic nano-coatings, smart glass panels, electronics, cabling, converged secure network infrastructure, algorithms, software, customized framing, and end-to-end design and deployment services. Having complete design and deployment control over our products enables us to provide a superior, more elegant and more integrated solution and experience to customers and end users as compared to our competitors.
- **Proven product durability:** We have demonstrated projected lifetimes of our electrochromic nano-coating of over 30 years, with no degradation in performance, in tests conducted by independent laboratories.
- **Strong record of execution:** View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform have now been installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence.
- **Manufacturing scale:** We have a manufacturing footprint of over 800 thousand square feet in North America and have full control of our manufacturing processes, allowing us to rapidly scale while reducing production costs and maintaining quality.
- **Intellectual property portfolio:** We have more than 1,400 patents and patent filings, over 14 years of research and development experience, and continue to drive innovation across materials science, electronics, networking, hardware, software, and human factors research.
- **Smart Building Platform:** Our Smart Building Platform's network architecture offers a competitive advantage, as it has greater functionality and utilizes less cabling, and we believe it is significantly simpler and cheaper to install than solutions from competing smart glass suppliers. As "smart buildings" grow in popularity, our Smart Building Platform's enterprise-grade network provides yet another reason for building owners to choose smart glass.
- **Growing product portfolio:** We have continued to develop several new products that will optimize the human experience in buildings, help reduce energy usage and carbon footprint, and make buildings more

intelligent and adaptable. Our Smart Building Platform enables smart building applications to be built and connected to our smart building network.

- **Strong ecosystem relationships:** In the process of View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform being installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence, we have developed strong relationships with members of the construction ecosystem including architects, general contractors, glaziers and low voltage electricians. In addition, we have built strong relationships with owners, tenants, and building developers who are in the best position to recognize and appreciate the multiple benefits we bring to their employees and tenants, as well as their energy efficiency initiatives. Approximately 50% of our design wins over the last two years have been from building owners, developers and tenants that have previously had View Smart Glass installed in their buildings. See “Our Customers” below for more details on our sales process.
- **Experienced leadership team:** We have built an experienced leadership team with a strong track record of driving product innovation, revenue growth and profitability in several technology businesses.
- **Company culture:** Most importantly, we have built a strong culture of safety, inclusion, curiosity, customer delight, iterative learning, commitment to excellence, ownership, and teamwork. This has enabled us to tackle hard technical and business problems and opportunities, challenge conventional wisdom, deliver value to our customers, and build a strong competitive advantage over incumbents and other entrants.

Our Market Opportunity / Key Trends

We believe that the total addressable market for smart glass will include all exterior windows in buildings and expect smart glass to eventually be as prevalent as air conditioning or elevators in buildings. We expect four secular megatrends to continue to drive the demand for our View Smart Building Platform and View Smart Glass windows in modern architectural designs:

- **Increased focus on climate change, Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (“ESG”) and sustainability:** There is both a growing awareness in society of the need to reduce energy usage and to mitigate or reverse the human impact on climate change, and growing regulatory pressure to reduce energy consumption in buildings. View’s Smart Glass panels and products help reduce energy usage in buildings and contribute in a positive and material manner to the ESG, LEED and energy initiatives of building owners and occupants.
- **Growing focus on human health inside buildings:** Based on scientific knowledge and general societal move towards healthier living, we believe that there is a growing focus within the real estate industry by architects, developers and building owners to construct buildings that are healthier. The COVID-19 pandemic has only increased the awareness in broader society of the environmental conditions inside buildings, including a greater focus on how air quality affects human health. Independent studies have shown that View’s products improve the health and wellness of people in buildings.
- **Better occupant experience:** We believe that people have growing expectations for comfort, wellness, and experience from their indoor environments and workspaces. Humans spend 90% of their time in buildings compared to just 5% inside an automobile. Yet comparatively, the real estate industry has experienced very little innovation in the last several decades. Independent research has demonstrated that natural light and views are among the highest desired amenities by employees, and tenants pay higher rents for buildings with these features. We enhance both natural light and views through our Smart Glass panels and products, and we anticipate this to be a strong driver of market growth.
- **Growing demand for smart buildings:** We believe that a confluence of factors, including societal changes and customer needs, the availability of high-performance sensors and electronics at reasonable prices, and advancements in software, machine learning and artificial intelligence, are driving demand for smart buildings. We are well positioned to leverage these trends with a smart building platform, and a growing portfolio of smart building products can be added to this platform

Our Customers

We sell our products across multiple verticals of the real estate industry, including but not limited to commercial offices, airports, hospitals and healthcare facilities, multi-family residential, and educational buildings. Within the commercial office space, our end users include companies who commission and own buildings for their own use, as well as developers who construct buildings to lease or rent to tenants. We also expect to expand into additional verticals of the real estate industry over time, including single-family residential.

We engage and build relationships directly with members of the real estate ecosystem, including building owners, glaziers, low-voltage electricians, tenants, developers and general contractors. We believe that market adoption of our products is strongly influenced by engagement with end users, such as owners, tenants and building developers, as they are well positioned to appreciate and value the benefits offered by our products, such as the improvement of human health, reduced energy usage, superior tenant experience, higher asset values, and future-proofing assets through technology. We secure design wins typically through non-binding agreements with such parties to design View products into a building project. As building projects commence, we negotiate and enter into legally binding agreements for the sale of our products and services with our customers.

Our Competition

We compete in the commercial window industry and the electrochromic glass industry, as well as within the larger smart building product industry, each of which is highly competitive and continually evolving as participants strive to distinguish themselves within their markets, including through product performance, addition of new features, and price. We believe that our main sources of competition are existing commercial window manufacturers, electrochromic glass manufacturers, and companies developing smart building products and intrusion detection solution technologies. We believe the primary competitive factors in our markets are:

- Technological innovation;
- Ability to integrate multiple systems efficiently and effectively;
- Product performance;
- Product quality, durability, and price;
- Execution track record; and
- Manufacturing efficiency.

Growth Strategies

Each of the below growth initiatives will be propelled by our ability to develop mainstream acceptance of our products. We continuously work to market our products and believe we will have mainstream acceptance of our products through the execution of the following:

- Compelling, proven product with growing installed base: Our technology is patented, functional and proven, with an increasing number of installations across major markets in North America driving both greater product awareness and higher interest from the real estate ecosystem. We expect this trend to accelerate as our base of installations continues to grow.
- New product introduction: We have significantly expanded our product portfolio and offer several smart building products to the market. In addition to a strong existing installed base who we believe will be likely adopters of these products, we also anticipate that strong interest in our smart building products will accelerate adoption of View Smart Glass and Smart Building Platform.
- Sales channel expansion: We plan to create greater awareness and education among building owners and tenants, of the significant benefits of our company, by forming business relationships with real estate brokers. Given the large number of commercial real estate brokers across North America, such business

arrangements have the potential to significantly increase the awareness and recognition of our company, our products and our benefits multiple fold.

- Deepen delivery ecosystem relationships: In the process of View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform being installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings of significant scale and prominence, we have developed strong relationships with members of the construction delivery ecosystem including architects, general contractors, glaziers and low voltage electricians. We will continue to focus on developing stronger relationships with these partners to facilitate smooth execution and positive momentum.
- Expansion into new geographies: We currently derive the majority of our business from select markets in North America. We believe our solutions will have universal appeal, and anticipate significant growth opportunities to expand our business in additional regions in North America and in international markets around the world.
- Serving new applications and industries: We believe there are significant benefits to using smart glass solutions in automotive applications such as windows and glass roofs that automatically adjust to sunlight, mobile phones and computing, wearables, mixed and augmented reality applications, and in other industries. We anticipate serving these applications in the future.

By focusing on innovation, continually enhancing our product offerings and leveraging our platform to offer new products, we believe we can increase building project originations, product usage and customer satisfaction, which we believe will increase revenue per customer and expand our customer base while reducing customer attrition. With over 14 years of research and development experience and more than 1,400 patents and patent applications, our research and development and engineering teams include people with expertise in all aspects of the development process, including materials science, electronics and networking, product design, software development, machine learning and AI, and quality assurance. Our research and development activities are conducted at our headquarters in Milpitas, California and also at our manufacturing facility located in Olive Branch, Mississippi.

Manufacturing and Supply

Manufacturing Process

The insulating glass units (“IGUs”) included in the View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform offerings are manufactured at our production facility located in Olive Branch, Mississippi. We operate a sophisticated manufacturing facility designed for performance, scale, durability, and repeatability.

Our manufacturing combines talent, equipment, and processes from the semiconductor, flat panel display, solar and glass processing industries. Our proprietary manufacturing facility has been in use since 2010. We currently operate one production line in our facility with a name-plate capacity of approximately 5 million square feet of smart glass per year. In addition, we have partially completed the construction of a second production line at our Olive Branch facility. Once operational, we expect our facility’s name-plate capacity to increase by an additional 7.5 million square feet of smart glass per year, bringing our total name-plate capacity of our facility to 12.5 million square feet per year. We expect to incur additional capital expenditures with respect to facility automation and completion of the second production line. The existing facility enables us to achieve economies of scale, as we increase production and decrease cost per unit produced.

The electronic components comprising our View Net, View Immersive Experiences and View Sense products are manufactured through various contract manufacturers in accordance with our proprietary designs. We use outsourced manufacturing facilities to limit our capital expenditures, take advantage of third-party manufacturing expertise, and gain the flexibility and scalability to respond to changing demands for our products. Our manufacturers order components that have long lead times based on our demand forecasts and purchase

other components as needed. We do not have any long-term supply agreements with any of the contract manufacturers that manufacture or supply any of the electronic components comprising our View Net, View Immersive Experiences and View Sense products.

Certain materials used in the manufacturing of our products are purchased from a limited number of suppliers. Shortages could occur in these materials due to an interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, each of four suppliers accounted for 26.7%, 12.9%, 11.2%, and 10.1% of total purchases, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, one supplier accounted for 34.0%, 42.8%, and 42.6% of total purchases, respectively.

Intellectual Property

Our ability to create, obtain and protect intellectual property is important to the success of our business and our ability to compete. We create IP in our operations globally, and we work to protect and enforce our IP rights. We consider our trademarks valuable assets, including well-known marks such as “VIEW”, “VIEW NET”, “INTELLIGENCE”, “VIEW SENSE”, “VIEW DISPLAY”, AND “SMARTPROTECT”.

In addition, we integrate licensed third-party technology and IP into certain aspects of our products. Although certain third-party proprietary IP rights are important to our success, we do not believe we are materially dependent on any particular third-party IP.

As of September 30, 2022, we had 589 patents; 865 pending, published or allowed patent applications; 70 registered trademarks and 36 pending trademark applications.

Raw Materials

We utilize various commodity raw materials in our products, including glass, deposition targets, and glass spacers in the manufacturing process, as well as aluminum for the framing of the IGUs as part of the Smart Building Platform product. Before we use these materials, a supplier must undergo an extensive qualification process, depending on the type of raw material. When appropriate and feasible, we secure raw material supplies through long-term contracts; however, currently we primarily purchase our product inputs through periodic purchase orders, including for glass which is a critical raw material. We obtain raw materials and supplies from a variety of sources whenever possible, although certain important glass components used in our products are purchased from a single source supplier. We believe our sources and supplies of raw materials are adequate for our needs.

Facilities

We are headquartered in Milpitas, California and manufacture our product at our facility located in Olive Branch, Mississippi. Our research and development activities are conducted at both our Milpitas and Olive Branch locations. We lease approximately 804,104 square feet of manufacturing space in Olive Branch under a lease expiring in March 2028. We also lease office space of 77,200 square feet in Milpitas under a lease expiring in September 2028. As of September 30, 2022, we have invested over \$400.0 million in capital expenditures, primarily in the Olive Branch facility which continues to be our sole manufacturing hub since 2010. We believe our current facilities are secure under long-term leases and will support our anticipated growth over the next several years. As demand for our products increases, we expect to expand our operations in Olive Branch through the completion of a second production line, but do not intend to add new facilities in the near future.

Government Regulation and Compliance

United States

We are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and licensing requirements of federal, state and local authorities. We are also required to obtain various licenses and permits from state and local authorities in connection with the operation of our businesses, including but not limited to licensing, permitting and inspection requirements applicable to glaziers, electricians and engineers; building codes; and permitting and inspection requirements applicable to construction projects.

Our sales and marketing practices are regulated by federal, state and local agencies. These laws and regulations typically place restrictions on the manner in which products and services can be advertised and sold, and to provide consumers with certain rescission rights.

Our operations include the use, handling, storage, transportation, generation and disposal of hazardous materials. We are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the use, management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, and occupational health and safety. We are subject to litigation regarding environmental compliance and could incur in the future substantial costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions and costs arising from regulatory proceedings, third party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits required at our facilities.

For example, in April 2022, View and the United States Attorney’s Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement agreement resolving the prospect of claims and charges against View relating to all prior discharges of water without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. The terms of the potential global settlement agreement include, among others, a \$3.0 million fine, a \$1.5 million civil penalty and a \$0.5 million community service payment, wastewater reduction requirements, as well as probation and oversight for three years. In connection with the final approval of the settlement, we expect to obtain required permits or to enter into an agreed order and operate in compliance with such order until permits can be obtained. For further discussion of the potential global settlement agreement, see “—Legal Proceedings” and Note 9 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. In addition, any failure by the Company to be in compliance with the terms of the potential global settlement agreement, applicable environmental laws and regulations or any new laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our facility is also subject to OSHA Process Safety Management regulations, which are designed to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable or explosive chemicals.

We are also subject to federal and state laws regarding privacy and the protection of user data. Certain state data protection, privacy, consumer protection, content regulation and other laws and regulations may be more restrictive than federal laws. There are also a number of legislative proposals pending before the United States Congress and various state legislative bodies concerning data protection that could affect us. We take reasonable efforts to comply with all applicable laws, policies, legal obligations and certain industry codes of conduct relating to privacy and data protection, and security. However, it is possible that the obligations imposed on us by applicable data privacy laws and regulations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices in other jurisdictions.

See “—Legal Proceedings” for additional information about current and potential legal proceedings involving the Company.

Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “Inflation Reduction Act”) was signed into law. Electrochromic windows, which include View’s products, are included under the investment tax credit in the Inflation Reduction Act. This legislation is expected to significantly reduce the cost of electrochromic windows, reduce energy consumption of buildings, reduce carbon emissions, improve energy security, create American manufacturing jobs and drive widespread adoption of smart windows, which in turn is expected to lower peak demand on the American power grid.

Canada

Companies operating in the smart glass industry in Canada are subject to provincial regulation of their business activities, including the sale, installation and maintenance of smart building and electronic security systems.

Consumer protection laws in Canada also require that certain terms and conditions be included in the contract between the service provider and the consumer.

Human Capital Resources

Employee Overview

Our employees are instrumental in helping inspire us to achieve our purpose. They bring a wide range of talents, experience, and perspectives to drive the innovation that is changing the world. We believe in the recognition of employee contributions and, for that reason, we make significant efforts to consider individual job performance as an important factor for promotions, job retention, and salary adjustments. We are an equal opportunity employer, and it is our policy to make employment decisions and opportunities based on merit, qualifications, potential, and competency.

As of September 30, 2022, we had 790 employees, including 479 in factory operations in Olive Branch, MS, 153 in sales and marketing and customer support, and 158 in general and administrative support. Our Milpitas, CA headquarters office has a strong engineering base and a smaller research and development facility. Our products rely heavily on the strength of our research and development, as well as engineering capabilities, and we have 131 employees focused on these areas. We have several smaller sales offices in New York City, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Boston, and various other locations. To date, we have not experienced any work stoppages, and we consider our relationship with our employees to be strong. Our employees are not represented by a labor union or subject to a collective bargaining agreement, nor have there been any known union organizing activities at any of our facilities.

Talent and Human Capital Management

Our human capital is governed by various federal, state and local regulations. We monitor key employment activities, such as hiring, termination and pay practices to ensure compliance with established regulations across the world. Attracting, developing and retaining the best people globally is critical to our long-term success.

Diversity and Inclusion

We are focused on attracting, developing and retaining diverse teams. We embrace diversity and inclusion and strive to provide an environment rich with diverse skills, backgrounds and perspectives. For more information, see “—*Director Qualifications & Board Diversity*.”

Health & Safety

The safety of our employees remains our top priority. We have developed a robust set of health and safety policies in order to provide our employees and contractors with the knowledge and tools necessary to reduce the risks associated with their work responsibilities. Our training programs are developed in response to federal, state, and local regulations, as well as insurance agency requirements and institutional needs.

From the start of the COVID-19 crisis, we adopted extensive safety protocols to minimize potential workplace virus exposure, as the employees at our Olive Branch, MS facility have been deemed essential workers. Our safety protocols include, but are not limited to, specific traffic flow patterns, a check-in system, social distancing, temperature checks, and vigorous cleaning procedures.

Board Oversight

Our Board believes that human capital management is an important component of our continued growth and success, and is critical to our ability to attract, retain and develop talented and skilled employees. We pride ourselves on a culture that respects co-workers and values concern for others. Management regularly reports to the Board on human capital management topics, including corporate culture, safety, diversity and inclusion, employee development and compensation and benefits. The Board provides input on important decisions, including with respect to safety, talent retention and development.

Employee Incentives and Benefits

We are committed to providing equity incentives to all our employees through the grant of equity incentive awards under our equity incentive plan, in order to align their interests with stockholders as “owners” of the business. We also provide cash incentives to our employees under our annual bonus program, pursuant to which employees are eligible to earn annual cash bonuses based on a percentage of their base salaries and overall company performance. These cash and equity incentive programs allow us to be competitive with comparable companies in our industry by giving us the resources to attract, motivate and retain talented individuals.

In addition, we provide health, welfare and retirement benefits for our employees, including medical, dental, vision, life insurance, short-term and long-term disability, vacation, paid time off, various voluntary insurance programs and our 401(k) retirement plan, which allow us to enhance employee productivity and loyalty through the provision of competitive benefits. Furthermore, our employee assistance program offers employees and their families information, referrals, and short-term counseling for personal issues affecting their work or personal life in order to help protect the physical, emotional, and financial well-being of our employees.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are subject to claims, litigation, internal or governmental investigations, including those related to labor and employment, contracts, intellectual property, environmental, regulatory compliance, commercial matters and other related matters, some of which allege substantial monetary damages and claims. Some of these actions may be brought as class actions on behalf of a class or purported class of employees. We are also defendants in judicial and administrative proceedings involving matters incidental to our business. Legal expenses are expensed as incurred.

We accrue a charge when our management determines that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a loss is probable, we record an accrual based on the reasonably estimable loss or range of loss. When no point of loss is more likely than another, we record the lowest amount in the estimated range of loss and disclose the estimated range. We do not record liabilities for reasonably possible loss contingencies, but do disclose a range of reasonably possible losses if they are material and we are able to estimate such a range. If we cannot provide a range of reasonably possible losses, we explain the factors that prevent us from determining such a range. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether an accrual should be established or adjusted. The ultimate outcome of legal proceedings involves judgments, estimates, and inherent uncertainties and cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the ultimate outcome of any legal matter be unfavorable, our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. We may also incur substantial legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against legal claims.

Securities Litigation

On August 18, 2021, plaintiff Asif Mehedi filed a putative securities class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (*Mehedi v. View, Inc. f/k/a CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II et al.* (No. 5:21CV06374, N.D. Cal.)) alleging violations of the federal securities laws by the Company, Rao Mulpuri, and Vidul Prakash. On February 8, 2022, the Court appointed Stadium Capital LLC lead plaintiff and denied the competing motion of Sweta Sonthalia. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied Ms. Sonthalia’s petition for a writ of mandamus to vacate the lead plaintiff order.

On July 15, 2022, Stadium Capital filed an amended complaint against View, Mulpuri, and Prakash; certain current and former View board members; Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. and related entities; officers and board members of CF II; and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The action is brought on behalf of a putative class consisting of (i) all persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired View and/or CF II securities between November 30, 2020 and May 10, 2022, inclusive; (ii) all persons or entities who were holders of CF II Class A common stock as of the January 27, 2021 record date that were entitled to vote to approve the merger between View and CF II; and (iii) all persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired View securities pursuant or traceable to the Form S-4 Registration Statement filed by CF II on December 23, 2020. The amended complaint asserts claims under Sections

10(b) (and Rule 10b-5 thereunder), 14(a) (and Rule 14a-9 thereunder), and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act and Sections 11, 12, and 15 of the Securities Act.

The amended complaint alleges that certain defendants failed to disclose to investors that the Company's warranty-related obligations and associated cost of revenue were materially false and misleading because they excluded expenses the Company incurred and expected to incur due to significant quality issues. The amended complaint alleges that certain defendants' positive statements about the Company were false and materially misleading as a result, and that such statements caused the price of the Company's stock to be inflated. The amended complaint alleges that class members were damaged when the price of the Company's stock declined on the trading day following (1) August 16, 2021, when the Company announced an independent investigation concerning the adequacy of the Company's previously disclosed warranty accrual, and (2) May 10, 2022, when the Company stated that management anticipated that it would be disclosing substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and that the Company's cash position was \$200.5 million at the end of Q1 2022. The amended complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages and costs, including attorneys' fees.

Defendants filed motions to dismiss on October 6, 2022 and Stadium Capital filed its opposition(s) to the motions on November 14, 2022. Pursuant to a stipulated schedule, Defendants will file any replies in support of the motions to dismiss by December 14, 2022. The motions are set for hearing on April 20, 2023.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

Derivative Litigation

On December 6, 2021, a purported Company shareholder filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against Rao Mulpuri, Nigel Gormly, Harold Hughes, Tom Leppert, Toby Cosgrove, Lisa Picard, Julie Larson-Green, and Vidul Prakash (*Jacobson v. Mulpuri, et al.* (No. 1:21CV01719, D. Del.)). On May 24, 2022, plaintiff and purported Company stockholder Anil Damidi filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against the same defendants as in the Jacobson complaint: Mr. Mulpuri, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Leppert, Mr. Cosgrove, Ms. Picard, Ms. Larson-Green, and Mr. Prakash. On July 26, 2022, plaintiff and purported Company stockholder James Monteleone filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against the same defendants as in the *Jacobson and Damidi* complaints: Mr. Mulpuri, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Leppert, Mr. Cosgrove, Ms. Picard, Ms. Larson-Green, and Mr. Prakash.

On September 8, 2022, the *Jacobson*, *Damidi*, and *Monteleone* cases were assigned to Judge Gregory Williams. On September 30, 2022, Judge Williams entered the parties' stipulation to (1) consolidate the three actions into *In re View, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, C.A. No. 21-1719-GBW (Consolidated), (2) appoint co-lead counsel for plaintiffs, and (3) stay all proceedings in the consolidated action until the *Mehedi* class action is dismissed in its entirety, with prejudice, and all appeals related thereto have been exhausted, or is resolved by settlement, or the motions to dismiss in the *Mehedi* class action are denied. Any party may request that the Court lift the stay upon good cause shown and bringing the matter to the Court's attention.

The stipulation deems the *Damidi* complaint to be the operative complaint in the consolidated case until any amended complaint is filed. The *Damidi* complaint asserts claims for violation of Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and waste of corporate assets. The complaint seeks unspecified money damages, restitution, punitive damages, and costs (including attorneys' fees and accountants' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses). The *Damidi* complaint alleges that the defendants failed to prevent the Company from making false statements regarding the Company's business results and prospects and that the Company has been harmed by incurring legal fees and potential liability in investigations and lawsuits.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

Government Investigation

On November 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had voluntarily reported to the SEC that the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors was conducting an independent, internal investigation into the adequacy of the Company's previously reported warranty accrual. In January 2022, the Company was informed that the SEC is conducting a formal investigation of this matter. The Company has cooperated with the SEC's investigation and intends to continue doing so.

In June 2022, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York requested information related to this matter. The Company has cooperated with the U.S. Attorney's Office in connection with these requests and intends to continue doing so.

Given the early stage of these matters, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

Northern District of Mississippi Environmental Matter

In September and August of 2021, the Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality ("MCEQ"), Desoto County Regional Utility Authority ("DCRUA") and the City of Olive Branch, Mississippi ("Olive Branch"), each issued notices and orders to the Company with respect to our discharges of water from our Olive Branch facility into the publicly owned treatment works ("POTW") of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. In August 2021, a Subpoena to Testify Before a Grand Jury was issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi ("Subpoena") requiring us to produce to the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") various documents relating to environmental matters at our Olive Branch facility, including but not limited to hazardous waste records, air emissions records, storm water discharges records and wastewater disposal records. We have cooperated fully with each such notice, order and Subpoena.

On April 13, 2022, the Company and the United States Attorney's Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement resolving the prospect of claims and charges against the Company relating to all prior discharges of water into the POTW of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. The principal terms of the settlement are:

- (1) the Company pleading guilty to a single misdemeanor count for negligently discharging wastewater to a POTW without first obtaining a pretreatment permit in violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1319(c)(1)(A);
- (2) the Company paying a fine of \$3.0 million over a three-year period in equal installments of \$1.0 million to the federal government;
- (3) the Company paying a special assessment of \$125 to the federal government pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3013(a)(1)(B);
- (4) the Company entering a separate civil Agreed Order with the MCEQ that requires the payment of a separate civil penalty of \$1.5 million;
- (5) the Company making a separate community service payment in the amount of \$0.5 million to DCRUA, to be used for the sole purpose of expanding wastewater treatment capacity in DeSoto County, Mississippi, within 30 days of entering the Plea Agreement;
- (6) the Company implementing an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001:2015 standards or a similar environmental management system approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which is expected to result in \$0.3 million in consulting and personnel costs;
- (7) the Company implementing agreed upon wastewater reduction plans, which is expected to result in at least \$2.0 million in capital expenditures to install a wastewater treatment and recycling system;
- (8) the Company obtaining a pretreatment permit from MDEQ, or entering an Agreed Order with MCEQ and operating in compliance with that Agreed Order until a permit can be obtained;

- (9) the Company obtaining wastewater discharge permits from DCRUA and Olive Branch, or entering into Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) with DCRUA and Olive Branch that are consistent with any Agreed Order entered with MCEQ and operating in compliance with such Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) until permits can be obtained; and
- (10) the Company agreeing to probation for three years.

The terms of the Plea Agreement are subject to the approval of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi. On November 7, 2022, View finalized an Agreed Order with the MCEQ as contemplated by the settlement terms. On November 16 and 17, 2022, Olive Branch and DCRUA, respectively, approved a joint Agreed Order with View consistent with the settlement terms. View continues to coordinate with MDEQ and the local authorities with respect to the obligations contemplated by the settlement terms, including obtaining a pretreatment permit from the Mississippi Environmental Quality Permit Board, which has not been granted as of the date of this prospectus. The date for presentation of the Plea Agreement to the Court has not yet been determined.

The Company has recognized the \$5.0 million of penalties it expects to incur in conjunction with this environmental settlement over the next three years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis provides information which our management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. You should read the following management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our audited consolidated and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical financial information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon our current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under the section titled "Risk Factors" in this prospectus. Please also see the section titled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward- Looking Statements."

Overview

Our Business

We are a leading smart buildings platform and technology company that transforms buildings to improve human health and experience, reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, and generate additional revenue for building owners.

Our innovative products are designed to enable people to lead healthier and more productive lives by increasing access to daylight and views, while minimizing associated glare and heat from the sun and keeping occupants comfortable. These products also simultaneously reduce energy consumption from lighting and HVAC, thus reducing carbon emissions. To achieve these benefits, we design, manufacture, and provide electrochromic or smart glass panels to which we add a 1 micrometer (~1/100th the thickness of human hair) proprietary electrochromic coating. These smart glass panels, in combination with our proprietary network infrastructure, software and algorithms, intelligently adjust in response to the sun by tinting from clear to dark states, and vice versa, to minimize heat and glare without ever blocking the view. In addition, we offer a suite of fully integrated, cloud-connected smart-building products that are designed to enable us to further optimize the human experience within buildings, improve cybersecurity, further reduce energy usage and carbon footprint, reduce real estate operating costs, provide real estate owners greater visibility into and control over the utilization of their assets, and provide a platform on which to integrate and deploy new technologies into buildings.

Our earlier generation products are described best as "smart glass," which are primarily composed of three components that all work together to produce a solution:

- the insulating glass unit; which is either double or triple pane with a micrometer semiconductor (or electrochromic) coating.
- the network infrastructure; which is composed of the controllers, connectors, sensors, and cabling; and
- the software; which includes the predictive algorithms, artificial intelligence, remote management tools, and user-facing iOS and Android apps, to control the tint of the glass.

After we completed installations in a few hundred buildings, we identified an opportunity to use our network infrastructure and cabling as the backbone on which different smart and connected devices in a typical building could operate. We believe customers using View Smart Glass can leverage our network as their building's operations technology infrastructure to reduce duplicative labor costs, reduce materials usage, provide better cyber security, improve visibility and management of connected devices, and future-proof the building through easy upgradability.

Recognizing the opportunity to significantly improve the human experience, energy performance and carbon footprint in buildings, and real estate operating costs through adoption of technology, we began selling a Smart Building Platform, which is a fully integrated smart window platform, to building owners starting in 2021. Concurrent with the commencement of the sales efforts, we also began hiring an extensive team of construction

managers, project managers, and building specialists to enable us to work towards delivering the fully installed and integrated Smart Building Platform, which had historically been the responsibility of the general contractor's glazing and low-voltage electrician ("LVE") subcontractors.

The Smart Building Platform includes an upgraded network infrastructure and end-to-end design and deployment services, and also enables next generation Smart Building Technologies. We began offering our Smart Building Platform for the following strategic reasons:

- To optimize the design, aesthetics, energy performance and cost of the entire smart façade (or digital skin) of the building, rather than just one component (smart glass), thus benefiting both customers and View.
- To elevate the window selection and purchase decision to a customer and decision maker that has a more global view of the project and is in a much better position to make an informed decision regarding all the benefits provided by our Smart Building Platform.
- To accelerate the integration of new technologies into the fabric of the building. Today, this includes integrating environmental quality sensors and immersive, transparent, high-definition displays into smart windows. Importantly, our smart façade design enables future hardware and software upgrades into the building infrastructure.
- We believe delivering a digital, connected façade and smart building platform will enable future business opportunities and pricing models as buildings, both existing and new, incorporate additional technology and connected products.

Our next generation, smart building network is designed as a scalable and open infrastructure in which the smart window is now another node of the network; in addition, the network is now equipped to host other connected devices and applications, from both View and third parties, as additional nodes on the network. The network has its own 48v direct current power and power-over-ethernet ports to incorporate other connected devices on a standard protocol. Also integrated into the network throughout the building is gigabit speed linear ethernet coaxial cable, as well as optical fiber. Computer processing is also built into the backbone of the network with x86 and ARM processing cores. The network also includes an operating system with capabilities to run third party applications and services, security protocol to protect buildings from cyberattacks, and several elements of a digital twin of the building. Our smart building network also hosts artificial intelligence and machine learning engines, which we developed, and also provides access to artificial intelligence and machine learning engines that are in the cloud. The exterior of the building is the largest in surface area. With the smart building network, the entire exterior of the building can be digitized. Activating the exterior through digitization creates multiple opportunities for building owners and occupants.

Our Smart Building Platform enables other devices and smart building applications to be built and connected to our smart building network. A few applications we have already built and deployed on our next generation network include:

Transparent Displays: View Immersive Display. Integrated into the smart window and connected to the same network as the glass, Immersive Display allows users to turn their windows into the equivalent of an iPad or tablet — an interactive digital display that allows users a new way to digest multi-media content. Immersive Displays are large-format (55 inches and larger), digital, high-definition, interactive canvases that can be used to broadcast content, host video calls and display information and digital art to large groups of people, while maintaining a view of the outdoors through the window on which it is integrated.

Personalized Health: View Sense. An integrated, enterprise-grade, secure, sensor module that monitors multiple environmental variables (e.g., CO₂, Temperature, Volatile Organic Compounds, Humidity, Dust, Light, and Noise) to provide illustrative data and information to building management teams in order to improve building performance and enhance human health and comfort.

Our R&D continues to focus on not only improving the smart glass product but also on continually bringing more smart building applications and capabilities to market, as well as collaborating with other industry partners to

integrate their devices and applications with our smart building network, with the aim of making building occupants more comfortable, healthier, and more productive, making buildings more sustainable, and providing better information to building owners to streamline operations and reduce operating costs.

In terms of the value propositions to our customers, our earlier generation smart glass product focused primarily on improving occupant experience and reducing energy costs through adjustments of the glass tint. The current generation of the product focuses not only on improving energy savings and user experience through smart glass; it also focuses on increasing occupant productivity, creating healthier buildings, and using data from other devices to develop broader insights that further improve building operations and reduce energy usage. Current scientific research supports that cognitive function and in turn, productivity goes up when building occupants are exposed to more natural light and comfortable workspaces; they sleep better, and they experience less eye strain, fewer headaches, and lower stress. In a study published in the International Journal of Environmental Health and Public Health in 2020, researchers at the University of Illinois and SUNY Upstate Medical University found that employees working next to View Smart Glass during the day slept 37 minutes longer each night, experienced half as many headaches, and performed 42% better on cognitive tests. The research was sponsored in part by View.

We also recognized that the new Smart Building Platform offering would potentially enable us to move ‘up’ the supply chain of the construction industry. Whereas our traditional offering placed us in the role of a supplier to subcontractors of the General Contractor (“GC”), the level of integration and oversight needed to ensure a quality installation and integration of the complete smart building platform is designed to incentivize building owners and GCs to engage directly with us, engaging us to assume the role of the prime contractor for the platform rather than supplier of subcomponent materials. This would also better position us to upsell additional goods and services to the building owners in the future, which could be more efficiently integrated into the smart building platform than with the traditional offering.

Today, our Smart Glass products are installed into over 40 million square feet of buildings, including offices, hospitals, airports, educational facilities, hotels, and multi-family residences. In addition to our Smart Building Platform, we continue to sell smart windows through our Smart Glass offering and several individual smart building products through our Smart Building Technologies offerings. Across our combined product lines, our products are installed in 100 million square feet of buildings.

To date, we have devoted our efforts and resources towards the development, manufacture, and sale of our product platforms, which we believe have begun to show strong market traction. We have also devoted significant resources to enable our View Smart Building Platform, a new offering beginning in 2021. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 our revenue was \$74.0 million, \$32.9 million and \$24.0 million respectively, representing period-over-period growth of 124.8% and 37.4%, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, our revenue was \$57.1 million and \$45.6 million, respectively, representing period-over-period growth of 25.3%.

Key Factors Affecting Operating Results

Execution of Growth Strategies

We believe that we are just beginning to address our market opportunity, which we expect to be driven by four multi-decade, secular trends: (i) climate change, Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) and sustainability, (ii) a growing focus on human health inside buildings, (iii) an increased desire for better human experiences in buildings, and (iv) a growing demand for smart and connected buildings.

To capitalize on these trends and our market opportunity, we must execute on multiple growth initiatives, the success of which may depend on our ability to develop mainstream acceptance of our products, including (i) increasing awareness of our products and their benefits across major markets in North America and internationally, (ii) increasing recurring sales, (iii) expanding our product portfolio, (iv) expanding our sales channels to include real estate brokers, (v) continuing to develop strong relationships with ecosystem partners such as building owners, developers, tenants, architects, contractors, low voltage electricians and glaziers, and (vi) expanding outside North America into international markets.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”) was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Joe Biden. The IRA includes the implementation of a new alternative minimum tax, an excise tax on stock buybacks, and significant tax incentives for energy and climate incentives, and other provisions. We are evaluating the impact of the Investment Tax Credit (“ITC”) available to our customers under the IRA, which is expected to bring the cost of our products to cost parity with conventional windows. We believe the ITC will increase demand for our products by reducing the net cost of our products to our customers. However, the impact of the ITC cannot be known with any certainty, and we may not recognize any or all of the expected benefits of the ITC.

The above growth strategies depend upon our ability to continue as a going concern. As discussed further in [Note 14](#) of the “Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we entered into an agreement on October 25, 2022 resulting in the sale of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior PIK Toggle Notes (the “Notes”). In addition, we implemented plans to reduce cash spend and increase cash collections during the third quarter of 2022, which resulted in a decrease of net cash outflow of \$29.3 million, from \$89.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 to \$60.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. As of October 31, 2022, we had approximately \$228 million in cash and cash equivalents. Due to the historical rate of cash outflows, we are not currently able to conclude that our existing cash and cash equivalents balance as of the date of this filing will be adequate to fund our forecasted operating costs and meet our obligations; we have therefore determined that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. While we plan to continue to reduce cash outflow when compared to prior periods, our ability to fund our operating costs and meet our obligations beyond twelve months from the date of this filing is dependent upon our ability to attain and maintain profitable operations by entering into profitable sales contracts and generating sufficient operating cash flow. Our business will require significant amounts of capital to sustain operations and we will need to make the investments we need to execute these long-term business plans.

Technology Innovation

With more than 1,400 patents and patent filings and over 14 years of research and development experience, we have a history of technological innovation. We have a strong research and development team, including employees with expertise in all aspects of the development process, including materials science, electronics, networking, hardware, software, and human factors research. As we have since inception, we intend to continue making significant investments in research and development and hiring top technical and engineering talent to improve our existing products and develop new products, which will increase our differentiation in the market. In 2021 and 2020, we introduced a new suite of products to complement our market-leading smart glass and optimize the human experience while making buildings more intelligent. These products are collectively referred to under the umbrella brand name “The Smart Building Cloud”:

- View Net. Our next generation controls, software, and services (“CSS”), a cloud-connected, network infrastructure offering that powers View’s smart glass products and can incorporate and power other smart building devices from View and other companies. This high bandwidth data and low voltage power network serves as the backbone to an intelligent building platform and provides future-proofing by enabling the addition of new capabilities during a building’s lifetime.
- View Immersive Display. Our transparent, digital, interactive surface product that incorporates see-through, high definition displays directly onto the smart window.
- View Sense. Modules that provide the ability to measure and optimize light, humidity, temperature, air quality, dust, and noise to improve occupant wellness.
- View Secure Edge. Our plug-and-play edge-to-cloud solution that enables IT and digital innovation teams to securely connect new and existing buildings to the cloud; centrally manage building networks, systems, and data in the cloud; and deploy edge applications for real-time processing, insights, and optimizations.

- View Remote Access. Our secure access portal that enables IT teams to reduce the cost and cybersecurity risks of maintaining smart buildings by providing vendors and technicians with secure, auditable, time-bound remote access to building networks and devices.
- View Building Performance. Our configurable application and web-based tool that enables building managers to measure, optimize and automate building performance with comprehensive, contextual, and actionable insights consolidated from disparate on-premises and cloud-based systems.
- View Workplace Experience. Our configurable application and web-based tool that enables corporate facilities managers to create healthier, more efficient, and more productive workplaces by uncovering actionable insights related to building health, space utilization and workplace operations.

We expect our research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars over time to maintain our differentiation in the market.

Competition

We compete in the commercial window industry and the electrochromic glass industry, as well as within the larger smart building products industry, each of which is highly competitive and continually evolving as participants strive to distinguish themselves within their markets, including through product improvement, addition of new features, and price. We believe that our main sources of competition are existing commercial window manufacturers, electrochromic glass manufacturers, and companies developing smart building products and intrusion detection solution technologies. We believe the primary competitive factors in our markets are:

- Technological innovation;
- Ability to integrate multiple systems efficiently and effectively;
- Product performance;
- Product quality, durability, and price;
- Execution track record; and
- Manufacturing efficiency.

Capacity

View currently manufactures the insulating glass units (“IGUs”) included in the View Smart Glass and View Smart Building Platform product offerings at our production facility located in Olive Branch, Mississippi. We operate a sophisticated manufacturing facility designed for performance, scale, durability, and repeatability. Our manufacturing combines talent, equipment, and processes from the semiconductor, flat panel display, solar and glass processing industries. Our proprietary manufacturing facility has been in use since 2010. We currently operate one production line in our facility with a name-plate capacity of approximately 5 million square feet of smart glass per year. In addition, we have partially completed the construction of a second production line at our Olive Branch facility. Once operational, we expect our facility’s name-plate capacity to increase by an additional 7.5 million square feet of smart glass per year, bringing our total name-plate capacity of our facility to 12.5 million square feet per year.

As of September 30, 2022, we have invested over \$400 million in capital expenditures primarily in our factory. We expect to incur additional factory capital expenditure of up to approximately \$90 million over the next four years with respect to facility automation and completion of the second production line to support the expected growth in demand for our products. This will require additional financing in order to make these additional investments. We believe our facility, including the second production line, will enable us to achieve economies of scale, meet future demand, and achieve profitability.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted health and economic conditions throughout the United States, including the construction industry. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to be dynamic and evolving, and the extent to which COVID-19 impacts our operations will depend on future developments that cannot be predicted with certainty, including the duration of the outbreak, resurgences of COVID-19 infections, the availability and efficacy of vaccines, new information that may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the governmental measures to contain or treat its impact, among others.

COVID-19's disruptions to the construction industry may reduce or delay new construction projects or result in cancellations or delays of existing planned construction. Supply of certain materials used in the manufacturing of our products that are sourced from a limited number of suppliers may also be disrupted. For example, we utilize semiconductor chips in certain products that we manufacture and semiconductor chips have been recently subject to an ongoing global shortage. This shortage can cause possible delays in our production and increase the cost to obtain semiconductor chips and components that use semiconductor chips. Any one or a combination of such events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results.

To address these conditions, we establish protocols to continue business operations as an essential industry, insulate our supply chain from delays and disruptions, and assess our business operations and financial plans as a result of COVID-19. We optimize our financial plan by focusing on sales growth and by reducing and delaying incremental spending on operating and capital expenditures compared with the pre-COVID business plan. In particular, in the second quarter of 2020, we began reducing operating costs in absolute dollars through headcount reductions and reduction of operating expenditures for third party contractors. During 2021, these cost reduction efforts were relaxed, and headcount increased in order to respond to increased demand for our product and services.

The long-term effects of COVID-19 on one of our key markets, office space, cannot be accurately predicted as employers continue to design their long-term work-from-home policies. Conversely, we expect to see an accelerated interest in the renovation market, potential increased spending on public buildings and infrastructure, movement to suburban office spaces, and increased investment in life sciences and laboratory buildings. We also expect to see changes in the market in response to COVID-19, including increased aversion to blinds that collect dirt and dust. Finally, we have seen COVID-19 accelerate societal perspective on the importance of the environment on personal health, which could drive adoption of our sensor products that measure and monitor health aspects in buildings.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

View Smart Glass

We generate revenue under our View Smart Glass offering from (i) the manufacturing and sale of IGUs that are coated on the inside with our proprietary technology and are designed, programmed, and built to customer specifications that include sizes for specific windows, skylights, and doors in specified or designated areas of a building and (ii) selling the CSS, which includes sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors, that, when combined with the IGUs enable the IGUs to tint. Also included in CSS is a system design service, in which a design document is prepared to lay out the IGUs and CSS hardware for the building, as well as a commissioning service, in which the installed IGUs and CSS components are tested, and tinting configurations are set by View. The glaziers and LVEs subcontracted by the end user are responsible for ensuring satisfactory adherence to the design document as the products are installed.

Our View Smart Glass revenue primarily relies on securing design wins with end users of our products and services, which typically are the owners, tenants, or developers of buildings. We start the selling process by pitching the View Smart Glass benefits and business outcomes to the building owners, tenants, or developers. The pricing for a project is primarily driven by the make-up, size, shape, total units of the IGU, and associated CSS. The design win is typically secured through a non-binding agreement with the owners, tenants, or developers of the buildings. Once a design win is secured, we negotiate and enter into legally binding agreements with our Smart Glass customers

(typically glaziers for the IGUs and LVEs or general contractors for CSS) to deliver the Smart Glass products and services.

Our IGUs are custom-built and sold to customers through legally binding contracts. Each contract to provide IGUs includes multiple distinct IGUs. We recognize revenue from our IGU contracts over time as the IGU manufacturing work progresses.

Our contracts to provide the CSS network infrastructure include the sale of electrical connections schema, sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors, and professional services to provide a system. We recognize revenue at a point in time upon shipment of the control panels and electrical components, and upon customer acceptance for the design and commissioning services, both of which have a relatively short period of time over which the services are provided.

In limited circumstances, we contract to provide extended or enhanced warranties of our products outside of the terms of our standard assurance warranty, which are recognized as revenue over the respective term of the warranty period.

View Smart Building Platform

Our View Smart Building Platform is a complete interrelated and integrated platform that combines our smart glass IGUs, the fabrication, unitization, and installation of the framing of those IGUs, any combination of View Smart Building Technologies, and installation of the completed smart glass windows and CSS components into a fully installed Smart Building Platform. We enter into contracts to provide our View Smart Building Platform with our customers, which typically are the owners, tenants or developers of buildings, or the general contractor acting on behalf of our customers.

In contrast to the View Smart Glass product delivery method, we are the principal party responsible for delivering the fully integrated Smart Building Platform. In doing so, we take responsibility for all activities needed to fulfill the single performance obligation of transferring control to the customer of a fully operational Smart Building Platform deliverable; from design, fabrication, installation, integration, commissioning, and testing. Underlying these activities is our responsibility for performing an essential and significant service of integrating each of the inputs of our completed solution. These inputs include our smart network infrastructure and IGUs, both of which are integrated into the window glazing system, which is fabricated by an unrelated subcontractor contracted by us to work on our behalf, as well as designing how the entire Smart Building Platform will be integrated and installed into the customer's architectural specifications for the building that is being constructed or retrofitted. Our integration services also include the activities of installing, commissioning, and testing the Smart Building Platform to enable the transfer of a complete and operational system. We also use subcontractors we select and hire for portions of the installation labor. Given that our responsibility is to provide the service of integrating each of the inputs into a single combined output, we control that output before it is transferred to the customer and accordingly, we are the principal in the arrangement and will recognize the entire arrangement fee as revenue, with any fees that we pay to our subcontractors recognized in our cost of revenue.

The pricing for a Smart Building Platform project is primarily driven by the make-up, size, shape, total units of the IGU, associated CSS, and costs associated with the management and performance of system design, fabrication, unitization, and installation efforts. We assume the risk of delivery and performance of the Smart Building Platform to our customer, and manage this through three key elements to ensure a pleasant end-user experience: 1) we have a contractual right and obligation to direct the activities of the subcontractors; 2) we perform quality inspections; and 3) we engage qualified personnel to protect our interest and direct the actions of the subcontractors. The end product to the customer is a single-solution Smart Building Platform that uses artificial intelligence to adjust the building environment to improve occupant health and productivity, as well as reduce building energy usage and carbon footprint.

We recognize View Smart Building Platform revenue over time as services are performed using a cost-to-cost input method where progress on the performance obligation is measured by the proportion of actual costs incurred to the total costs expected to complete the contract.

In the course of providing the View Smart Building Platform, we routinely engage subcontractors we select for fabricating and unitizing the specific smart glass products and for installation of the framed IGUs and smart building infrastructure components and incur other direct costs. We are responsible for the performance of the entire contract, including subcontracted work. Thus, we may be subject to increased costs associated with the failure of one or more subcontractors to perform as anticipated.

View Smart Building Technologies

Our Smart Building Technologies offering includes a suite of products that can be either integrated into the View Smart Building Platform, added-on to View Smart Glass contracts or sold separately. These products, collectively referred to under the umbrella name “The Smart Building Cloud”, include the View Secure Edge, View Remote Access, View Building Performance, and View Workplace Experience products related to our acquisition of ioTium and WorxWell during 2021. Our customers are typically the owners or tenants of buildings. Revenue generated from these products has not been material to date.

Some of our View Smart Building Technologies contracts offer software as a service pricing, which includes the use of our software applications, as a service, typically billed on a monthly or annual basis. Our contracts associated with these products, including implementation, support, and other services, represent a single promise to provide continuous access to our software solutions and their processing capabilities in the form of a service. Revenue on these services is recognized over the contract period. Revenue recognized for these contracts has not been material to date.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of the costs to manufacture and source our products, including the costs of materials, customer support, outside services, shipping, personnel expenses, including salaries and related personnel expenses and stock-based compensation expense, equipment and facility expenses including depreciation of manufacturing equipment, rent and utilities, and insurance and taxes, warranty costs, and inventory valuation provisions.

The primary factor that impacts our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenues is the significant base operating costs that we incur as a result of our investment in manufacturing capacity to provide for future demand. At current production volume, these significant base operating costs result in higher costs to manufacture each IGU when compared to the sales price per IGU. As demand for our products increases and we achieve higher production yields, our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue will decrease. Additional factors that impact our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenues include manufacturing efficiencies, cost of material, and mix of products. We expect to continue to incur significant base operating costs that will be absorbed over larger volumes of production as we scale our business.

Cost of revenues also includes the cost of subcontractors engaged to fabricate and unitize the specific smart glass products and for installation of IGUs and smart building infrastructure components. Further, and in contrast to View Smart Glass contracts in which losses associated with IGUs are recognized over time, our cost of revenue for our Smart Building Platform contracts includes the recognition of contract losses recorded upfront at contract execution within an initial loss accrual when the total current estimated costs for these contracts exceeds total contracted revenue. Revenue for these contracts is recognized as progress is made toward fulfillment of the performance obligation and cost of revenue is recognized equal to the revenue recognized. Actual costs incurred in excess of the revenue recognized are recorded against the initial loss accrual, which is then reduced. Given the growing nature of our business, we incur significant base operating costs attributable to our IGU production costs, which is a significant factor to the losses on these contracts. As we continue to ramp up our manufacturing volumes, we expect to absorb these base operating costs over larger volumes of production; therefore, we expect that the contract loss for individual contracts will decrease over time as a percentage of the total contract value. These economies of production have not been realized to date and the total amount of contract losses may not decrease in the near term as we continue to grow this business.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs related to research, design, maintenance, and enhancements of our products, including software, which are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs incurred for salaries and related personnel expenses, including stock-based compensation expense, for personnel related to the development of improvements and expanded features for our products, materials and supplies used in development and testing, payments to consultants, outside manufacturers, patent related legal costs, facility costs and depreciation. With the recent completion of certain projects and focus on operational efficiencies, we expect that our research and development expenses will begin to decrease as a percentage of revenue as our business grows.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses, including stock-based compensation, costs related to sales and marketing, finance, legal and human resource functions, contractor and professional services fees, audit and compliance expenses, insurance costs, advertising and promotional expenses and general corporate expenses, including facilities and information technology expenses.

We expect our selling, general, and administrative expenses to reflect an increase in absolute dollars for the full year of 2022, as we have scaled headcount to grow our presence in key geographies to support our customers and growing business, and as a result of operating as a public company, including compliance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and Nasdaq, legal, audit, higher expenses for directors and officer insurance, investor relations activities, and other administrative and professional services. In future periods, we expect our selling, general and administrative expenses to decline as a percentage of revenue as we have the infrastructure in place to support our growing business.

Income from Legal Settlement

Income from legal settlement in fiscal year 2019 represents a receivable for a malpractice legal settlement from one of our former attorneys.

Interest Income

Interest income consists primarily of interest received or earned on our cash and cash equivalents balances.

Interest Expense

Interest expense, net consists primarily of interest paid on our debt facilities and amortization of debt discounts and issuance costs, interest paid on our finance leases, and interest received or earned on our cash and cash equivalents balances.

Other Expense (Income), Net

Other expense (income), net primarily consists of penalties we expect to incur for the proposed settlement of an environmental matter in 2021, foreign exchange gains and losses, and realized gains and losses from the sale of short-term investments.

(Gain) Loss on Fair Value Change, Net

Our Sponsor Earn-out Shares, Private Placement Warrants and redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants are or were subject to remeasurement to fair value at each balance sheet date. Changes in fair value as a result of the remeasurement are recognized in (gain) loss on fair value change, net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. The redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants were converted to common stock as a result of the Merger. We will continue to adjust the remaining outstanding instruments for changes in fair value until the Earn-Out Triggering Events are met, which is the earlier of the exercise or expiration of the Warrants.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on extinguishment of debt comprises a loss arising from the extinguishment of debt as a result of repayment in full of an equipment loan in fiscal year 2019 and our revolving debt facility in the first quarter of 2021.

Provision (benefit) for Income Taxes

Our provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of an estimate of federal, state, and foreign income taxes based on enacted federal, state, and foreign tax rates, as adjusted for allowable credits, deductions, uncertain tax positions, changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities, and changes in tax law. Due to the level of historical losses, we maintain a valuation allowance against U.S. federal and state deferred tax assets as we have concluded it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Results of Operations

Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Ended September 30, 2022

The following table sets forth our historical operating results for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue
Revenue	\$ 23,762	100.0 %	\$ 18,884	100.0 %	\$ 57,090	100.0 %	\$ 45,579	100.0 %
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of revenue	49,126	206.7 %	51,828	274.5 %	129,219	226.3 %	137,617	301.9 %
Research and development	15,554	65.5 %	36,314	192.3 %	56,157	98.4 %	73,924	162.2 %
Selling, general, and administrative	41,174	173.3 %	38,210	202.3 %	124,888	218.8 %	94,543	207.4 %
Total costs and expenses	105,854	445.5 %	126,352	669.1 %	310,264	543.5 %	306,084	671.5 %
Loss from operations	(82,092)	(345.5)%	(107,468)	(569.1)%	(253,174)	(443.5)%	(260,505)	(571.5)%
Interest and other expense (income), net								
Interest expense, net	58	0.2 %	287	1.5 %	324	0.6 %	5,906	13.0 %
Other expense (income), net	118	0.5 %	(100)	(0.5)%	259	0.5 %	6,320	13.9 %
Gain on fair value change, net	(226)	(1.0)%	(13,078)	(69.3)%	(6,511)	(11.4)%	(18,426)	(40.4)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	— %	—	— %	—	— %	10,018	22.0 %
Interest and other (income) expense, net	(50)	(0.2)%	(12,891)	(68.3)%	(5,928)	(10.4)%	3,818	8.4 %
Loss before provision (benefit) of income taxes	(82,042)	(345.3)%	(94,577)	(500.8)%	(247,246)	(433.1)%	(264,323)	(579.9)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	23	0.1 %	(425)	(2.3)%	77	0.1 %	(416)	(0.9)%
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (82,065)	(345.4)%	\$ (94,152)	(498.6)%	\$ (247,323)	(433.2)%	\$ (263,907)	(579.0)%

Revenue

The following table presents our revenue by major product offering (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Smart Building Platform	\$ 11,317	\$ 9,876	\$ 1,441	14.6 %	\$ 29,578	\$ 15,012	\$ 14,566	97.0 %
Percentage of total revenue	47.6 %	52.3 %			51.8 %	32.9 %		
Smart Glass	10,320	8,410	1,910	22.7 %	19,809	28,205	(8,396)	(29.8)%
Percentage of total revenue	43.4 %	44.5 %			34.7 %	61.9 %		
Smart Building Technologies	2,125	598	1,527	255.4 %	7,703	2,362	5,341	226.1 %
Percentage of total revenue	8.9 %	3.2 %			13.5 %	5.2 %		
Total	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 4,878	25.8 %	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579	\$ 11,511	25.3 %

The following table presents our revenue by geographic area and is based on the shipping address of the customers (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
United States	\$ 21,743	\$ 15,682	\$ 6,061	38.6 %	\$ 52,852	\$ 37,400	\$ 15,452	41.3 %
Percentage of total revenue	91.5 %	83.0 %			92.6 %	82.1 %		
Canada	2,009	2,968	(959)	(32.3)%	4,170	7,475	(3,305)	(44.2)%
Percentage of total revenue	8.5 %	15.7 %			7.3 %	16.4 %		
Other	10	234	(224)	(95.7)%	68	704	(636)	(90.3)%
Percentage of total revenue	— %	1.2 %			0.1 %	1.5 %		
Total	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 4,878	25.8 %	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579	\$ 11,511	25.3 %

Our revenue totaled \$23.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022, a 25.8% increase from \$18.9 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily due to an increase in Smart Glass revenues driven by work completed in the third quarter of the current year associated with several larger projects, an increase in Smart Building Platform revenues driven by a shift to this new offering introduced in the second quarter of 2021, and an increase in Smart Building Technologies revenues primarily driven by the WorxWell products acquired in November 2021.

Our revenue totaled \$57.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, a 25.3% increase from \$45.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily driven by a shift to the new View Smart Building Platform offering introduced in the second quarter of 2021 and new Smart Building Technologies products, including the products acquired in the second half of 2021. The decline in Smart Glass revenues in the first nine months of 2022 is attributable to our customer's decisions to select the newly offered Smart Building Platform offering rather than Smart Glass offering, as well as the timing of new Smart Glass projects.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Cost of revenue	\$ 49,126	\$ 51,828	\$ (2,702)	(5.2)%	\$ 129,219	\$ 137,617	\$ (8,398)	(6.1)%

Cost of revenue totaled \$49.1 million, or 206.7% of net sales during the three months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$51.8 million, or 274.5% of net sales during the three months ended September 30, 2021. Cost of revenue totaled \$129.2 million, or 226.3% of net sales, in the nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$137.6 million, or 301.9% of net sales, in the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The cost of revenue decreases

as a percentage of revenues during these periods reflect the benefit of leveraging the minimum operating costs in the factory over higher revenues, favorable product mix across the three product offerings and lower levels of contract loss accruals.

The \$2.7 million decrease in cost of revenue in absolute dollars during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily driven by:

- a \$8.8 million decrease in new contract loss accruals,
- \$1.4 million of lower levels of inventory impairments for raw materials, and
- a \$0.9 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- \$5.7 million of increased subcontractor costs used for the delivery of the Smart Building Platform product,
- \$1.0 million of increased smart window product costs associated with the higher revenues.

Factory operating costs were relatively flat for the third quarter of 2022 as compared to the third quarter of 2021, as favorable costs resulting from cost savings initiatives were mostly offset by higher production requirements.

The \$8.4 million decrease in the cost of revenue in absolute dollars during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily driven by:

- a \$20.5 million decrease in new contract loss accruals,
- an increase of \$4.8 million for the usage of previously recorded contract loss accruals for actual costs incurred in excess of the revenue recognized, which offsets actual costs incurred in the production and delivery of the Smart Building Platform product for the amount incurred in excess of revenues recognized,
- a \$5.1 million reduction in post-installation customer support costs, primarily due to a \$4.8 million charge recorded in the first half of 2021 in connection with specific performance obligations promised to customers in connection with IGU failures associated with the previously discussed quality issue,
- approximately \$2.6 million of lower levels of smart window product costs due to lower revenues,
- approximately \$2.8 million lower materials costs due to favorable factory yields,
- a \$2.3 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense, and
- cumulative catch-up adjustments to reduce previously recorded contract loss accruals of \$1.4 million.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- \$7.5 million of increased factory operating costs as we scaled our factory capacity in the second half of 2021 resulting in higher costs in the first half of 2022 as compared to the first half of 2021,
- \$16.4 million of increased subcontractor costs used for the delivery of the Smart Building Platform product due to higher volumes in the current year, and
- \$7.9 million of higher levels of inventory impairments for raw materials and produced finished goods that were not sold at period end.

Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively. Cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$1.1 million and \$3.5 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively.

Research and Development

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Research and development	\$ 15,554	\$ 36,314	\$ (20,760)	(57.2)%	\$ 56,157	\$ 73,924	\$ (17,767)	(24.0)%

Research and development expenses decreased \$20.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily related to a \$15.1 million reduction in depreciation expense primarily due to certain assets that were abandoned and written off in the third quarter of 2021. The remaining decrease related to \$2.8 million reduction in costs for existing projects related to our IGU product and manufacturing processes which were completed prior to the third quarter of 2022 and \$2.3 million reduction in costs for Smart Building Technology development and enhancement projects that have not been commercialized as part of planned cost reductions for cash conservation.

Research and development expenses decreased \$17.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily related to a \$17.5 million reduction in depreciation expense for certain assets abandoned and written off in the second and third quarters of 2021 and a \$2.6 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by a \$2.5 million increase due to higher spending on the enhancement of existing products and development and enhancement of Smart Building Technology products.

Research and development expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$2.0 million and \$2.7 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively. Research and development expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$3.6 million and \$6.2 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively.

Selling, General, and Administrative

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 41,174	\$ 38,210	\$ 2,964	7.8 %	\$ 124,888	\$ 94,543	\$ 30,345	32.1 %

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$3.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily due to \$6.9 million of stock-based compensation expense recorded for the modification of Officer RSUs, offset by a \$4.6 million decrease of stock-based compensation expense due to higher levels of amortization recognized in the prior year due to the required use of an accelerated amortization method, while other spending was held relatively flat.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$30.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily due to an increase of approximately \$13.4 million of legal, consulting and accounting expenses during 2022 to assist in the restatement of the financial statements included in our recently filed Form 10-K and Form 10-Q/A, and other related work, a \$8.6 million increase in stock-based compensation resulting from the CEO Option Awards, Officer RSUs and Officer Options granted as part of the Merger, and a \$4.7 million increase in the first half of 2022 for employee compensation and benefits associated with an increase in headcount, particularly as it relates to sales support for our growing business and additional finance resources necessary as a result of operating as a public company.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$20.8 million and \$18.5 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively. Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 included \$54.1 million and \$45.5 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively.

Interest and Other Expense, net

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)	2022	2021	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Interest expense, net	\$ 58	\$ 287	\$ (229)	(79.8)%	\$ 324	\$ 5,906	\$ (5,582)	(94.5)%
Other expense (income), net	118	(100)	218	(218.0)%	259	6,320	(6,061)	(95.9)%
Gain on fair value change, net	(226)	(13,078)	12,852	(98.3)%	(6,511)	(18,426)	11,915	(64.7)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	*	\$ —	\$ 10,018	\$ (10,018)	*

* not meaningful

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net decreased \$0.2 million and \$5.6 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily due to the full repayment of the revolving debt facility at Closing during the first quarter of 2021, resulting in lower interest expense.

Other Expense (Income), Net

Other expense (income), net did not fluctuate materially during the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period the prior year. Other expense, net decreased by \$6.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to \$5.0 million of penalties incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 in conjunction with the proposed settlement between View and the United States government to resolve claims and charges against View relating to our discharges of water into publicly owned treatment works without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. See [Note 7](#) of the “Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part for further discussion of this matter.

Gain on Fair Value Change, Net

The gain on fair value change, net during the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, as well as the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily related to changes in the fair value of our Sponsor Earn-Out liability. The gain on fair value change, net during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 also included the changes in the fair value of our redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants prior to their conversion in the first quarter of 2021.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

During the nine months ended September 30, 2021, we recorded a loss of \$10.0 million on debt extinguishment related to the full repayment of the revolving debt facility at Closing.

Provision for Income Taxes

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, our income tax expense was immaterial.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

The following table sets forth our historical operating results for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,					
	2021		2020 (As Restated)		2019	
	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales
Revenue	\$ 74,007	100.0 %	\$ 32,926	100.0 %	\$ 23,955	100.0 %
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of revenue	194,714	263.1 %	120,634	366.4 %	203,732	850.5 %
Research and development	93,477	126.3 %	68,822	209.0 %	74,850	312.5 %
Selling, general, and administrative	131,214	177.3 %	73,958	224.6 %	73,530	307.0 %
Income from legal settlement	—	— %	—	— %	(22,500)	(93.9)%
Total costs and expenses	419,405	566.7 %	263,414	800.0 %	329,612	1376.0 %
Loss from operations	(345,398)	(466.7)%	(230,488)	(700.0)%	(305,657)	(1276.0)%
Interest and other expense (income), net	65	0.1 %	499	1.5 %	5,591	23.3 %
Interest expense, net	(5,954)	(8.0)%	(26,820)	(81.5)%	(10,594)	(44.2)%
Other expense (income), net	(6,355)	(8.6)%	(32)	(0.1)%	(108)	(0.5)%
(Gain) loss on fair value change, net	24,290	32.8 %	7,155	21.7 %	1,750	7.3 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(10,018)	(13.5)%	—	— %	(3,040)	(12.7)%
Interest and other expense (income), net	2,028	2.7 %	(19,198)	(58.3)%	(6,401)	(26.7)%
Loss before provision of income taxes	(343,370)	(464.0)%	(249,686)	(758.3)%	(312,058)	(1302.7)%
Provision for income taxes	392	0.5 %	(40)	0.1 %	(51)	(0.2)%
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (342,978)	(463.4)%	\$ (249,726)	(758.4)%	\$ (312,109)	(1302.9)%

Revenue

The following table presents our revenue by major product offering for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31		
	2021	2020	2019
Smart Glass	\$ 41,740	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955
Percentage of total revenue	56.4 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Smart Building Platform	28,686	—	—
Percentage of total revenue	38.8 %	— %	— %
Smart Building Technologies	3,581	—	—
Percentage of total revenue	4.8 %	— %	— %
Total	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955

The following table presents our revenue by geographic area and is based on the shipping address of the customers for the periods indicated (in thousands, except percentages):

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
United States	\$ 63,519	\$ 30,690	\$ 19,394
Percentage of total revenue	85.8 %	93.2 %	81.0 %
Canada	9,555	1,351	4,474
Percentage of total revenue	12.9 %	4.1 %	18.7 %
Other	933	885	87
Percentage of total revenue	1.3 %	2.7 %	0.4 %
Total	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955

For the year ended December 31, 2021, total revenue of \$74.0 million represented an increase of \$41.1 million or 124.8% from \$32.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. This increase was primarily driven by higher volumes due to increased customer demand for Smart Glass, expanded revenues associated with the new View Smart Building Platform offering, and revenue from new Smart Building Technologies products, including from products acquired through the ioTium and WorxWell acquisitions in the second half of 2021. The increased demand is attributable to a continued increase in market awareness of our products and stronger relationships with our ecosystem partners.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, total revenue of \$32.9 million represented an increase of \$9.0 million or 37.4% from \$24.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in average selling price and higher volumes was also a contributor to the increase. The increase in total volume was attributable to a greater market awareness of our products and stronger relationships with our ecosystem partners. The increase in average selling price represents greater recognition of the benefits brought to the building owners, tenants and developers.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of Revenue

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,					
	2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales
Cost of revenue	\$ 194,714	263.1 %	\$ 120,634	366.4 %	\$ 203,732	850.5 %

Cost of revenue increased by \$74.1 million or 61.4% from \$120.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$194.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. Cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue decreased from 366.4% to 263.1%, reflecting the benefit of higher production volume in fiscal year 2021, as well as favorable product mix across the three product offerings.

We continue to incur significant base operating costs as a result of our investment in manufacturing capacity to provide for future demand. However, the increase in production volume in fiscal year 2021 resulted in lower costs to manufacture each IGU when compared to fiscal year 2020 due to the absorption of our significant base operating costs. In addition, the favorable impact from product mix in fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal year 2020 reflected revenues from higher margin Smart Building Platform and Smart Building Technologies products. This favorability from better absorption of our significant base operating costs was offset by contract losses associated with View Smart Building Platform contracts where total estimated costs exceeded total contracted revenue at the time of contract execution and an upfront loss was recognized as cost of revenue within an initial loss accrual prior to any costs actually being incurred on the contract. Revenue for these contracts is recognized as progress is made toward fulfillment of the performance obligation and cost of revenue is recognized equal to the revenue recognized. Actual costs incurred in excess of the revenue recognized are recorded against the initial loss accrual, which is then

reduced. The balance of estimated contract losses for work that had not yet been performed as of December 31, 2021 totaled \$20.7 million, which resulted in an increase in our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue. The majority of this work is expected to be completed in 2022 and will result in lower cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue for these individual contracts. However, we would recognize additional loss accruals for new Smart Building Platform contracts entered into in 2022.

The increase in the cost of revenue in absolute dollars was primarily related to the following factors:

- a. Higher volume of IGU production and CSS shipments resulted in higher material costs of \$18.7 million.
- b. Increased labor and associated overhead costs of \$13.8 million related to increased production capacity at our factory. We ramped the factory from two shifts at the beginning of 2021 to four shifts, running 24/7 in the second half of 2021 to support increasing customer demand and in anticipation of expected continued production volume growth in 2022 and beyond.
- c. Our 2021 cost of revenue includes \$20.7 million of estimated contract losses for work that has not yet been completed as of December 31, 2021. Revenue for these contracts is recognized as progress is made toward fulfillment of the performance obligation and cost of revenue is recognized equal to the revenue recognized. Actual costs incurred in excess of the revenue recognized are recorded against the initial loss accrual, which is then reduced. We estimate that approximately 83.4% of the remaining work contributing to this loss accrual will be completed in 2022.
- d. Costs associated with our subcontractors who we hire to assist in the delivery of our new Smart Building Platform offering resulted in an increase of \$17.0 million in 2021 cost of revenue.

Cost of revenue decreased by \$83.1 million or 40.8% from \$203.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$120.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. The decrease in the cost of revenue was primarily related to the following factors:

- a. A decrease of \$49.6 million in provisions for warranty liabilities, primarily related to a specific warranty liability recorded in 2019. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates below, as well as Note 1 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part for further discussions of the Company’s warranty liabilities.
- b. A \$15.5 million decrease in customer support expense, consisting of a \$7.9 million decrease in customer support expenses due to cost reduction efforts and a \$7.6 million decrease in customer support expenses primarily comprising of payroll and outside services costs, due to a reassignment of resources from performing activities related to satisfaction of performance obligations under revenue contracts with customers to performing sales and marketing support activities. The reassignment of resources during the year ended December 31, 2020 was due to the broadening of the scope of customer support organization toward marketing & sales activities such as sales enablement, customer education, site visits, and product optimization. This was accentuated by COVID-19 driven delays in construction projects at our customer sites, and such activities were deemed necessary in light of COVID-19.
- c. A decrease in production cost of \$16.0 million, primarily driven by \$14.2 million relating to the production of certain standard inventory units in the year ended December 31, 2019, that were not sold. Other decreases driven by \$8.5 million from mix of products manufactured to satisfy customer orders were mostly offset by \$6.7 million higher levels of inventory provisions to adjust ending inventories to net realizable value.

Research and Development

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,					
	2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales
Research and development	\$ 93,477	126.3 %	\$ 68,822	209.0 %	\$ 74,850	312.5 %

Research and development expenses increased by \$24.7 million or 35.8%, from \$68.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$93.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily related to an increase in depreciation expense of \$16.7 million, of which \$14.4 million relates to accelerated depreciation on abandoned and written-off assets. In 2021, the Company determined that additional production space was required to meet future expected demand. Accordingly, the Company evaluated the space availability in its manufacturing facility and determined that certain assets used for research and development purposes would be disassembled to make room for additional production capacity. Consequently, the Company abandoned and wrote-off these assets with accelerated depreciation of \$14.4 million included in research and development expenses. In addition, there was an increase of \$3.2 million due to higher headcount and materials spending for the enhancement of existing products and development of new products, as well as an increase of \$3.6 million in stock-based compensation expense resulting from the Officer RSUs and Officer Options granted as part of the Merger.

Research and development expenses decreased by \$6.0 million or 8.1%, from \$74.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$68.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. This was primarily due to a decrease of \$8.5 million in material, personnel and overhead costs offset by an increase in outside services expenses of \$2.7 million primarily related to development activities of new products.

Selling, General, and Administrative

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,					
	2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 131,214	177.3 %	\$ 73,958	224.6 %	\$ 73,530	307.0 %

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased by \$57.3 million or 77.4%, from \$74.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$131.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase is primarily due to an increase of \$37.7 million in stock-based compensation resulting from the CEO Option Awards, Officer RSUs and Officer Options granted as part of the Merger. The Company also incurred an additional \$15.8 million in expenses during 2021 to assist in the independent investigation and the Restatement, including legal fees, accounting advisory fees, and consulting fees, and legal fees relating to the SEC Investigation, shareholder derivative lawsuits, and other associated litigation.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased by \$0.4 million or 0.6%, from \$73.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$74.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$7.6 million due to the reassignment of resources from performing activities related to satisfaction of performance obligations under revenue contracts with customers to performing sales and marketing support activities during the year ended December 31, 2020 as described in "Cost of Revenue" above, and an increase of \$1.8 million in depreciation expense primarily due to addition of leasehold improvements at the Company's headquarters, both of which were offset by a decrease in advertising and promotion expenses of \$3.9 million, a decrease of \$2.6 million in travel costs due to reduction in travel as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions and a \$2.5 million reduction in other costs due to cost reduction efforts.

Income from Legal Settlements

In fiscal year 2019, the Company recognized income of \$22.5 million from a malpractice legal settlement from one of its former attorneys, which accounted for the reduction in income from legal settlement in the year ended December 31, 2020 as there were no legal settlements during fiscal year 2020.

There were no legal settlements during fiscal year 2021.

Interest and Other Expense, net

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,					
	2021		2020		2019	
	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales	Amount	% net of sales
Interest income	\$ 65	0.1 %	\$ 499	1.5 %	\$ 5,591	23.3 %
Interest expense	(5,954)	(8.0)%	(26,820)	(81.5)%	(10,594)	(44.2)%
Other expense, net	(6,355)	(8.6)%	(32)	(0.1)%	(108)	(0.5)%
Gain on fair value change, net	24,290	32.8 %	7,155	21.7 %	1,750	7.3 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ (10,018)	13.5 %	\$ —	— %	\$ (3,040)	(12.7)%

Interest Income

Interest income did not fluctuate materially during the year ended December 31, 2021 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2020.

Interest income decreased by \$5.1 million or (91.1)% from \$5.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$0.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. This decrease is due to a decrease in investments and as a result of reduction in yields.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased by \$20.9 million or (77.8)% from \$26.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$6.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. This decrease is due to the full repayment of the revolving debt facility at Closing, resulting in lower interest expense in fiscal year 2021.

Interest expense increased by \$16.2 million or 153.2% from \$10.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$26.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. This increase is due to an additional \$21.3 million in interest expense related to the revolving debt facility which was offset with a decrease of \$4.7 million in interest expense related to its equipment loan, which was repaid in full in October 2019.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net increased \$6.3 million from \$0.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$6.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. This increase is primarily due to \$5.0 million of penalties we expect to incur in conjunction with a settlement between View and the United States government to resolve claims and charges against View relating to its discharges of water into publicly owned treatment works without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. View currently has an agreement in principal with respect to this matter which it expects to finalize in the near future. See Note 9 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part for further discussion of this matter.

Other expense, net did not fluctuate materially during the year ended December 31, 2020 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Gain on Fair Value Change, Net

The gain on fair value change, net increased by \$17.1 million or 239.5% from \$7.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$24.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily related to an \$18.8 million reduction in the fair value of the Sponsor Earn-out liability resulting in a gain on the fair value change equal to this amount during fiscal year 2021. This was offset by a \$2.1 million reduction in the gain on fair value change associated with our redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability from a \$7.2 million gain in fiscal year 2020 to a \$5.1 million gain prior to their conversion to common stock during fiscal year 2021.

The gain related to change in fair value increased by \$5.4 million or 308.9% from \$1.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 to \$7.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. This was due to an increase in the gain on fair value of our redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability during fiscal year 2020 when compared to fiscal year 2019, as a result of a continued reduction in the fair value of the liability.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

The loss on extinguishment of debt increased by \$(10.0) million or 100.0% from nil for the year ended December 31, 2020 to \$(10.0) million for the year ended December 31, 2021. In fiscal year 2021, we recorded a loss of \$10.0 million on debt extinguishment related to the full repayment of the revolving debt facility at Closing.

The loss on extinguishment of debt decreased by \$3.0 million or 100.0% from \$(3.0) million for the year ended December 31, 2019 to nil for the year ended December 31, 2020. In fiscal year 2019, we recorded a debt extinguishment loss of \$3.0 million related to the repayment of its equipment loan.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes did not fluctuate materially during the year ended December 31, 2021 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2020.

The provision for income taxes did not fluctuate materially during the year ended December 31, 2020 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Going Concern***

We have historically financed our operations through the issuance and sale of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of debt financing, the gross proceeds associated with the Merger and revenue generation from product sales. Our principal uses of cash in recent periods have been funding operations and investing in capital expenditures. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including revenue growth rate, achieving profitability on our revenue contracts, the timing and the amount of cash received from customers, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing and extent of spending to support research and development efforts, capital expenditures associated with our capacity expansion, the introduction of new products and the continuing market adoption of our products. Our business will require significant amounts of capital to sustain operations and we will need to make the investments we need to execute our long-term business plans.

As of September 30, 2022, we had \$51.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$38.5 million in working capital. Our accumulated deficit totaled \$2,504.7 million as of September 30, 2022. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we had a net loss of approximately \$247.3 million and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$204.2 million. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, we had a net loss of approximately \$263.9 million and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$188.7 million. As discussed further in [Note 14](#) of the “Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we entered into an agreement on October 25, 2022 resulting in the sale of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes. In addition, we implemented plans to reduce cash spend and increase cash collections during the third quarter of 2022, which resulted in a decrease of net cash outflow of \$29.3 million, from \$89.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 to \$60.0 million for the

three months ended September 30, 2022. As of October 31, 2022, our cash and cash equivalents totaled approximately \$228 million.

Our total current liabilities as of September 30, 2022 are \$89.1 million, including \$10.4 million accrued as estimated loss on our Smart Building Platform contracts. Our long-term liabilities as of September 30, 2022 that will come due during the next 12 months from the date of this filing include \$1.0 million in operating and finance lease payments and \$1.8 million in estimated settlements of warranty liabilities. In addition, as disclosed in [Note 8](#) of the “Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements” included in elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we have an agreement with one customer that could result in up to \$4.8 million additional issuance of cash under a promissory note over the next 12 months.

Due to the historical rate of cash outflows, we are not currently able to conclude that our existing cash and cash equivalents balance as of the date of this filing will be adequate to fund our forecasted operating costs and meet our obligations; we have therefore determined that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. While we plan to continue to reduce cash outflow when compared to prior periods, our ability to fund our operating costs and meet our obligations beyond twelve months from the date of this filing is dependent upon our ability to attain and maintain profitable operations by entering into profitable sales contracts and generating sufficient operating cash flow. We are evaluating the impact of the ITC available to our customers under the IRA passed by Congress and signed into law on August 16, 2022, which management expects to bring the cost of our products to cost parity with conventional windows. Management further expects a resulting increase in demand for our products, allowing us to leverage our minimum operating costs in the factory even further over higher revenues and make further progress towards our objective of profitable operations.

Financing

To address our cash needs, we have obtained additional sources of capital. On August 8, 2022, we entered into Common Stock Purchase Agreements and a Registration Rights Agreement with CF Principal Investments, LLC, an affiliate of Cantor Fitzgerald L.P., and an affiliate of Yorkville Advisors, which provide for a committed equity facility under which the Company has the option, but not the obligation, to sell up to \$100 million of its common stock to the purchasers over a 36-month period, subject to certain terms and conditions, including an effective registration statement covering the resale of shares sold and daily volume limitations. In addition, as discussed above, we entered into an agreement on October 25, 2022 resulting in the sale of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes.

If we are not able to achieve profitability prior to the depletion of our current cash and cash equivalents, we would be required to raise additional capital. While we have successfully raised additional capital during the current fiscal year, there can be no assurance that future financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we raise funds in the future by issuing equity securities, dilution to stockholders may result. Any equity securities issued may also provide for rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of holders of common stock. If we raise funds in the future by issuing additional debt securities, these debt securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of preferred and common stockholders. The terms of any additional debt securities or borrowings could impose significant restrictions on our operations. The capital markets have experienced in the past, and may experience in the future, periods of upheaval that could impact the availability and cost of equity and debt financing. In addition, recent and anticipated future increases in federal fund rates set by the Federal Reserve, which serve as a benchmark for rates on borrowing, will continue to impact the cost of debt financing.

If we are unable to obtain adequate capital resources to fund operations, either through attaining and maintaining profitable operations or raising additional capital, we would not be able to continue to operate our business pursuant to our current business plan, which would require us to modify our operations to reduce spending to a sustainable level by, among other things, delaying, scaling back or eliminating some or all of our ongoing or planned investments in corporate infrastructure, business development, sales and marketing, research and development and other activities, which would have a material impact on our operations and our ability to increase revenues, or we may be forced to discontinue our operations entirely.

Liquidity Update

In connection with the evaluation of the Business Combination, our management prepared and provided to our Board of Directors, View's financial advisors and CF II unaudited prospective financial information which included projected revenues for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 of \$75.0 million and \$216.0 million, respectively. The prospective financial information was prepared using a number of assumptions, including assumptions with respect to general business, economic, market, regulatory and financial conditions and various other factors, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond View's control.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recognized \$74.0 million in revenue, which was lower than our projected revenue of \$75.0 million primarily due to lower volumes sold than originally anticipated, mostly offset by expanded product offerings, including the new View Smart Building Platform and new Smart Building Technologies products, including from products acquired through the ioTium and WorxWell acquisitions in the second half of 2021.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we recognized \$57.1 million in revenue. Lower revenues in the first and second fiscal quarter of 2022, as well as lower projected revenues for fiscal year 2022, was primarily due to a slowdown in acquiring new customers following the announcement of the Audit Committee's independent investigation and the resulting financial restatement process.

During our annual budget review for fiscal year 2022, we concluded that we would not likely achieve management's initial revenue projections of \$216 million that we provided in connection with the evaluation of the Business Combination. Accordingly, in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2022, we published our financial results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and also simultaneously updated our revenue guidance range for the year ending December 31, 2022 to be in the range of \$100.0 million to \$110.0 million. We reaffirmed such guidance in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2022, again in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 9, 2022, and again in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 8, 2022.

The prospective financial information, including the revenue guidance range above, included in this document has been prepared by, and is the responsibility of, the Company's management. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has not audited, reviewed, examined, compiled nor applied agreed-upon procedures with respect to the accompanying prospective financial information and, accordingly, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP does not express an opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto. The PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP report included in this document relates to the Company's previously issued financial statements. It does not extend to the prospective financial information and should not be read to do so.

Impact of this Offering on Liquidity

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of Class A common stock or warrants by the Selling Holders pursuant to this prospectus or of the shares of Class A common stock by us pursuant to this prospectus, except with respect to amounts received by us upon exercise of warrants to the extent such warrants are exercised for cash. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$247.5 million from the exercise of all Warrants and Rollover Warrants, consisting of (i) approximately \$195.9 million from the exercise of all Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash at a price of \$11.50 per share of Class A common stock and (ii) approximately \$51.6 million the exercise of all Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash and (ii) approximately from the exercise of all Rollover Warrants assuming the exercise in full of all such warrants for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of \$15.77 per share of Class A common stock of the Rollover Warrants. We could receive up to an aggregate of approximately \$194.0 million from the exercise of all Rollover Options assuming the exercise in full of all such options for cash based on the weighted-average exercise price of \$9.36 per share. However, the likelihood that the Selling Holders will exercise their Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore the amount of cash proceeds that we would receive, is dependent upon the market price of our Class A Common Stock. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. If the market price of our Class A common stock continues to be less than the exercise price, it is unlikely that holders will exercise the Warrants, Rollover Warrants and Rollover Options, and therefore unlikely that we will receive any proceeds from the exercise of these warrants and options in the near future, or at all.

This offering involves the potential sale of a substantial portion of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock for resale. Based on the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, the 166,172,262 shares being registered for resale constitute approximately 75% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock. Additionally, SVF Excalibur (Cayman) Limited, Madrone Partners, L.P. and Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation are, collectively, the beneficial owners of over 50% of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock based on the number of outstanding shares as of November 30, 2022, and such holders will be able to sell all of their shares being registered for resale on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part without volume restrictions on such resales for so long as the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is available for use. As described in the “[Risk Factors](#)” section of this prospectus, significant sales of our Class A common stock could have a negative impact on the market price of our Class A common stock, even if our business is doing well, and potentially hinder our ability to raise capital at terms that are acceptable to us or at all.

Debt

Term Loan

As of September 30, 2022, we had \$14.7 million outstanding under our term loan debt arrangement. On October 22, 2020, we entered into an amended and restated debt arrangement with the lender, which temporarily suspended the payments until June 30, 2022. Starting June 30, 2022, we are required to make semi-annual payments of \$0.7 million through June 30, 2032. As of September 30, 2022, \$1.5 million of the outstanding amount under this arrangement has been classified as a current liability, and the remaining \$13.2 million has been classified as a long-term liability.

The debt arrangement required us to invest certain amounts in land, building and equipment and create a certain number of jobs. As of September 30, 2022, we had met the requirements. The debt arrangement, as amended, has customary affirmative and negative covenants. As of September 30, 2022, we were in compliance with all covenants.

Cash Flows

The following table provides a summary of cash flow data (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (204,201)	\$ (188,744)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,556)	(20,357)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (4,211)	\$ 515,958

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$204.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The most significant component of our cash used during this period was a net loss of \$247.3 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$58.8 million related to stock-based compensation and \$17.8 million related to depreciation and amortization, partially offset by the \$6.5 million non-cash gain related to change in fair value of our Sponsor Earn-Out liability and other derivative liabilities. This cash outflow was increased further by \$28.0 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities, primarily due to a \$12.1 million decrease in accrued compensation, expenses and other liabilities, including a \$9.7 million reduction to loss accruals for work performed during fiscal year 2022 and a \$3.9 million reduction in warranty accruals primarily related to settlements during fiscal year 2022, a \$8.5 million increase in prepaid and other operating assets as a result of increases in deposits paid to our materials suppliers and increases in contract assets with customers, a \$2.8 million decrease in accounts payable due to timing of payments to our suppliers, a \$7.6 million increase in inventory as a result of increased demand and timing of shipments, and a \$3.8 million decrease in deferred revenue due to timing of satisfaction of our performance obligations relating to our revenue generating contracts with customers. These changes were offset by a \$6.7 million decrease in accounts receivable as a result of timing of collections.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$188.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The most significant component of our cash used during this period was a net loss of \$263.9 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$55.2 million related to stock-based compensation, \$35.2 million related to depreciation and amortization, and a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$10.0 million, partially offset by \$18.4 million non-cash gain related to change in fair value of our Sponsor Earn-Out liability and other derivative liabilities. This cash outflow was increased further by \$8.4 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities, primarily due to a \$7.7 million increase in prepaid and other operating assets as a result of increases in contract assets with customers for the new View Smart Building Platform offering, an increase of \$6.7 million in accounts receivable as a result of increased revenue and timing of collections, a \$3.3 million increase in inventory and a \$2.2 million decrease in accounts payable due to timing of payments to our suppliers. These increases to cash outflows were offset by a \$10.6 million increase in accrued compensation, expenses and other liabilities as a result of an increase in accruals for expenses also consistent with the growth of operations and a \$1.0 million increase in deferred revenue due to timing of satisfaction of our performance obligations relating to our revenue generating contracts with customers.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$19.6 million and \$20.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which was primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment primarily related to the expansion of our manufacturing facilities. In addition, net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 included \$5.2 million cash disbursement under a note receivable and net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 included \$4.9 million cash paid for acquisitions.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, which was primarily related to the \$3.1 million payment of tax withholdings paid on behalf of employees for net share settlement of equity awards, as well as finance lease and long-term debt payments.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$516.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, which was primarily due to proceeds related to the reverse recapitalization and PIPE offering of \$773.5 million, net of transaction costs, partially offset by repayment in full of our revolving debt facility of \$257.5 million.

The following table provides a summary of cash flow data (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 (As Restated)	2019 (As Restated)
Net cash used in operating activities	(261,313)	(165,690)	(234,015)
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,037)	(4,772)	(152,659)
Net cash provided by financing activities	515,200	96,481	399,170

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$261.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The most significant component of our cash used during this period was a net loss of \$343.0 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$73.6 million related to stock-based compensation, \$41.8 million related to depreciation and amortization, loss on extinguishment of debt of \$10.0 million, partially offset by \$24.3 million non-cash gain related to change in fair value of our Sponsor Earn-Out liability and other derivative liabilities. The net loss was increased by net cash outflows of \$21.4 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities. The net cash outflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities were primarily due to a \$18.2 million increase in accounts receivable as a result of increased revenue and timing of collection and an increase of \$17.2 million prepaid and other current assets as a result of increases in contract assets with customers for the new View Smart Building Platform offering and increases in short term deposits with suppliers consistent with the growth in operations. These increases to cash

outflows were offset by a \$10.2 million increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities as a result of an increase in accruals for expenses also consistent with the growth of operations.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$165.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The most significant component of our cash used during this period was a net loss of \$249.7 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$28.9 million related to stock-based compensation, \$25.0 million related to depreciation and amortization, \$22.5 million related to a non-cash gain on legal settlement and \$7.2 million non-cash gain related to change in fair value of our redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability. The net loss was offset by net cash inflows of \$34.9 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities. The net cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities were primarily due to a \$23.1 million decrease in prepaid and other assets driven by \$22.5 million cash collected on a malpractice legal settlement from one of our former attorneys, a \$9.2 million increase in accrued compensation, expenses and other liabilities as a result of an increase in the accrual for compensation, interest expense and other expenses consistent with the growth of operations, and a \$3.0 million increase in accounts payable due to timing of payments to suppliers. Net cash used in operating activities was \$234.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The most significant component of our cash used during this period was a net loss of \$312.1 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$29.1 million related to stock-based compensation, \$25.2 million related to depreciation and amortization and \$1.8 million non-cash gain related to change in fair value of our redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability. The net loss was offset by net cash inflows of \$41.5 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities. The net cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities were primarily due to a \$47.6 million increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities driven by a \$45.0 million increase in short term and long-term warranty liabilities, offset by a \$4.8 million increase in accounts receivable as a result of increased revenue and timing of collections.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$31.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was due to purchases of property, plant and equipment and cash paid for acquisitions.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$4.8 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, which was primarily due to the proceeds from the maturity of short-term investments of \$32.9 million offset by purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$37.6 million primarily related to the expansion of our manufacturing facilities.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$152.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, which was primarily due to purchases of short-term investments of \$348.3 million and purchases of property plant and equipment of \$119.8 million primarily related to the expansion of our manufacturing facilities offset by proceeds from the maturity from short-term investment of \$315.5 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$515.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which was primarily due to proceeds related to the reverse recapitalization and PIPE offering of \$773.5 million, net of transaction costs, partially offset by repayment in full of our revolving debt facility of \$257.5 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$96.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, which was primarily due to proceeds from draws related to revolving debt facility of \$250.0 million as reduced by repayments of \$150.0 million under the same facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$399.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, which was primarily due to proceeds from the issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock of \$299.8 million and proceeds from draws related to our revolving debt facility, net of issuance costs, of \$146.0 million, offset by the repayments of debt obligations of \$44.8 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the periods presented, we did not have any material off-balance sheet financing arrangements or any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, including entities sometimes referred to as

structured finance or special purpose entities, which were established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

During the course of business, our bank issues standby letters of credit on behalf of us to certain vendors and other third parties. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the total value of the letters of credit issued by the bank is \$17.0 million and \$16.5 million, respectively. No amounts have been drawn under the standby letters of credit.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) requires us to make judgments, assumptions, and estimates that affect the amounts reported in our interim condensed consolidated and annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Note 1 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of these financial statements. The accounting policies described therein are significantly affected by critical accounting estimates and include the accounting for revenue recognition, product warranties, impairment of long-lived assets, stock compensation, and the Sponsor Earn-out liability. Such accounting policies require significant judgments, assumptions, and estimates used in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated and annual consolidated financial statements, and actual results could differ materially from the amounts reported based on these policies.

The inputs into certain of our judgments, assumptions and estimates considered the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on our critical and significant accounting estimates. The COVID-19 pandemic did not have a material impact on our significant judgments, assumptions and estimates that are reflected in our results for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to develop, many of our estimates could require increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods.

We believe the following accounting estimates to be most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, and they require management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Revenue Recognition

View Smart Glass

We have historically generated revenue as a materials provider from (i) the manufacturing and sale of View Smart Glass IGUs that are coated on the inside with our proprietary technology and are designed, programmed, and built to customer specifications that include sizes for specific windows, skylights, and doors in specified or designated areas of a building and (ii) selling the View Smart Glass controls, software and services (“CSS”), which includes sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors, that when combined with the IGUs enable the IGUs to tint. Also included in CSS is a system design service, in which a design document is prepared to lay out the IGUs and CSS hardware for the building, as well as a commissioning service, in which the installed IGUs and CSS components are tested, and tinting configurations are set by the Company.

Our contracts to deliver IGUs contain multiple performance obligations for each customized IGU. Revenue is recognized over time as each IGU is manufactured. While management judgment is required in estimating the future costs necessary to complete each IGU, the amount of work in process at the end of any financial reporting period has historically been insignificant. We therefore do not consider this a significant estimate.

Our contracts to deliver CSS contain multiple performance obligations for each promise in the CSS arrangement. Transaction price is allocated among the performance obligations in a manner that reflects the consideration that we expect to be entitled to for the promised goods or services based on standalone selling prices (“SSP”). Management judgment is required in determining SSP for contracts that contain products and services for

which revenue is recognized both over time and at a point in time, and where such revenue recognition transcends multiple financial reporting periods due to the timing of delivery of such products and services. SSP is estimated based on the price at which the performance obligation is sold separately. If the SSP is not observable through past transactions, we apply judgment to estimate it taking into account available information, such as internally approved pricing guidelines with respect to geographies, customer type, internal costs, and gross margin objectives, for the related performance obligations. We recognize revenue upon transfer of control of promised goods or services in a contract with a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The allocation of transaction price for CSS contracts with performance obligations that cross multiple periods has not historically risen to a level that could have a material impact to reported revenues. We therefore do not consider this a significant estimate.

View Smart Building Platform

During 2021, we entered into and commenced work on the first contract under our new offering, View Smart Building Platform, a complete interrelated and integrated platform that combines our smart glass IGUs, the fabrication, unitization and installation of the framing of those IGUs, and installation of the completed smart glass windows and CSS components into a fully functional Smart Building Platform. We enter into contracts to provide our View Smart Building Platform with our customers, which typically are the owners, tenants or developers of buildings, or the general contractor acting on behalf of our customers.

In contrast to the View Smart Glass product delivery method, we are the principal party responsible for delivering the fully integrated Smart Building Platform. In doing so, we take responsibility for all activities needed to fulfill our single performance obligation of transferring control to the customer of a fully operational Smart Building Platform deliverable; from design, fabrication, installation, integration, commissioning, and testing. Underlying these activities is our responsibility for performing an essential and significant service of integrating each of the inputs of our completed solution. These inputs include our smart network infrastructure and IGUs, both of which are integrated into the window glazing system, which is fabricated by an unrelated subcontractor contracted by the Company to work on our behalf, as well as designing how the entire Smart Building Platform will be integrated and installed into the customer's architectural specifications for the building that is being constructed or retrofitted. Our integration services also include the activities of installing, commissioning and testing the Smart Building Platform to enable the transfer of a complete and operational system. We also use subcontractors we select and hire for portions of the installation labor. Given that we are responsible for providing the service of integrating each of the inputs into a single combined output, we control that output before it is transferred to the customer and accordingly, we are the principal in the arrangement and recognize the entire arrangement fee as our revenue, with any fees that we pay to our subcontractors recognized in our cost of revenue.

The pricing for a Smart Building Platform project is primarily driven by the make-up, size, shape, total units of the IGU, associated CSS, and costs associated with the management and performance of system design, fabrication, unitization and installation efforts. We assume the risk of delivery and performance of the Smart Building Platform to our customer, and manage this through three key elements to ensure a pleasant end-user experience: 1) we have a contractual right and obligation to direct the activities of the subcontractors; 2) we perform quality inspections; and 3) we engage qualified personnel to protect the company's interest and direct the actions of the subcontractors. The end product to the customer is a single-solution Smart Building Platform that uses artificial intelligence to adjust the building environment to improve occupant health and productivity, as well as reduce building energy usage and carbon footprint.

Our View Smart Building Platform contracts to deliver a fully installed and functioning smart window curtain wall platform are typically considered one performance obligation that is satisfied as construction progresses. We recognize revenue over time as we provide services to satisfy our performance obligation. These contracts are typically long-term in nature and services are provided over an extended period transcending multiple financial reporting periods. We generally use a cost-to-cost input method to measure progress as it best depicts how control transfers to our customers.

The estimates used in the cost-to-cost input method are based on a comparison of the contract expenditures incurred to the estimated final costs. We believe the cost-to-cost input method is a faithful depiction of the transfer

of goods and services as changes in job performance and estimated profitability, which result in revisions to costs and income, are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed total estimates of the transaction price, a provision for the entire loss is determined at the contract level and is recorded in the period in which we enter into the contract and adjusted periodically as estimates are revised.

The estimated future costs associated with the View Smart Building Platform contracts are a critical estimate when determining timing and amount of revenue recognition. Such costs are primarily related to the future cost to manufacture and source the smart glass IGUs and CSS components, future subcontractor costs associated with the fabrication, unitization and installation of the framing of the IGUs, future subcontractor costs to install the completed smart glass windows and CSS components, and future personnel costs associated with construction management. The costs to manufacture the smart glass IGUs are based on future production costs for IGUs, which take into consideration our expectations regarding future reductions in the total cost due to planned cost savings, as well as fixed cost absorption as production increases. In addition, the impacts of delays of the contract, change orders and supply chain issues may impact the total future costs incurred for each project. Actual total costs incurred to date are subject to review by the customer or one of its representatives, which assists management in validating these actual costs used in the determination of timing and amount of revenue recognition.

If actual costs differ substantially from our estimates, revisions to the estimated loss associated with the project is recognized in the period incurred and could also result in changes to the estimated contract loss accrual. The total change in estimated costs from initial estimates was not material for the year ended December 31, 2021 or the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. There were no Smart Building Platform contracts during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. If there were a 10% change in future estimated costs for all Smart Building Platform contracts as of September 30, 2022, the impact to Cost of revenue would be approximately \$3.3 million.

Product Warranties

In 2019, we identified a quality issue with certain material purchased from one of our suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain IGUs. We stopped using the affected materials upon identification in 2019. We have replaced and expect to continue to replace the affected IGUs related to this quality issue for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. We developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. Management judgment is necessary to determine the distribution fit and covariates utilized in the statistical model, as well as the relative tolerance to declare convergence. The statistical model considers the volume, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors (i.e., heat and humidity factors at installed location). Based on this analysis, we have recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs we expect to incur to replace the IGUs based on warranty contractual terms and our customary business practices.

We monitor the cost to fulfill warranty obligations and may make revisions to our warranty liabilities if actual costs of product repair and replacement are significantly higher or lower than estimated. This warranty liability is based on estimates of failure rates and future replacement costs that are updated periodically, taking into consideration inputs such as changes in the number of failures compared with our historical experience, and changes in the cost of servicing warranty claims. Management judgment is necessary to estimate the future cost of servicing warranty claims. This estimated cost includes our expectations regarding future total cost of replacement, as well as fixed cost absorption as production increases. If estimated future costs are 10% higher than projected, our warranty liability associated with these affected IGUs would be approximately \$3.2 million higher than that recorded as of September 30, 2022.

There is uncertainty inherent in the failure rate analysis and the projected costs to replace the defective products in future years, as such we evaluate warranty accruals on an ongoing basis and account for the effect of changes in estimates prospectively.

Considering the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the actual timing of the failures and the number of defective IGUs, as well as uncertainty regarding future supply chain costs and production volumes that may impact the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could be materially different from the estimate.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We regularly review our long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment. If such events arise, we compare the carrying amount of the asset group comprising the long-lived assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If the estimated aggregate undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment charge is recorded as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the assets, as based on the expected discounted future cash flows attributable to those assets.

The amount and timing of any impairment charges requires the estimation of future cash flows based on management's best estimates and projections of certain key factors, including future selling prices and volumes, operating and material costs, various other projected operating economic factors and other intended uses of the assets.

As of December 31, 2021, management considered the continued operating losses when combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, to be a potential triggering event and therefore performed a quantitative impairment test of our long-lived assets as of December 31, 2021. Based on the results of this test, we concluded that the asset group was recoverable, and no impairment was recorded as of December 31, 2021. We reviewed our long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment as of September 30, 2022 and no triggering events or other circumstances were identified. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

If the decline in our share price is sustained or we identify other events or circumstances indicating the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable, this would require further testing of these assets. Changes to our best estimates and projections utilized to estimate future cash flows in future testing of these assets will impact the result of any future impairment analysis and may result in an impairment of such assets.

Stock-Based Compensation—Employee and Nonemployee Options

We measure stock-based awards, including stock options, granted to employees and nonemployees based on the estimated fair value as of the grant date. The fair value of stock options are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected term of the stock option, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of our common stock. Changes in the assumptions can materially affect the fair value and ultimately how much stock-based compensation expense is recognized. These inputs are subjective and generally require significant analysis and judgment to develop.

Compensation expense for stock awards only subject to service vesting conditions is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. Stock-based compensation expense is based on the value of the portion of stock-based awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As such, our stock-based compensation for these awards is reduced for the estimated forfeitures at the date of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Compensation cost for stock awards subject to service and market-based vesting conditions is recognized for each vesting tranche of an award with a market condition using the accelerated attribution method over the longer of the requisite service period and derived service period, irrespective of whether the market condition is satisfied. If a recipient of these awards terminates employment before completion of the requisite service period, any compensation cost previously recognized is reversed unless the market condition has been satisfied prior to termination. If the market condition has been satisfied during the vesting period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost is accelerated.

No options have been issued under this plan during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. The following table summarizes the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of employee and nonemployee stock options granted during the remaining periods presented:

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Expected volatility	53.0 %	70.0 %	49%-70%
Expected terms (in years)	6.0	5.4-6.7	5.6-6.7
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %	0 %
Risk-free rate	1.07 %	0.4%-1.5%	1.5%-2.5%

Expected volatility: As our common stock only recently became publicly traded, the expected volatility for our stock options was determined by using an average of historical volatilities of selected industry peers deemed to be comparable to our business corresponding to the expected term of the awards.

Expected term: The expected term represents the period these stock awards are expected to remain outstanding and is based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards, vesting schedules, and expectations of future employee behavior.

Expected dividend yield: The expected dividend rate is zero as we currently have no history or expectation of declaring dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Risk-free interest rate: The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for zero-coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities corresponding to the expected term of the awards.

Common Stock Valuation

Prior to our common stock being publicly traded, the fair value of our common stock was historically determined by our board of directors with the assistance of management. In the absence of a public trading market for our common stock, on each grant date, we developed an estimate of the fair value of our common stock based on the information known on the date of grant, upon a review of any recent events and their potential impact on the estimated fair value per share of our, and in part on input from third-party valuations.

The fair value of our common stock was determined in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation. The assumptions used to determine the estimated fair value of our common stock are based on numerous objective and subjective factors, combined with management's judgment, including:

- valuations of our common stock performed by independent third-party specialists;
- the prices, rights, preferences, and privileges of our convertible preferred stock relative to those of our common stock;
- the prices paid for common or convertible preferred stock sold to third-party investors by us;
- for shares repurchased by us in arm's-length transactions;
- the lack of marketability inherent in our common stock;
- our actual operating and financial performance;
- our current business conditions and projections;
- the hiring of key personnel and the experience of our management;
- the history of the company and the introduction of new products;

- our stage of development;
- the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering (IPO), a merger, or acquisition of our company given prevailing market conditions;
- the operational and financial performance of comparable publicly traded companies; and
- the U.S. and global capital market conditions and overall economic conditions.

In valuing our common stock, the fair value of our business was determined using various valuation methods, including combinations of income and market approaches with input from management. The income approach estimates value based on the expectation of future cash flows that a company will generate. These future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a discount rate that is derived from an analysis of the cost of capital of comparable publicly traded companies in our industry or similar business operations as of each valuation date and is adjusted to reflect the risks inherent in our cash flows. The market approach estimates value based on a comparison of the subject company to comparable public companies in a similar line of business. From the comparable companies, a representative market value multiple is determined and then applied to the subject company's financial forecasts to estimate the value of the subject company. The valuation methodology also considers both actual transactions of the convertible preferred stock and expected liquidity values where appropriate.

Stock Compensation—CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs

We measured the fair value of our market condition-based CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs using a Monte Carlo simulation model that utilized significant assumptions, including volatility, expected term, risk free rate that determined the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award to calculate the fair value of the award. Application of these approaches and methodologies involved the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that were highly complex and subjective, such as determining the expected volatility of our common stock. Due to the limited history of trading of our common stock, we determined expected volatility based on a peer group of publicly traded companies. Changes in any or all of these estimates and assumptions or the relationships between those assumptions could have had a material impact on the valuation of these awards and the related stock-based compensation expense.

On August 5, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, approved an amendment (the "Amendment") to the Officer RSUs under the 2021 Plan, which provided that, effective as of September 8, 2022, the market-based vesting conditions applicable to the Officer RSUs were no longer applicable, and the awards will continue to vest subject only to the time-based vesting conditions, subject to the executive's continued employment with the Company through each applicable vesting date. Any Officer RSUs that are not time-vested as of the date of the executive's termination of employment with the Company shall be forfeited and returned to the 2021 Plan. Except as expressly amended by the Amendment, all the terms and conditions of the Officer RSUs remained in full force and effect.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs (prior to the modification on August 5, 2022 to remove the market-based vesting condition):

	CEO Option Award		Officer RSUs	
Expected stock price	\$	9.19	\$	9.19
Expected volatility		54.0 %		56.0 %
Risk-free rate		1.59 %		0.60 %
Expected terms (in years)		10.0		4.0
Expected dividends		0.0 %		0.0 %
Discount for lack of marketability		20 %		n/a

Following the completion of the Merger, the fair value of our common stock is now based on the closing price as reported on the date of grant on the primary stock exchange on which our common stock is traded.

Sponsor Earn-Out Liability

We account for Sponsor Earn-Out shares as liability classified instruments because the earn-out triggering events that determine the number of Sponsor Earn-Out shares to be earned back by the Sponsor include events that are not solely indexed to the common stock of the Company. The fair value of this liability is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model that utilizes significant assumptions, including volatility, expected term, risk free rate that determine the probability of achieving the earn-out conditions to calculate the fair value.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares at each of the relevant periods:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 8, 2021 (Closing Date)
Stock price	\$ 1.34	\$ 3.91	\$ 9.19
Expected volatility	70.25 %	52.50 %	29.20 %
Risk free rate	4.20 %	1.12 %	0.86 %
Expected term (in years)	3.4	4.2	5
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %	0 %

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a description of recent accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects, if any, on our condensed consolidated financial statements, see Note 1 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The exposure to market risks pertains mainly to changes in interest rates on cash and cash equivalents. Our outstanding debt as of September 30, 2022, relates to a long-term note that bears no interest with an outstanding balance of \$14.7 million and \$0.8 million of financing lease obligations. We do not expect net income or cash flows to be significantly affected by changes in interest rates.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses were not material to our results of operations for the quarter ended September 30, 2022. To date, we have not entered into any foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative financial instruments to hedge the effects of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Controls and Procedures**Background**

As previously disclosed on August 16, 2021, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors initiated an independent investigation concerning the adequacy of our previously reported warranty accrual (the “Investigation”).

As a result of the Investigation, the Audit Committee concluded that (i) our previously reported liabilities associated with warranty-related obligations and the cost of revenue associated with the recognition of those liabilities were materially misstated, (ii) our now former Chief Financial Officer and certain former accounting staff negligently failed to properly record the liabilities for warranty-related obligations and cost of revenue, and (iii) our now former Chief Financial Officer and certain former accounting staff intentionally failed to disclose certain information to the Board of Directors and our external independent auditors regarding the applicable costs incurred and expected to be incurred in connection with the warranty-related obligations. In connection with these findings, our former Chief Financial Officer resigned. Given these findings, and as discussed in Note 2 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we have restated our consolidated financial statements for the years ended

December 31, 2020 and 2019 and unaudited quarterly financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 and for each of the quarters in the year ended December 31, 2020 to correct misstatements associated with the Investigation.

As discussed below in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, we have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, which remained unremediated as of March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022. Nevertheless, based on a number of factors, including the completion of the Audit Committee's investigation, our internal review that identified the need to restate our previously issued financial statements and the performance of additional procedures by management designed to ensure the reliability of our financial reporting, we believe that the annual consolidated and interim condensed consolidated financial statements in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods, presented, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures which (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets, (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, (c) provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with appropriate authorization of management and the board of directors, and (d) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

In connection with the preparation of our 2021 Annual Report, management, under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 based on the criteria described in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on management's evaluation, because of the material weaknesses described below, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2021.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021 as follows:

- We did not design or maintain an effective internal control environment that meets our accounting and reporting requirements. Specifically, we did not have a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate degree of accounting knowledge and experience to appropriately analyze, record and disclose accounting matters commensurate with our accounting and reporting requirements and lacked related internal controls necessary to satisfy our accounting and financial reporting requirements. Additionally, we did not demonstrate a commitment to integrity and ethical values. These material weaknesses contributed to the following additional material weaknesses:
- We did not design or maintain effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement, including designing and maintaining formal accounting policies, procedures, and controls over significant accounts and disclosures to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial accounting,

reporting and disclosures, including with respect to revenue and receivables, inventory, equity and derivative liabilities, warranty-related obligations, leasing arrangements, property, plant, and equipment, stock-based compensation, and period-end financial reporting.

- We did not design or maintain effective controls over information technology (“IT”) general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of our financial statements. Specifically, we did not design or maintain: (i) program change management controls for financial systems relevant to our financial reporting to ensure that information technology program and data changes affecting financial IT applications and underlying accounting records are identified, tested, authorized and implemented appropriately; (ii) user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and that adequately restrict user and privileged access to financial applications, programs, and data to appropriate personnel; (iii) computer operations controls to ensure critical data interfaces between systems are appropriately identified and monitored, data backups are authorized and monitored, and restorations are tested; and (iv) testing and approval controls for program development to ensure that new software development is aligned with business and IT requirements.

The material weaknesses in our control environment, in our response to the risks of material misstatement, and in our warranty-related obligations process resulted in the need to restate our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unaudited quarterly financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2021 and the unaudited quarterly financial information for each of the quarters in the year ended December 31, 2020. The other material weaknesses, with the exception of the IT deficiencies, resulted in adjustments to substantially all of our accounts and disclosures for the interim and annual periods related to 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The IT deficiencies did not result in an adjustment to the financial statements; however, the deficiencies, when aggregated, could impact maintaining effective segregation of duties, as well as the effectiveness of IT-dependent controls (such as automated controls that address the risk of material misstatement to one or more assertions, along with the IT controls and underlying data that support the effectiveness of system-generated data and reports) that could result in misstatements potentially impacting all financial statement accounts and disclosures that would not be prevented or detected. Additionally, each of these material weaknesses could result in a misstatement of substantially all of our account balances or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim condensed consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Remediation Plan

The material weaknesses described above as of December 31, 2021 remained unremediated as of March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022. With oversight from the Audit Committee and input from the Chair of the Board, management has begun designing and implementing changes in processes and controls to remediate the material weaknesses described above and to enhance our internal control over financial reporting as follows:

- We are in the process of designing and implementing new control activities in response to the risk of material misstatement for our significant business processes, including revenue and receivables, inventory, equity and derivative liabilities, warranty-related obligations, leasing arrangements, property, plant, and equipment, stock-based compensation and period-end financial reporting.
- With the assistance of an independent consultant, we are in the process of performing a comprehensive assessment of our financial reporting risk areas, associated review processes and other controls to achieve accurate and timely reporting, including with respect to:
 - warranty reserve accounting and accuracy of the accrual at each reporting period including the adequacy of the statistical model projecting future estimated failures and the costs; and
 - existing disclosure committee structure, practices and charter, and the adequacy of our internal controls and processes.
- With the assistance of the independent consultant, we performed a comprehensive review of our existing technical accounting capabilities and resources in the accounting/finance function, noting that certain

positions in the accounting organization currently filled with interim resources need to be filled on a permanent basis.

- Our new Chief Accounting Officer, who was hired in June 2021 with strong accounting expertise and audit experience, was appointed interim Chief Financial Officer on November 8, 2021 and permanent Chief Financial Officer on February 17, 2022.
- We created a position of Vice President for Internal Audit reporting directly to the Audit Committee, and are currently recruiting for this position.
- The Board amended our By-laws to separate the roles of the Chair of the Board and the CEO. In addition, it established the position of Executive Chair with the duties of the Chair of the Board as set forth in our By-laws to serve at the direction of the Board and to be filled by an individual with substantial public company experience, in order to assist our CEO and focus on strengthening our financial and accounting functions, including financial statement reporting. Harold Hughes filled the position of Executive Chair from November 8, 2021, until his resignation on February 22, 2022. On February 23, 2022, Toby Cosgrove was appointed independent Chair of the Board. Mr. Cosgrove in his capacity as Chair of the Board along with Mr. Gormly in his capacity as Chair of the Audit Committee and the other independent members of the board will continue to assist our CEO and management to strengthen our financial and accounting functions.
- Management has provided, and will continue to provide, periodic training to members of the accounting and finance function on appropriate auditor communications, the identification of improper accounting behavior, and the various means available to employees to report potential instances of improper accounting and unethical activities in an anonymous manner without consequences.
- Management will continue its efforts to establish or enhance specific processes and controls to provide reasonable assurance with respect to the accuracy and integrity of financial reporting. These efforts include:
 - Centralization of the development, oversight, and monitoring of accounting policies and standardized processes in all critical accounting areas, including areas involving management judgment and discretion;
 - Implementation and clarification of specific accounting and finance policies, applicable worldwide, regarding the establishment, increase, and release of accrued liability and other balance sheet reserve accounts;
 - Creation of a revenue recognition accounting resource function to coordinate complex revenue recognition matters and to provide oversight and guidance on the design of controls and processes to enhance and standardize revenue recognition accounting procedures;
 - Improving the processes and procedures around the completion and review of quarterly sub-certification letters, in which our various business and finance leaders make full and complete representations concerning, and assume accountability for, the accuracy and integrity of their submitted financial results; and
 - Enhancing the development, communication, and monitoring of processes and controls to ensure that appropriate account reconciliations are performed, documented, and reviewed as part of standardized procedures.
- Management will invest in the design and implementation of additional and enhanced information technology systems and user applications commensurate with the complexity of our business and financial reporting requirements. It is expected that these investments will improve the reliability of our financial reporting by reducing the need for manual processes, subjective assumptions, and management discretion; by reducing the opportunities for errors and omissions; and by decreasing reliance on manual controls to detect and correct accounting and financial reporting inaccuracies.

- Management will reemphasize our communications to all employees regarding the availability of our Ethics Hotline, through which employees at all levels can anonymously submit information or express concerns regarding accounting, financial reporting, or other irregularities they have become aware of or have observed. In addition, these communications will emphasize the existence and availability of other reporting avenues or forums for all employees, such as their management chain, their Human Resources representatives, the Legal Department, and direct contact with our Chief Financial Officer or the Audit Committee.

We believe the remediation measures described above will remediate the control deficiencies we have identified and strengthen our internal control over financial reporting. While these remediation measures are a critical priority, the design and implementation of control enhancements, and the continued execution of these enhancements, will take time to fully remediate all identified material weaknesses. We are committed to continuing to improve our internal control processes and will continue to diligently and vigorously review our financial reporting controls and procedures.

Our Securities

The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Warrants is \$15.77 per share. The weighted average exercise price of the Rollover Options is \$9.36 per share. On November 30, 2022, the closing price of our Class A common stock was \$1.40 per share. Therefore, the warrants and options described above are currently “out of the money,” and it is unlikely that holders will exercise their warrants or options.

This offering involves the potential sale of a substantial portion of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock for resale. Based on the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock on November 30, 2022, the 166,172,262 shares being registered for resale constitute approximately 75% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock. Additionally, SVF Excalibur (Cayman) Limited, Madrone Partners, L.P. and Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation are, collectively, the beneficial owners of over 50% of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock based on the number of outstanding shares as of November 30, 2022, and such holders will be able to sell all of their shares being registered for resale on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part without volume restrictions on such resales for so long as the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is available for use. As described in the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus, significant sales of our Class A common stock could have a negative impact on the market price of our Class A common stock.

We have not entered into any forward purchase or other agreements that provide investors with the right to sell back shares to the Company at a fixed price for a given period after the Closing Date of the Business Combination.

MANAGEMENT

Below is a list of our executive officers and directors, their respective ages and a brief account of the business experience of each of them.

Name	Age	Position
Rao Mulpuri	53	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Amy Reeves	46	Chief Financial Officer
Rahul Bammi	52	Chief Business Officer
Martin Neumann	45	Chief Operations Officer
Nitesh Trikha	48	Chief Product Officer
Anshu Pradhan	45	Chief Technology Officer
Bill Krause	42	Chief Legal Officer
Toby Cosgrove	81	Chairman of the Board
Nigel Gormly	49	Director
Julie Larson-Green	60	Director
Lisa Picard	52	Director
Scott Rechler	55	Director

Executive Officers

Rao Mulpuri

Dr. Rao Mulpuri has served as View’s Chief Executive Officer and on View’s Board of Directors since December 2008. Prior to View, Dr. Mulpuri held several executive positions at Novellus Systems, most recently as President of Novellus Systems Japan, and Vice President/General Manager of the Integrated Metals Business. Dr. Mulpuri holds a Ph.D. in Materials Engineering and a MS in Manufacturing Engineering from Boston University, and a BE in Mechanical Engineering from Manipal Institute of Technology in India. Dr. Mulpuri also completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School. Dr. Mulpuri is a member of the Young Presidents Organization, the Urban Land Institute, the Advisory Board of the College of Engineering at Boston University and the Executive Board of the Silicon Valley Leadership Group. View believes Dr. Mulpuri is qualified to serve as a member of the View Board due to his extensive executive management and technology industry leadership experience, as well as his deep knowledge of View’s technology and business operations.

Amy Reeves

Amy Reeves has served as View’s Chief Financial Officer since February 2022. Ms. Reeves previously served as View’s interim Chief Financial Officer and interim Principal Financial Officer beginning in November 2021. Prior to that, Ms. Reeves served as View’s Controller and Chief Accounting Officer beginning in June 2021. Prior to joining View, Ms. Reeves spent over 19 years at Wright Medical Group N.V. in various financial and accounting roles of increasing responsibility, most recently as Global Controller from 2019 until June 2021. Ms. Reeves holds a bachelor’s degree in accounting and a master’s degree in accounting from the University of Mississippi and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Rahul Bammi

Rahul Bammi has served as View’s Chief Business Officer since January 2019. Previously, he served as View’s Chief Marketing Officer from June 2016 to December 2018. Prior to that, Mr. Bammi was the Vice President of Product Management and Marketing at Lumileds, where he helped double LED revenue to over \$1 billion in four years. Mr. Bammi brings over 20 years of P&L, product, M&A, business strategy, and engineering experience from leading companies such as Lumileds, KLA, Hynix Semiconductor, National Semiconductor, and Motorola. Mr. Bammi holds an MBA from Stanford University where he was an Arjay Miller scholar; he also holds an MS in

Chemical Engineering from Arizona State University and a BE in Chemical Engineering from the National Institute of Technology in India.

Martin Neumann

Dr. Martin Neumann has served as View's Chief Operations Officer since March 2021. Previously, Dr. Neumann served as View's Senior Vice President of Operations since September 2019. Prior to that, Dr. Neumann held numerous positions at View, each contributing towards building View's technology and market: Vice President of Customer Success (May 2016 to August 2019), Sr. Director of Business Development (February 2014 to April 2016), Director of Technology (February 2014 to January 2014), Technology Manager (December 2011 to February 2014) and Sr. Process Engineer (June 2010 to December 2011). He has a proven track record of technology innovation in manufacturing, scaling up operations, corporate strategy, network operations, supply chain logistics and customer service. He has written 13 Journal Articles and 12 Conference Proceedings Papers, and has numerous issued patents. Dr. Neumann holds a Ph.D., MS and BS in Nuclear Engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Nitesh Trikha

Nitesh Trikha has served as View's Chief Product Officer since March 2021. Previously, Mr. Trikha served as View's Senior Vice President of IoT Products from January 2020. Mr. Trikha joined View in April 2017 as the Vice President of Innovation. Prior to that, Mr. Trikha was the Senior Vice President of Products at July Systems Inc. Prior to July Systems, Mr. Trikha was the Chief Technology Officer at the Industry Solutions Group and the Emerging Solutions Group of Cisco Systems, Inc. Mr. Trikha holds a BS in Engineering from the National Institute of Technology Karnataka in India.

Anshu Pradhan

Dr. Anshu Pradhan has served as View's Chief Technology Officer since March 2021. Previously, Dr. Pradhan served as View's Senior Vice President of Engineering since September 2015, and served as Sr. Director, Technology from February 2009 to August 2015. Dr. Pradhan has played a critical role in the development and scaling of electrochromic technology. Prior to View, Dr. Pradhan was the Technology Manager at Novellus Systems, Inc. Dr. Pradhan holds a Ph.D. in Materials Science and Engineering from the University of Delaware and a BTech from the Indian Institute of Technology in India.

Bill Krause

Bill Krause has served as View's Chief Legal Officer and Secretary since February 2022, and previously served as View's Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from January 2018. Prior to View, Mr. Krause was Deputy General Counsel & Assistant Secretary at Rambus, Inc., a publicly traded memory and security company. Mr. Krause has also had significant experience in private practice with the law firm of Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, LLP where he advised a wide range of companies with respect to securities compliance, public and private financings, mergers and acquisitions, public company reporting and corporate governance. Mr. Krause is a member of the California State Bar and received a J.D. from Santa Clara University and his bachelor's degree from Amherst College.

Directors

Toby Cosgrove

Dr. Toby Cosgrove, MD joined the View Board on March 8, 2021. From 2004 through 2017, Dr. Cosgrove served as the CEO and president of the Cleveland Clinic, where he led the \$8 billion organization to new heights of achievement and efficiency, seeing it ranked the #2 hospital in America (U.S. News). Dr. Cosgrove joined the Cleveland Clinic in 1975 and chaired the Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular surgery from 1989 to 2004. He has performed over 22,000 operations and earned an international reputation in valve repair. Dr. Cosgrove also holds 30 patents for medical innovations. He currently serves as Executive Advisor, working with Cleveland Clinic leadership on strategies for national and international growth. He has also served as a director for Hims & Hers

Health, Inc. (NYSE: HIMS) since January 2021 and American Well Corporation (NYSE: AMWL) since November 2019. Dr. Cosgrove is a member of the National Academy of Medicine, and a Fellow of the National Academy of Inventors. He graduated from Williams College and the University of Virginia School of Medicine and trained at Massachusetts General Hospital and Brook General Hospital in London. In 1967, he was a surgeon in the U.S. Air Force, earning a Bronze Star. Dr. Cosgrove was selected to serve as a member of the View Board based on his extensive experience as an executive and board member, as well as his deep medical expertise.

Nigel Gormly

Nigel Gormly has served as a member of the View Board since August 2015. Mr. Gormly initially served as the representative director of the New Zealand Superannuation Fund, and then as an independent director. Until June 2019, Mr. Gormly served as the New Zealand Superannuation Fund's Head of International Direct Investment primarily responsible for the Fund's direct investments in energy, infrastructure and expansion capital, as well as leading the Fund's collaboration efforts with global investment partners. Prior to joining the Fund, Mr. Gormly spent 10 years with Fonterra, where he held a number of strategic development and commercial leadership roles, most recently as General Manager Commercial Ventures. Mr. Gormly's early career was focused on M&A and corporate finance advisory based in London, with assignments throughout Asia, Latin America and Europe. A Chartered Financial Analyst, Nigel holds a B.Sc, BCom and a Graduate Diploma in Finance from the University of Auckland. He currently serves on the Boards of LanzaTech and CTF Pledge Pioneers. Mr. Gormly was selected to serve as a member of the View Board based on his extensive experience in the venture capital and investment banking industries.

Julie Larson-Green

Julie Larson-Green has served as a member of the View Board since June 2021. As an advisor, investor, and board member, Ms. Larson-Green currently helps companies successfully develop their people, products, and processes to create great experiences and deliver growth. Ms. Larson-Green has served as Chief Technology Officer of Magic Leap 2 since September 2021. From January 2018 to February 2021, Ms. Larson-Green served as the chief experience officer at Qualtrics. From 1993 to 2017, she served in a variety of executive leadership and product development roles at Microsoft, including leadership in building Microsoft Office, Windows, Internet Explorer, Xbox, and Surface. She also cultivated a startup culture, fostering ideas to reflect the company's broader vision of helping people achieve more and focus on what matters most. Ms. Larson-Green has served as a director of Health Catalyst, Inc. (Nasdaq: HCAT) since January 2020. View believes that Ms. Larson-Green is qualified to serve as a member of the View Board based on her executive leadership experience, including chief experience officer, and her knowledge of the technology industry.

Lisa Picard

Lisa Picard joined the View Board on March 8, 2021. Ms. Picard previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of EQ Office, a U.S. office portfolio company wholly-owned by Blackstone's real estate funds, until March 2022. Ms. Picard joined EQ Office in 2016 as its Chief Operating Officer and was named CEO in 2017. Prior to joining EQ, Ms. Picard worked as a real estate executive for Skanska, developing office and residential properties in the Northwest United States, while also guiding investments for the company in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Ms. Picard has also held executive roles at Canyon Ranch Spa and Resorts and Hines Interests. She also serves on the Board of Directors for MiiR Holdings, a product-to-project B corporation. Ms. Picard holds two master's degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a BS from California State Polytechnic University-Pomona. Ms. Picard was selected to serve as a member of the View Board based on her extensive experience as an executive and board member, as well as her deep knowledge of the real estate industry.

Scott Rechler

Scott Rechler has served as a member of the View Board since November 2022. Mr. Rechler is a prominent leader in the real estate industry, with more than 30 years of real estate experience. Mr. Rechler has served as the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR since January 2007. From 2011 to 2016, Mr. Rechler served on the Board of Commissioners as Vice Chairman for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. He later served on the Board of the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) from 2017 to 2019. In November 2021,

Mr. Rechler was elected to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to serve the remainder of an existing term. He was re-elected to a 3-year term at the end of December 2021. In addition to his role at RXR, Mr. Rechler currently serves as chair of the Regional Plan Association, trustee and Vice Chair of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, member of the Real Estate Board of New York (REBNY), Chair of The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research and member of the Board of Trustees at Northwell Health, and a member of the NYU Real Estate Institute Advisory Committee. Mr. Rechler also serves on the Board of the Tribeca Film Institute, where he serves as its Co-Chair, and he also serves on the Board of the Drum Major Institute, Convene, Kitchen United, and the Hospital for Special Surgery. Mr. Rechler has also served as Chairman and CEO of RXR Acquisition Corp. (NASDAQ: RXRA) since January 2021. He previously was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Reckson Associates Realty Corp. (NYSE: RA) and served on the Board of Directors of American Campus Communities, Inc. (NYSE: ACC). Mr. Rechler is a graduate of Clark University and the New York University Schack Institute. Mr. Rechler was appointed to the View Board pursuant to the Agreement for Strategic Planning and Consulting Services (the “Strategic Agreement”), dated as of October 25, 2022, by and between View and RXR FP Services LLC. Pursuant to the Strategic Agreement, RXR FP Services LLC was appointed to render strategic planning and consulting services to View, and was given the right to appoint the Vice-Chairman View’s Board until the earlier of (i) the fifth annual meeting of stockholders of View following the date of the Strategic Agreement and (ii) the end of the term of the Strategic Agreement. We believe Mr. Rechler is qualified to serve as a member of the View Board based on his extensive experience as an executive and board member at public and private companies, as well as his extensive experience in the real estate industry.

Rao Mulpuri

See “—Executive Officers”

Board Composition

Our business and affairs are organized under the direction of our Board, which currently consists of six members. Toby Cosgrove serves as Chairman of the Board and is a non-employee independent director. The primary responsibilities of our Board are to provide oversight, strategic guidance, counseling and direction to our management. Our Board meets on a regular basis and additionally, as required.

In accordance with the terms of our Bylaws, each director shall be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at each annual meeting of stockholders, and each director so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until such director’s successor is duly elected and qualified, or until such director’s earlier death, resignation or removal. Unless otherwise required by law or the Company’s Certificate of Incorporation, vacancies on the Board or any committee thereof resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a director, or from an increase in the number of directors constituting the Board or such committee or otherwise, may be filled only by a majority of the directors then in office, though less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. The directors so chosen shall, in the case of the Board, hold office until the next annual election and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, resignation or removal and, in the case of any committee of the Board, shall hold office until their successors are duly appointed by the Board or until their earlier death, resignation or removal. Except as otherwise required by applicable law and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of shares of preferred stock then outstanding, any director or the entire Board may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause, and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least sixty-six and two-thirds percent (66 2/3%) in voting power of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company entitled to vote in the election of directors.

Pursuant to our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Nominating and Corporate Governance committee is required to coordinate an annual self-evaluation of the Board’s effectiveness, as well as the performance of each committee of the Board, the results of which are discussed with the full Board and each committee. The assessment includes a review of any areas in which the Board or management believes the Board can make a better contribution to the Company. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee utilizes the results of this self-evaluation process in assessing and determining the characteristics and critical skills required of prospective candidates for election to the Board and in making recommendations to the Board with respect to assignments of Board members to various committees.

Board Leadership Structure

We have separated the roles of Chairman of the Board and the CEO. While the Chairman of the Board works closely with the CEO and other members of our management, the Chairman of the Board is not part of management and does not have an operating or external role or responsibility. The Board of Directors considers it useful and appropriate to designate a Chairman of the Board to act as the presiding director at Board of Directors meetings, to call and organize such meetings and to manage the agenda thereof, and to manage the affairs of the Board of Directors, including ensuring that the Board of Directors is organized properly, functions effectively and meets its obligations and responsibilities. The Chairman of the Board also acts as the principal contact for the CEO and other members of the Board of Directors and management, as appropriate, for matters requiring the attention of the full Board of Directors. We believe that this leadership structure is appropriate given the attention, time, effort, and energy that the CEO is required to dedicate to his position in the current business environment, and the high level of commitment required to serve as our Chairman of the Board.

Role of Board of Directors in Risk Oversight

Risk is inherent with every business, and we face a number of risks, including strategic, financial, business and operational, legal and compliance and reputational. We have designed and implemented processes to manage risk in our operations. Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of risks the company faces, while one of the key functions of our Board of Directors is informed oversight of our risk management process. Our Board of Directors does not currently have or anticipate having a standing risk management committee, but instead administers this oversight function directly through our Board of Directors as a whole, as well as through various standing committees of our Board of Directors that address risks inherent in their respective areas of oversight. In particular, our Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring and assessing strategic risk exposure, and our audit committee has the responsibility to consider and discuss our major financial risk exposures and the steps our management will take to monitor and control such exposures, including guidelines and policies to govern the process by which risk assessment and management is undertaken. Our audit committee also monitors compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Our compensation committee assesses and monitors whether our compensation plans, policies and programs comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our nominating and corporate governance committee assesses risks relating to our corporate governance practices, the independence of the Board and potential conflicts of interest.

Our Board of Directors believes its current leadership structure supports the risk oversight function of our Board of Directors.

Director Qualifications & Board Diversity

Except as may be required by rules promulgated by Nasdaq or the SEC, there are currently no specific minimum qualifications that must be met by each candidate for our Board of Directors, nor are there any specific qualities or skills that are necessary for one or more of the members of our Board of Directors to possess. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers a number of factors in its assessment of the appropriate skills and characteristics of members of the Board of Directors, as well as the composition of the Board of Directors as a whole. These factors include the members' qualification as independent, as well as consideration of judgment, character, integrity, diversity, skills, and experience in such areas as operations, technology, finance, and the general needs of the Board of Directors and such other factors as the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may consider appropriate.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not have a formal policy with respect to diversity. However, the Board of Directors and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believe that it is essential that the members of the Board of Directors represent diverse viewpoints. In considering candidates for the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consider the entirety of each candidate's credentials in the context of the factors mentioned above. The Company is currently in compliance with the diversity requirements of Nasdaq Rule 5605(f), with two female directors and one South Asian director. In 2021, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee retained Heidrick & Struggles to aid in the

process of conducting board searches, and the Company intends to appoint up to two new directors with diverse backgrounds in the near future.

Board Diversity Matrix (as of December 5, 2022)

Total Number of Directors	6			
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did Not Disclose Gender
Part I: Gender Identity				
Directors	2	4	—	—
Part II: Demographic Background				
African American or Black	—	—	—	—
Alaskan Native or Native American	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	1	—	—
Hispanic or Latinx	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—
White	2	3	—	—
Two or More Races or Ethnicities	—	—	—	—
LGBTQ+			—	
Did Not Disclose Demographic Background			—	

Director Independence

The rules of Nasdaq require that a majority of our Board be independent. An “independent director” is defined generally as a person that, in the opinion of the company’s board of directors, has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). We currently have four “independent directors” as defined in the Nasdaq rules and applicable SEC rules. Our Board has determined that each individual on the Board, other than Mr. Mulpuri and Mr. Rechler, qualifies as an independent director under Nasdaq listing standards.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board has three standing committees: an audit committee, a compensation committee, and a nominating and corporate governance committee. Each of these committees is composed solely of independent directors. Each committee operates under a charter that was approved by our Board and has the composition and responsibilities described below. The following descriptions of the committee charters are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of such charters, each of which is available on our website.

Audit Committee

The members of our audit committee are Nigel Gormly, Julie Larson-Green and Lisa Picard, with Nigel Gormly serving as chair of the audit committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that each member of our audit committee meets the requirements for independence for audit committee members under the listing standards of Nasdaq. Each member of the audit committee is financially literate, and our Board has determined that Lisa Picard qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in applicable SEC rules and has accounting or related financial oversight expertise. Both our independent registered public accounting firm and management will periodically meet privately with our audit committee.

We have adopted an audit committee charter, which details the purpose and principal functions of the audit committee, including:

- assisting Board oversight of: (1) our accounting and financial reporting processes, (2) the quality and integrity of our financial statements and the auditing of those financial statements, (3) compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (4) our independent registered public accounting firm’s

- qualifications and independence and (5) the design and implementation of our internal audit function, if applicable;
- the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review
- or attest services;
- the review and approval of our independent auditor's annual engagement letter, including the proposed fees contained therein, as well as all audit and permitted non-audit engagements and relationships between us and our independent auditor;
- reviewing the performance of our independent auditor;
- obtaining and reviewing, at least annually, a report from our independent auditor describing (i) the independent auditor's internal quality-control procedures and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the independent auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years, respecting
- one or more independent audits carried out by the independent auditor, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues;
- evaluating the independent auditor's independence by, among other things, reviewing the independent auditor's relationships with us and any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the independent auditor's objectivity and independence;
- monitoring the independent auditor's compliance with SEC audit partner rotation requirements;
- monitoring our compliance with SEC employee conflict of interest requirements;
- overseeing our policies and procedures in our Related Party Transactions policy and reviewing proposed transactions or courses of dealings requiring approval or ratification under such policy; and
- reviewing legal and regulatory matters, including any matters that may have a material impact on our financial statements.

Our audit committee operates under a written charter that satisfies the applicable listing standards of the Nasdaq. A copy of the charter of our audit committee is available on our website at investors.view.com/corporate-governance/governance-overview.

Compensation Committee

The members of our compensation committee are Lisa Picard and Toby Cosgrove, with Lisa Picard serving as chair of the compensation committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that each member of our compensation committee meets the requirements for independence for compensation committee members under the rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of Nasdaq. Each member of the compensation committee is also an outside director, as defined pursuant to Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. We have adopted a compensation committee charter, which details the purpose and responsibility of the compensation committee, including:

- evaluating annually the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and, in light of the goals and objectives of our executive compensation plans, making recommendations to the Board with respect to the Chief Executive Officer's compensation based on this evaluation;
- overseeing our compensation and employee benefit plans and practices, including our executive and director compensation plans, and our incentive-compensation and equity-based plans;

- reviewing at least annually our executive compensation plans, as well as goals and objectives with respect to such plans, and recommending any appropriate amendments or new executive compensation plans;
- reviewing our compensation discussion and analysis to be included in our annual proxy statement or
- Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC;
- preparing the compensation committee report in accordance with SEC rules and regulations for inclusion in our annual proxy statement or Annual Report on Form 10-K; and
- reviewing any perquisites or other personal benefits granted or to be granted to our executive officers.

The charter of the compensation committee permits the committee to delegate any or all of its authority when it deems it appropriate and in the best interests of our company and when such delegation would not violate applicable law, regulation or Nasdaq or SEC requirements. In addition, the compensation committee has the authority under its charter to retain or obtain the advice of compensation consultants, independent legal counsel and other advisors.

Since the closing of our initial public offering on March 8, 2021, our compensation committee has been responsible for making all executive compensation determinations. In 2021, the compensation committee reaffirmed its retention of Compensia, Inc. (“Compensia”) as our independent compensation consultant to advise the compensation committee with respect to director and officer compensation.

Our compensation committee operates under a written charter that satisfies the applicable listing standards of Nasdaq. A copy of the charter of our compensation committee is available on our website at investors.view.com/corporate-governance/governance-overview.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are Toby Cosgrove, Nigel Gormly and Julie Larson-Green, with Ms. Larson-Green serving as chair of the nominating and corporate governance committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that each member of our nominating and corporate governance committee meets the requirements for independence for nominating and corporate governance committee members under the listing standards of Nasdaq.

We have adopted a nominating and corporate governance committee charter, which details the purpose and responsibilities of the nominating and corporate governance committee, including:

- identifying and recommending to the Board individuals qualified to serve as directors of View, consistent with criteria approved by the Board;
- assisting in identifying, recruiting and, if appropriate, interviewing director candidates to fill positions on the Board, consistent with criteria approved by the Board;
- reviewing, at least annually, the corporate governance guidelines adopted by the Board and recommending any changes to the Board;
- overseeing the annual self-evaluation process of the Board and its committees and recommending any changes to the Board; and
- considering any other corporate governance issues that arise from time to time, and developing appropriate recommendations for the Board.

The charter also provides that the nominating and corporate governance committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a third-party search firm, consultant, legal counsel or other adviser, and shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such third-party search firm, consultant, legal counsel or other adviser. In 2021, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee retained Heidrick & Struggles to aid in the process of conducting board searches, and the Company intends to appoint up to two new directors with diverse backgrounds in the near future.

The composition and function of our nominating and corporate governance committee complies with all applicable requirements of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and all applicable SEC and the Nasdaq rules and regulations. We will comply with future requirements to the extent they become applicable. Our nominating and corporate governance committee operates under a written charter that satisfies the applicable listing standards of Nasdaq. A copy of the charter of our nominating and corporate governance committee is available on our website at investors.view.com/corporate-governance/governance-overview.

Identifying and Evaluating Nominees for Directors

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee utilizes a variety of methods for identifying and evaluating nominees for directors, including those discussed in the “Director Qualifications & Board Diversity” section of this prospectus. In the event that vacancies on the Board of Directors are anticipated, or otherwise arise, the committee will consider various potential candidates for director. Candidates may come to the attention of the committee through current members of the Board of Directors, professional search firms, stockholders or other persons. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has from time to time retained third parties to whom a fee is paid to assist it in identifying or evaluating potential director nominees. In 2021, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee retained Heidrick & Struggles to aid in the process of conducting board searches, and the Company intends to appoint up to two new directors with diverse backgrounds in the near future.

Stockholders of record (i) on the record date for an annual meeting of stockholders or a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors and (ii) on the date of the giving of proper notice of such stockholder’s proposal may propose director candidates for election to the Board at such annual or special meeting by submitting to the Secretary of the Company, in proper written form, the information required by our bylaws for stockholder nominations.

Attendance at our Board of Directors and Stockholder Meetings

During 2021, our Board of Directors (other than Mr. Rechler, who joined the Board of Directors in November 2022) attended at least 75% of the aggregate of (1) the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors held during the period for which he or she has been a director and (2) the total number of meetings held by all committees on which he or she served during the periods that he or she served. Although we do not have a formal policy regarding attendance by members of our Board of Directors at the annual meetings of stockholders, we strongly encourage, but do not require, directors to attend.

Executive Sessions of Outside Directors

To encourage and enhance communication among outside directors, and as required under applicable Nasdaq rules, our corporate governance guidelines provide that the outside directors will meet in executive sessions, without management directors or management present, on a periodic basis. In addition, if any of our outside directors are not independent directors, then our independent directors will also meet in executive sessions on a periodic basis. These executive sessions are chaired by Dr. Cosgrove, our independent Chairman of the Board.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the members of our compensation committee have ever been an executive officer or employee of the Company. None of our executive officers currently serves, or has served during the last completed fiscal year, on the compensation committee or board of directors of any other entity that has one or more executive officers that serve on our Board or compensation committee.

Transactions with Related Persons

All of our directors and executive officers are subject to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Related Party Transactions Policy, and our directors are guided in their duties by our Corporate Governance Guidelines. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics requires that our directors and executive officers avoid situations where a conflict of interest might occur or appear to occur. In general, our directors and executive officers should not have a pecuniary interest in transactions involving us or a customer, licensee, or supplier of the Company, unless such

interest is solely a result of routine investments made by the individual in publicly traded companies. In the event that a director or executive officer is going to enter into a related party transaction with a relative or significant other, or with a business in which a relative or significant other is associated in any significant role, the director or executive officer must fully disclose the nature of the related party transaction to our Chief Legal Officer. For directors and executive officers, such related party transaction then must be reviewed and approved in advance by the Audit Committee. For other conflicts of interest that may arise, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics advises our directors and executive officers to consult with our Chief Legal Officer. In addition, each director and officer is required to complete a Director and Officer Questionnaire on an annual basis and upon any new appointment, which requires disclosure of any related-party transactions pertaining to the director or executive officer. Our Board of Directors will consider such information in its determinations of independence with respect to our directors under applicable Nasdaq and SEC rules.

Other than with respect to Mr. Rechler as described under “—*Convertible Notes*” and “—*WorxWell Acquisition*,” none of our directors, executive officers or their immediate family members has or has had any material interest in any transaction in which the Company is a participant that would require disclosure under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K.

Communications with the Board of Directors

Stockholders and other interested parties wishing to communicate directly with our independent directors, may do so by writing and sending the correspondence to our Chief Legal Officer by mail to our principal executive offices at 195 South Milpitas Blvd., Milpitas, California, 95035. Our Chief Legal Officer, in consultation with appropriate directors as necessary, will review all incoming communications and screen for communications that (1) are solicitations for products and services, (2) relate to matters of a personal nature not relevant for our stockholders to act on or for our Board of Directors to consider and (3) matters that are of a type that are improper or irrelevant to the functioning of our Board of Directors or our business, including, without limitation, mass mailings, job inquiries and business solicitations. If appropriate, our Chief Legal Officer will route such communications to the appropriate director(s) or, if none is specified, then to the Chairman of the Board. These policies and procedures do not apply to communications to non-management directors from our officers or directors who are stockholders or stockholder proposals submitted pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act.

Policy Prohibiting Hedging or Pledging of Securities

Under our Insider Trading Policy, our employees, including our officers and the members of our Board of Directors are prohibited from, directly or indirectly, among other things, (1) engaging in short sales, (2) trading in publicly traded options, such as options, warrants, puts and calls, and other similar instruments on our securities, (3) hedging transactions (including, without limitation, prepaid variable forward sale contracts, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds), or otherwise engaging in transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of our securities, (4) pledging any of our securities as collateral for any loans, (5) holding our securities in a margin account and (6) placing standing or limit orders on our securities.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and other employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions. The code of ethics is available on our website at investors.view.com/corporate-governance/governance-overview. We intend to make any legally required disclosures regarding amendments to, or waivers of, provisions of our code of ethics on our website.

Director Compensation

Under our policy prior to our initial public offering on March 8, 2021, our non-employee directors (other than directors serving as investor representatives) received a compensation package consisting of an annual cash retainer of \$75,000 payable quarterly for their service as directors and an initial equity award in the form of an option to purchase 5,405 shares of Class A common stock upon their appointment to the Board. These initial stock option grants are subject to a four-year vesting schedule, vesting in equal monthly installments over four years, subject to

continued service through each vesting date. In addition, Messrs. Hughes and Leppert each received a subsequent grant for an option to purchase approximately 1,135 and 1,216 shares of Class A common stock, respectively, to account for dilution after our Series H round of financing.

In May 2021, our Board adopted a new non-employee director compensation policy (the “Director Compensation Policy”) for our non-employee directors that became effective retroactively to March 8, 2021. The Director Compensation Policy was developed with input from Compensia regarding practices and compensation levels at comparable companies. The Director Compensation Policy is designed to attract, retain and reward outside directors.

Under the Director Compensation Policy, each outside director (other than as noted below) is eligible to receive the cash and equity compensation for Board services described below. We also will reimburse our outside directors for reasonable, customary and documented travel expenses to meetings of our Board or its committees and other expenses.

Cash Compensation

Outside directors are entitled to receive the following cash compensation for their service under the Director Compensation Policy:

- \$75,000 per year for service as a board member;
- \$20,000 per year for service as lead independent director of the board;
- \$20,000 per year for service as chair of the audit committee;
- \$10,000 per year for service as member of the audit committee;
- \$15,000 per year for service as chair of the compensation committee;
- \$7,500 per year for service as member of the compensation committee;
- \$10,000 per year for service as chair of the nominating and corporate governance committee; and
- \$5,000 per year for service as member of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Each outside director who serves as the chair of a committee will receive only the annual cash fee as the chair of the committee, and not the additional annual cash fee as a member of the committee. All cash payments to outside directors (other than as noted above) are paid quarterly on a pro-rated basis.

Equity Compensation

Each person who first becomes an outside director following the effective date of the Director Compensation Policy will receive an annual award of restricted stock units having a value of \$200,000 (with the number of shares of our Class A common stock subject to the award determined by dividing such value by the closing sales price of a share of our Class A common stock on the applicable grant date, but rounded down to the nearest whole share), with such award vesting in equal, quarterly installments over one year, subject to continued service through each applicable vesting date.

2021 Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation earned for service on our Board during the year-ended December 31, 2021 by our non-employee directors. Dr. Mulpuri’s and Mr. Hughes’ compensation as a named executive officer is set forth above under “-2021 Summary Compensation Table.” The following table also

excludes shareholder representative directors who served on our Board prior to our IPO for whom no compensation was provided.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Total (\$)
Current Directors:			
Toby Cosgrove	71,318	199,996	271,314
Lisa Picard	73,356	199,996	273,352
Julie Larson-Green	41,815	199,996	241,811
Nigel Gormly	73,356	199,996	273,352
Former Directors:			
Harold Hughes ⁽²⁾	95,740	599,996	695,736
Tom Leppert	91,301	499,991	591,292
Bill Veghte	18,750	—	18,750

(1) The amounts reported in the “Stock Awards” column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of RSU awards, calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(2) These amounts reflect the compensation received by Mr. Hughes for his service as an independent director from January 1, 2021 to November 8, 2021.

The following table shows all shares of Class A common stock subject to outstanding stock options and stock awards held by our non-employee directors as of December 31, 2021.

Name	Option Awards Outstanding (#)	RSU Awards (#)
Current Directors:		
Toby Cosgrove	11,625	6,917
Lisa Picard	—	6,917
Julie Larson-Green	—	11,249
Nigel Gormly	—	6,917
Former Directors:		
Harold Hughes	279,000	62,242
Tom Leppert	284,812	48,410
Bill Veghte	232,500	—

Our Board expects to review director compensation periodically to ensure that director compensation remains competitive such that we are able to recruit and retain qualified directors. Such program will continue to be designed to align compensation with our business objectives and the creation of stockholder value, while enabling us to attract, retain, incentivize and reward non-employee directors who contribute to the long-term success of our Company.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Pursuant to its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers to the fullest extent authorized or permitted by applicable law and such right to indemnification shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer of the Company and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and personal and legal representatives; provided, however, that, except for proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the Company is not obligated to indemnify any director or officer (or his or her heirs, executors or personal or legal representatives) in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such person unless such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized or consented to by the Board of Directors. The right to indemnification includes the right to be paid by the Company the expenses incurred in defending or otherwise participating in any proceeding in advance of its final disposition upon receipt by the Company of an

undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer receiving advancement to repay the amount advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by the Company.

The Company may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the Board, provide rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to employees and agents of the Company similar to those conferred to directors and officers of the Company.

In addition, the Company has entered into separate indemnification agreements with its directors and officers. These agreements, among other things, require the Company to indemnify its directors and officers for certain expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, penalties and amounts paid in settlement incurred by a director or officer in any action or proceeding arising out of their services as one of the Company's directors or officers or any other company or enterprise to which the person provides services at the Company's request.

The Company maintains a directors' and officers' insurance policy pursuant to which its directors and officers are insured against liability for actions taken in their capacities as the Company's directors and officers. The Company believes the provisions in its Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and indemnification agreements are necessary to attract and retain qualified persons as directors and officers.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion & Analysis

Our Compensation Discussion and Analysis (“CD&A”) is designed to provide our stockholders with an understanding of our compensation program in effect for our named executive officers (our “NEOs”) who consisted of the following continuing executive officers in 2021:

- a. Rao Mulpuri, Chief Executive Officer (our “CEO”);
- b. Amy Reeves, Chief Financial Officer;
- c. Rahul Bammi, Chief Business Officer;
- d. Nitesh Trikha, Chief Product Officer; and
- e. Anshu Pradhan, Chief Technology Officer.

Our CD&A also includes discussion of the compensation received in 2021 for two former executive officers, who are included as NEOs:

- a. Vidul Prakash, Former Chief Financial Officer; and
- b. Harold Hughes, Former Executive Chairman.

Mr. Prakash tendered his resignation effective November 8, 2021 and Mr. Hughes tendered his resignation effective February 22, 2022. Mr. Hughes served as Executive Chairman of the Company from November 8, 2021 until his resignation on February 22, 2022, which was also the role of principal executive officer during such time. The Company initially appointed Ms. Reeves as interim Chief Financial Officer on November 8, 2021 and as permanent Chief Financial Officer on February 17, 2022.

On March 8, 2021, View completed its initial public offering via a De-SPAC merger transaction with CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II (“CF II”). None of CF II’s officers received any cash compensation for services rendered to CF II. In 2021, the sponsor of CF II, CF Finance Holdings II, LLC, transferred 20,000 Founder Shares to Robert Hochberg and 10,000 Founder Shares to Charlotte Blechman, independent directors of CF II, for their services on the CF II Board and committees thereof. In addition, Charlotte Blechman received cash compensation of \$100,000 for her services on the CF II Board and committees thereof.

Compensation Philosophy

The Company’s executive compensation program is designed to enable the Company to provide competitive compensation packages that attract, retain and motivate talented executives and managers while aligning management’s and stockholders’ interests in the enhancement of Company performance and stockholder value.

The Company’s executive compensation program uses multiple elements to deliver a total package consisting of base salary, annual cash incentive awards and long-term incentive compensation in the form of equity awards, which are heavily weighted toward variable compensation tied to Company performance and stock price performance. The Compensation Committee reviews each element separately but also considers the relative mix of compensation and benefit offerings when making compensation decisions. In addition, the Compensation Committee retains discretion to make adjustments it deems advisable to balance the Company’s overall performance and the individual performance of the Company’s executive officers with our “pay for performance” philosophy.

Executive Compensation Process

The Role of the Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for making compensation recommendations to the Board regarding our CEO, our CEO’s direct reports and our non-employee directors. These recommendations include base

salaries, target annual cash incentive award opportunities, and overall levels of equity awards to be granted, if any, each year; and determining the amount of funding that will be available for the Employee Cash Incentive Plan (the “CIP”), among other duties expressed in its charter. The compensation decisions are based on numerous inputs and independent advice, as set forth below.

In performing these duties, the Compensation Committee evaluates the performance of our CEO, and reviews and evaluates the existing NEO compensation program. The Company expects that the compensation of our NEOs, including our CEO, will be reviewed at least annually by our Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has the authority to obtain advice and assistance from internal or external compensation consultants, attorneys, accountants and other advisers. The Board annually evaluates the independence of its members and has determined that each non-executive member of the Board satisfies the relevant criteria for independence under the applicable SEC rules and the listing standards of the Nasdaq Global Market.

The Compensation Committee considers multiple factors to ensure that compensation packages are consistent with our “pay for performance” philosophy and that we remain competitive in the market for talent, especially in light of a recent hyper-competitive compensation environment. The Compensation Committee considers the following important factors as part of its decision-making process: Company performance, individual leadership and performance assessments, competitive market compensation levels, job scope, individual skills and experience, the relative importance of the individual’s role, internal pay equity, historical pay levels and individual equity holdings.

The Role of the Independent Compensation Consultant

Compensia, Inc., a national compensation consulting firm (“Compensia”), served as the Compensation Committee’s independent compensation consultant for purposes of providing compensation consulting services in 2021. Compensia reports directly to the Compensation Committee and works collaboratively with management and the Compensation Committee. Pursuant to applicable SEC rules and the listing standards of the Nasdaq Global Market, the Compensation Committee assessed the independence of Compensia and concluded that no conflict of interest was raised by the work performed by Compensia that would prevent Compensia from independently advising the Compensation Committee. Compensia does not perform other non-compensation related services for the Company and will not do so without the prior consent of the Compensation Committee.

The Role of Management

As part of its review and determination of the Company’s compensation objectives, philosophy, programs and decisions, the Compensation Committee works with and receives advice and recommendations from our CEO (other than with respect to his own compensation). The Compensation Committee considers the recommendations of our CEO (other than with respect to his own compensation), together with the review by its compensation consultant, in making independent recommendations and determinations regarding executive compensation. Our CEO attends all Compensation Committee meetings other than those portions that are held in executive session, and he is not present during voting or deliberations on matters involving his compensation in accordance with the Compensation Committee’s charter.

Competitive Positioning

The Compensation Committee believes that peer group comparisons are useful guides to evaluate the competitiveness of our executive compensation program and related policies and practices. For purposes of assessing the compensation of our executive officers, including our NEOs, against the competitive market, going forward the Compensation Committee intends to review and consider the compensation levels and practices of a select group of peer companies. This compensation peer group will consist primarily of technology companies that are similar to us in terms of revenue, market capitalization and industry focus. The competitive data drawn from this compensation peer group is only one of several factors that the Compensation Committee intends to consider in making decisions with respect to the compensation of our executive officers.

A compensation peer group was not used in negotiating the compensation arrangements of our executive officers, including our NEOs, in connection with our initial public offering or in setting their annual base salaries and target annual cash incentive award opportunities for 2021.

Elements of Executive Compensation

The Company's 2021 executive compensation program consisted of the following elements, which were heavily weighted toward variable compensation tied to Company performance and stock price performance:

	Compensation Element		Purpose	Design
Fixed	Annual	Base Salary	Recognize performance of job responsibilities and attract and retain individuals with superior talent	Fixed compensation, payable in cash
	Annual	Annual Incentive Plan	Focus, motivate and reward executive officers for achieving annual financial and business objectives	Short-term cash incentive compensation based on revenue and EBITDA performance
Variable	Long-Term Market-Based Restricted Stock Units		Encourage retention of top talent and promote an employee ownership culture over the long-term	Vesting based on achievement of both (i) achievement of stock prices of \$15 and \$20, and (ii) four-year time vesting
	Long-Term Stock Options		Encourage achievement of superior results for stockholders over the long-term and align interests of executive officers and stockholder interests	Four-year time vesting

Base Salary

Base salaries provide a fixed level of cash compensation for our executive officers, including our NEOs. When setting salaries, the Compensation Committee considers each executive officer's responsibilities and performance against job expectations, experience and tenure as well as the impact of base salary on other compensation elements. The Compensation Committee's review of these factors is subjective, and no fixed value or weight is assigned to any specific factor when making salary recommendations. The table below sets forth the annual base salaries approved for each of our NEOs for 2021 and 2020, as well as the percentage year-over-year change.

Named Executive Officer	2021 Base Salary	2020 Base Salary	Percentage Increase ⁽¹⁾
Current Named Executive Officers:			
Rao Mulpuri	\$500,000	\$500,000	0%
Amy Reeves	\$350,000	N/A	N/A
Rahul Bammi	\$350,000	\$350,000	0%
Anshu Pradhan	\$350,000	\$325,000	8%
Nitesh Trikha	\$350,000	\$325,000	8%
Former Named Executive Officers:			
Vidul Prakash	\$350,000	\$350,000	0%
Harold Hughes	\$250,000	N/A	N/A

(1) Reflects base salary increases from \$325,000 to \$350,000 with respect to Messrs. Trikha's and Pradhan's promotions to Chief Product Officer and Chief Technology Officer, respectively, in April, 2021. Reflects base salary increase from \$300,000 to \$350,000 in connection with Ms. Reeves' promotion to interim CFO on November 8, 2021. Reflects annual salary established for Mr. Hughes in connection with his appointment as Executive Chairman on November 8, 2021.

The base salaries paid to our NEO's during 2021 are set forth in the "2021 Summary Compensation Table" below.

Annual Cash Incentive Compensation—Cash Incentive Plan ("CIP")

In May 2021, the Company established the CIP. The CIP is designed to motivate and reward our executive officers, including our NEOs, for achieving the Company's short-term financial and operational objectives and the executive officers' individual objectives. Each year, the Compensation Committee develops a recommended target annual cash incentive award opportunity for each executive officer expressed as a percentage of their annual base salary, subject to the achievement of pre-established corporate and individual goals, as described below. These recommendations are later approved by the Company's board. The target annual cash incentive award opportunities of our NEOs as a percentage of base salary for 2021 were as follows:

Named Executive Officer of Base Salary	2021 CIP Target	
	Target Payout ⁽²⁾	% of Base Salary
Current Named Executive Officers:		
Rao Mulpuri	\$ 500,000	100 %
Amy Reeves	\$ 90,000	30 %
Rahul Bammi	\$ 210,000	60 %
Anshu Pradhan	\$ 210,000	60 %
Nitesh Trikha	\$ 210,000	60 %
Former Named Executive Officers:		
Vidul Prakash	\$ 210,000	60 %
Harold Hughes ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	— %

(1) Mr. Hughes was not eligible to participate in the 2021 CIP.

(2) Based on salary effective as of May 1, 2021 or initial hire date.

Payouts under the CIP could range from 50% to 150% of the target annual cash incentive award opportunity based on performance relative to pre-established performance goals. If the threshold amount was not achieved for a particular performance metric, no amount was to be paid for that metric. However, the Compensation Committee retained absolute discretion to modify or eliminate any annual cash incentive awards if the Compensation Committee determined such actions were warranted. The metrics chosen by the Compensation

Committee to measure corporate performance for determining payouts under the CIP were Revenue and EBITDA (as calculated in accordance with GAAP), each of which had a 50% weighting. The 2021 performance targets and actual results for these metrics were as follows:

	2021 Targets		
	Threshold	Target	Max
Revenue	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 100,000,000
EBITDA	\$ (225,000,000)	\$ (200,000,000)	\$ (200,000,000)
Pool Funding	50 %	100 %	150 %

	2021 Performance Results	
	2021 Actuals	% of Target
Revenue	\$ 74,007,000	98.7 %
EBITDA	\$ (230,021,000)	85.0 %
CIP Funding	\$ —	— %

Despite the Compensation Committee's assessment that our executive officers effectively managed a significant number of meaningful external challenges, including operating in the face of a global pandemic, as well as

delivering on our top line Revenue growth targets, our 2021 EBITDA performance was below expected level. In addition, the Company's stock price fell significantly over 2021 from its initial public offering price. Given these factors, combined with the Company's current cash position, the Compensation Committee recommended, and the board determined that the CIP pool should not be funded in 2021. As a result, no payouts were made to our executive officers, including our NEOs under the CIP for 2021.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

We believe that providing long-term incentives in the form of equity awards encourages our executive officers, including our NEOs, to take a long-term outlook and provides them with an incentive to manage the Company from the perspective of an owner with an equity stake in the business. By providing opportunities for our employees, including our NEOs, to benefit from future successes in the Company through the appreciation of the value of their equity awards, the Compensation Committee and Board believe that equity awards align employees' interests and contributions with the long-term interests of our stockholders. In addition, the Compensation Committee and Board believe that offering meaningful equity ownership in the Company is helpful in retaining our executive officers and other key employees.

At the closing of our initial public offering on March 8, 2021, certain of our NEOs were granted performance-based restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards for shares of our Class A Common Stock ("Officer RSUs") and options to purchase shares of our Class A Common Stock ("Officer Options" and together with the Officer RSUs, the "Officer Awards") under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan in the amounts set forth next to each NEO's name in the table below. Ms. Reeves had not joined the Company at the time of the initial public offering and Mr. Hughes was a non-employee director at the time of the initial public offering.

Executive Officer	Officer Options (#)	Officer RSUs (#)
<i>Current Named Executive Officers:</i>		
Rao Mulpuri	—	7,500,000
Rahul Bammi	700,000	700,000
Anshu Pradhan	700,000	700,000
Nitesh Trikha	700,000	700,000
<i>Former Named Executive Officers:</i>		
Vidul Prakash	1,000,000	1,000,000

Upon grant the Officer RSUs were subject to both time-based and market-based vesting conditions. The Board approved an amendment, effective September 8, 2022, which provides that the performance-based vesting conditions applicable to the Officer RSUs are no longer applicable as of such date, and the awards will continue to vest subject only to the time-based vesting conditions. The Officer RSUs time-vest over a four-year period beginning on March 8, 2021, the date of closing of our initial public offering (with 25% vesting on the 12-month anniversary of the closing and the remaining 75% subject to vesting on a monthly basis over the following 36 months). The Officer Options vest as to 25% of the shares of our Class A common stock subject to each NEO's grant of Officer Options on the 12-month anniversary of the March 8, 2021, the date of closing of our initial public offering, and the remaining 75% of the shares of our Class A common stock subject to each Officer Option vest ratably on a monthly basis over the 36 months subsequent to this 12-month anniversary.

The CEO Equity Incentive Plan and CEO Option Award

In March 2021, our Board adopted, and our stockholders approved the CEO Equity Incentive Plan. The CEO Equity Incentive Plan became effective immediately upon the closing of our initial public offering and Dr. Mulpuri received an option to purchase 25,000,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan (the "CEO Option Award"), which vests and becomes exercisable upon satisfaction of the performance conditions set forth in the table below, contingent upon Dr. Mulpuri's continued employment as Chief Executive Officer or as Executive Chairman of the Company on each such vesting date. If Dr. Mulpuri is still employed by the Company in a role other than the specified roles above, the option shares will no

longer be able to vest under the CEO Option Award, but Dr. Mulpuri can continue to hold unexercised vested option shares for the full term of the CEO Option Award.

Tranche	Option Shares (#)	Average 60-day Trading Price per Share of the Combined Entity (\$)
1	2,500,000	20.00
2	2,500,000	30.00
3	2,500,000	40.00
4	2,500,000	50.00
5	2,500,000	60.00
6	2,500,000	70.00
7	2,500,000	80.00
8	2,500,000	90.00
9	2,500,000	100.00
10	2,500,000	110.00

In addition to the vesting and performance conditions described above, the CEO Option Award requires that Dr. Mulpuri retain and hold any shares of our Class A common stock acquired upon exercise of the CEO Option Award (net of amounts sold to satisfy tax obligations) for a period of at least 12 months while he is still providing services to the Company.

The equity awards granted to our NEO's during 2021 are set forth in the "2021 Summary Compensation Table" and the "2021 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table" below.

Other Policies and Elements of Executive Compensation

Employment Agreements with Executive Officers

The Company maintains employment agreements with our executive officers, including our NEOs (except Mr. Hughes), pursuant to which each is entitled to certain payments, rights and benefits in connection with a termination of employment without Cause (as such term is described below) or by the NEO for Good Reason (as such term is described below) in connection with a change in control of the Company.

The employment agreements with each of our NEOs (except Mr. Hughes) provides that if the executive officer's employment is terminated for any reason, the executive officer will receive payment of his or her base salary through the date of termination, reimbursement by the Company of any claims for reimbursement, payment of any accrued but unused PTO and any other accrued rights under any other of our employee benefit plans. In the event the NEO's employment is terminated by us without Cause or the executive officer resigns for Good Reason as of or within the 13-month period following a Change in Control (as such term is described below), the executive officer will receive (i) a lump-sum payment equal to 100% of his or her base salary, (ii) a lump-sum payment equal to his or her target annual cash incentive award opportunity under our annual bonus program in which he or she participates (assuming achievement of 100% of the applicable performance target(s)), (iii) up to 12 months of Company-paid COBRA premiums and (iv) accelerated vesting of 100% of his or her outstanding equity awards (including, without limitation, the executive officer's stock options), subject to the NEO signing and not revoking our then-standard separation agreement and release of claims in favor of the Company.

In addition to the payments and benefits described above, Dr. Mulpuri's employment agreement also provides for severance payments and benefits in the event his employment terminates prior to a Change in Control. Specifically, upon termination of his employment by the Company without Cause or his resignation for Good Reason, in either case prior to a Change in Control, Dr. Mulpuri would receive (i) continued payment of his base salary for 12 months following such termination, (ii) a lump-sum payment equal to his target annual cash incentive

award opportunity under the Company's annual bonus program in which he participates, assuming achievement of 100% of the applicable performance target(s), (iii) up to 12 months of Company-paid COBRA premiums and (iv) accelerated vesting of that portion of his then-outstanding equity awards (including, without limitation, his stock options) that would have become vested had Dr. Mulpuri continued employment for a period of 12 months following his termination date, subject to Dr. Mulpuri signing and not revoking our then-standard separation agreement and release of claims in favor of the Company.

"Cause" for purposes of the NEOs' employment agreements means (1) conviction of any felony or conviction of any crime involving moral turpitude or dishonesty; (2) participation in a fraud or act of dishonesty against the Company; (3) willful and material breach of the executive officer's duties that has not been cured within 30 days after written notice from the Company of such breach; (4) intentional and material damage to the Company's property; or (5) material breach of the executive officer's confidential information agreement.

"Good Reason" for purposes of the NEOs' employment agreements means (1) a material reduction of the executive officer's authority, duties or responsibilities; (2) a material reduction by the Company (or its successor) in the executive officer's base salary as in effect immediately prior to such a reduction, unless the Company also similarly reduces the base salaries of all other executive officers of the Company; (3) a material change in the geographic location of the executive officer's primary work facility or location; provided that a relocation of 50 miles or less from the executive officer's then present location or to the executive officer's home as his or her primary work location will not be considered a material change in geographic location; (4) the Company's material breach of any provision of the employment agreement; or (5) the failure of our successor to assume the employment agreement in connection with a Change in Control. In order for an event to qualify as Good Reason, the NEO must not terminate employment with the Company without first providing the Company with written notice of the acts or omissions constituting the grounds for "Good Reason" within 90 days of the initial existence of (or, if later, the executive officer's knowledge of) the grounds for "Good Reason" and providing a reasonable cure period of not less than 30 days following the date of such notice, and such grounds must not have been cured during such time.

Refer to "Executive Compensation Tables—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" below for a discussion of the estimated payments to our current NEOs in the event of a termination of employment or a change in control of the Company as of December 31, 2021, and a discussion of why our former NEOs were not eligible to receive any payments or benefits in connection with their termination of employment.

401(k) Plan

We sponsor a tax-qualified defined contribution plan (the "Section 401(k) plan") under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") for all employees, including our NEOs. Employees of the Company are eligible to participate in the Section 401(k) plan and receive employer contributions upon reaching age 18. Participants may contribute between 1% and 90% of their earnings. In February 2019, Legacy View started making discretionary matching contributions to the Section 401(k) plan on behalf of employees who are eligible to participate in the Section 401(k) plan. The Company matches 50% of an employee's salary deferrals or 3% of the employee's Section 401(k) eligible earnings, whichever is less. The total matching does not exceed the match allocated based on IRS annual compensation limits, which was \$290,000 in 2021. The maximum match based on this compensation limit was \$8,700 in 2021.

Pension Benefits

None of our executive officers, including any of our NEOs, participated in any defined benefit pension plans in 2021.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

None of our executive officers, including any of our NEOs, participated in any non-qualified deferred compensation plans, supplemental executive retirement plans or any other unfunded retirement arrangements in 2021.

Other Benefits and Perquisites

We provide benefits to our executive officers, including our NEOs, on the same basis as provided to all of our employees, including health, dental and vision insurance; life insurance; accidental death and dismemberment insurance; short-term and long-term disability insurance; a health savings account and flexible spending accounts. We do not maintain any executive-specific benefit or perquisite programs outside of financial planning services.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

Deductibility of Executive Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Code limits the amount that we may deduct from our U.S. federal taxable income for compensation paid to persons who are “covered employees” for purposes of Section 162(m), to \$1 million per covered employee per year. While we are mindful of the benefit of full tax deductibility of compensation, we also value the flexibility of compensating our executive officers in a manner that can best promote our corporate objectives. Therefore, the Compensation Committee and the Board may approve compensation that may not be fully deductible because of the limitation of Section 162(m).

No Tax Reimbursement of Parachute Payments and Deferred Compensation

We did not provide any executive officer, including any NEO, with a “gross-up” or other reimbursement payment for any tax liability that he or she might owe as a result of the application of Sections 280G, 4999, or 409A of the Code during 2021, and we have not agreed and are not otherwise obligated to provide any executive officer, including any NEO, with such a “gross-up” or other reimbursement.

Accounting Treatment

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with the authoritative guidance set forth in ASC Topic 718, which requires companies to measure and recognize the compensation expense for all share-based awards made to employees and directors, including options and RSU awards, over the period during which the award recipient is required to perform services in exchange for the award.

Compensation Policies and Practices as they Relate to Risk Management

Our management team and our Compensation Committee, with the assistance of Compensia, each play a role in evaluating and mitigating any risk that may exist relating to our compensation plans, practices, and policies for all employees, including our executive officers. Our Compensation Committee is required to annually review the relationship between the Company’s risk management policies and practices and the incentive compensation provided to the Company’s employees to confirm that the Company’s incentive compensation does not encourage unnecessary or excessive risks. Overall, the Compensation Committee believes the Company’s compensation programs are balanced and focused on the long-term interests of our stockholders. Under the Company’s compensation structure, management can achieve the highest amount of compensation through consistent superior performance over extended periods of time. This incentivizes management to manage the Company for the long-term and to avoid excessive risk-taking in the short term. Goals and objectives reflect a balanced mix of quantitative and qualitative performance measures to avoid excessive weight on a single performance measure and the elements of compensation are similarly balanced among cash, time-vesting awards, and performance-based awards.

Prohibition on Hedging of Securities

Under our Insider Trading Policy, our employees, including our officers, and the non-employee members of our Board are prohibited from engaging (directly or indirectly) in hedging transactions, or otherwise engaging in transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of Company securities. Hedging transactions include (but are not limited to) collars, equity swaps, exchange funds and prepaid variable forward sale contracts. Further, our employees, including our officers, and the non-employee members of our Board are prohibited from trading in options, warrants, puts and calls or similar instruments on Company securities, or engaging in short sales of Company securities.

Prohibition on Margin Accounts and Pledging

Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, our employees, including our officers, and the non-employee members of our Board are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

Rule 10b5-1 Sales Plans

Our executive officers and members of our Board may adopt written plans in the future, known as Rule 10b5-1 plans, in which they will contract with a broker to buy or sell shares of our capital stock on a periodic basis. Under a Rule 10b5-1 plan, a broker executes trades under parameters established by the individual when entering into the plan, without further direction from them. The executive officer or director may amend a Rule 10b5-1 plan in some circumstances and may terminate a plan at any time.

Executive Compensation Tables

Compensation Realized in 2021

Notwithstanding the amounts reported in the “Total” column of the 2021 Summary Compensation Table below, the compensation actually paid to or earned by our NEOs in 2021 was limited solely to their annual base salaries (\$500,000 in the case of our CEO, \$159,231 in the case of Ms. Reeves (reflecting her partial year of service), \$350,000 in the case of Mr. Bammi, and \$340,865 in the case of Messrs. Pradham and Trikha). Further, we note that our CEO took a voluntary reduction in his annual base salary in 2020 from \$500,000 to \$70,000 from April 19, 2020 to September 21, 2020 as one of our cost-savings initiatives resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Annual Cash Incentive Compensation. With respect to our short-term incentives, in February 2022 the Compensation Committee, after considering that we did not achieve the threshold performance level for our EBITDA performance measure in 2021 under our Employee Cash Incentive Plan (the “CIP”), as well as noting the significant decline in the market price of our Class A common stock following our initial public offering and our then-current cash position, determined not to make any payouts under the CIP to our NEOs for 2021. This marked the third consecutive year in which none of our NEOs (with one nominal exception) received a bonus under our short-term incentive program.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation. With respect to our long-term incentives, the CEO Option Award and the Officer Options granted in March 2021 at the time of our initial public offering were “underwater” (that is, their exercise price exceeded the market price of the underlying shares of our Class A common stock) on December 31, 2021 and continue to be significantly “underwater” as of June 10, 2022, thereby providing no economic value to our NEOs. As designed, these equity awards will not provide any economic benefit to our NEOs unless and until our stockholders receive a meaningful return on their investment in the Company. Similarly, by their initial terms the Officer RSUs that were granted in March 2021 would not vest and be earned until the closing price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds price triggers of \$15.00 per share and \$20.00 per share over a 60-trading day period that end on March 8, 2025. Pursuant to an amendment approved by the Board on August 5, 2022, the performance-based vesting conditions applicable to the Officer RSUs are no longer applicable effective September 8, 2022, and following such date, are subject only to the time-based vesting conditions.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation of our NEOs for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Nonequity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	All other Compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	Total (\$)
Current Named Executive Officers:							
Rao Mulpuri	2021	500,000	—	45,936,503	—	24,345 ⁽³⁾	134,836,503
Chief Executive Officer	2020	317,287 ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	8,550	325,837
	2019	500,000	—	—	—	8,400	508,400
Amy Reeves	2021	159,231 ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	3,729	162,960
Chief Financial Officer							
Rahul Bammi	2021	350,000	—	4,287,407	—	17,772 ⁽⁷⁾	7,723,560
Chief Business Officer	2020	350,000	—	—	—	10,166	360,166
	2019	350,000	70,000	—	—	9,257	429,257
Anshu Pradhan	2021	340,865 ⁽⁶⁾	—	4,287,407	—	11,442	7,708,095
Chief Technology Officer							
Nitesh Trikha	2021	340,865 ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	6,103	7,702,756
Chief Product Officer							
Former Named Executive Officers:							
Vidul Prakash	2021	304,231 ⁽⁸⁾	—	6,124,867	—	66,423	10,878,923
Chief Financial Officer	2020	350,000	—	—	—	8,550	358,550
	2019	262,500 ⁽⁹⁾	55,233	5,000,000	—	7,094	5,324,827
Harold Hughes	2021	38,462 ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—	1,664	40,126
Executive Chairman							

- (1) The amounts reported in the “Stock Awards” and “Option Awards” columns do not reflect compensation actually received by the NEO. Instead, the amounts reported are the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The assumptions used to calculate the grant date fair value of the stock awards and option awards are set forth under Note 14 of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” included elsewhere in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.
- (2) The amounts reported in the “All Other Compensation” column include the Company’s matching contribution to the Section 401(k) plan, premiums paid to a third party for personal financial planning services and health and welfare premium payments.
- (3) Includes premiums paid to a third party of \$14,658 made by the Company on Dr. Mulpuri’s behalf for personal financial planning services.
- (4) Reflects voluntary reduction in Dr. Mulpuri’s annual base salary from \$500,000 to \$70,000 from April 19, 2020 to September 21, 2020 in conjunction with the Company’s cost savings initiatives resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (5) Reflects pro-rata portion of \$300,000 annual base salary earned by Ms. Reeves’s from her start date on June 16, 2021 to November 8, 2021 when she was appointed Interim Chief Financial Officer and the pro-rata portion of \$350,000 annual base salary from her appointment date as interim Chief Financial Officer to year-end.
- (6) Reflects base salary increase from \$325,000 to \$350,000 on April 25, 2021.
- (7) The amount reported in the “All Other Compensation” column includes premium payments of \$7,731 made by the Company on Mr. Bammi’s behalf for premiums paid to a third party for personal financial planning services and a \$825 medical waiver.
- (8) Reflects pro-rata portion of \$350,000 annual base salary until Mr. Prakash’s separation from the Company on November 8, 2021.
- (9) Reflects pro-rata portion of \$350,000 annual salary earned from Mr. Prakash’s start date from March 2019 to year-end.
- (10) Reflects pro-rata portion of \$250,000 annual base salary earned by Mr. Hughes as Executive Chairman from November 8, 2021 to December 31, 2021. See “Director Compensation” below for a description of the compensation received by Mr. Hughes for his service as an independent director prior to November 8, 2021.

2021 Grants of Plan Based Awards Table

The following table shows all plan-based awards granted to our NEOs during 2021. The unvested portion of the stock awards identified in the table below are also reported in the 2021 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End Table that follows.

Name and Principal Position	Grant Date	Approval Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽³⁾			All Other Stock Awards Shares of Stock or Units (#) ⁽²⁾	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (\$)
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)		
Current Named Executive Officers:										
Rao Mulpuri	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	250,000	500,000	750,000			25,000,000		88,375,655
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				2,500,000		7,500,000		45,936,503
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				3,750,000				
Amy Reeves	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	45,000	90,000	135,000					
Rahul Bammi	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	105,000	210,000	315,000					
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				350,000		700,000		4,287,407
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021							700,000	3,068,381
Nitesh Trikha	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	105,000	210,000	315,000					
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				350,000		700,000		4,287,407
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021							700,000	3,068,381
Anshu Pradhan	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	105,000	210,000	315,000					
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				350,000		700,000		4,287,407
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021							700,000	3,068,381
Former Named Executive Officers: ⁽⁵⁾										
Vidul Prakash ⁽⁴⁾	5/10/2021	5/10/2021	105,000	210,000	315,000					
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021				500,000		1,000,000		6,124,867
	3/8/2021	3/8/2021							1,000,000	4,383,402

- (1) The amounts reported in the “Estimated Future Payouts under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards” columns are estimated potential payouts for 2021 to our NEOs based on the 2021 target annual cash incentive award opportunities under the Employee Cash Incentive Plan (the “CIP”) discussed under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis—Elements of Executive Compensation.” No bonuses were received by our NEOs for fiscal year 2021.
- (2) Reflects Officer Options granted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan which are subject to vesting conditions as further described above under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis—Long-Term Incentive Compensation.”
- (3) With respect to the amounts reported in the “Estimated Future Payouts under Equity Incentive Plan Awards” columns, for the Officer RSUs and the CEO Option Award which were subject to performance-based conditions as of December 31, 2021, as further described above under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis—Long-Term Incentive Compensation,” the amounts reported shown in the “Threshold” column assume the lowest level of performance would be achieved with respect to the performance conditions. These are the amounts reflected in the “2021 Summary Compensation Table.” The amounts reported shown in the “Maximum” column assume the highest level of performance would be achieved with respect to the performance conditions. As further described above under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis - Long-Term Incentive Compensation,” the Officer RSUs were subject to both time-based and performance-based vesting conditions upon grant and as of December 31, 2021, and were subsequently amended and are no longer subject to the performance-based vesting conditions.
- (4) Mr. Prakash was not eligible to receive a CIP payout for 2021, because he was not employed by the Company as of December 31, 2021.
- (5) Mr. Hughes was not eligible to participate in the CIP and was not granted any equity awards as an executive officer of the Company. See “Director Compensation” for a description of compensation paid to Mr. Hughes for his service as an independent board member during 2021.

2021 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table

The following table shows all outstanding equity awards held by our NEOs as of December 31, 2021. Unvested stock awards reported in the 2021 Grants of Plan Based Awards Table above are also included in the table below.

Name	Option Awards				RSU Awards	
	# of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	# of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Exercise Date	# of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Current Named Executive Officers:						
Rao Mulpuri	135,973	—	9.04	9/4/2022 ⁽²⁾		
	249,937	—	11.62	8/13/2024 ⁽³⁾		
	249,937	—	11.62	11/12/2025 ⁽⁴⁾		
	9,336,975	2,775,850	9.04	11/21/2028 ⁽⁵⁾		
		25,000,000	10.00	3/8/2031 ⁽⁶⁾	7,500,000	29,325,000
Amy Reeves ⁽¹⁹⁾	—	—	—		—	—
Rahul Bammi	209,249	—	15.92	8/25/2026 ⁽⁷⁾		
	1,530,920	455,136	9.04	11/21/2028 ⁽⁸⁾		
	—	700,000	10.00	3/8/2031 ⁽⁹⁾	700,000	2,737,000
Anshu Pradhan	11,625	—	9.04	9/4/2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾		
	18,600	—	15.77	5/5/2026 ⁽¹¹⁾		
	268,833	79,916	9.04	12/4/2028 ⁽¹²⁾		
	65,394	50,855	9.04	11/13/2029 ⁽¹³⁾		
	—	50,855	10.00	3/8/2031 ⁽¹⁴⁾	700,000	2,737,000
Nitesh Trikha	32,550	2,324	15.92	5/17/2027 ⁽¹⁵⁾		
	215,067	63,933	904.00	12/4/2028 ⁽¹⁶⁾		
	62,972	53,277	9.04	11/13/2029 ⁽¹⁷⁾		
	—	700,000	10.00	3/8/2031 ⁽¹⁸⁾		
Former Named Executive Officers:					700,000	2,737,000
Vidul Prakash ⁽¹⁹⁾	—	—	—			
Harold Hughes ⁽¹⁹⁾	—	—	—			

(1) The amounts reported in the “Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested” column reflect the aggregate fair market value of the Officer RSUs on December 31, 2021, based on the closing price of our Class A common stock of \$3.91 per share as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. The Officer RSUs were subject to both time-based and performance-based vesting conditions upon grant and as of December 31, 2021, and were subsequently amended, as further described above under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis—Long-Term Incentive Compensation.”

(2) This option vested in full on August 24, 2016.

(3) This option vested in full on August 1, 2019.

(4) This option vested in full on November 12, 2018.

(5) This option vests in equal monthly installments from the vesting commencement date until November 1, 2022.

(6) This amount represents the number of unvested shares subject to the CEO Option Award as of December 31, 2021, as further described above under “Compensation Discussion & Analysis—The CEO Equity Incentive Plan and CEO Option Award.”

(7) This option vested in full on June 1, 2016.

(8) This option vests in equal monthly installments over four years until November 1, 2022.

- (9) This option vests with respect to one-quarter of the shares of our Class A common stock underlying the option on the one-year anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining three-quarters of the shares underlying the option vest in equal monthly installments over the subsequent three years until March 8, 2025.
- (10) This option vested in full on September 4, 2015.
- (11) This option vested in full on May 5, 2021.
- (12) This option vests in equal monthly installments over four years until November 1, 2022.
- (13) This option vests in equal monthly installments over four years until September 1, 2023.
- (14) This option vests with respect to one-quarter of the shares of our Class A common stock underlying the option on the one-year anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining three-quarters of the shares underlying the option vest in equal monthly installments over the subsequent three years until March 8, 2025.
- (15) This option vests with respect to 20% of the shares of our Class A common stock underlying the option on the first anniversary of the date of grant and the remaining 80% of the shares underlying the option vest as to 1/60th of the total option shares on a monthly basis for four years until April 1, 2022.
- (16) This option vests in equal monthly installments over four years until November 1, 2022.
- (17) This option vests in equal monthly installments over four years until September 1, 2023.
- (18) This option vests with respect to one-quarter of the shares of our Class A common stock underlying the option on the one-year anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining three-quarters of the shares underlying the option vest in equal monthly installments over the subsequent three years until March 8, 2025.
- (19) Ms. Reeves and Messrs. Prakash and Hughes did not hold any outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2021.

2021 Option Exercises and Stock Vested Table

The following table shows all stock options exercised by our NEOs during 2021 and the value realized upon exercise. No stock awards held by our NEOs vested during 2021.

Name	Option Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ⁽¹⁾
<i>Current Named Executive Officers:</i>		
Rao Mulpuri	28,982	322,234
Amy Reeves	—	—
Rahul Bammi	—	—
Anshu Pradhan	4,650	3,999
Nitesh Trikha	—	—
<i>Former Named Executive Officers:</i>		
Vidul Prakash	—	—
Harold Hughes	—	—

- (1) The aggregate value realized upon the exercise of an option represents the difference between the aggregate market price of the shares of our Class A common stock on the date of exercise and the aggregate exercise price of the option.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

Equity Award Acceleration

In the event of a “change in control” or “merger” of the Company, as defined in our equity plan, each outstanding option or equity award will be assumed, or an equivalent option or award substituted by the successor company. In the event that the successor company refuses to assume or substitute for the option or equity award, the participant will fully vest in and have the right to exercise all of his or her options or stock appreciation rights, including shares as to which such awards would not otherwise be vested or exercisable, all restrictions on restricted stock will lapse, and, with respect to restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units, all performance goals or other vesting criteria will be deemed achieved at target levels and all other terms and conditions met. In addition, if an option or stock appreciation right becomes fully vested and exercisable in lieu of assumption or substitution in the event of a change in control, the administrator of the plan will notify the participant that the option or stock appreciation right will be fully vested and exercisable for a period of time determined by the administrator, and the option or stock appreciation right will terminate upon the expiration of such period.

The form of award agreement for the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, provides that if a successor company assumes outstanding options or awards or substitutes for options or awards with an equivalent award, then if following such assumption or substitution the participant's status as an employee or employee of the successor company, as applicable, is terminated by the successor company as a result of an "Involuntary Termination" other than for "Cause" within 12 months following the change in control, the option or award will immediately vest and become exercisable as to 100% of the shares subject to the option or award.

Employment Agreements with Executive Officers

The Company has entered into employment agreements with each of its NEOs, except Mr. Hughes, pursuant to which each is entitled to certain payments, rights and benefits in connection with a termination of employment by the Company without Cause (as such term is described below) or by the NEO for Good Reason (as such term is described below) in connection with a change in control of the Company. As a part of the Business Combination, we did not enter into new employee agreements with any of our NEOs, and, as such, our employment agreements with our NEOs remain those entered into by Legacy View. A description of the key terms of our NEOs' current employment agreements is set forth below:

The employment agreements with each of our NEOs (except Mr. Hughes) provides that if the executive officer's employment is terminated for any reason, the executive officer will receive payment of his or her base salary through the date of termination, reimbursement by the Company of any claims for reimbursement, payment of any accrued but unused PTO and any other accrued rights under any other of our employee benefit plans. In the event the NEO's employment is terminated by us without Cause or the executive officer resigns for Good Reason as of or within the 13-month period following a Change in Control, the executive officer will receive (i) a lump-sum payment equal to 100% of his or her base salary, (ii) a lump-sum payment equal to his or her target annual cash incentive opportunity under our annual bonus program in which the executive officer participates (assuming achievement of 100% of the applicable performance target(s)), (iii) up to 12 months of Company-paid COBRA premiums and (iv) accelerated vesting of 100% of his or her outstanding equity awards (including, without limitation, his or her stock options), subject to applicable market and performance based thresholds, and subject to the executive officer signing and not revoking our then-standard separation agreement and release of claims in favor of the Company.

In addition to the payments and benefits described above, Dr. Mulpuri's employment agreement also provides for severance payments and benefits in the event his employment terminates prior to a Change in Control. Specifically, upon termination of his employment by the Company without Cause or his resignation for Good Reason, in either case prior to a Change in Control, Dr. Mulpuri will receive (i) continued payment of the his base salary for 12 months following such termination, (ii) a lump-sum payment equal to his target annual cash incentive opportunity under the Company's annual bonus program in which he participates, assuming achievement of 100% of the applicable performance target(s), up to 12 months of Company-paid COBRA premiums and accelerated vesting of that portion of his then-outstanding equity awards (including, without limitation, his stock options) that would have become vested had Dr. Mulpuri continued employment for a period of 12 months following his termination date, subject to Dr. Mulpuri signing and not revoking the Company's then-standard separation agreement and release of claims in favor of the Company.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The value of the payments and benefits that would be payable to Dr. Mulpuri, Ms. Reeves and Messrs. Bammi, Trikha and Pradhan assuming a qualifying termination of employment on December 31, 2021, in connection with a change in control of the Company, is included in the chart below.

	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Equity \$(¹)	Benefits \$(²)	Total (\$)
Current Named Executive Officers:					
Rao Mulpuri	500,000	500,000	—	28,745	1,028,745
Amy Reeves	300,000	90,000	—	28,745	418,745
Rahul Bammi	350,000	210,000	—	28,745	588,745
Nitesh Trikha	350,000	210,000	—	28,745	588,745
Anshu Pradhan	350,000	210,000	—	—	560,000
Former Named Executive Officers:					
Vidul Prakash ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Harold Hughes ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Based on the closing price of our Class A common stock of \$3.91 per share as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market on December 31, 2021, all awards held were either invested due to insufficient stock price or, in the case of options, below the applicable exercise price.

(2) “Other Benefits” reflects the value of 12 months COBRA as of December 31, 2021.

(3) Mr. Prakash was not eligible to receive potential change in control payments and benefits assuming a qualifying termination of employment on December 31, 2021 as he was not employed with the Company on such date. Nor did Mr. Prakash receive any payments or benefits in connection with the termination of his employment. Mr. Hughes did not have an employment agreement with the Company, and he did not receive any payments or benefits in connection with the termination of his employment.

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan

In March 2021, our Board adopted, and our stockholders approved the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan became effective immediately upon the Closing.

Purpose

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan is intended to (i) attract and retain the best available personnel to ensure View’s success and accomplish its goals; (ii) incentivize employees, directors and independent contractors with long-term equity-based compensation to align their interests with View’s stockholders, and (iii) promote the success of View’s business.

Types of Stock Awards

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan permits the grant of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights (“SARs”), restricted stock, restricted stock units (“RSUs”), and stock bonus awards (all such types of awards, collectively, “Stock Awards”).

Share Reserve

Number of Shares

Subject to adjustments as set forth in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, the maximum aggregate number of shares that may be issued under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan is 58,631,907 shares of Class A Common Stock, which number is the sum of (i) 27,500,000 new shares, plus (ii) the number of shares of common stock that, as of the Effective Date, have been reserved but not issued pursuant to any awards granted under the 2018 Plan, View’s 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (as amended through August 25, 2016) and View’s 2007 Stock Plan (the “Existing Plans”) and are not subject to any awards granted thereunder in an amount not to exceed 6,051,304 shares, plus (iii) the number of shares of common stock subject to awards or issued under the Existing Plans that otherwise would have been returned to the Existing Plans on or after the Effective Date on account of the expiration, cancellation,

forfeiture or repurchase of awards granted thereunder in an amount not to exceed 25,080,603 shares. The shares may be authorized, but unissued, or reacquired common stock. Furthermore, subject to adjustments as set forth in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, in no event will the maximum aggregate number of shares that may be issued under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan pursuant to incentive stock options exceed 58,631,907 shares of Combined Entity Class A common stock plus, to the extent allowable under Section 422 of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, any shares that again become available for issuance pursuant to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan.

Lapsed Awards

If all or any part of a stock award expires, lapses or is terminated, exchanged for or settled in cash, surrendered, repurchased, canceled without having been fully exercised or forfeited, in any case, in a manner that results in View acquiring shares covered by the stock award at a price not greater than the price (as adjusted pursuant to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan) paid by the participant for such shares or not issuing any shares covered by the stock award, the unused shares covered by the stock award will, as applicable, become or again be available for stock award grants under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. The payment of dividend equivalents in cash in conjunction with any outstanding stock awards shall not count against the share limit set forth in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the following shares shall not be added to the shares authorized for grant under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan and shall not be available for future grants of stock awards: (i) shares subject to a SAR that are not issued in connection with the stock settlement of the SAR on exercise thereof; (ii) shares purchased on the open market with the cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options; and (iii) shares delivered (either by actual delivery or attestation) to View by a participant to satisfy the applicable exercise or purchase price of a stock award and/or to satisfy any applicable tax withholding obligation with respect to a stock award (including shares retained by us from the stock award being exercised or purchased and/or creating the tax obligation).

Assumption or Substitution of Awards by View

The Plan Administrator (as defined below), from time to time, may determine to substitute or assume outstanding awards granted by another company, in connection with an acquisition, merger or consolidation of such other company, by either: (a) assuming such award under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan or (b) granting an award under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan in substitution of such other company's award. Such assumption or substitution will be permissible if the holder of the substituted or assumed award would have been eligible to be granted an award under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan if the other company had applied the rules of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan to such grant. Any awards that are assumed or substituted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan will not reduce the number of shares authorized for grant under the Plan or authorized for grant to a participant in any fiscal year.

Eligibility

Employees, directors and independent contractors of View or its subsidiaries are all eligible to participate in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. Incentive stock options may only be granted to employees.

Administration

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan will be administered by the Board or a committee thereof, which committee will be constituted to satisfy applicable laws (the "Plan Administrator"). Awards granted to an officer or director of View or any other person whose transactions in Class A Common Stock are subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act (each, an "Insider") must be approved by two or more "non-employee directors" of View Board (as defined in the regulations promulgated under Section 16 to the Exchange Act).

Subject to the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, the Plan Administrator has the authority, in its discretion, to (i) determine the fair market value in accordance with the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (ii) select the service providers to whom stock awards may be granted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (iii) determine the number of shares to be covered by each stock award granted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (iv) approve forms of stock award agreements for use under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (v) determine the terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, of any stock award granted thereunder;

(vi) institute and determine the terms and conditions of an exchange program under the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (subject to stockholder approval); (vii) construe and interpret the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan and stock awards granted pursuant to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (viii) correct any defect, supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, any stock award or any stock award agreement; (ix) prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (x) modify or amend each stock award (subject to the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan); (xi) adjust performance goals applicable to a participant with respect to a stock award to take into account changes in applicable laws or in accounting or tax rules, or such other extraordinary events or circumstances; (xii) allow participants to satisfy tax withholding obligations in such manner as prescribed in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan; (xiii) authorize any person to execute on View's behalf any instrument required to effect the grant of a stock award previously granted by the Plan Administrator; (xiv) allow a participant to defer the receipt of the payment of cash or the delivery of shares that would otherwise be due to such participant under a stock award; and (xv) make all other determinations deemed necessary or advisable for administering the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan.

However, to the extent permitted by applicable law and listing requirements, the View Board or a committee thereof may delegate to one or more of View's officers who may be (but are not required to be) Insiders, the authority to (a) designate employees who are not Insiders to be recipients of stock awards and determine the number of shares subject to stock awards granted to such designated employees, subject to certain restrictions that are set forth in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan and (b) take any and all actions on behalf of the View Board or a committee thereof other than any actions that affect the amount or form of compensation of Insiders or have material tax, accounting, financial, human resource or legal consequences to View or its subsidiaries.

Stock Options

Each stock option will be designated in the stock award agreement as either an incentive stock option (which is entitled to potentially favorable tax treatment) or a nonstatutory stock option. However, notwithstanding such designation, to the extent that the aggregate fair market value of the shares with respect to which incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by the participant during any calendar year exceeds \$100,000, such stock options will be treated as nonstatutory stock options. Incentive stock options may only be granted to employees of View or its subsidiaries.

The term of each stock option will be stated in the stock award agreement. In the case of an incentive stock option, the term will be 10 years from the date of grant or such shorter term as may be provided in the stock award agreement. Moreover, in the case of an incentive stock option granted to a participant who owns stock representing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of Common Stock or the stock of any of View's subsidiaries, the term of the incentive stock option will be 5 years from the date of grant or such shorter term as may be provided in the stock award agreement.

The per share exercise price for the shares to be issued pursuant to exercise of a stock option will be determined by the Plan Administrator, subject to the following: in the case of an incentive stock option (i) granted to an employee who, at the time the incentive stock option is granted, owns stock representing more than 10% of the voting power of all classes of Common Stock or the stock of any of View's subsidiaries, the per share exercise price will be no less than 110% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant; and (ii) granted to any other employee, the per share exercise price will be no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant. In the case of a nonstatutory stock option, the per share exercise price will be no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, stock options may be granted with a per share exercise price of less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant pursuant to a corporate reorganization, liquidation, etc., described in, and in a manner consistent with, Section 424(a) of the Code.

At the time a stock option is granted, the Plan Administrator will fix the period within which the stock option may be exercised and will determine any conditions that must be satisfied before the stock option may be exercised. The Plan Administrator will also determine the acceptable form of consideration for exercising a stock option, including the method of payment. In the case of an incentive stock option, the Plan Administrator will determine the acceptable form of consideration at the time of grant.

If a participant ceases to be a service provider other than for “Cause” (as defined in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan), the participant may exercise his or her stock option within such period of time as is specified in the stock award agreement to the extent that the stock option is vested on the date of termination (but in no event later than the expiration of the term of such stock option). In the absence of a specified time in the stock award agreement, to the extent vested as of a participant’s termination, the stock option will remain exercisable for 12 months following a termination for death or “Disability” (as defined in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan), and three months following a termination for any other reason. Any outstanding stock option (including any vested portion thereof) held by a participant will immediately terminate in its entirety upon the participant being first notified of his or her termination for Cause and the participant will be prohibited from exercising his or her stock option from and after the date of such termination.

Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs)

The Plan Administrator will determine the terms and conditions of each SAR, provided that the exercise price for each SAR will be no less than 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares of Class A Common Stock on the date of grant. Upon exercise of a SAR, a participant will receive payment from View in an amount determined by multiplying the difference between the fair market value of a share on the date of exercise over the exercise price by the number of shares with respect to which the SAR is exercised. SARs may be paid in cash, in shares of equivalent value, or in some combination thereof, as determined by the Plan Administrator. SARs are exercisable at the times and on the terms established by the Plan Administrator.

Restricted Stock and RSUs

Restricted stock awards are grants of shares of Class A common stock that are subject to various restrictions, including restrictions on transferability and forfeiture provisions. Shares of restricted stock will vest and the restrictions on such shares will lapse in accordance with terms and conditions established by the Plan Administrator. Each RSU is a bookkeeping entry representing an amount equal to the fair market value of one share of Class A common stock. Upon meeting the applicable vesting criteria, the participant will be entitled to receive a payout for his or her earned RSUs as determined by the Plan Administrator in the form of cash, shares, or a combination of both.

In determining whether restricted stock or RSUs should be granted, and/or the vesting schedule for such a stock award, the Plan Administrator may impose whatever conditions on vesting as it determines to be appropriate.

During the period of restriction, participants holding restricted stock may exercise full voting rights and will be entitled to receive all dividends and other distributions paid, in each case with respect to such shares unless the Plan Administrator determines otherwise. If any such dividends or distributions are paid in shares, the shares will be subject to the same restrictions, including without limitation restrictions on transferability and forfeitability, as the shares of restricted stock with respect to which they were paid.

During the vesting period, participants holding RSUs will hold no voting rights by virtue of such RSUs. The Plan Administrator may, in its sole discretion, award dividend equivalents in connection with the grant of RSUs that may be settled in cash, in shares of equivalent value, or in some combination thereof.

Stock Bonus Awards

A stock bonus award is an award of shares to an eligible person without a purchase price that is not subject to any restrictions. The Plan Administrator will determine the number of shares to be awarded to the participant under a stock bonus award. A stock bonus award may be paid in cash, whole shares, or a combination thereof, based on the fair market value of the shares subject to the stock bonus award on the date of payment, as determined in the sole discretion of the Plan Administrator.

Performance Awards

The Plan Administrator may grant stock options, SARs, restricted stock and RSUs that are subject to the satisfaction of specified performance criteria. The Plan Administrator determines the terms surrounding performance

awards, including the required levels of performance with respect to specified business criteria (including any adjustment(s) thereto that will be applied in determining the achievement of such performance criteria), the corresponding amounts payable upon achievement of such levels of performance, and the termination and forfeiture provisions; provided that all performance criteria must be determined when the achievement of such criteria remains substantially uncertain.

The Plan Administrator in its discretion may make performance goals applicable to a participant with respect to a stock award. In the Plan Administrator's discretion, one or more of the following performance goals, or other performance goals, may apply: (1) sales or non-sales revenue; (2) return on revenue; (3) operating income; (4) income or earnings including operating income; (5) income or earnings before or after taxes, interest, depreciation and/or amortization; (6) income or earnings from continuing operations; (7) net income; (8) pre-tax income or after-tax income; (9) net income excluding amortization of intangible assets, depreciation and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets and/or excluding charges attributable to the adoption of new accounting pronouncements; (10) raising of financing or fundraising; (11) project financing; (12) revenue backlog; (13) gross margin; (14) operating margin or profit margin; (15) capital expenditures, cost targets, reductions and savings and expense management; (16) return on assets, return on investment, return on capital, or return on stockholder equity; (17) cash flow, free cash flow, cash flow return on investment, net cash provided by operations, or cash flow in excess of cost of capital; (18) performance warranty and/or guarantee claims; (19) stock price or total stockholder return; (20) earnings or book value per share; (21) economic value created; (22) pre-tax profit or after-tax profit; (23) strategic business criteria; (24) objective goals relating to divestitures, joint ventures, mergers, acquisitions and similar transactions; (25) objective goals relating to staff management, results from staff attitude and/or opinion surveys, staff satisfaction scores, staff safety, staff accident and/or injury rates, compliance, headcount, performance management, completion of critical staff training initiatives; (26) objective goals relating to projects; and (27) enterprise resource planning. Stock awards issued to participants may take into account other criteria (including subjective criteria).

Performance goals may differ from participant to participant, performance period to performance period and from stock award to stock award. Any criteria used may be measured, as applicable, (i) in absolute terms, (ii) in relative terms (including, but not limited to, any increase (or decrease) over the passage of time and/or any measurement against other companies or financial or business or stock index metrics particular to us), (iii) on a per share and/or share per capita basis, (iv) against the performance of View as a whole or against any of View's subsidiary(ies), or a particular segment(s), a business unit(s) or a product(s) of View or individual project company, (v) on a pre-tax or after-tax basis, (vi) on a GAAP or non-GAAP basis, and/or (vii) using an actual foreign exchange rate or on a foreign exchange neutral basis.

Outside Director Limitations

Stock awards granted during a single fiscal year under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan or otherwise, taken together with any cash fees paid during such fiscal year for services on the View Board, will not exceed \$750,000 in total value for any outside director (calculating the value of any such stock awards based on the grant date fair value of such stock awards for financial reporting purposes). Such applicable limit will include the value of any stock awards that are received in lieu of all or a portion of any annual committee cash retainers or other similar cash-based payments. Stock awards granted to an individual while he or she was serving in the capacity as an employee or while he or she was an independent contractor but not an outside director will not count for purposes of these limits.

Leaves of Absence / Transfer Between Locations

The Plan Administrator has the discretion to determine at any time whether and to what extent the vesting of stock awards will be suspended during any leave of absence; provided that in the absence of such determination, vesting of stock awards will continue during any paid leave and will be suspended during any unpaid leave (unless otherwise required by applicable laws). A participant will not cease to be an employee in the case of (i) any leave of absence approved by the participant's employer or (ii) transfers between locations or between View and any of its subsidiaries. If an employee holds an incentive stock option and such leave exceeds three months then, for purposes of incentive stock option status only, such employee's service as an employee will be deemed terminated on the first day following such three month period and the incentive stock option will thereafter automatically treated for tax purposes as a nonstatutory stock option in accordance with applicable laws, unless reemployment upon the

expiration of such leave is guaranteed by contract or statute, or unless provided otherwise pursuant to a written company policy.

Nontransferability of Stock Awards

Unless determined otherwise by the Plan Administrator, a stock award may not be sold, pledged, assigned, hypothecated, transferred, or disposed of in any manner other than by will or by the laws of descent or distribution and may be exercised, during the lifetime of the participant, only by the participant. If the Plan Administrator makes a stock award transferable, such stock award will contain such additional terms and conditions as the Plan Administrator deems appropriate provided, however, that in no event may any stock award be transferred for consideration to a third-party financial institution.

Clawback/Recovery

The Plan Administrator may specify in a stock award agreement that the participant's rights, payments, and/or benefits with respect to a stock award will be subject to reduction, cancellation, forfeiture, and/or recoupment upon the occurrence of certain specified events, in addition to any applicable vesting, performance or other conditions and restrictions of a stock award. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, a stock award granted under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan will be subject to any clawback policy as may be established and/or amended from time to time by View. The Plan Administrator may require a participant to forfeit or return to and/or reimburse View for all or a portion of the stock award and/or shares issued under the stock award, any amounts paid under the stock award, and any payments or proceeds paid or provided upon disposition of the shares issued under the stock award, pursuant to the terms of such company policy or as necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable laws.

Adjustment

In the event of a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination, consolidation, recapitalization or reclassification of the shares, subdivision of the shares, a rights offering, a reorganization, merger, spin-off, split-up, repurchase, or exchange of View's capital stock or other securities of View or other significant corporate transaction, or other change affecting View's capital stock occurs, the Plan Administrator, in order to prevent dilution, diminution or enlargement of the benefits or potential benefits intended to be made available under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, will, in such manner as it may deem equitable, adjust the number, kind and class of securities that may be delivered under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan and/or the number, class, kind and price of securities covered by each outstanding stock award; provided that all such adjustments will be made in a manner that does not result in taxation under Section 409A of the Code ("Section 409A").

Dissolution or Liquidation

In the event of the proposed winding up, dissolution or liquidation of View, the Plan Administrator will notify each participant as soon as practicable prior to the effective date of such proposed transaction. To the extent it has not been previously exercised or settled, a stock award will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed action.

Corporate Transaction

In the event of (i) a transfer of all or substantially all of View's assets, (ii) a merger, consolidation or other capital reorganization or business combination transaction of View with or into another corporation, entity or person, (iii) the consummation of a transaction, or series of related transactions, in which any person becomes the beneficial owner directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of View's then outstanding capital stock, or (iv) a "Change in Control" (as defined in the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan) each outstanding stock award (vested or unvested) will be treated as the Plan Administrator determines, which determination may provide for one or more of the following: (a) the continuation of such outstanding stock awards (if View is the surviving corporation); (b) the assumption of such outstanding stock awards by the surviving corporation or its parent; (c) the substitution by the surviving corporation or its parent of new stock options or other equity awards for such stock awards; (d) the cancellation of such stock awards in exchange for a payment to the participants equal to the excess of (1) the fair

market value of the shares subject to such stock awards as of the closing date of such corporate transaction over (2) the exercise price or purchase price paid or to be paid (if any) for the shares subject to the stock awards; provided, that, if the exercise price or purchase price for such stock awards equals or exceeds the fair market value of the shares subject to such stock awards, then the stock awards may be terminated without payment (provided further, that such payment may be subject to the same conditions that apply to the consideration that will be paid to holders of shares in connection with the transaction, subject to applicable law); (e) the full or partial acceleration of exercisability or vesting and accelerated expiration of an outstanding stock award and lapse of our right to repurchase or re-acquire shares acquired under a stock award or lapse of forfeiture rights with respect to shares acquired under a stock award; or (f) the opportunity for participants to exercise their then-exercisable stock options prior to the occurrence of the corporate transaction and the termination (for no consideration) upon the consummation of such corporate transaction of any stock options not exercised prior thereto (whether or not exercisable prior to the consummation of the Corporate Transaction).

Change in Control

A stock award may be subject to additional acceleration of vesting and exercisability upon or after a Change in Control as may be provided in the stock award agreement for such stock award or as may be provided in any other written agreement between View or any of its subsidiaries and the participant, but in the absence of such provision, no such acceleration will occur.

Amendment, Termination and Duration of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan will continue in effect for a term of 10 years measured from the Effective Date, unless terminated earlier under the terms of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan. The Plan Administrator may at any time amend, alter, suspend or terminate the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan.

The CEO Equity Incentive Plan

In March 2021, our Board adopted, and our stockholders approved the CEO Equity Incentive Plan. The CEO Equity Incentive Plan became effective immediately upon the Closing.

Purpose

The CEO Equity Incentive Plan is intended to (i) incentivize the Participant with long-term equity-based compensation to align his interests with the Combined Entity's stockholders and (ii) promote the success of the Combined Entity's business.

Permitted Type of Stock Award

The CEO Equity Incentive Plan only permits the grant of the Option Award to the Participant.

Share Reserve

Maximum Number of Shares

Subject to adjustments as set forth in the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, the maximum aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock that may be issued under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan shall not exceed 25,000,000 shares of Class A common stock. The shares may be authorized, but unissued, or reacquired shares of Class A common stock.

Lapsed Awards

Once the CEO Option Award is granted under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, the shares underlying such award shall reduce the pool available for issuance under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan and, once granted pursuant to the CEO Option Award, such shares shall never be available for future issuance under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan under any circumstances.

Eligibility

Only Dr. Mulpuri is eligible to receive the CEO Option Award under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan.

Administration

The CEO Equity Incentive Plan will be administered by the Combined Entity Board or a committee thereof, which committee will be constituted to satisfy applicable laws (the “*CEO Plan Administrator*”).

Subject to the terms of the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, the CEO Plan Administrator has the authority to (i) grant the CEO Option Award to the Participant; (ii) approve the form of option award agreement for use under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, provided such form of option award agreement is consistent with the terms of the CEO Equity Incentive Plan; (iii) construe and interpret the terms of the CEO Equity Incentive Plan and the CEO Option Award granted pursuant to the CEO Equity Incentive Plan; (iv) correct any defect, supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, the CEO Option Award or the option award agreement; (v) prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the CEO Equity Incentive Plan; (vi) modify or amend the CEO Option Award (subject to the terms of the CEO Equity Incentive Plan); (vii) allow the Participant to satisfy tax withholding obligations in such manner as prescribed in the CEO Equity Incentive Plan; (viii) authorize any person to execute on the Combined Entity’s behalf any instrument required to effect the grant of the CEO Option Award previously granted by the CEO Plan Administrator; (ix) allow the Participant to defer the receipt of the delivery of shares that would otherwise be due to the Participant under the CEO Option Award; and (x) make all other determinations deemed necessary or advisable for administering the CEO Equity Incentive Plan.

Stock Options

As an award of stock options, the CEO Option Award will provide for the purchase of shares of the Combined Entity’s Class A Common Stock in the future at an exercise price set on the grant date. The exercise price of a stock option may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the underlying share on the grant date, except with respect to certain substitute awards granted in connection with a corporate transaction. The CEO Option Award will be granted with an exercise price equal to the greater of (i) \$10.00 per share or (ii) the closing trading price of the Combined Entity’s Class A Common Stock on the Closing Date.

Leaves of Absence/Transfer between Locations

The CEO Plan Administrator has the discretion to determine at any time whether and to what extent the vesting of the CEO Option Award will be suspended during any leave of absence; provided that in the absence of such determination, vesting of the CEO Option Award will continue during any paid leave and will be suspended during any unpaid leave (unless otherwise required by applicable laws). The CEO Option Award will not cease to vest in the case of (i) any leave of absence approved by the CEO Plan Administrator or (ii) transfers between locations or between the Combined Entity and any of its subsidiaries.

Nontransferability of Option Award

The CEO Option Award may not be sold, pledged, assigned, hypothecated, transferred, or disposed of in any manner.

Clawback/Recovery

The CEO Plan Administrator may specify in the option award agreement that the Participant’s rights, payments, and/or benefits with respect to the CEO Option Award will be subject to reduction, cancelation, forfeiture, and/or recoupment upon the occurrence of certain specified events, in addition to any applicable vesting, performance or other conditions and restrictions of the CEO Option Award. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, the CEO Option Award granted under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan will be subject to any clawback policy as may be established and/or amended from time to time by the Combined Entity. The CEO Plan Administrator may require the Participant to forfeit or return to and/or reimburse the Combined Entity for all or a portion of the CEO Option Award and/or shares issued under the CEO Option Award, any amounts paid under the CEO Option Award, and any payments or proceeds paid or provided upon disposition of the

shares issued under the CEO Option Award, pursuant to the terms of such company policy or as necessary or appropriate to comply with applicable laws.

Adjustments

In the event of a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination, consolidation, recapitalization or reclassification of the shares, subdivision of the shares, a rights offering, a reorganization, merger, spin-off, split-up, repurchase, or exchange of the Common Stock or other significant corporate transaction, or other change affecting the Combined Entity's capital stock occurs, the CEO Plan Administrator, in order to prevent dilution, diminution or enlargement of the benefits or potential benefits intended to be made available under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan, will, in such manner as it may deem equitable, adjust the number, kind and class of securities that may be delivered under the CEO Equity Incentive Plan and/or the number, class, kind and price of securities covered by the CEO Option Award; provided that all such adjustments will be made in a manner that does not result in taxation under Section 409A.

Dissolution or Liquidation

In the event of the proposed winding up, dissolution or liquidation of the Combined Entity, the CEO Plan Administrator will notify the Participant as soon as practicable prior to the effective date of such proposed transaction. To the extent it has not been previously exercised, the CEO Option Award will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed action.

Corporate Transaction

In the event of (i) a transfer of all or substantially all of the Combined Entity's assets, (ii) a merger, consolidation or other capital reorganization or business combination transaction of the Combined Entity with or into another corporation, entity or person, (iii) the consummation of a transaction, or series of related transactions, in which any person becomes the beneficial owner directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the Combined Entity's then outstanding capital stock, or (iv) a "Change in Control" (as defined in the CEO Equity Incentive Plan) the CEO Option Award (vested or unvested) will be treated as the CEO Plan Administrator determines, which determination may provide for one or more of the following: (a) the continuation of the CEO Option Award (if the Combined Entity is the surviving corporation); (b) the assumption of the CEO Option Award by the surviving corporation or its parent; (c) the substitution by the surviving corporation or its parent of new stock options or other equity awards for the CEO Option Award; (d) the cancellation of the CEO Option Award in exchange for a payment to the Participant equal to the fair market value of the shares subject to the CEO Option Award as of the closing date of such corporate transaction (provided that such payment may be subject to the same conditions that apply to the consideration that will be paid to holders of shares in connection with the transaction, subject to applicable law); (e) the full or partial acceleration of vesting and accelerated expiration of the CEO Option Award; or (f) the opportunity for the Participant to exercise the CEO Option Award prior to the occurrence of the corporate transaction and the termination (for no consideration) of the CEO Option Award upon the consummation of such corporate transaction if not exercised prior thereto

Change in Control

The CEO Option Award may be subject to additional acceleration of vesting upon or after a Change in Control as may be provided in any other written agreement between the Combined Entity or any of its subsidiaries and the Participant, but in the absence of such provision, no such acceleration will occur. In connection with the Business Combination, the Combined Entity expects to assume the Participant's employment agreement, which provides for, among other things, certain severance payments and benefits and the accelerated vesting of equity in connection with the Participant's termination of employment or resignation for good reason under various circumstances, including in connection with a change in control of View.

Amendment, Termination and Duration of the CEO Equity Incentive Plan

The CEO Plan Administrator may at any time amend, alter, suspend or terminate the CEO Equity Incentive Plan.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following summary of certain material terms of View securities is not intended to be a complete summary of the rights and preferences of such securities. You should refer to our Amended and Restated Bylaws, as amended on November 8, 2021 (our “Bylaws”), and our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (our “Certificate of Incorporation,” and together with our Bylaws, our “Organizational Documents”), which are included as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The summary below is also qualified by reference to the provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as applicable.

Authorized and Outstanding Stock

Pursuant to the terms of our Certificate of Incorporation, our authorized capital stock consists of a total of 601,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of (1) up to 600,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, and (2) up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share.

As of November 30, 2022, our issued and outstanding share capital consisted of: (i) 221,620,884 shares of Class A common stock, held of record by approximately 85 holders, (ii) 0 shares of preferred stock and (iii) 30,816,590 warrants (including 17,033,303 Public and Private Placement Warrants (as defined below) and 13,783,287 Other Warrants (as defined below)). Such numbers do not include DTC participants or beneficial owners holding shares through nominee names.

Voting Power

Each holder of View common stock is entitled to one (1) vote in person or by proxy for each share of common stock held of record by such holder. The holders of shares of View common stock will not have cumulative voting rights. Except as otherwise required in View’s Organizational Documents or by applicable law, or as permitted by the rules and regulations of any securities exchange or quotation system on which View’s securities are listed or quoted for trading, any question brought before any meeting of the holders of View capital stock, other than the election of directors, will be decided by the vote of the holders of a majority of the total number of votes of View’s capital stock present at the meeting in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on such question, voting as a single class.

Dividends

Subject to any other provisions of View’s Certificate of Incorporation, each holder of View common stock will be entitled to receive, in proportion to the number of shares of View common stock, such dividends and other distributions in cash, stock or property of View when, as and if declared thereon by the View Board of Directors (the “Board”) from time to time out of assets or funds of View legally available therefor.

Liquidation, Dissolution and Winding Up

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up (either voluntary or involuntary) of View, after payments to creditors of View that may at the time be outstanding, and subject to the rights of any holders of View preferred stock that may then be outstanding, holders of shares of View common stock will be entitled to receive ratably, in proportion to the number of shares of View common stock held by them, all remaining assets and funds of View available for distribution.

Preemptive or Other Rights

No holder of common stock shall be entitled to preemptive or subscription rights.

Election of Directors

The election of directors shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote thereon. View’s Organizational Documents do not provide for a staggered board.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that shares of preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. Our Board is authorized to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional, special and other rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, applicable to the shares of each series. Our Board may, without stockholder approval, issue preferred stock with voting and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power and other rights of the holders of the common stock and could have antitakeover effects. The ability of our Board to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us or the removal of existing management. We have no preferred stock outstanding at the date hereof. Although we do not currently intend to issue any shares of preferred stock, we cannot assure you that we will not do so in the future.

Warrants

Public and Private Placement Warrants

Following the business combination between CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II and View Operating Corporation (the “Business Combination”), there were 16,666,637 public warrants (“Public Warrants”) and 366,666 private placement warrants (the “Private Placement Warrants” and collectively with the Public Warrants, the “Warrants”) outstanding. Each whole Warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one share of our Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing on August 31, 2021 (12 months from the closing of CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II’s initial public offering (the “CF II IPO”)), except as described below. Pursuant to the warrant agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020, by and between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (“Continental”) and us (the “Warrant Agreement”), a Warrant holder may exercise its Warrants only for a whole number of shares of our Class A common stock. This means only a whole Warrant may be exercised at a given time by a Warrant holder. The Warrants will expire on the fifth anniversary of the completion of the Business Combination, at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, or earlier upon redemption.

We will not be obligated to deliver any shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the exercise of a Public Warrant and will have no obligation to settle such Warrant exercise unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) covering the issuance of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants is then effective and a current prospectus relating to those shares of Class A common stock is available, subject to our satisfying our obligations described below with respect to registration. No Warrant will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, and we will not be obligated to issue any shares to holders seeking to exercise their Warrants, unless the issuance of the shares upon such exercise is registered or qualified under the securities laws of the state of the exercising holder, or an exemption from registration is available. In the event that the conditions in the two immediately preceding sentences are not satisfied with respect to a Warrant, the holder of such Warrant will not be entitled to exercise such Warrant and such Warrant may have no value and expire worthless. In no event will we be required to net cash settle any Warrant. We agreed that as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 15 business days after the closing of the Business Combination, we would use our commercially reasonable efforts to file with the SEC, and within 60 business days following the closing of the Business Combination, to have declared effective, a registration statement covering the issuance of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrants and to maintain a current prospectus relating to those shares of Class A common stock until the Warrants expire or are redeemed. Notwithstanding the above, if our Class A common stock is at the time of any exercise of a Warrant not listed on a national securities exchange such that it satisfies the definition of a “covered security” under Section 18(b)(1) of the Securities Act, we may, at our option, require holders of Public Warrants who exercise their Warrants to do so on a “cashless basis” in accordance with Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act and, in the event we so elect, we will not be required to file or maintain in effect a registration statement, but will use our commercially reasonable efforts to register or qualify the shares under applicable blue sky laws to the extent an exemption is not available. In such event, each holder would pay the exercise price by exchanging the Warrants for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying the Warrants, multiplied by the difference between the Warrant price and the “fair market value” (as defined below) by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” for this purpose shall mean the volume weighted last reported

average price of the Class A common stock as reported during the 10 trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the date that notice of exercise is received by the warrant agent from the holder of such Warrants or its securities broker or intermediary.

Redemption of Warrants when the price per share of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00.

Once the Warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding Warrants (except as described herein with respect to the Private Placement Warrants):

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per Warrant;
- upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption, or the 30-day redemption period, to each Warrant holder; and
- if, and only if, the last reported sale price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the Warrant holders.

We have established the \$18.00 per share (as adjusted) redemption criteria discussed above to prevent a redemption call unless there is at the time of the call a significant premium to the Warrant exercise price. If the foregoing conditions are satisfied and we issue a notice of redemption of the Warrants, each Warrant holder will be entitled to exercise its Warrant prior to the scheduled redemption date. However, the price of the Class A common stock may fall below the \$18.00 redemption trigger price (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) as well as the \$11.50 Warrant exercise price after the redemption notice is issued.

Redemption Procedures and Cashless Exercise.

If we call the Warrants for redemption as described above under “—*Redemption of warrants when the price per share of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00,*” our management will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise Warrants to do so on a “cashless basis” (such option, the “Cashless Exercise Option”). In determining whether to require all holders to exercise their Warrants on a “cashless basis,” our management will consider, among other factors, our cash position, the number of Warrants that are outstanding and the dilutive effect on our stockholders of issuing the maximum number of shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of our Warrants. In such event, each holder would pay the exercise price by surrendering the Warrants for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying the Warrants, multiplied by the difference between the Warrant price and the “fair market value” (defined below) by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” for this purpose shall mean the average last reported sale price of the Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of the Warrants. If our management takes advantage of this Cashless Exercise Option, the notice of redemption will contain the information necessary to calculate the number of shares of Class A common stock to be received upon exercise of the Warrants, including the “fair market value” in such case. Requiring a cashless exercise in this manner will reduce the number of shares to be issued and thereby lessen the dilutive effect of a Warrant redemption. We believe this Cashless Exercise Option feature is an attractive option to us if we do not need the cash from the exercise of the Warrants after our initial business combination. If we call our Warrants for redemption and our management does not take advantage of this Cashless Exercise Option, CF Finance Holdings II, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Sponsor”), and its permitted transferees would still be entitled to exercise their Private Placement Warrants for cash or on a cashless basis using the same formula described above that other Warrant holders would have been required to use had management taken advantage of this Cashless Exercise Option, as described in more detail below.

A holder of a Warrant may notify us in writing in the event it elects to be subject to a requirement that such holder will not have the right to exercise such Warrant, to the extent that after giving effect to such exercise, such person (together with such person's affiliates), would beneficially own in excess of 4.9% or 9.8% (or such other amount as a holder may specify) of the shares of Class A common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments.

If the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock is increased by a stock dividend payable in shares of Class A common stock, or by a split-up of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such stock dividend, split-up or similar event, the number of shares of Class A common stock issuable on exercise of each Warrant will be increased in proportion to such increase in the outstanding shares of Class A common stock. A rights offering to holders of Class A common stock entitling holders to purchase shares of Class A common stock at a price less than the "fair market value" (defined below) will be deemed a stock dividend of a number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the product of (1) the number of shares of Class A common stock actually sold in such rights offering (or issuable under any other equity securities sold in such rights offering that are convertible into or exercisable for Class A common stock) multiplied by (2) one minus the quotient of (x) the price per share of Class A common stock paid in such rights offering divided by (y) the fair market value. For these purposes, (1) if the rights offering is for securities convertible into or exercisable for Class A common stock, in determining the price payable for Class A common stock, there shall be taken into account any consideration received for such rights, as well as any additional amount payable upon exercise or conversion and (2) "fair market value" means the volume weighted last reported average price of the Class A common stock as reported during the ten trading day period ending on the trading day prior to the first date on which the shares of Class A common stock trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive such rights.

In addition, if we, at any time while the Warrants are outstanding and unexpired, pay a dividend or make a distribution in cash, securities or other assets to the holders of Class A common stock on account of such shares of Class A common stock (or other shares of our capital stock into which the Warrants are convertible), other than as described above or certain ordinary cash dividends, then the Warrant exercise price will be decreased, effective immediately after the effective date of such event, by the amount of cash and/or the fair market value of any securities or other assets paid on each share of Class A common stock in respect of such event.

If the number of outstanding shares of our Class A common stock is decreased by a consolidation, combination, reverse stock split or reclassification of shares of Class A common stock or other similar event, then, on the effective date of such consolidation, combination, reverse stock split, reclassification or similar event, the number of shares of Class A common stock issuable on exercise of each Warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in outstanding shares of Class A common stock.

Whenever the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon the exercise of the Warrants is adjusted, as described above, the Warrant exercise price will be adjusted by multiplying the Warrant exercise price immediately prior to such adjustment by a fraction (x) the numerator of which will be the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon the exercise of the Warrants immediately prior to such adjustment, and (y) the denominator of which will be the number of shares of Class A common stock so purchasable immediately thereafter.

In case of any reclassification or reorganization of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock (other than those described above or that solely affects the par value of such shares of Class A common stock), or in the case of any merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation (other than a merger or consolidation in which we are the continuing corporation and that does not result in any reclassification or reorganization of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock), or in the case of any sale or conveyance to another corporation or entity of the assets or other property of us as an entirety or substantially as an entirety in connection with which we are dissolved, the holders of the Warrants will thereafter have the right to purchase and receive, upon the basis and upon the terms and conditions specified in the Warrants and in lieu of the shares of our Class A common stock immediately theretofore purchasable and receivable upon the exercise of the rights represented thereby, the kind and amount of

shares of stock or other securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution following any such sale or transfer, that the holder of the Warrants would have received if such holder had exercised their Warrants immediately prior to such event. However, if such holders were entitled to exercise a right of election as to the kind or amount of securities, cash or other assets receivable upon such merger or consolidation, then the kind and amount of securities, cash or other assets for which each Warrant will become exercisable will be deemed to be the weighted average of the kind and amount received per share by such holders in such merger or consolidation that affirmatively make such election, and if a tender, exchange or redemption offer has been made to and accepted by such holders under circumstances in which, upon completion of such tender or exchange offer, the maker thereof, together with members of any group (within the meaning of Rule 13d-5(b)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) of which such maker is a part, and together with any affiliate or associate of such maker (within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act) and any members of any such group of which any such affiliate or associate is a part, own beneficially (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock, the holder of a Warrant will be entitled to receive the highest amount of cash, securities or other property to which such holder would actually have been entitled as a stockholder if such Warrant holder had exercised the Warrant prior to the expiration of such tender or exchange offer, accepted such offer and all of the Class A common stock held by such holder had been purchased pursuant to such tender or exchange offer, subject to adjustments (from and after the consummation of such tender or exchange offer) as nearly equivalent as possible to the adjustments provided for in the Warrant Agreement. Additionally, if less than 70% of the consideration receivable by the holders of Class A common stock in such a transaction is payable in the form of Class A common stock in the successor entity that is listed for trading on a national securities exchange or is quoted in an established over-the-counter market, or is to be so listed for trading or quoted immediately following such event, and if the registered holder of the Warrant properly exercises the Warrant within thirty days following public disclosure of such transaction, the Warrant exercise price will be reduced as specified in the Warrant Agreement based on the per share consideration minus Black-Scholes Warrant Value (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) of the Warrant.

The Warrants have been issued in registered form under a Warrant Agreement between Continental, as warrant agent, and us. Warrant holders should review a copy of the Warrant Agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, for a description of the terms and conditions applicable to the Warrants. The Warrant Agreement provides that the terms of the Warrant Agreement may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity, or curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or adding or changing any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Warrant Agreement as the parties thereto may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem shall not adversely affect the interest of any holder and (ii) providing for the delivery of an alternative issuance in the case of a reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation, or upon a dissolution. All other modifications or amendments require the vote or written consent of a majority of the then outstanding Public Warrants and, solely with respect to any amendment to the terms of the Private Placement Warrants or any provision of the Warrant Agreement with respect to the Private Placement Warrants, at least a majority of the holders of the then outstanding Private Placement Warrants.

The Warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of Class A common stock and any voting rights until they exercise their Warrants and receive shares of Class A common stock. After the issuance of shares of Class A common stock upon exercise of the Warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share of Class A common stock held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders.

Private Placement Warrants

Sponsor purchased 1,100,000 private placement units, each unit consisting of one share of Class A common stock and one-third of one Warrant, at a price of \$10.00 per unit, for an aggregate purchase price of \$11,000,000, in a private placement that occurred concurrently with the CF II IPO. The units separated into their component parts—consisting of the private placement shares (the “Private Placement Shares”) and the Private Placement Warrants—on the Business Combination closing date. With certain limited exceptions, the Private Placement Warrants were not transferable, assignable or salable (except to our officers and directors and other persons or entities pursuant to the

Warrant Agreement, each of whom was subject to the same transfer restrictions) until April 7, 2021. The Private Placement Warrants will not be redeemable by us so long as they are held by Sponsor or its permitted transferees.

Sponsor, or its permitted transfers, has the option to exercise the Private Placement Warrants on a cash or cashless basis and is entitled to certain registration rights. Otherwise, the Private Placement Warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the Public Warrants. If the Private Placement Warrants are held by holders other than Sponsor or its permitted transferees, the Private Placement Warrants will be redeemable by us and exercisable by the holders on the same basis as the Warrants sold in the CF II IPO. If holders of the Private Placement Warrants elect to exercise them on a cashless basis, they would pay the exercise price by surrendering the Warrants for that number of shares of Class A common stock equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the product of the number of shares of Class A common stock underlying the Warrants, multiplied by the difference between the Warrant price and the “fair market value” (as defined below), by (y) the fair market value. The “fair market value” shall mean the average last reported sale price of the Class A common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of exercise of the Warrant is sent to the warrant agent. If a holder of Private Placement Warrants is affiliated with us, their ability to sell our securities in the open market will be significantly limited. We have policies in place that prohibit insiders from selling our securities except during specific periods of time. Even during such periods of time when insiders will be permitted to sell our securities, an insider cannot trade in our securities if he or she is in possession of material non-public information. Accordingly, unlike public stockholders who could exercise their Warrants and sell the shares of Class A common stock received upon such exercise freely in the open market in order to recoup the cost of such exercise, the insiders could be significantly restricted from selling such securities.

Other Warrants

Legacy View also issued redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock warrants, to various service providers, lenders and investors at various points in time, which were subsequently converted to the common stock warrants of the Company. Upon consummation of the Merger, each Legacy View warrant that was outstanding was assumed by CF II and converted into a common stock warrant exercisable for common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger, multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio. Such warrants have a per share exercise price equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each warrant continues to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger. Prior to the Merger, the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants were classified as liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

On December 1, 2021, in connection with the WorxWell acquisition, the Company issued 1,000,000 common stock warrants to the seller.

On October 25, 2022, View and RXR FP Services LLC (“RXR FP”) entered into an Agreement for Strategic Planning and Consulting Services (the “Strategic Agreement”). Scott Rechler, one of View’s directors, is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR. Pursuant to the Strategic Agreement, RXR FP was appointed to render strategic planning and consulting services to View. In consideration of RXR FP’s performance of its obligations under the Strategic Agreement, View agreed to issue to RXR FP warrants (the “RXR Warrants”) to purchase, in the aggregate, 9,511,128 shares of Class A common stock. On October 25, 2022, View issued the RXR Warrants to RXR FP pursuant to certain Common Stock Purchase Warrant Agreements (the “RXR Warrant Agreements”). The shares underlying the RXR Warrants vest in equal tranches over the three-year period following the initial issuance date of the RXR Warrants, with one-third of such shares vesting each year on the anniversary thereof, provided that all such shares shall vest immediately upon the occurrence of certain specified events (each, an “Early Exercise Event”). The RXR Warrants are exercisable, to the extent vested and unexercised, (1) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on October 25, 2032 (the “Warrant Termination Time”), at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share of Class A common stock, subject to certain adjustments (the “RXR Exercise Price”), (2) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or any later date, provided that the closing price of the

Class A common stock has exceeded \$1.32 (as may be adjusted) for 20 of 30 consecutive trading days prior to such applicable vesting date or such later date, or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to the Warrant Termination Time, at the RXR Exercise Price, and (3) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or any later date, provided that the closing price of the Class A common stock has exceeded \$1.58 (as may be adjusted) for 20 of 30 consecutive trading days prior to such applicable vesting date or such later date, or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to the Warrant Termination Time, at the RXR Exercise Price. The RXR Warrants may also be exercised, in whole or in part, by means of a “cashless exercise” for a number of shares as determined in the RXR Warrant Agreements. The RXR Warrants are subject to certain restrictions on transfer prior to their applicable exercise dates.

Dividends

The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon View’s revenue and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition. The payment of any cash dividends will be within the discretion of the View Board. View does not anticipate declaring any cash dividends to holders of its common stock in the foreseeable future.

In addition, under Delaware law, the View Board may declare dividends only to the extent of View’s surplus (which is defined as total assets at fair market value minus total liabilities, minus statutory capital) or, if there is no surplus, out of View’s net profits for the then-current and/or immediately preceding fiscal year.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent for our common stock and Warrants is Continental. We have agreed to indemnify and hold harmless Continental (and its officers, directors, employees, affiliates, agents and controlling persons) in its roles as transfer agent from and against any and all losses, claims, damages and liabilities arising out of or in connection with Continental’s duties as transfer agent, except for the willful misconduct, bad faith, or gross negligence of such indemnified party.

Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law, the Charter and Bylaws

Our Organizational Documents contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that stockholders may consider to be in their best interests. We are also subject to anti-takeover provisions under Delaware law, which could delay or prevent a change of control. Together, these provisions may make the removal of management more difficult and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities. Unless otherwise noted, references to certain Articles are to such Articles of View’s Certificate of Incorporation. Certain of these provisions provide:

- no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates (Article FOURTH, Section (b)(2));
- the requirement that directors may only be removed from the Board for cause (Article FIFTH, Section (d));
- the right of our Board to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of our Board or the resignation, death or removal of a director in certain circumstances, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our Board (Article FIFTH, Section (d));
- a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders (Article EIGHTH); and
- advance notice procedures that stockholders must comply with in order to nominate candidates to our Board or to propose matters to be acted upon at a meeting of stockholders, which may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer’s own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company (see Sections 15 and 16 of View’s Bylaws).

Forum Selection

Our Certificate of Incorporation includes a forum selection clause, which provides that, unless View consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum (an “Alternative Forum Consent”), the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of View, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a duty (including any fiduciary duty) owed by any current or former director, officer, stockholder, employee or agent of View to View or View’s stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against View or any current or former director, officer, stockholder, employee or agent of View arising out of or relating to any provision of the DGCL or View’s Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws (each, as in effect from time to time), or (iv) any action asserting a claim against View or any current or former director, officer, stockholder, employee or agent of View governed by the internal affairs doctrine of the State of Delaware; provided, however, that, in the event that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware lacks subject matter jurisdiction over any such action or proceeding, the sole and exclusive forum for such action or proceeding shall be another state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, in each such case, unless the Court of Chancery (or such other state or federal court located within the State of Delaware, as applicable) has dismissed a prior action by the same plaintiff asserting the same claims because such court lacked personal jurisdiction over an indispensable party named as a defendant therein. Unless View gives an Alternative Forum Consent, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act.

Listing

Our Class A common stock and warrants are traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (“Nasdaq”) under the symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW,” respectively. CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II’s units, common stock and warrants were historically quoted on Nasdaq under the symbols “CFIIU”, “CFII”, and “CFIIW”, respectively.

SECURITIES ACT RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE OF SECURITIES

Rule 144

Pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act (“Rule 144”), a person who has beneficially owned restricted shares of our common stock or our warrants for at least six months would be entitled to sell their securities provided that (1) such person is not deemed to have been an affiliate of us at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale and (2) we are subject to the Exchange Act periodic reporting requirements for at least three months before the sale and have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the 12 months (or such shorter period as we were required to file reports) preceding the sale.

Persons who have beneficially owned restricted shares of our common stock or our warrants for at least six months but who are affiliates of us at the time of, or at any time during the three months preceding, a sale, would be subject to additional restrictions, by which such person would be entitled to sell within any three-month period only a number of securities that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the total number of shares of our common stock then outstanding; or
- the average weekly reported trading volume of our common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to the sale.

Sales by our affiliates under Rule 144 are also limited by manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

Restrictions on the Use of Rule 144 by Shell Companies or Former Shell Companies

Rule 144 is generally not available for the resale of securities initially issued by shell companies or issuers that have been at any time previously a shell company. However, Rule 144 also includes an important exception to this prohibition if the following conditions are met:

- the issuer of the securities that was formerly a shell company has ceased to be a shell company;
- the issuer of the securities is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- the issuer of the securities has filed all Exchange Act reports and material required to be filed, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports and materials), other than Form 8-K reports; and
- at least one year has elapsed from the time that the issuer filed current Form 10 type information with the SEC reflecting its status as an entity that is not a shell company.

As of November 30, 2022, we had 221,620,884 shares of Class A common stock outstanding. All of the 12,500,000 Founder Shares owned by the Initial Stockholders are restricted securities under Rule 144, in that they were issued in private transactions not involving a public offering. The 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares issued to the PIPE Investors pursuant to certain of the Subscription Agreements are also restricted securities for purposes of Rule 144. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part registers for resale (i) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (a) up to 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) up to 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares, (c) up to 12,500,000 Founder Shares, (d) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter, (e) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (f) up to 1,423,020 Rollover Warrants Shares, (g) up to 109,096,250 Affiliate Shares, and (h) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (ii) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants, and we are obligated to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement or applicable Subscription Agreements.

While we were formed as a shell company, since the completion of the Business Combination we are no longer a shell company, and so, if the conditions set forth in the exceptions listed above are satisfied, Rule 144 will be available for the resale of the above noted restricted securities.

Lock-Up Securities

Founder Shares

Upon completion of the Business Combination, the Founder Shares were converted from Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, the Initial Stockholders collectively own 12,500,000 Founder Shares. With certain exceptions, the Founder Shares were not transferable, assignable or salable until the period ending on the earlier of (A) March 8, 2022 (one year after the completion of the Business Combination), or (B) subsequent to the Business Combination, (x) if the last reported sale price of the Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$12.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within any 30-trading day period commencing at least 150 days after the Business Combination or (y) the date on which View completes a liquidation, merger, capital stock exchange, reorganization or other similar transaction that results in all of View's stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of Class A common stock for cash, securities or other property. The Founder Shares are no longer subject to transfer restrictions under the Insider Letter.

Shares Under the Engagement Letter

The shares of Class A common stock issued to CF&Co. under the Engagement Letter were subject to the same transfer restrictions that are applicable to Founder Shares, described in the foregoing paragraph. The shares under the Engagement Letter are no longer subject to such transfer restrictions.

Shares Converted in Connection With the Business Combination

Upon completion of the Business Combination, certain of the Legacy View shareholders acquired View shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement and were subject to the Lock-Up Agreements entered into concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement. As of the date of this prospectus, no shares are subject to the Lock-Up Agreements, as the transfer restrictions under the Lock-Up Agreements expired on September 8, 2021 (6 months after the Closing).

Form S-8 Registration Statement

We intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register the shares of Class A common stock issued or issuable under our Equity Incentive Plans. Any such Form S-8 registration statement will become effective automatically upon filing. We expect that the initial registration statement on Form S-8 will cover approximately 51,338,457 shares of Class A common stock. Once these shares are registered, they can be sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to Rule 144 limitations applicable to affiliates and vesting restrictions.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Class A common stock as of November 30, 2022, with respect to securities held by:

- each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock;
- each of our directors and executive officers; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined according to the rules of the SEC, which generally provide that a person has beneficial ownership of a security if he, she or it possesses sole or shared voting or investment power over that security, including options and warrants that are currently exercisable or convertible within 60 days, in each case here as of November 30, 2022. Except as described in the footnotes below and subject to applicable community property laws and similar laws, we believe that each person listed below has sole voting and investment power with respect to such shares.

As of November 30, 2022, there were 221,620,884 shares of View common stock issued and outstanding.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owners ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares	Ownership Percentage (%)
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Rao Mulpuri ⁽²⁾	15,066,003	6.4 %
Amy Reeves ⁽³⁾	—	*
Rahul Bammi ⁽⁴⁾	2,692,361	1.2 %
Nitesh Trikha ⁽⁵⁾	905,387	*
Anshu Pradhan ⁽⁶⁾	992,032	*
Toby Cosgrove ⁽⁷⁾	37,351	*
Nigel Gormly ⁽⁸⁾	27,662	*
Julie Larson-Green ⁽⁹⁾	22,497	*
Lisa Picard ⁽⁸⁾	27,662	*
Scott Rechler ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	*
<i>All executive officers and directors as a group (12 individuals)</i>	21,427,394	8.9 %
5% or More Shareholders:		
SVF Excalibur (Cayman) Limited ⁽¹¹⁾	66,194,110	29.9 %
Madrone Partners, L.P. ⁽¹²⁾	47,817,711	20.1 %
Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation ⁽¹³⁾	27,183,150	12.2 %
CF Finance Holdings II, LLC ⁽¹⁴⁾	22,907,395	9.9 %
GIC Private Limited ⁽¹⁵⁾	19,650,415	8.9 %
Anson Funds ⁽¹⁶⁾	18,691,589	7.8 %
USAA Real Estate ⁽¹⁷⁾	16,822,430	7.1 %
BNP Paribas Asset Management UK LTD ⁽¹⁸⁾	16,822,430	7.1 %

* Less than one percent

(1) Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each of the following individuals is c/o View, Inc., 195 South Milpitas Blvd., Milpitas, California, 95035.

(2) Interests shown consist of (a) options to purchase 12,612,699 shares of Class A common stock that are exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022, (b) 312,500 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting of RSU awards within 60 days of November 30, 2022, (c) 1,929,638 shares of Class A common stock, and (d) 211,166 shares of Class A common stock held by his spouse.

(3) No interests as of November 30, 2022.

- (4) Interests shown consist of (a) options to purchase 2,516,138 shares of Class A common stock that are exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022, (b) 29,166 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting of RSU awards within 60 days of November 30, 2022, and (c) 147,057 shares of Class A common stock.
- (5) Interests shown consist of (a) options to purchase 729,164 shares of Class A common stock that are exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022, (b) 29,166 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting of RSU awards within 60 days of November 30, 2022, and (c) 147,057 shares of Class A common stock.
- (6) Interests shown consist of (a) options to purchase 785,060 shares of Class A common stock that are exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022, (b) 29,166 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting of RSU awards within 60 days of November 30, 2022, and (c) 177,806 shares of Class A common stock.
- (7) Interests shown consist of (a) options to purchase 9,689 shares of Class A common stock that are exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022, and (b) 27,662 shares of Class A common stock.
- (8) Interests shown consist of 27,662 shares of Class A common stock.
- (9) Interests shown consist of 22,497 shares of Class A common stock.
- (10) Mr. Rechler is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR. Mr. Rechler disclaims beneficial ownership of any Company securities beneficially owned by RXR.
- (11) The securities of record are held by SVF Excalibur Limited (“SVF Excalibur”). SoftBank Vision Fund (AIV M1) L.P. is the managing member of SVF Endurance (Cayman) Limited (“SVF Endurance”) which is the sole member of SVF Excalibur. SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited (“SBIA UK”) has been appointed as alternative investment fund manager (“AIFM”) and is exclusively responsible for managing SVF Excalibur in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive and is authorized and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority accordingly. As AIFM of SVF Excalibur, SBIA UK is exclusively responsible for making all decisions related to the acquisition, structuring, financing and disposal of SVF Excalibur’s investments. Rajeev Misra, Saleh Romeih, Kalika Jayasekera and Neil Hadley are the directors of SBIA UK. Each of them disclaims any such beneficial ownership. The registered address of SoftBank Vision Fund (AIV M1) L.P. is c/o Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, 19808. The address of SVF Excalibur and SVF Endurance is Walkers Corporate Limited, 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9008.
- (12) Interests shown include 31,096,461 shares and warrants to purchase up to 1,045,541 shares held by Madrone Partners, L.P. Interests shown also include 15,675,701 shares issuable upon conversion of Notes held by Madrone Partners, L.P. Madrone Capital Partners, LLC is the general partner of Madrone Partners, L.P. and has shared voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Madrone Partners, L.P. Greg Penner, Jameson McJunkin and Thomas Paterson are managers of Madrone Capital Partners, LLC and share voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Madrone Partners, L.P. The business address of Madrone Partners, L.P. is 1149 Chestnut Street, Suite 200, Menlo Park, California 94025.
- (13) Interests shown are held by Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation as manager and administrator of the New Zealand Superannuation Fund being property of Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand and managed by the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation. Matthew Whineray, Chief Executive Officer, has direct voting and investment power over such securities. The business address of Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation is Level 12, Jarden House, 21 Queen Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand, and PO Box 106 607, Auckland 1143, New Zealand.
- (14) Interests shown consist of (a) 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) 12,470,000 Founder Shares, (c) 1,353,374 PIPE Shares, (d) 301,645 Engagement Letter Shares, (e) 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of Private Placement Warrants and (f) 7,315,710 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the conversion of Notes. CF Finance Holdings II, LLC (“CF Holdings II”) is the record holder of the Private Placement Shares, the Founder Shares, the PIPE Shares and the Private Placement Warrants described above. Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. is the record holder of the Engagement Letter Shares. CFPI is the record holder of the Notes described above. Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. (“Cantor”) is the sole member of CF Holdings II. CF Group Management, Inc. (“CFGM”) is the managing general partner of Cantor. Howard W. Lutnick is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CFGM and the trustee of CFGM’s sole stockholder. As such, each of Cantor, CFGM and Mr. Lutnick may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares held directly by CF Holdings II and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. Each such entity or person disclaims any beneficial ownership of the reported shares other than to the extent of any pecuniary interest they may have therein, directly or indirectly. The business address of CF Finance Holdings II, LLC is 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022. The business address of Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. is 499 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. The business address of CFPI is 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022.
- (15) GIC Private Limited (“GIC”) is a fund manager and only has two clients: the Government of Singapore (“GoS”) and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”). Under an investment management agreement with GoS, GIC has been given the sole discretion to exercise the voting rights attached to, and the disposition of, any shares managed on behalf of GoS. Under the investment management agreement with MAS, GIC shares power to exercise the voting rights attached to, and the disposition of, any shares managed on behalf of MAS. GIC is wholly owned by the GoS and was set up with the sole purpose of managing Singapore’s foreign reserves. The GoS disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. The business address of GIC is 168 Robinson Road, #37-01 Capital Tower, Singapore 068912.
- (16) Interests shown consist of an aggregate of 18,691,589 shares issuable upon conversion of Notes held as follows: 13,948,599 shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by Anson Investments Master Fund LP (“AIMF”), 3,457,944 shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by Anson East Master Fund LP (“AEMF”), 350,467 shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by Anson North Star Tactical Equity Fund LP (“ANSF”), 345,794 shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by Arch Anson Tactical Real Estate Fund (“Arch”) and 588,785 shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by Arch Anson Tactical Real Estate NR Fund (“Arch NR,” and together with AIMF, AEMF, ANSF and Arch, the “Anson Funds”). Anson Advisors Inc. and Anson Funds Management LP, the co-investment advisers of the Anson Funds, hold voting and dispositive power over the shares issuable upon exercise of Notes held by the Anson Funds. Bruce Winson is the managing member of Anson Management GP LLC, which is the general partner of Anson Funds Management LP. Moez Kassam and Amin Nathoo are directors of Anson Advisors Inc. Mr. Winson, Mr. Kassam and Mr. Nathoo each disclaim beneficial ownership of these shares issuable upon exercise of the Notes held by the Anson Funds except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The registered address of the Anson Funds is Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.
- (17) Interests shown consist of an aggregate of 16,822,430 shares issuable upon conversion of Notes held by USAA Real Estate as follows by the following holders of record: US RE Company, LLC (9,345,794), Bridger Holdings, LP (5,607,477) and NBT Capital, LLC (1,869,159). The business address of the US RE Company, LLC is US RE Company, LLC, 9830 Colonnade Boulevard, Suite 600, San Antonio, Texas

78230. The business address of Bridger Holdings, LP is 555 Bryant Street, #601, Palo Alto, CA 94301. The business address of NBT Capital, LLC is PO Box 24, Gallatin Gateway, MT 59730.

- (18) Interests shown consist of 16,822,430 shares issuable upon conversion of Notes held by BNP Paribas Asset Management UK LTD. The business address of the record holder is 5 Aldermanbury Square, London, Ec2v7bp.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Founder Shares

In September 2019, the Sponsor purchased 11,500,000 Founder Shares for an aggregate price of \$25,000. On June 25, 2020, CF II effectuated a 1.3125-for-1 stock split of its outstanding common stock. In addition, in August 2020, the Sponsor returned to CF II, at no cost, an aggregate of 718,750 Founder Shares, which were cancelled, resulting in an aggregate of 14,375,000 Founder Shares outstanding and held by the Sponsor. In August 2020 and December 2020, the Sponsor transferred 20,000 and 10,000 Founder Shares, respectively, to Robert Hochberg and Charlotte Blechman, each at the time an independent director of CF II. All share and per-share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the stock split and Founder Shares cancellation. Up to 1,875,000 Founder Shares were subject to forfeiture if the underwriter's over-allotment option was not exercised in full. On October 10, 2020, the 45-day over-allotment option granted to underwriters in the IPO expired unexercised and, as a result, 1,875,000 Founder Shares were forfeited for no consideration by the Sponsor in order for it and the other holders of Founder Shares to maintain ownership of 20.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of CF II's common stock (excluding the shares underlying the units issued to the Sponsor in the Private Placement). Such forfeited Founder Shares were cancelled by CF II. The Founder Shares automatically converted into shares of our Class A common stock at the time of the consummation of the Business Combination.

Private Placement

Simultaneously with the closing of the IPO, the Sponsor purchased an aggregate of 1,100,000 Private Placement Units at a price of \$10.00 per unit (\$11,000,000 in the aggregate). Each Private Placement Unit consisted of one share of CF II Class A common stock and one-third of one warrant. Each whole warrant sold as part of the Private Placement Units is exercisable for one share of Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share. The warrants included in the Private Placement Units are non-redeemable and exercisable on a cashless basis so long as they are held by the Sponsor or its permitted transferees. The warrants will expire on March 8, 2026 (five years after the Closing), or earlier upon redemption or liquidation.

Underwriting Agreement

Pursuant to an underwriting agreement, dated as of August 26, 2020, by and among CF II, Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. ("CF&Co.") and BTIG LLC ("BTIG"), CF II paid a total of \$10,000,000 in underwriting discounts and commissions for CF&Co.'s services as the representative of the underwriters in the IPO and \$100,000 to BTIG for serving as the qualified independent underwriter.

Business Combination Marketing Agreement

CF II engaged CF&Co., an affiliate of the Sponsor, as an advisor in connection with its initial business combination to assist in holding meetings with its stockholders to discuss its initial business combination and the target business' attributes, introduce CF II to potential investors that were interested in purchasing CF II's securities, assist CF II in obtaining stockholder approval for its initial business combination and assist CF II with its press releases and public filings in connection with such transaction. CF& Co. was paid a cash fee for such services upon the consummation of the Business Combination in an amount equal to, in the aggregate, 3.5% of the gross proceeds of the IPO, or \$17.5 million.

Related Party Loans and Other Transactions

Prior to the IPO, the Sponsor made available to CF II, under a promissory note (the "Note"), up to \$300,000 to be used for a portion of the expenses of the IPO. The balance of the Note was paid off at closing of the IPO.

In order to finance transaction costs in connection with an intended business combination, the Sponsor committed up to \$750,000 (the "Sponsor Loan") to be provided to CF II to fund CF II's expenses relating to investigating and selecting a target business and other working capital requirements after the IPO and prior to the Business Combination. All amounts borrowed by CF II under the Sponsor Loan have been repaid.

Prior to the consummation of the Business Combination, the Sponsor paid certain expenses on CF II's behalf, all of which have been reimbursed by CF II.

Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into on August 26, 2020, the holders of the Founder Shares and the Private Placement Units (and the shares and warrants underlying such units), including the Sponsor and certain directors of CF II, are entitled to registration rights (in the case of the Founder Shares, only after conversion of such shares to shares of CF II Class A common stock, such conversion having occurred automatically upon consummation of the Business Combination). These holders will be entitled to certain demand and "piggyback" registration rights. Those shares are being registered pursuant to this registration statement.

Prior to the consummation of the Business Combination, CF II entered into an amendment to such registration rights agreement to provide that Sponsor's and the other party's thereto rights thereunder with respect to an Underwritten Offering (as defined therein) shall be pari passu to the rights of the holders of registrable securities under the Registration Rights Agreement (as defined below).

Registration Rights Agreement

On November 30, 2020, concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II and certain Legacy View stockholders (the "Legacy Investors") entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement"), which became effective at the Closing. Pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, View became obligated to file one or more registration statements to register the resales of Class A common stock held by such Legacy Investors, on the terms set forth in the Registration Rights Agreement. Legacy Investors holding at least 25% of the registrable securities owned by all Legacy Investors are entitled under the Registration Rights Agreement to make a written demand for registration under the Securities Act of all or part of their registrable securities, up to a total of three such demands. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement and subject to certain requirements and customary conditions, such Legacy Investors may demand at any time or from time to time, that View files a registration statement on Form S-1 (or any similar short-form registration which may be available at such time) to register the resale of the registrable securities of View held by such Legacy Investors. The Registration Rights Agreement also provides such Legacy Investors with "piggy-back" registration rights, subject to certain requirements and customary conditions.

Under the Registration Rights Agreement, CF II agreed to indemnify such Legacy Investors and certain persons or entities related to such Legacy Investors, such as their officers, directors, employees, agents and representatives, against any losses or damages resulting from any untrue statement or omission of a material fact in any registration statement or prospectus pursuant to which the Legacy Investors sell their registrable securities, unless such liability arose from such Legacy Investors' misstatement or omission, and the Legacy Investors including registrable securities in any registration statement or prospectus agreed to indemnify CF II and certain persons or entities related to CF II, such as its officers and directors and underwriters, against all losses caused by their misstatements or omissions in those documents.

Sponsor PIPE Subscription Agreement in Connection with PIPE Investment

Contemporaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, CF II entered into the Initial Subscription Agreements, and on January 11, 2021, CF II entered into the Additional Subscription Agreement, with the PIPE Investors, including the Sponsor. Pursuant to the Sponsor's Subscription Agreement, the Sponsor agreed to purchase 5,000,000 shares of Class A common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share, for an aggregate purchase price \$50.0 million.

Engagement Letters

Pursuant to the Engagement Letter, CF II engaged CF&Co. to act as its financial advisor to perform customary services for CF II in connection with the Business Combination. Prior to the amendment of the Engagement Letter, CF&Co. was entitled to a cash fee of \$7.5 million payable upon consummation of the Business Combination. The Engagement Letter as amended provided that CF&Co.'s fee would be paid in shares of Class A common stock

rather than in cash. Concurrently with the Closing, we issued 750,000 shares of Class A common stock to CF&Co. as payment in full of such fee. The shares of Class A common stock received and held by CF&Co. are entitled to the same registration rights as the Sponsor as described herein and are being registered pursuant to this registration statement.

Pursuant to an engagement letter, dated as of October 1, 2020, CF II engaged CF&Co. to act as co-lead placement agent for the PIPE Investment for a placement fee equal to 1.5% of the gross proceeds of any sale of securities of CF II (excluding sales to any affiliate of CF II or Legacy View or any Legacy View stockholder) upon the closing of the PIPE Investment.

Committed Equity Facility

On August 8, 2022, View entered into a Primary Common Stock Purchase Agreement with CF Principal Investments LLC (“CFPI”), a Delaware limited liability company, and a Standby Common Stock Purchase Agreement with YA II PN, Ltd. (“Yorkville”), a Cayman Islands exempted company (collectively, the “CSPAs”). Pursuant to the CSPAs, View may issue and sell to CFPI and Yorkville, from time to time as provided in the CSPAs, and CFPI and Yorkville shall in the aggregate purchase from View, up to the lesser of (i) \$100,000,000 in aggregate gross purchase price of newly issued shares of Class A common stock and (ii) the number of shares of Class A common stock representing 19.99% of the voting power or number of shares of Class A common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the CSPAs, subject to reduction as described in the CSPAs, in each case subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in the CSPAs.

The CSPAs also provide that View shall issue to CFPI a number of shares of Class A common stock (the “Upfront Commitment Fee”) equal to (i) \$1,250,000, divided by (ii) the closing price of the Class A common stock on the trading day prior to the filing of the Initial Registration Statement (as defined below). The Upfront Commitment Fee is deemed to be fully earned and non-refundable as of the date of the CSPAs, regardless of whether any purchases of Class A common stock are made or settled under the CSPAs or any subsequent termination of the CSPAs.

Sales of Class A common stock to CFPI and Yorkville under the CSPAs, and the timing of any sales, will be determined by View from time to time in its sole discretion, and will depend on a variety of factors, including, among other things, market conditions, the trading price of the Class A common stock and determinations by View regarding the use of proceeds of such sales. The net proceeds from any sales under the CSPAs will depend on the frequency with, and prices at, which shares of Class A common stock are sold to CFPI and Yorkville. View expects to use the proceeds from any sales under the CSPAs for, among other things, working capital and general corporate purposes.

Upon the initial satisfaction of the conditions to CFPI’s and Yorkville’s obligations to purchase shares of Class A common stock set forth in the CSPAs (the date of initial satisfaction of all such conditions, the “Commencement Date”), including that a registration statement registering the resale by CFPI and Yorkville of such shares of Class A common stock under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is declared effective by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and CFPI and Yorkville are permitted to utilize the prospectus therein to resell all of the shares included in such prospectus, View will have the right, but not the obligation, from time to time at its sole discretion until the earliest of (i) the first day of the month next following the date that is 36 months after the effective date of the Initial Registration Statement, (ii) the date on which CFPI and Yorkville shall have purchased, in the aggregate, \$100,000,000 worth of shares pursuant to the CSPAs, (iii) the date on which the Class A common stock shall have failed to be listed or quoted on The Nasdaq Global Market or an alternative market and (iv) the date on which View commences a voluntary bankruptcy case or any person commences a proceeding against View, a custodian is appointed for View or for all or substantially all of its property or View makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, to direct CFPI and Yorkville to purchase up to a specified maximum amount of shares of Class A common stock as set forth in the CSPAs by delivering written notice to CFPI or Yorkville prior to 9:00 AM, Eastern Time, on any trading day. The purchase price of the shares of Class A common stock that View elects to sell to CFPI and Yorkville pursuant to the CSPAs will be 97% of the volume weighted average price of the Class A common stock during the applicable purchase date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if View delivers a purchase notice for a purchase in excess of 20% of the total volume of Class A

common stock traded during the applicable purchase period, the purchase price shall be the lower of (a) the volume weighted average price of the shares of Class A common stock during the applicable purchase date and (b) the lowest sale price in any Block (defined as a trade in excess of 100,000 shares on a single trading day to a single purchaser) sold on the trading day following the delivery and acceptance of such purchase notice.

The CSPAs contain customary representations, warranties, conditions and indemnification obligations by each party. The CSPAs also provide that the representations and warranties of View (a) that are not qualified by “materiality” or “Material Adverse Effect” (as defined in the CSPAs) must be true and correct in all material respects as of the Commencement Date, except to the extent such representations and warranties are as of another date, in which case such representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects as of such other date, and (b) that are qualified by “materiality” or “Material Adverse Effect” (as defined in the CSPAs) must be true and correct as of the Commencement Date, except to the extent such representations and warranties are as of another date, in which case such representations and warranties must be true and correct as of such other date. The CSPAs also provide that the representations and warranties of View must be true and correct as described in (a) and (b) above as of a date within three trading days following each time View files (i) an Annual Report on Form 10-K and certain Annual Reports on Form 10-K/A, (ii) a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, (iii) certain Current Reports on Form 8-K containing amended financial information and (iv) the Initial Registration Statement, any New Registration Statement (as defined in the CSPAs) or any supplement or post-effective amendment thereto, subject to certain exceptions and in any event not more than once per calendar quarter. The representations, warranties and covenants contained in the CSPAs were made only for purposes of the CSPAs and as of specific dates, are solely for the benefit of the parties to the CSPAs and are subject to certain important limitations. View has the right to terminate the CSPAs at any time after the Commencement Date upon three trading days’ prior written notice. CFPI and Yorkville have the right to terminate the CSPAs upon three trading days’ prior written notice if, among other things, a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the CSPAs) has occurred and is continuing.

Committed Equity Facility Registration Rights Agreement

On August 8, 2022, in connection with the entry into the CSPAs, View, CFPI and Yorkville entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “CEF RRA”). Pursuant to the CEF RRA, View has agreed to register the resale, pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of the shares of Class A common stock that may be sold to CFPI and Yorkville pursuant to the CSPAs, including the shares constituting the Upfront Commitment Fee.

Convertible Notes

Investment Agreement

On October 25, 2022, View entered into an Investment Agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with the Purchasers (as defined in the Investment Agreement), including entities affiliated with RXR, USAA Real Estate, Anson Funds and BNP Paribas Asset Management, relating to the sale by View to the Purchasers of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of View’s 6.00% / 9.00% Convertible Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2027 (the “Notes,” and the transactions contemplated by the Investment Agreement, the “Note Transactions”). Scott Rechler, one of View’s directors, is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR. On October 26, 2022, View completed the sale to the Purchasers of the Notes pursuant to the Investment Agreement.

The gross proceeds from the sale of the Notes were approximately \$200.0 million, prior to deducting fees and estimated offering expenses. View intends to use the net proceeds from this sale for general corporate purposes.

Subject to certain limitations, the Investment Agreement provides the Purchasers with certain registration rights for the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes and exercise of the RXR Warrants (as defined below). The Investment Agreement requires View to prepare and file a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as reasonably practicable after the issuance of the Notes, and in any event within ninety (90) days thereafter, to register the shares underlying the Notes and the RXR Warrants, including shares issuable upon conversion of the Notes if View were to elect the “payment-in-kind” option for the Notes for every interest payment date until maturity.

The Purchasers include new investors as well as current stockholders (some of which are affiliates), an affiliate of Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., placement agent for the Notes and View's financial advisor in connection with past corporate transactions, and affiliates of RXR, a party with which View has an existing commercial relationship and with which View has engaged in prior corporate transactions.

Indenture and Issuance of Convertible Notes

The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture (the "Indenture"), dated as of October 26, 2022, by and between View and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as trustee. The Notes are senior, unsecured obligations, bearing interest at a rate of 6.00% per annum, to the extent paid in cash ("Cash Interest"), and 9.00% per annum, to the extent paid in kind through an increase in the principal amount of the Notes ("PIK Interest"). View can elect to make any interest payment through Cash Interest, PIK Interest or any combination thereof. Any PIK Interest will be paid by issuing notes ("PIK Notes") in the form of physical notes. Such PIK Notes will bear interest from and after the date of such PIK Interest payment. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1, commencing on April 1, 2023. It is expected that the Notes will mature on October 1, 2027, unless redeemed, repurchased or converted in accordance with their terms prior to such date.

The Notes are convertible at an initial conversion rate equal to 747.6636, subject to certain adjustments as provided in the Indenture. All conversions will be subject to an increased conversion rate in accordance with the Indenture, based on the Conversion Date (as defined in the Indenture).

Holders of the Notes will have the right to convert all or a portion of their Notes at any time prior to close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. Upon conversion, holders of the Notes will receive shares of Class A common stock together with cash, if applicable, in lieu of any fractional share of Class A common stock unless View elects, and holders consent, to settle conversions by paying cash or delivering a combination of cash and shares of Class A common stock.

View may not redeem the Notes prior to October 1, 2025. View may redeem the Notes in whole or in part, at its option, on or after October 1, 2025, and prior to the 41st scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, for cash at the applicable redemption price if the last reported sale price of the Class A common stock has been at least 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which View provides the applicable redemption notice.

In the event of a fundamental change, holders of the Notes will have the right to require View to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes at a price equal to 100% of the capitalized principal amount of Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

The Indenture includes customary terms and covenants, including certain events of default after which the maturity of the Notes is accelerated and the Notes become due and payable immediately. Such events of default include: (i) certain payment defaults on the Notes (which, in the case of a default in the payment of interest on the Notes, will be subject to a 30-day cure period); (ii) View's failure to send certain notices under the Indenture within specified periods of time, in certain cases if such failure is not cured within five business days; (iii) View's failure to comply with certain covenants in the Indenture relating to View's ability to consolidate with or merge with or into, or sell, lease or otherwise transfer, in one transaction or a series of transactions, all or substantially all of the assets of View and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to another Person (as defined in the Indenture); (iv) View's failure in its obligation to convert a Note, if such default is not cured within five business days; (v) a default by View in its other agreements under the Indenture or the Notes if such default is not cured within 60 days after notice is given in accordance with the Indenture; (vi) certain defaults by View or any "significant subsidiary" of View (within the meaning of Regulation S-X) with respect to indebtedness for borrowed money of at least \$15,000,000; (vii) certain failures by View or any significant subsidiary of View with respect to the payment of final judgments of at least \$15,000,000; and (viii) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency and reorganization involving View or any significant subsidiary of View's.

Strategic Agreement & RXR Warrant Agreements

On October 25, 2022, View and RXR FP Services LLC (“RXR FP”) entered into an Agreement for Strategic Planning and Consulting Services (the “Strategic Agreement”). Scott Rechler, one of View’s directors, is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR. Pursuant to the Strategic Agreement, RXR FP was appointed to render strategic planning and consulting services to View.

In consideration of RXR FP’s performance of its obligations under the Strategic Agreement, View agreed to issue to RXR FP warrants (the “RXR Warrants”) to purchase, in the aggregate, 9,511,128 shares of Class A common stock. On October 25, 2022, View issued the RXR Warrants to RXR FP pursuant to certain Common Stock Purchase Warrant Agreements (the “RXR Warrant Agreements”). The shares underlying the RXR Warrants vest in equal tranches over the three-year period following the initial issuance date of the RXR Warrants, with one-third of such shares vesting each year on the anniversary thereof, provided that all such shares shall vest immediately upon the occurrence of certain specified events (each, an “Early Exercise Event”). The RXR Warrants are exercisable, to the extent vested and unexercised, (1) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on October 25, 2032 (the “Warrant Termination Time”), at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share of Class A common stock, subject to certain adjustments (the “RXR Exercise Price”), (2) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or any later date, provided that the closing price of the Class A common stock has exceeded \$1.32 (as may be adjusted) for 20 of 30 consecutive trading days prior to such applicable vesting date or such later date, or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to the Warrant Termination Time, at the RXR Exercise Price, and (3) in the case of certain of the RXR Warrants, upon the earlier of the applicable vesting date or any later date, provided that the closing price of the Class A common stock has exceeded \$1.58 (as may be adjusted) for 20 of 30 consecutive trading days prior to such applicable vesting date or such later date, or an Early Exercise Event, and prior to the Warrant Termination Time, at the RXR Exercise Price. The RXR Warrants may also be exercised, in whole or in part, by means of a “cashless exercise” for a number of shares as determined in the RXR Warrant Agreements. The RXR Warrants are subject to certain restrictions on transfer prior to their applicable exercise dates.

The Strategic Agreement provides RXR FP with a right of first offer, should View undertake a debt financing or equity capital raise, subject to certain exceptions, to participate in such financing or capital raise. The Strategic Agreement also gives RXR FP the right to designate one member of View’s board of directors (the “RXR Designee”), which designee shall be the Vice-Chairperson of the board of directors, until the earlier of (i) View’s fifth annual meeting of stockholders following the date of the Strategic Agreement and (ii) the end of the term of the Strategic Agreement, and provides that View shall enter into a customary indemnification and other agreements with the RXR Designee in connection with the RXR Designee’s role on View’s board of directors.

The Strategic Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the earliest of (i) five (5) years from the date of the Strategic Agreement, (ii) the date on which it is finally judicially determined that RXR FP has materially breached its obligations under the Strategic Agreement, and (iii) the date mutually agreed in writing by RXR FP and View.

Blocker Agreements

In connection with the execution of the Investment Agreement, Indenture, Strategic Agreement and RXR Warrant Agreements, on October 26, 2022, View entered into a letter agreement with each of (i) CFPI, (ii) RXR FP Investor LP and RXR FP Investor II LP, and (iii) RXR FP (each of the parties in (i), (ii) and (iii), a “Blocker Party,” and such letter agreements, collectively, the “Blocker Agreements”). The Blocker Agreements provide, among other things, that the Notes shall not be converted and the RXR Warrants shall not be exercised, as applicable, to the extent that such conversion or exercise would cause a Blocker Party to beneficially own more than a specified threshold percentage (as may be increased or decreased by the applicable Blocker Party upon 61 days’ written notice) of the Class A common stock outstanding immediately following such conversion or exercise.

WorxWell Acquisition

On December 1, 2021, View acquired certain assets associated with the WorxWell™ data analytics platform from RXR. In connection with such acquisition, View issued 2,000,000 shares of Class A common stock and a

warrant to purchase 1,000,000 shares of Class A common stock to an affiliate of RXR. Scott Rechler, who was appointed to View’s Board of Directors in November 2022, is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of RXR.

Transactions with Related Persons

See “Management—*Transactions with Related Persons*” for additional information.

SELLING HOLDERS

This prospectus relates to the possible offer and resale by the Selling Holders of (i) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (a) up to 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) up to 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares, (c) up to 12,500,000 Founder Shares, (d) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter, (e) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (f) up to 1,423,020 Rollover Warrants Shares, (g) up to 109,096,250 Affiliate Shares, and (h) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (ii) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants. Certain of the securities being registered by the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part are being registered pursuant to registration rights that have been granted to certain of the Selling Holders in respect of certain of the securities described above.

The Selling Holders may from time to time offer and sell any or all of the shares of Class A common stock and warrants set forth below pursuant to this prospectus. When we refer to the “Selling Holders” in this prospectus, we mean the persons listed in the table below, and the pledgees, donees, transferees, assignees, successors and others who later come to hold any of the Selling Holders’ interest in the shares of Class A common stock and/or warrants after the date of this prospectus such that registration rights shall apply to those securities.

The following tables are prepared based on information provided to us by the Selling Holders. It sets forth the names and business addresses of the Selling Holders, the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock and/or warrants that the Selling Holders may offer pursuant to this prospectus, and the beneficial ownership of the Selling Holders both before and after the offering. We have based percentage ownership prior to this offering on 221,620,884 shares of Class A common stock and 30,816,590 warrants outstanding, in each case as of November 30, 2022. In calculating percentages of shares of Class A common stock owned by a particular Selling Holder, we treated as outstanding the number of shares of our Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of that particular Selling Holder’s warrants or upon the vesting of that particular Selling Holder’s restricted stock units, if any, and did not assume the exercise of any other Selling Holder’s warrants or the vesting of any other Selling Holders’ restricted stock units. The following tables do not reflect the beneficial ownership of any shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants unless such securities are exercisable or convertible or will vest within 60 days of November 30, 2022. However, included in the table below are shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting of Restricted Stock Units, even if such restricted stock units may not be exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2022.

We cannot advise you as to whether the Selling Holders will in fact sell any or all of such Class A common stock or warrants. In addition, the Selling Holders may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, at any time and from time to time, the Class A common stock and warrants in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act after the date of this prospectus. For purposes of this table, we have assumed that the Selling Holders will have sold all of the securities covered by this prospectus upon the completion of the offering.

Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each of the following Selling Holders is c/o View, Inc., 195 South Milpitas Blvd., Milpitas, California, 95035.

Shares of Class A Common Stock

Name of Selling Holder	Beneficial Ownership Before the Offering		Shares to be Sold in the Offering		Beneficial Ownership After the Offering	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
CF Finance Holdings II, LLC ⁽¹⁾	15,290,040	6.9%	15,290,040	6.9%	—	0%
Robert Hochberg ⁽²⁾	20,000	*	20,000	*	—	0%
Charlotte Blechman ⁽³⁾	10,000	*	10,000	*	—	0%
Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. ⁽⁴⁾	301,645	*	301,645	*	—	0%
SVF Excalibur (Cayman) Limited ⁽⁵⁾	66,194,110	29.9 %	66,194,110	29.9 %	—	0%
Madrone Partners, L.P. ⁽⁶⁾	47,817,711	20.1 %	32,142,010	13.5 %	15,675,701	6.6%
Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation ⁽⁷⁾	27,183,150	12.3 %	27,183,150	12.3 %	—	0%
Atlantic Glass, LLC ⁽⁸⁾	3,236,265	1.5 %	250,000	*	2,986,265	1.3%
Jane Street Global Trading, LLC ⁽⁹⁾	875,042	*	500,000	*	375,042	*
Braslyn Ltd. ⁽¹⁰⁾	70,000	*	70,000	*	—	0%
Future Solution Investments, LLC ⁽¹¹⁾	2,190,535	1.0 %	1,000,000	*	1,190,535	*
Kaul Family Trust ⁽¹²⁾	30,105	*	25,000	*	5,105	*
GIC Private Ltd. ⁽¹³⁾	19,650,415	8.9%	14,387,912	6.5%	5,262,503	2.4%
Rahul Bammi ⁽¹⁴⁾	3,071,528	1.4%	555,390	*	2,516,138	1.1%
Bill Krause ⁽¹⁵⁾	939,747	*	396,707	*	543,040	*
Martin Neumann ⁽¹⁶⁾	1,366,692	*	571,169	*	795,523	*
Anshu Pradhan ⁽¹⁷⁾	1,371,199	*	571,607	*	799,592	*
Nitesh Trikha ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,284,554	*	555,390	*	729,164	*
Rao Mulpuri ⁽¹⁹⁾	19,128,503	8.0%	6,042,649	2.5%	13,085,854	5.5%
Toby Cosgrove ⁽²⁰⁾	37,351	*	27,662	*	9,689	*
Nigel Gormly ⁽²¹⁾	27,662	*	27,662	*	—	*
Lisa Picard ⁽²²⁾	27,662	*	27,662	*	—	*
Julie Larson-Green ⁽²³⁾	22,497	*	22,497	*	—	*

* Less than 1%

- (1) CF Finance Holdings II, LLC (“CF Holdings II”) is the record holder of such shares. Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. (“Cantor”) is the sole member of CF Holdings II. CF Group Management, Inc. (“CFGF”) is the managing general partner of Cantor. Howard W. Lutnick is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CFGF and the trustee of CFGF’s sole stockholder. As such, each of Cantor, CFGF and Mr. Lutnick may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares held directly by CF Holdings II. Each such entity or person disclaims any beneficial ownership of the reported shares other than to the extent of any pecuniary interest they may have therein, directly or indirectly. The business address of CF Finance Holdings II, LLC is 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022.
- (2) Robert Hochberg served as an independent director of the CF II board from August 2020 until March 8, 2021. The business address of Robert Hochberg is c/o CF Finance Holdings II, LLC, 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022.
- (3) Charlotte Blechman served as an independent director of the CF II board from November 2020 until March 8, 2021. The business address of Charlotte Blechman is c/o CF Finance Holdings II, LLC, 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022.
- (4) Howard W. Lutnick, through indirect beneficial ownership of the general partners of Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., has voting and investment control over the shares reported herein. Mr. Lutnick disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. Based on information provided to View by the selling securityholder, the selling securityholder is a registered broker-dealer. Based on such information, the selling securityholder acquired the shares of common stock being registered for investment or transaction-based compensation for investment banking or similar services. The business address of Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. is 499 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.
- (5) The securities of record are held by SVF Excalibur Limited (“SVF Excalibur”). SoftBank Vision Fund (AIV M1) L.P. is the managing member of SVF Endurance (Cayman) Limited (“SVF Endurance”) which is the sole member of SVF Excalibur. SB Investment Advisers (UK) Limited (“SBIA UK”) has been appointed as alternative investment fund manager (“AIFM”) and is exclusively responsible for managing SVF Excalibur in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive and is authorized and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority accordingly. As AIFM of SVF Excalibur, SBIA UK is exclusively responsible for making all decisions related to the acquisition, structuring, financing and disposal of SVF Excalibur’s investments. Rajeev Misra, Saleh Romeih, Kalika Jayasekera and Neil Hadley are the directors of SBIA UK. Each of them disclaims any such beneficial ownership. The registered address of SoftBank Vision Fund (AIV M1) L.P. is c/o Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, 19808. The address of SVF Excalibur and SVF Endurance is Walkers Corporate Limited, 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9008.
- (6) Thomas Patterson, Gregory B. Penner and Jameson J. McJunkin as managers of Madrone Capital Partners, LLC may be deemed to beneficially own and have voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Madrone Partners, L.P. The business address of Madrone

- Partners, L.P. is 1149 Chestnut Street, Suite 200, Menlo Park, California 94025. Also includes 1,045,541 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants.
- (7) Interests shown are held by Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation as manager and administrator of the New Zealand Superannuation Fund being property of Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand and managed by the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation. Matthew Whineray, Chief Executive Officer, has direct voting and investment power over such securities. The business address of Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation is Level 12, Jarden House, 21 Queen Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand, and PO Box 106 607, Auckland 1143, New Zealand.
- (8) Bain Capital Real Estate Investors (Atlantic), LLC (“BCRE Investors”) is the manager of Atlantic US Real Estate, LLC, which wholly owns Atlantic Glass. Mr. Daniel Cummings is a Managing Director of BCRE Investors. By virtue of the relationships described above, Mr. Cummings may be deemed to share voting and dispositive power with respect to shares of common stock held by Atlantic Glass. Mr. Cummings disclaims beneficial ownership of such securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. The business address of Atlantic Glass, LLC is Bain Capital, 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116.
- (9) Michael A. Jenkins and Robert A. Granieri as members of the operating committee of Jane Street Group, LLC may be deemed to beneficially own and have voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Jane Street Global Trading, LLC. Based on information provided to us by the selling securityholder, the selling securityholder may be deemed to be an affiliate of broker-dealers. Based on such information, the selling securityholder acquired the shares of common stock being registered hereunder in the ordinary course of business, and at the time of the acquisition of the shares, the selling securityholder did not have any agreements or understandings with any person to distribute such shares. The business address of Jane Street Global Trading, LLC is 250 Vesey Street, New York, NY 10281.
- (10) Joseph C. Lewis may be deemed to beneficially own and have voting and dispositive power over the shares owned by Braslyn Ltd. The business address of Braslyn Ltd. is Cay House, EP Taylor Drive, N-7776, Lyford Cay, Nassau, Bahamas.
- (11) Randall Edgar may be deemed to beneficially own and have voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Future Solution Investments, LLC. The business address of Future Solution Investments, LLC is 3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy, Suite 500, Las Vegas, NV 89169.
- (12) Samir Kaul as trustee of the Kaul Family Trust may be deemed to beneficially own and have voting and dispositive power over the shares held by the Kaul Family Trust. The business address of Kaul Family Trust is 2128 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.
- (13) GIC Private Limited (“GIC”) is a fund manager and only has two clients: the Government of Singapore (“GoS”) and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”). Under an investment management agreement with GoS, GIC has been given the sole discretion to exercise the voting rights attached to, and the disposition of, any shares managed on behalf of GoS. Under the investment management agreement with MAS, GIC shares power to exercise the voting rights attached to, and the disposition of, any shares managed on behalf of MAS. GIC is wholly owned by the GoS and was set up with the sole purpose of managing Singapore’s foreign reserves. The GoS disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. The business address of GIC is 168 Robinson Road, #37-01 Capital Tower, Singapore 068912.
- (14) Includes (i) 555,390 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units and (ii) options to purchase 2,516,138 shares of Class A common stock.
- (15) Includes (i) 396,707 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units and (ii) options to purchase 543,040 shares of Class A common stock.
- (16) Includes (i) 571,169 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units, (ii) options to purchase 792,035 shares of Class A common stock and (iii) 3,488 shares of Class A common stock.
- (17) Includes (i) 571,607 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units, (ii) options to purchase 785,060 shares of Class A common stock and (iii) 14,532 shares of Class A common stock.
- (18) Includes (i) 555,390 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units and (ii) options to purchase 729,164 shares of Class A common stock.
- (19) Includes (i) 6,042,649 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units, (ii) options to purchase 12,612,699 shares of Class A common stock, (iii) 261,989 shares of Class A common stock and (iv) 211,166 shares of Class A common stock held by his spouse.
- (20) Includes (i) 27,662 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units and (ii) options to purchase 9,689 shares of Class A common stock.
- (21) Includes (i) 27,662 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units.
- (22) Includes (i) 27,662 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units.
- (23) Includes (i) 22,497 shares issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units.

Warrants

Name of Selling Holder	Beneficial Ownership Before the Offering		Securities to be Sold in the Offering		Beneficial Ownership After the Offering	
	Number of Warrants	%	Number of Warrants	%	Number of Warrants	%
CF Finance Holdings II, LLC ⁽¹⁾	366,666	1.7 %	366,666	1.7 %	0	0 %

- (1) CF Finance Holdings II, LLC (“CF Holdings II”) is the record holder of such shares. Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. (“Cantor”) is the sole member of CF Holdings II. CF Group Management, Inc. (“CFGF”) is the managing general partner of Cantor. Howard W. Lutnick is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CFGF and the trustee of CFGF’s sole stockholder. As such, each of Cantor, CFGF and Mr. Lutnick may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares held directly by CF Holdings II. Each such entity or person disclaims any beneficial ownership of the reported shares other than to the extent of any pecuniary interest they may have therein, directly or indirectly. The business address of CF Finance Holdings II, LLC is 110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022.

Material Relationships with the Selling Holders

For a description of our relationships with the Selling Holders and their affiliates, see the sections entitled “*Business Combination*,” “*Management*,” “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*” and “*Executive Compensation*.”

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the issuance by us of up to 41,032,128 shares of our Class A common stock, which consists of (i) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (ii) up to 16,666,637 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Public Warrants, (iii) up to 3,272,159 shares of Class A common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of the Rollover Warrants, and (iv) up to 20,726,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Rollover Options. We are also registering the resale by the Selling Holders or their permitted transferees of (i) up to 166,172,262 shares of Class A common stock, comprised of (a) up to 1,100,000 Private Placement Shares, (b) up to 32,586,286 Registered PIPE Shares, (c) up to 12,500,000 Founder Shares, (d) up to 301,645 shares of Class A common stock under the Engagement Letter, (e) up to 366,666 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon exercise of the Private Placement Warrants, (f) up to 1,423,020 Rollover Warrants Shares, (g) up to 109,096,250 Affiliate Shares, and (h) up to 8,798,395 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted under our 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, and (ii) up to 366,666 Private Placement Warrants.

Our Class A common stock and warrants are traded on Nasdaq under the symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW,” respectively.

For information on the total fees and expenses payable by us in connection with the sale and distribution of the securities being registered hereby, see “*Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution*” below. The Selling Holders will pay any underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses incurred by the Selling Holders for brokerage, accounting, tax or legal services or any other expenses incurred by the Selling Holders in disposing of the securities.

The Selling Holders may offer and sell, from time to time, their respective shares of Class A common stock and warrants covered by this prospectus. The term “Selling Holders” includes the pledgees, donees, transferees, assignees, successors and others who later come to hold any of the Selling Holders’ interest in the shares of Class A common stock and/or warrants after the date of this prospectus such that registration rights shall apply to those securities. The Selling Holders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of each sale. Such sales may be made on one or more exchanges or in the over-the-counter market or otherwise, at prices and under terms then prevailing or at prices related to the then current market price or in negotiated transactions. The Selling Holders may sell their securities by one or more of, or a combination of, the following methods:

- on Nasdaq, in the over-the-counter market or on any other national securities exchange on which our securities are listed or traded;
- in privately negotiated transactions;
- in underwritten transactions;
- in a block trade in which a broker-dealer will attempt to sell the offered securities as agent but may purchase and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- through purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account pursuant to this prospectus;
- in ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker solicits purchasers;
- through the writing of options (including put or call options), whether the options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;
- directly to purchasers, including through a specific bidding, auction or other process or in privately negotiated transactions;
- through the distribution of the securities by any Selling Holder to its partners, members or stockholders;

- in short sales entered into after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part;
- by pledge to secured debts and other obligations;
- to or through underwriters or agents;
- “at the market” or through market makers or into an existing market for the securities; or
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Selling Holders may sell the securities at prices then prevailing, related to the then prevailing market price or at negotiated prices, including sales made directly on a national securities exchange or sales made through a market maker other than on an exchange or other similar offerings through sales agents. The offering price of the securities from time to time will be determined by the Selling Holders and, at the time of the determination, may be higher or lower than the market price of our securities on Nasdaq or any other exchange or market. There can be no assurance that the Selling Holders will sell all or any of the securities reported in this prospectus.

The Selling Holders may also sell our securities short and deliver the securities to close out their short positions or loan or pledge the securities to broker-dealers that in turn may sell the securities. The shares may be sold directly or through broker-dealers acting as principal or agent or pursuant to a distribution by one or more underwriters on a firm commitment or best-efforts basis. The Selling Holders may also enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers. In connection with such transactions, broker-dealers of other financial institutions may engage in short sales of our securities in the course of hedging the positions they assume with the Selling Holders. The Selling Holders may also enter into options or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of securities offered by this prospectus, which securities such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction). In connection with an underwritten offering, underwriters or agents may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the Selling Holders or from purchasers of the offered securities for whom they may act as agents. In addition, underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. The Selling Holders and any underwriters, dealers or agents participating in a distribution of the securities may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any profit on the sale of the securities by the Selling Holders and any commissions received by broker-dealers may be deemed to be underwriting commissions under the Securities Act.

The Selling Holders party to (i) the Sponsor Registration Rights Agreement, (ii) the Registration Rights Agreement and (iii) the Subscription Agreements have agreed, and the other Selling Holders may agree, to indemnify one or more of the following: an underwriter, broker-dealer or agent of the Company, against certain liabilities related to the sale of the securities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the securities must be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states the securities may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

The Selling Holders are subject to the applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended, the “*Exchange Act*”) and the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act, including Regulation M. This regulation may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the securities offered in this prospectus by the Selling Holders. The anti-manipulation rules under the Exchange Act may apply to sales of the securities in the market and to the activities of the Selling Holders and their affiliates. Furthermore, Regulation M may restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the securities to engage in market-making activities for the particular securities being distributed for a period of up to five business days before the distribution. The restrictions may affect the marketability of the securities and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities for the securities.

At the time a particular offer of securities is made, if required, a prospectus supplement will be distributed that will set forth the number of and specific securities being offered and sold, and the terms of the offering, including the name of the Selling Holders and any underwriter, dealer or agent, the purchase price paid by any underwriter, the proceeds to be received from the sale, if any, and other material terms of the offering. Such supplement will also state any discount, commission and other item constituting compensation, any discount, commission or concession allowed or reallocated or paid to any dealer, or other items constituting compensation from the Selling Holders, and the proposed selling price to the public.

To the extent required, this prospectus may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time to describe a specific plan of distribution. Instead of selling the securities under this prospectus, the Selling Holders may sell the securities in compliance with the provisions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, or pursuant to other available exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of our shares of Class A common stock and warrants, which we refer to collectively as our securities. This discussion applies only to securities that are held as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion is a summary only and does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including the alternative minimum tax, the Medicare tax on certain investment income and the different consequences that may apply if you are subject to special rules that apply to certain types of investors, including:

- financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- persons that actually or constructively own five percent or more of our shares;
- insurance companies;
- dealers or traders subject to a mark-to-market method of accounting with respect to the securities;
- persons holding the securities as part of a “straddle,” hedge, integrated transaction or similar transaction;
- U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons that acquired our securities pursuant to an exercise of employee share options, in connection with employee share incentive plans or otherwise as compensation or in connection with services;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes and any beneficial owners of such entities; and
- tax-exempt entities.

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our securities, the tax treatment of a partner, member or other beneficial owner in such partnership or other pass-through entity will generally depend upon the status of the partner, member or other beneficial owner, the activities of the partnership or other pass-through entity and certain determinations made at the partner, member or other beneficial owner level. If you are a partner, member or other beneficial owner of a partnership or other pass-through entity holding our securities, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our securities.

THIS DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TAX ADVICE. PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF OUR SECURITIES, AS WELL AS THE APPLICATION OF ANY U.S. FEDERAL NON-INCOME, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. INCOME, ESTATE AND OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations as of the date hereof, which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis, and changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this prospectus may affect the tax consequences described herein. This discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. taxation, or any U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes (such as gift and estate taxes).

We have not sought, and will not seek, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) as to any U.S. federal income tax consequence described herein. The IRS may disagree with the discussion herein, and its determination may be upheld by a court. Moreover, there can be no assurance that future legislation, regulations, administrative rulings or court decisions will not adversely affect the accuracy of the statements in this discussion. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the application of U.S. federal tax laws to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

U.S. Holders

For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial holder of our securities who or that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation created in, or organized under the law of, the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons (within the meaning of the Code) who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has in effect a valid election under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

A “non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial holder of our securities who or that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of Distributions

If we pay distributions in cash or other property (other than certain distributions of our stock or rights to acquire our stock) to U.S. Holders of shares of our Class A common stock, such distributions will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits will constitute a return of capital that will be applied against and reduce (but not below zero) the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in our Class A common stock. Any remaining excess will be treated as gain realized on the sale or other disposition of the Class A common stock and will be treated as described under “—U.S. Holders—Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants” below.

Dividends we pay to a U.S. Holder that is a taxable corporation will generally qualify for the dividends received deduction if the requisite holding period is satisfied. With certain exceptions (including dividends treated as investment income for purposes of investment interest deduction limitations), and provided certain holding period requirements are met, dividends we pay to a non-corporate U.S. Holder will generally constitute “qualified dividends” that will be subject to tax at the preferential tax rate accorded to long-term capital gains.

Possible Constructive Distributions

The terms of each warrant provide for an adjustment to the number of shares of Class A common stock for which the warrant may be exercised or to the exercise price of the warrant in certain events, as discussed in the section of this prospectus captioned “Description of Securities—Warrants.” An adjustment which has the effect of

preventing dilution is generally not a taxable event. Nevertheless, a U.S. Holder of warrants would be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from us if, for example, the adjustment increases the holder's proportionate interest in our assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through an increase in the number of shares of Class A common stock that would be obtained upon exercise or through a decrease in the exercise price of the warrants) including as a result of a distribution of cash or other property, such as other securities, to the holders of shares of our Class A common stock, or as a result of the issuance of a stock dividend to holders of shares of our Class A common stock, in each case that is taxable to such U.S. Holders as described under "*U.S. Holders—Taxation of Distributions*" above. Such constructive distribution would be subject to tax as described under that section in the same manner as if such U.S. Holder received a cash distribution from us equal to the fair market value of such increased interest. Generally, a U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its warrant would be increased to the extent any such constructive distribution is treated as a dividend.

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants

A U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss on the sale, taxable exchange or other taxable disposition of our Class A common stock and warrants which, in general, would include a redemption of Class A common stock or warrants that is treated as a sale of such securities. Any such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the Class A common stock or warrants so disposed of exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. Holders will be eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. The amount of gain or loss recognized will generally be equal to the difference between (1) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition and (2) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A common stock or warrant so disposed of. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its Class A common stock or warrant will generally equal the U.S. Holder's acquisition cost less any prior distributions treated as a return of capital. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Exercise, Lapse or Redemption of a Warrant

Except as discussed below with respect to the cashless exercise of a warrant, a U.S. Holder will not recognize gain or loss upon the exercise of a warrant. The U.S. Holder's tax basis in the share of our Class A common stock received upon exercise of the warrant will generally be an amount equal to the sum of the U.S. Holder's initial investment in the warrant and the exercise price of such warrant. It is unclear whether a U.S. Holder's holding period for the Class A common stock received upon exercise of the warrant would commence on the date of exercise of the warrant or the day following the date of exercise of the warrant; however, in either case the holding period will not include the period during which the U.S. Holder held the warrants. If a warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. Holder will generally recognize a capital loss equal to such holder's tax basis in the warrant. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

The tax consequences of a cashless exercise of a warrant are not clear under current tax law. A cashless exercise may be tax-free, either because the exercise is not a realization event or because the exercise is treated as a "recapitalization" within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(E) of the Code. Although we expect a U.S. Holder's cashless exercise of our warrants (including after we provide notice of our intent to redeem warrants for cash) to be treated as a recapitalization, a cashless exercise could alternatively be treated as a taxable exchange in which gain or loss would be recognized.

In either tax-free situation, a U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Class A common stock received would generally equal the holder's tax basis in the warrant exercised. If a cashless exercise is not treated as a realization event, it is unclear whether a U.S. Holder's holding period for the Class A common stock would commence on the date of exercise of the warrant or the following day. If, however, a cashless exercise is treated as a recapitalization, the holding period of the Class A common stock would include the holding period of the warrant.

If a cashless exercise is treated as a taxable exchange, a U.S. Holder could be deemed to have surrendered a number of warrants having an aggregate fair market value equal to the exercise price for the total number of warrants to be exercised. The U.S. Holder would recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the warrants deemed surrendered and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in such warrants.

Such gain or loss would be long-term or short-term depending on the U.S. Holder's holding period in the warrants deemed surrendered. In this case, a U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Class A common stock received would equal the sum of the U.S. Holder's initial investment in the warrants exercised and the exercise price of such warrants. It is unclear whether a U.S. Holder's holding period for the Class A common stock would commence on the date of exercise of the warrant or the day following the date of exercise of the warrant.

Because of the absence of authority on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a cashless exercise, including when a U.S. Holder's holding period would commence with respect to the Class A common stock received, there can be no assurance which, if any, of the alternative tax consequences and holding periods described above would be adopted by the IRS or a court of law. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of a cashless exercise.

If we redeem warrants for cash pursuant to the redemption provisions described in the section of this prospectus entitled "*Description of Securities—Warrants*" or if we purchase warrants in an open market transaction, such redemption or purchase will generally be treated as a taxable disposition to the U.S. Holder, taxed as described above under "*Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants*."

Non-U.S. Holders

Taxation of Distributions

In general, any distributions (including constructive distributions) we make to a non-U.S. Holder of shares of our Class A common stock or warrants, to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, provided such dividends are not effectively connected with the non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States, we will be required to withhold tax from the gross amount of the dividend at a rate of 30%, unless such non-U.S. Holder is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding tax under an applicable income tax treaty and provides proper certification of its eligibility for such reduced rate (usually on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, as applicable). In the case of any constructive dividend, it is possible that this tax would be withheld from any amount owed to such non-U.S. Holder by the applicable withholding agent, including cash distributions on other property or sale proceeds from warrants or other property subsequently paid or credited to such holder. Any distribution not constituting a dividend will be treated first as reducing (but not below zero) the non-U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares of our Class A common stock and, to the extent such distribution exceeds the non-U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis, as gain realized from the sale or other disposition of the Class A common stock, which will be treated as described under "*Non-U.S. Holders—Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants*" below.

Dividends we pay to a non-U.S. Holder that are effectively connected with such non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if a tax treaty applies, are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. Holder) will generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided such non-U.S. Holder complies with certain certification and disclosure requirements (usually by providing an IRS Form W-8ECI). Instead, such dividends will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax, net of certain deductions, at the same graduated individual or corporate rates applicable to U.S. Holders. If the non-U.S. Holder is a corporation, dividends that are effectively connected income may also be subject to a "branch profits tax" at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty).

Possible Constructive Distributions

The terms of each warrant provide for an adjustment to the number of shares of Class A common stock for which the warrant may be exercised or to the exercise price of the warrant in certain events, as discussed in the section of this prospectus captioned "*Description of Securities—Warrants*." An adjustment which has the effect of preventing dilution is generally not a taxable event. Nevertheless, a non-U.S. Holder of warrants would be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from us if, for example, the adjustment increases the holder's proportionate interest in our assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through an increase in the number of shares of Class A common stock that would be obtained upon exercise or through a decrease in the exercise price of the warrants),

including as a result of a distribution of cash or other property, such as securities, to the holders of shares of our Class A common stock, or as a result of the issuance of a stock dividend to holders of shares of our Class A common stock, in each case that is taxable to such non-U.S. Holders as described under “—*Non-U.S. Holders—Taxation of Distributions*” above. A non-U.S. Holder would be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding under that section in the same manner as if such non-U.S. Holder received a cash distribution from us equal to the fair market value of such increased interest without any corresponding receipt of cash.

Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants

A non-U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of gain recognized on a sale, taxable exchange or other taxable disposition of our Class A common stock or warrants (including an expiration or redemption of our warrants), in each case without regard to whether those securities were held as part of a unit, unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business by the non-U.S. Holder within the United States (and, if an applicable tax treaty so requires, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. Holder);
- the non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other conditions are met; or
- subject to certain conditions described below, we are or have been a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time during the shorter of the five-year period ending on the date of disposition or the period that the non-U.S. Holder held our Class A common stock.

Unless an applicable treaty describes otherwise, gain described in the first bullet point above will be subject to tax at generally applicable U.S. federal income tax rates. Any gains described in the first bullet point above of a non-U.S. Holder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate). Gain described in the second bullet point above will generally be subject to a flat 30% U.S. federal income tax. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding possible eligibility for benefits under income tax treaties.

Generally, a corporation is a USRPHC if the fair market value of its “United States real property interests” equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus other assets used or held for use in a trade or business, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Based on the current value of our assets, we believe we are not currently a USRPHC. Because the determination of whether we are a USRPHC depends, however, on the fair market value of our U.S. real property interests relative to the fair market value of our non-U.S. real property interests and our other business assets, there can be no assurance we will not become a USRPHC in the future. Even if we are or were to become a USRPHC, gain arising from the sale or other taxable disposition by a non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if our common stock is “regularly traded,” as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations, on an established securities market. There can be no assurance that our Class A common stock will be treated as regularly traded on an established securities market for this purpose.

Exercise, Lapse or Redemption of a Warrant

The characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of the redemption, exercise or lapse of a non-U.S. Holder’s warrant will generally correspond to the characterization described under “—U.S. Holders—Exercise, Lapse or Redemption of a Warrant” above, although to the extent a cashless exercise or redemption results in a taxable exchange, the tax consequences to the non-U.S. Holder would be similar to those described above in “—*Non-U.S. Holders—Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Class A Common Stock and Warrants*.”

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations and administrative guidance promulgated thereunder (commonly referred as the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act” or “FATCA”) generally impose withholding at a rate of 30% in certain circumstances on dividends (including constructive dividends) in respect of our securities which are held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless any such institution (1) enters into, and complies with, an agreement with the IRS to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution that are owned by certain U.S. persons and by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments, or (2) if required under an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, reports such information to its local tax authority, which will exchange such information with the U.S. authorities. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country may modify these requirements. Accordingly, the entity through which our securities are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends (including constructive dividends) in respect of our securities held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exceptions will generally be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (1) certifies to us or the applicable withholding agent that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (2) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial United States owners,” which will in turn be provided to the U.S. Department of Treasury. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in our securities.

LEGAL MATTERS

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Palo Alto, California will pass upon the validity of the Class A common stock and warrants covered by this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) as of December 31, 2021 included in this Prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report (which contains an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's restatement of its financial statements as described in Note 2 to the financial statements and an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 of the financial statements) of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which forms a part of such registration statement, does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. For further information pertaining to us and our securities, you should refer to the registration statement and to its exhibits. The registration statement has been filed electronically and may be obtained in any manner listed below. Whenever we make reference in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the references are not necessarily complete. If a contract or document has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or a report we file under the Exchange Act, you should refer to the copy of the contract or document that has been filed. Each statement in this prospectus relating to a contract or document filed as an exhibit to a registration statement or report is qualified in all respects by the filed exhibit.

Investors and others should note that we announce material financial information to our investors using our investor relations website (investors.view.com), SEC filings, press releases, public conference calls and webcasts. We use these channels as well as social media and blogs to communicate with our members and the public about our company, our services and other issues. It is possible that the information we post on social media and blogs could be deemed to be material information. Therefore, we encourage investors, the media, and others interested in our company to review the information we post on the social media channels and blogs listed on our investor relations website.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. We have most recently filed with the SEC our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, on November 8, 2022. The SEC maintains an Internet site where reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC are available. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on our website at <https://investors.view.com/financials-and-filings/sec-filings>. Our website is www.view.com. The information found on, or that can be accessed from or that is hyperlinked to, our website is not part of this prospectus. You may inspect a copy of the registration statement through the SEC's website, as provided herein.

Index to Financial Statements

View, Inc.

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of View, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of View, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, of redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders’ equity (deficit) and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, including the related notes and schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 listed in the accompanying index (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company did not maintain, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO because material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting existed as of that date related to the Company not designing or maintaining (i) an effective control environment, specifically the Company (a) did not have a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate degree of accounting knowledge and experience to appropriately analyze, record and disclose accounting matters and lacked related internal controls necessary to satisfy accounting and financial reporting requirements and (b) did not demonstrate a commitment to integrity and ethical values; (ii) effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement, including designing and maintaining formal accounting policies, procedures, and controls over significant accounts and disclosures to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial accounting, reporting and disclosures, including with respect to revenue and receivables, inventory, equity and derivative liabilities, warranty-related obligations, leasing arrangements, property, plant, and equipment, stock-based compensation, and period-end financial reporting; and (iii) effective controls over information technology general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements, including effective controls over program change management, user access, computer operations and program development.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weaknesses referred to above are described in Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Controls and Procedures in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We considered these material weaknesses in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the December 31, 2021 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has restated its 2020 and 2019 financial statements to correct misstatements. See also the “Product Warranties - Specific Warranty Liability for Certain Insulating Glass Units” critical audit matter.

Substantial Doubt about the Company’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has not achieved profitable operations or positive cash flows from operations since its inception that raise substantial doubt about its

ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2021.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in management's report referred to above. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Product Warranties - Specific Warranty Liability for Certain Insulating Glass Units

As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2019, the Company identified a quality issue with certain material purchased from one of its suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain Insulating Glass Units (IGU). The Company stopped using the affected materials upon identification of the quality issue in 2019. The Company has replaced and expects to continue to replace the affected IGUs for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. Management developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs related to this quality issue and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. Management judgment is necessary to determine the distribution fit and covariates utilized in the statistical model, as well as the relative tolerance to declare convergence. The statistical model considered the volume of units sold, the volume of unit failures, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors. Based on this analysis, management has recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs management expects to incur to replace the IGUs based on warranty contractual terms and business practices. Considering the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the actual timing of the failures and the number of defective IGUs, as well as uncertainty regarding future supply chain costs and production volumes that may impact the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could ultimately be materially different from the estimate. The total warranty liability included \$36.2 million as of December 31, 2021, related to these IGUs. See also the “Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements” section of our report.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the specific warranty liability for certain IGUs is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the specific warranty liability for certain IGUs due to the use of a statistical model to estimate the affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and the judgment required to estimate the costs to replace the affected IGUs, (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate management’s estimate of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and to evaluate the significant assumptions related to the convergence thresholds used in the statistical model, and the forecasted production volume and the estimated costs to replace the IGUs to calculate the estimated warranty liability, (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge, and (iv) as described in the “Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting” section, material weaknesses were identified related to this matter.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The procedures included, among others, (i) testing management’s process for determining the specific warranty liability for certain IGUs; (ii) testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in the estimate; (iii) evaluating the appropriateness of the statistical model used to estimate the number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period, and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of significant assumptions related to the convergence thresholds used in the statistical model, and the forecasted production volume and the estimated costs to replace the IGUs. Evaluating the reasonableness of the estimated costs to replace IGUs included, among others, evaluating forecasted production volumes and estimated manufacturing costs through assessment of historical production volumes and costs, available production capacity and future sales demand and evaluating historical and forecasted third-party cost information. Professionals with

specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the evaluation of the statistical model used by management as well as the convergence thresholds used within the statistical model.

Revenue Recognition –Estimates of Costs to Complete View Smart Building Platform Contracts

As described in Notes 1 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, during 2021, the Company entered into and commenced work on the first contract under its new product offering, View Smart Building Platform. In these types of arrangements, the Company contracts with the Smart Building Platform customers, which are typically the owners, tenants or developers of buildings, or the general contractor acting on behalf of the Company's customers. Given that the Company is responsible for providing the service of integrating each of the inputs into a single combined output, the Company controls that output before it is transferred to the customer and accordingly, the Company is the principal in the arrangement, and will recognize the entire arrangement fee as its revenue, with any fees that it pays to its subcontractors recognized in its cost of revenue. As the Company performs a significant service of integrating the promised goods and services into a combined output, these contracts constitute a single, combined performance obligation. Management determines the transaction price based on the consideration expected to be received, which is the contract price. The Company recognizes revenue over time using a cost-to-cost input method where progress on the performance obligation is measured by the proportion of actual costs incurred to the total costs expected to complete the contract. Recognizing revenue using a cost-to-cost input method provides an objective measure of progress and thereby best depicts the extent of transfer of control to the customer. Management judgment is required to estimate the progress towards completion. Significant changes in this estimate could affect the profitability of the Company's contracts. Changes to estimated profit on contracts are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on a contract's progress towards fulfillment of the performance obligation. When the total estimated costs for a contract exceed contracted revenue, an accrual for the loss on the contract is recognized as cost of revenue at the time of contract execution. As actual costs are incurred that are in excess of revenue recognized, they are recorded against the loss accrual, which is therefore reduced. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized a total of \$34.4 million for initial contract loss accruals, of which the balance of estimated contract losses for work that had not yet been completed totaled \$20.7 million as of December 31, 2021. Revenues relating to the Smart Building Platform contracts were \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to revenue recognition - estimates of costs to complete View Smart Building Platform contracts is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the total costs expected to complete View Smart Building Platform contracts, (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and in evaluating the estimates of total costs expected to complete arrangements where revenue is recognized over time, and (iii) as described in the "Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting" section, material weaknesses were identified related to this matter.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included, among others, (i) evaluating and testing management's process for determining the total costs expected to complete, which included evaluating the reasonableness of management's estimates of total forecasted manufacturing costs and third party subcontractors costs for selected arrangements, (ii) testing the accuracy and completeness of costs incurred to date, and (iii) testing the appropriateness of the timing and amount of revenue recognized based on the underlying inputs

and estimates. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's estimates of total costs expected to complete included performing a comparison of management's prior period cost estimates to actual costs incurred.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Francisco, California

June 15, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2013.

View, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020 (As Restated)
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 281,081	\$ 63,232
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	30,605	12,252
Inventories	10,267	6,483
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	21,579	6,213
Total current assets	343,532	88,180
Property and equipment, net	268,401	282,560
Restricted cash	16,462	10,461
Right-of-use assets	21,178	—
Deposits with supplier	7,566	1,084
Other assets	21,927	7,862
Total assets	\$ 679,066	\$ 390,147
Liabilities, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 24,186	\$ 14,562
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	57,986	42,150
Accrued compensation	9,508	10,827
Deferred revenue	11,460	2,649
Debt, current	1,470	247,248
Total current liabilities	104,610	317,436
Debt, non-current	13,960	15,430
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability	—	12,323
Sponsor earn-out liability	7,624	—
Lease liabilities	22,997	—
Other liabilities	50,537	56,844
Total liabilities	199,728	402,033
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; none authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021; and 224,409,612 shares authorized as of December 31, 2020; 121,431,310 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020; no aggregate liquidation preference as of December 31, 2021 and \$1,749,201 as of December 31, 2020	—	1,812,678
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 600,000,000 and 262,797,235 shares authorized December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively; 219,195,971, and 1,708,476 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively	22	—
Additional paid-in-capital	2,736,647	89,789
Accumulated deficit	(2,257,331)	(1,914,353)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	479,338	(1,824,564)
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 679,066	\$ 390,147

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

View, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 (As Restated)	2019 (As Restated)
Revenue	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenue	194,714	120,634	203,732
Research and development	93,477	68,822	74,850
Selling, general, and administrative	131,214	73,958	73,530
Income from legal settlement	—	—	(22,500)
Total costs and expenses	419,405	263,414	329,612
Loss from operations	(345,398)	(230,488)	(305,657)
Interest and other income (expense), net			
Interest income	65	499	5,591
Interest expense	(5,954)	(26,820)	(10,594)
Other expense, net	(6,355)	(32)	(108)
Gain (loss) on fair value change, net	24,290	7,155	1,750
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(10,018)	—	(3,040)
Interest and other income (expense), net	2,028	(19,198)	(6,401)
Loss before benefit (provision) of income taxes	(343,370)	(249,686)	(312,058)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	392	(40)	(51)
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (342,978)	\$ (249,726)	\$ (312,109)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (1.97)	\$ (148.81)	\$ (198.66)
Weighted-average shares used in calculation of net loss per share, basic and diluted	173,692,582	1,678,098	1,571,045

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

View, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(in thousands)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balances as of December 31, 2018 (As Restated)	4,541,214	\$ 1,512,915	59,128	\$ 6	\$ 30,531	\$ (1,352,518)	\$ (1,321,981)
Retroactive application of reverse recapitalization (Note 4)	(4,435,630)	—	(57,753)	(6)	6	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2018, as converted (As Restated)	105,584	1,512,915	1,375	—	30,537	(1,352,518)	(1,321,981)
Issuance of Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$191	15,852	299,809	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of common stock warrants	—	—	155	—	66	—	66
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	121	—	677	—	677
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	29,076	—	29,076
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(312,109)	(312,109)
Balances as of December 31, 2019 (As Restated)	121,436	1,812,724	1,651	—	60,356	(1,664,627)	(1,604,271)
Cancellation of Series A, Series B, and Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock	(5)	(46)	—	—	46	—	46
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	58	—	455	—	455
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	28,932	—	28,932
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(249,726)	(249,726)
Balances as of December 31, 2020 (As Restated)	121,431	1,812,678	1,709	—	89,789	(1,914,353)	(1,824,564)
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock in connection with reverse recapitalization	(121,431)	(1,812,678)	121,431	12	1,812,666	—	1,812,678
Reverse recapitalization transaction, net of fees	—	—	93,865	10	745,741	—	745,751
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants in connection with reverse recapitalization	—	—	—	—	7,267	—	7,267
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	76	—	413	—	413
Vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	115	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock in connect with WorxWell acquisition	—	—	2,000	—	5,558	—	5,558
Issuance of warrants in connection with WorxWell acquisition	—	—	—	—	1,593	—	1,593
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	73,620	—	73,620
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(342,978)	(342,978)
Balances as of December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	219,196	\$ 22	\$ 2,736,647	\$ (2,257,331)	\$ 479,338

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

View, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 (As Restated)	2019 (As Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (342,978)	\$ (249,726)	\$ (312,109)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	41,757	24,958	25,239
Gain on fair value change	(24,290)	(7,155)	(1,750)
Accrued interest expense and amortization of debt discount	1,507	2,379	3,523
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,018	—	3,040
Stock-based compensation	73,620	28,932	29,076
Income from legal settlement	—	—	(22,500)
Other	464	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(18,218)	(105)	(4,811)
Inventories	(3,784)	566	(3,243)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(17,191)	23,073	(662)
Other assets	(2,673)	(1,361)	226
Accounts payable	5,339	3,005	2,175
Deferred revenue	6,222	544	491
Accrued compensation	(1,319)	3,435	(355)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,213	5,765	47,645
Net cash used in operating activities	(261,313)	(165,690)	(234,015)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(26,099)	(37,638)	(119,793)
Purchase of short-term investments	—	—	(348,322)
Maturities of short-term investments	—	32,866	315,456
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(4,938)	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,037)	(4,772)	(152,659)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from draws related to revolving debt facility, net of issuance costs	—	250,000	145,981
Repayment of revolving debt facility	(257,454)	(150,000)	—
Repayment of other debt obligations	—	(1,714)	(44,750)
Payments of obligations under capital leases	(1,278)	(1,515)	(2,613)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options and warrants	403	455	743
Proceeds from reverse recapitalization and PIPE financing	815,184	—	—
Payment of transaction costs	(41,655)	(745)	—
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs	—	—	299,809
Net cash provided by financing activities	515,200	96,481	399,170

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 (As Restated)	2019 (As Restated)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	222,850	(73,981)	12,496
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	74,693	148,674	136,178
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 297,543	\$ 74,693	\$ 148,674
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 19,380	\$ 12,703	\$ 4,536
Cash paid for income taxes	28	40	51
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock	\$ 1,812,678	\$ —	\$ —
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants	\$ 7,267	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock issued in exchange for services associated with the reverse recapitalization	\$ 7,500	\$ —	\$ —
Holdback related to acquisition	\$ 1,061	\$ —	\$ —
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities related to purchase of property and equipment	\$ 6,254	\$ (10,494)	\$ 8,960
Change in right-of-use assets or property and equipment exchanged for lease obligations	\$ 1,094	\$ —	\$ 781
Deferred transaction costs included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ 3,687	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

View, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**Organization**

View, Inc. (f/k/a CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively “View” or the “Company”) headquartered in Milpitas, California, is a technology company that manufactures smart building products intended to help improve people’s health, productivity and experience, while simultaneously reducing energy consumption. View’s primary product is a proprietary electrochromic or “smart” glass panel that when combined with View’s proprietary network infrastructure and software, intelligently adjusts in response to the sun by tinting from clear to dark states, and vice versa thereby reducing heat and glare. The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts towards the manufacturing, sale and further development of its product platforms, and marketing of both custom and standardized product solutions. The Company has also devoted significant resources to enable its new View Smart Building Platform, a new offering beginning in 2021.

On March 8, 2021 (the “Closing Date” or “Closing”), CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II (“CF II”), a Delaware corporation, consummated the previously announced merger pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 30, 2020 (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among CF II, PVMS Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II (“Merger Sub”), and View, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “Legacy View”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, a business combination between CF II and Legacy View was effected through the merger of Merger Sub with and into Legacy View, with Legacy View (the “Business Combination”) surviving as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II (the “Merger” and collectively with the other transactions described in the Merger Agreement, the “Transactions”). On the Closing Date, CF II changed its name from CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II to View, Inc. and Legacy View changed its name to View Operating Corporation.

On March 8, 2021, the Company completed the Transactions and raised net proceeds of \$771.3 million, net of transaction costs of \$43.9 million. In conjunction with the Transactions, the Company repaid in full the revolving debt facility of \$276.8 million, including accrued interest and future interest through maturity of the notes of \$26.8 million. See [Note 4](#) for additional information regarding the reverse recapitalization.

Emerging Growth Company (EGC) Status

The Company became a large accelerated filer as of December 31, 2021 because our aggregate worldwide market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2021 was greater than \$700 million. Prior to that, we were an “emerging growth company,” or EGC, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012. As an EGC, we were previously eligible for exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation and being allowed to extend transition periods available to private companies for complying with new or revised accounting standards. We can no longer avail ourselves of these exemptions and are now required to comply with the standards and compliance dates for large accelerated filers.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for financial reporting and reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. The Company’s consolidated financial statements include the accounts of View, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company’s fiscal year ends on December 31.

As a result of the Transactions completed on March 8, 2021, prior period share and per share amounts presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and these related notes have been retroactively converted in an amount determined by application of the exchange ratio of 0.02325 (“Exchange Ratio”), which was based on Legacy View’s implied price per share prior to the Merger.

All amounts are presented in U.S. dollars (\$).

Liquidity and Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Since inception, the Company has not achieved profitable operations or positive cash flows from operations. The Company’s accumulated deficit totaled \$2,257.3 million as of December 31, 2021. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we had a net loss of approximately \$343.0 million, \$249.7 million and \$312.1 million, respectively, and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$261.3 million, \$165.7 million and \$234.0 million respectively. Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2021 was \$281.1 million. The Company has historically financed its operations through the issuance and sale of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of debt financing, the gross proceeds associated with the Merger and revenue generation from product sales. The Company’s continued existence is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing, enter into profitable sales contracts and generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis. The Company’s business will require significant amounts of capital to sustain operations and the Company will need to make the investments it needs to execute its long-term business plans.

The Company has determined that there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern, as the Company does not currently have adequate financial resources to fund its forecasted operating costs and meet its obligations for at least twelve months from the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

While the Company will seek to raise additional capital, there can be no assurance the necessary financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. If the Company raises funds by issuing equity securities, dilution to stockholders may result. Any equity securities issued may also provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of holders of common stock. If we raise funds by issuing debt securities, these debt securities would have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of preferred and common stockholders. The terms of debt securities or borrowings could impose significant restrictions on our operations. The capital markets have in the past, and may in the future, experience periods of upheaval that could impact the availability and cost of equity and debt financing. In addition, recent and anticipated future increases in federal fund rates set by the Federal Reserve, which serve as a benchmark for rates on borrowing, will impact the cost of debt financing.

If we are unable to obtain adequate capital resources to fund operations, we would not be able to continue to operate our business pursuant to our current business plan, which would require us to modify our operations to reduce spending to a sustainable level by, among other things, delaying, scaling back or eliminating some or all of our ongoing or planned investments in corporate infrastructure, business development, sales and marketing, research and development and other activities, which would have a material impact on our operations and our ability to increase revenues, or we may be forced to discontinue our operations entirely.

View’s Pandemic Response

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted health and economic conditions throughout the U.S., including the construction industry. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to be dynamic and evolving, and the extent to which COVID-19 impacts the Company’s operations will depend on future developments that cannot be predicted with certainty, including the duration of the pandemic, resurgences of COVID-19 infections and the emergence of new variants, the availability and efficacy of vaccines, new information that may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the governmental measures to contain or treat its impact, among others. COVID-19’s disruptions to the construction industry may reduce or delay new construction projects or result in cancellations or delays of existing planned construction. Supply of certain materials used by the Company in the manufacturing of its products that are sourced from a limited number of suppliers may also be disrupted. For example, we utilize semiconductor

chips in certain products that we manufacture, and semiconductor chips have been subject to an ongoing global shortage. This shortage may cause delays in our production and increase the cost to obtain semiconductor chips and components that use semiconductor chips. In addition, long-term effects of COVID-19 on employer work-from-home policies and therefore demand for office space cannot be predicted. Any one or a combination of such events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results.

To address these conditions, the Company established protocols to continue business operations as an essential industry, helped insulate its supply chain from delays and disruptions, and assessed its business operations and financial plans as a result of COVID-19. The Company optimized its financial plan by focusing on sales growth and by reducing and delaying incremental spending on operating and capital expenditures compared with the pre-COVID business plan. In particular, in the second quarter of 2020, the Company began reducing operating costs through headcount reductions and reduction of operating expenditures for third-party contractors. During 2021, these cost reduction efforts were relaxed and headcount increased in order to respond to increased demand for our product and services.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Significant estimates include the warranty accrual, the fair value of common stock prior to reverse recapitalization and other assumptions used to measure stock-based compensation, the fair value of the redeemable convertible preferred stock, warrants, sponsor earn-out liability, and the estimation of costs to complete the performance obligations under contracts for revenue recognition. Other estimates include the fair value of acquired intangible assets and their respective useful lives, the determination of standalone selling price of various performance obligations, the valuation of deferred tax assets and uncertain income tax positions, and the recoverability of long-lived assets. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, the current economic environment, and on assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. The Company is subject to uncertainties such as the impact of future events, economic and political factors, and changes in the Company's business environment; therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates. The Company adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate which may require significant judgment. Changes in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents are held by domestic financial institutions with high credit standings. Such deposits may, at times, exceed federally insured limits. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, two customers represented greater than 10.0% of total revenue, accounting for 24.0% of total revenue. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, one customer accounted for 10.2% and 11.2% of total revenue, respectively. Four customers accounted for 53.0% of total accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2021, including 15.2%, 13.3%, 12.8% and 11.8%, respectively. One customer accounted for 23.6% of accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2020. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect. The Company generally does not require collateral or other security in support of accounts receivable. To reduce credit risk, management performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition.

Certain materials used by the Company in the manufacturing of its products are purchased from a limited number of suppliers. Shortages could occur in these materials due to an interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, one supplier accounted for 34.0%, 42.8%, and 42.6% of total purchases, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities from the date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are invested in demand deposits, U.S. Treasury bills and money market mutual funds. The Company considers investments with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities less than one year to be short-term investments. Demand deposits and U.S Treasury bills are carried at cost, which approximates fair value and money market funds are reported at fair value based upon quoted market prices.

Restricted Cash

The Company is required by its bank to collateralize letters of credit issued to the Company's lessors, suppliers, customers, utility providers, and for the Company's purchasing card program. All amounts in restricted cash as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 represent funds held in certificates of deposit and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. Restricted cash is classified as current or non-current on the consolidated balance sheets based on the remaining term of the restriction.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as an exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be either recorded or disclosed at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact, and it also considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs in which there are little or no market data and which require the Company to develop its own assumptions.

Cash equivalents relating to demand deposits and U.S. Treasury bills, accounts receivable, and accounts payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Short- term and long-term debt are carried at amortized cost, which approximates its fair value. See [Note 6](#) for further information.

Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowances

Accounts receivable consists of current trade receivables due from customers recorded at invoiced amount, net of allowances for credit losses. Judgment is required in assessing the realization of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness of each customer and related aging of the past-due balances. The Company records accounts receivable at the invoiced amount. The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses to reserve for potentially uncollectible receivable amounts. In evaluating the Company's ability to collect outstanding receivable balances, the Company considers various factors including the age of the balance, the creditworthiness of the customer, which is assessed based on ongoing credit evaluations and payment history, the customer's current financial condition, and considers macroeconomic factors to estimate expected future credit losses.

In the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded an immaterial increase in the allowance for credit losses. The Company regularly reviews accounts receivable for collectability and establishes or adjusts the

allowance for credit losses as necessary using the specific identification method based on the available facts. The allowance for credit losses totaled \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Billing practices for certain contracts with customers are governed by the contract terms of each project based on (i) progress toward completion approved by the owner, (ii) achievement of milestones or (iii) pre-agreed schedules. Billings do not necessarily correlate with revenues recognized under the cost-to-cost input method. The Company records contract assets and contract liabilities to account for these differences in timing.

Certain contracts under which we perform work contain retainage provisions. Retainage refers to amounts that we have billed to the customer, but such amounts are being held for payment by the customer pending satisfactory completion of the project. Retainage on active contracts is classified as a current asset regardless of the term of the contract and is generally collected within one year of the completion of a contract. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, contract assets included \$2.6 million and nil, respectively, of retainage, which was being contractually withheld by customers until completion of the associated contracts.

Other contract assets arise when the Company recognizes revenues for performance under its contracts, but the Company is not yet entitled to bill the customer under the terms of the contract. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, these other contract assets totaled \$9.6 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, for revenue that has been recognized for performance, but the customer has not yet been billed. Once amounts are billed to customers, the asset is classified within Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowances.

Contract liabilities represent the Company's obligation to provide goods or services to a customer for which the Company has been paid by the customer or for which the Company has billed the customer under the terms of the contract. Revenue for future services reflected in this account are recognized, and the liability is reduced, as the Company subsequently satisfies the performance obligation under the contract. Contract liabilities are presented as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheets.

Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods which are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs are measured on a first-in, first out basis using standard cost, which approximates actual cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the Company's products in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Inventories are written down to their net realizable value if they have become obsolete, have a cost basis in excess of expected net realizable value, or are in excess of expected demand. Once inventory is written down, its new value is maintained until it is sold, scrapped, or written down for further valuation losses. The valuation of inventories requires the Company to make judgments based on currently available information about the likely method of disposition and current and future product demand relative to the remaining product life. Inventory valuation losses are classified as cost of revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. The Company recorded inventory impairments of \$10.4 million, \$11.2 million, and \$22.4 million as of December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally two to fifteen years. The Company reassesses the useful lives of the assets at each reporting period to determine whether events or circumstances may indicate that a revision to the useful life is warranted. Leasehold improvements are stated at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets or the remaining lease term, whichever is shorter. Maintenance and repairs that do not extend the life or improve the asset are expensed as incurred.

In 2021, the Company decided that additional production space was required to meet future expected demand. Accordingly, the Company evaluated the space availability in its manufacturing facility and determined that certain assets used for research and development purposes would be disassembled to make room for additional production capacity. Consequently, the Company made the decision to abandon and shorten the life of these assets to coincide

with their removal date, resulting in accelerated depreciation of \$14.4 million included in research and development expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Additionally, in 2021, the Company recorded a loss of \$1.1 million, of which \$0.9 million was included in cost of revenue and \$0.2 million was included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for assets that were no longer in service and had no alternative use. In 2020, the Company recorded a loss of \$1.1 million, of which \$0.1 million was included in cost of revenue, \$0.7 million was included in research and development and \$0.3 million was included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for assets that were no longer in service and had no alternative use. In 2019, the Company recorded a loss of \$3.9 million in research and development expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for an asset used for research and development purposes that was no longer in service and had no alternative use.

Internal Use Software

Certain development costs associated with internal use software incurred during the application development stage are capitalized. Costs associated with preliminary project phase activities, training, maintenance and any post-implementation costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized internal use software costs are normally amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years once the related project has been completed and deployed for use. Such capitalized internal use software has not been material in any of the periods presented through December 31, 2021.

Capitalized Software Development Costs

The capitalization of software development cost for products to be marketed begins when a product's technological feasibility has been established. Technological feasibility is established when a working model has been completed and the completeness of the working model has been confirmed by testing. Capitalization ends when the resulting product is available for general market release. Costs during the period prior to technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. The Company ensures that technological feasibility has been achieved for products to be marketed to external users before the release of those products. Capitalized software development costs are amortized using the straight-line amortization method over the estimated useful life of the applicable software. Such software development costs required to be capitalized have not been material in any of the periods presented through December 31, 2021.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events indicate that a potential impairment may have occurred. If such events arise, the Company will compare the carrying amount of the asset group comprising the long-lived assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If the estimated aggregate undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment charge is recorded at the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the assets, based on the expected discounted future cash flows attributable to those assets. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

The Company regularly reviews its long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment. As of December 31, 2021, management considered the continued operating losses when combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, to be a potential triggering event and therefore performed a quantitative impairment test of our long-lived assets as of December 31, 2021. Based on the results of this test, the Company concluded that the asset group was recoverable and no impairment was recorded as of December 31, 2021.

If the decline in the Company's share price is sustained or the Company identifies other events or circumstances indicating the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable, this would require further testing of these assets and it may result in an impairment of such assets.

Leases

Effective January 1, 2021, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-02, *Leases* and the subsequently issued supplemental and/or clarifying ASUs known as Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 842 (collectively “ASC 842”) using the optional transition method. See Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted below, which discusses the initial adoption of this new guidance.

Our lease portfolio includes leases for our manufacturing facility, office space and various types of equipment. The Company determines if an agreement contains a lease at the inception of a contract. The asset component of our operating leases is recorded as Right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and the current and noncurrent operating lease liability components are recorded as other current liabilities and lease liabilities, net of current portion, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet. The asset component of our finance leases is included in property and equipment, net, and the current and noncurrent finance lease components are recorded as part of other current liabilities and other liabilities, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet. Assets under finance leases are depreciated in a manner similar to other property and equipment.

The Company made a policy election to not recognize leases with a lease term of twelve months or less in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. For leases with an initial term greater than 12 months, a related lease liability is recorded on the balance sheet at the present value of future payments discounted at the estimated fully collateralized incremental borrowing rate (discount rate) corresponding with the lease term. In addition, a ROU asset is recorded as the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made to the lessor before or at the lease commencement date and any initial direct costs incurred, less any tenant improvement allowance incentives received.

The Company calculates the present value of future payments using its incremental borrowing rate when the discount rate implicit in the lease is not known. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term at an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment. The Company determines the applicable incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date based on the rates of its secured borrowings, which is then adjusted for the appropriate lease term and risk premium. In determining the Company's ROU assets and operating lease liabilities, the Company applies these incremental borrowing rates to the minimum lease payments within each lease agreement.

ROU assets and lease liabilities are remeasured upon certain modifications to leases using the present value of remaining lease payments and estimated incremental borrowing rate upon lease modification. Operating lease cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and includes amounts related to short-term leases. For finance leases, we record interest expense on the lease liability in addition to amortizing the ROU asset, which is generally straight-line, over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the ROU asset. We recognize variable lease payments, which are considered non-components of the lease, as operating expenses in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. Variable lease payments primarily include common area maintenance, utilities, real estate taxes, insurance, and other operating costs that are passed on from the lessor in proportion to the space we lease.

Prior to fiscal 2021, total lease payments over the non-cancellable term of an operating lease were recognized as rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, with the excess of expense recognized over lease payments made recorded as a deferred rent liability on the balance sheet. Any lease incentive payments received from lessors were recorded as a liability on the balance sheet and amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the term of the lease.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

From time to time, the Company makes acquisitions of companies related to existing, complementary or new markets. During 2021, the Company completed two acquisitions, which were individually immaterial to its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company has not presented pro forma combined results for these acquisitions because the impact on previously reported statements of operations would not have been material individually or in the aggregate. Acquisition-related costs are included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations and were immaterial for the year ended December 31, 2021.

On July 7, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of ioTium, the leading provider of secure, cloud-managed, software-defined IoT networks. The total purchase consideration, net of cash acquired and including deferred consideration of \$1.1 million, was \$7.0 million. At closing, the Company paid approximately \$4.9 million in cash. Total non-cash consideration was \$1.0 million and consisted of the settlement of outstanding services due to the Company from ioTium at the transaction date. As part of the purchase price allocation, the Company acquired \$5.1 million of intangible assets related to developed technology, trade name, and contract backlog and \$3.7 million of goodwill. The goodwill was primarily attributable to strategic opportunities that arose from the acquisition of ioTium. The goodwill was not deductible for tax purposes. The preliminary purchase price allocation is final as of December 31, 2021.

On December 1, 2021, the Company acquired certain assets associated with the WorxWell™ data analytics platform for total purchase consideration of \$7.2 million. WorxWell's award-winning, data analytics platform aggregates all building data into a consolidated dashboard to optimize every aspect of building operations and workplace experience for both building owners and occupiers. The purchase consideration consisted of 2,000,000 shares of View common stock valued at \$5.6 million and 1,000,000 shares of View common stock warrants valued at \$1.6 million. The View common stock issued is subject to a lockup period of the earlier of (i) December 1, 2026, (ii) View's common stock's closing price 60-day trailing average reaches \$50.00 per share, or (iii) the Company undergoes a change in control. The warrant has an exercise price of \$10.00 per share and may only be exercised on or after the earliest of (i) December 1, 2026, (ii) View's common stock's closing price 60-day trailing average reaches \$50.00 per share, or (iii) the Company undergoes a change in control. The Company concluded that the set of acquired assets met the definition of a business and did not represent a separate reporting unit. As part of the purchase price allocation, the Company acquired \$2.2 million of intangible assets related to customer relationships, trade name, and developed technology and \$4.9 million of goodwill. The goodwill was primarily attributable to strategic opportunities that arose from the acquisition of WorxWell. The goodwill was not deductible for tax purposes. The preliminary purchase price allocation is final as of December 31, 2021.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the purchase price over the sum of the amounts assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized but reviewed for impairment as of October 1 each fiscal year and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The evaluation of goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment requires the exercise of significant judgment. Other intangible assets are presented at cost, net of accumulated amortization, and are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 1 to 6 years using the straight-line method. Other intangible assets primarily include purchased technology.

There were no impairments of goodwill or intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. Impairment of goodwill or intangible assets may result in the future from significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets, negative industry or economic trends or significant underperformance relative to historical or projected operating results.

Product Warranties

The Company provides a standard assurance type warranty that its insulating glass units ("IGUs") will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for generally 10 years from the date of delivery to customers. IGUs with sloped or laminated glass generally have a warranty of 5 or 10 years. Control systems associated with the sale of Controls, Software and Services ("CSS") typically have a 5-year warranty. As part of the Company's Smart Building Platform contracts, the Company generally warrants that the workmanship of the sub-assemblies and installation of the Smart Building Platform are free from defects and in conformance with the contract documents for one year from completion. In resolving warranty claims, the Company's standard warranty terms provide that the Company generally has the option of repairing, replacing or refunding the selling price of the covered product. The Company has not been requested to and has not provided any refunds, which would be treated as a reduction to revenue, to date as of December 31, 2021. The Company accrues for estimated claims of defective products at the time revenue is recognized based on historical warranty claims rates. The Company's estimated costs for standard warranty claims are based on future estimated costs the Company expects to incur to replace the IGUs or control systems multiplied by the estimated IGU or control system warranty claims, respectively, based on warranty

contractual terms and business practices. The total warranty liability included \$6.1 million and \$5.5 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, related to this standard assurance warranty.

In 2019, the Company identified a quality issue with certain material purchased from one of its suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain IGUs. The Company stopped using the affected materials upon identification of the quality issue in 2019. The Company has replaced and expects to continue to replace the affected IGUs for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. The Company developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs related to this quality issue and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. Management judgment is necessary to determine the distribution fit and covariates utilized in the statistical model, as well as the relative tolerance to declare convergence. The statistical model considered the volume of units sold, the volume of unit failures, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors. Based on this analysis, the Company has recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs the Company expects to incur to replace the IGUs based on warranty contractual terms and business practices. The total warranty liability included \$36.2 million and \$42.1 million as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, related to these IGUs.

The Company monitors warranty obligations and may make adjustments to its warranty liabilities if actual costs of product repair and replacement are significantly higher or lower than estimated. Accruals for anticipated future warranty costs are recorded to cost of revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and included in other current liabilities and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Warranty liabilities are based on estimates of failure rates and future costs to settle warranty claims that are updated periodically, taking into consideration inputs such as changes in the volume of claims compared with the Company's historical experience, and changes in the cost of servicing warranty claims. The estimated cost includes the Company's expectations regarding future total cost of replacement, as well as fixed cost absorption as production increases. The Company accounts for the effect of changes in estimates prospectively.

Changes in warranty liabilities are presented below (in thousands). See [Note 2](#) for discussion of the material misstatement of the previously reported warranty liability balances as of December 31, 2020.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
		As Restated
Beginning balance	\$ 47,678	\$ 53,296
Accruals for warranties issued	1,551	1,304
Changes to estimates of volume and costs	1,234	(1,002)
Settlements made	(8,207)	(5,920)
Ending balance	\$ 42,256	\$ 47,678
Warranty liability, current, beginning balance	\$ 8,864	\$ 8,038
Warranty liability, noncurrent, beginning balance	\$ 38,814	\$ 45,258
Warranty liability, current, ending balance	\$ 8,868	\$ 8,864
Warranty liability, noncurrent, ending balance	\$ 33,388	\$ 38,814

Considering the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the actual timing of the failures and the number of defective IGUs, as well as uncertainty regarding future supply chain costs and production volumes that may impact the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could ultimately be materially different from the estimate. Unforeseen component failures or exceptional component performance can also result in changes to warranty costs. If actual warranty costs differ substantially from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to the warranty liabilities presented above, the Company has \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million included within Accrued expenses and other current liabilities in its Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, for incremental performance obligations promised to customers in connection with IGU failures associated with the quality issue described above. The costs associated with these obligations are included within Cost of revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss, and was \$5.1 million, \$2.7 million and nil for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has historically generated revenue from (i) the manufacturing and sale of View Smart Glass IGUs, that are coated on the inside with a proprietary technology and are designed and built to customer specifications that include sizes for specific windows, skylights, and doors in specified or designated areas of a building and (ii) selling the View Smart Glass CSS, which includes electrical connections schema, sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors that when combined with the IGUs enable the IGUs to tint. Also included in CSS is a system design, in which a design document is provided to lay out the IGUs, as well as a commissioning service, in which the installed IGUs and CSS components are tested and tinting configurations are set by the Company. For this Smart Glass products offering, View serves as a materials provider to its Smart Glass customers, which are typically glaziers for IGUs and low-voltage electricians (“LVE”) or General Contractors (“GC”) for CSS.

Under View’s Smart Glass product offering, when the owner, tenant or developer of the building approves of the use of View products, a non-binding letter of understanding with the owner, tenant or developer is signed. The Company subsequently enters into the legally enforceable supplier contracts with its Smart Glass customers (i.e., glaziers for IGUs and LVEs or GCs for CSS), to deliver the Smart Glass products and services. For Smart Glass projects, the Company does not have a role in the assembly nor the installation of the framed IGUs. The design of the integrated platform, as well as assembly and installation of the IGUs and the electrical components included in the CSS is performed by the Smart Glass customers. The Company performs a commissioning service under the CSS contract after its customers have completed installation of the IGUs and CSS electrical components. Additionally, in limited circumstances, the Company contracts to provide extended or enhanced warranties of its products in addition to its standard assurance warranty, which are recognized as revenue over the respective term of the warranty period.

During 2021, the Company entered into and commenced work on the first contract under its new product offering, View’s Smart Building Platform. In these types of arrangements, the Company contracts with the Smart Building Platform customers, which are typically the owners, tenants or developers of buildings, or the general contractor acting on behalf of the Company’s customers. With View’s Smart Building Platform, the smart building network serves as the backbone of the offering and is integrated by View into the building envelope system along with the View Smart Glass IGUs, which serve as individual nodes on the building network.

This platform also enables the Company’s Smart Building Technologies product offerings, as more fully described further below, to also be integrated as additional nodes on View’s smart building network and tailored to the customer’s specific needs depending upon their desired smart building functionality.

In these arrangements View takes responsibility for all activities needed to fulfill its single performance obligation of transferring control to the customer of a fully operational Smart Building Platform deliverable; from design, fabrication, installation, integration, commissioning, and testing. Underlying these activities is View’s responsibility for performing an essential and significant service of integrating each of the inputs of its completed solution. These inputs include View’s smart network infrastructure and IGUs, both of which are integrated into the window glazing system, which is fabricated by an unrelated subcontractor contracted by View to work on its behalf, as well as designing how the entire Smart Building Platform will be integrated and installed into the customer’s architectural specifications for the building that is being constructed or retrofitted.

View’s integration services also include the activities of installing, commissioning and testing to enable the transfer of a complete and operational system. The Company also uses subcontractors it selects and hires for portions of the installation labor.

Given that View is responsible for providing the service of integrating each of the inputs into a single combined output, View controls that output before it is transferred to the customer and accordingly, View is the principal in the arrangement and will recognize the entire arrangement fee as its revenue, with any fees that View pays to its subcontractors recognized in its cost of revenue.

Other factors present in these arrangements which supports the assertion that View controls the deliverable before it is transferred to the customer include: the customer considers View to be primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide a fully integrated Smart Building Platform, View has significant inventory risk, and it has complete discretion in the price negotiated with all parties engaged by View, including the customer, subcontractors, and third-party suppliers. Lastly, View determines how it will fulfill these arrangements and has complete discretion over the contracting of subcontractors to work on its behalf as well as the pricing discretion over these subcontractor arrangements. The pricing discretion that View exercises, both with respect to the customer as well as with View's subcontractors, can often result in View having all of the risk of loss on the contract, as the performance obligation promised to the customer included within these contracts is generally in exchange for fixed fees while payments made to the subcontractors are based on cost plus margin or fixed fee arrangements.

The Company's Smart Building Technologies includes a suite of products that are either integrated into the View Smart Building Platform, added-on to View Smart Glass contracts or sold separately, and (i) transform View smart windows into transparent, digital, interactive surfaces to enable immersive experiences, (ii) provide the ability to measure and optimize certain environmental variables, (iii) provide the customer the ability to self-monitor for intrusions, (iv) provide a platform to aggregate building and tenant data into a consolidated dashboard to optimize every aspect of building operations and workplace experience or (v) provide a hosted platform to facilitate smart and secure management of global networked assets. These offerings have either been internally developed by the Company, such as View Immersive Experiences, and View Sense, or have been acquired through the Company's acquisition of IoTium and WorxWell, such as View Secure Edge, View Remote Access, View Building Performance, and View Workplace Experience. When these products are integrated into the View Smart Building Platform, such offerings are included as part of the full contract with the customer. When these products are added-on to Smart Glass contracts or sold separately, the Company contracts separately with the customer to provide such items. Revenue generated from these products has not been material to date.

View recognizes revenue as or when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. View determines revenue recognition through the following five steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer;

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

Step 3: Determine the transaction price;

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and

Step 5: Recognize revenue as or when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Contracts for View's Smart Building Platform

When a customer elects to purchase the Smart Building Platform, View signs legally enforceable contracts directly with the building owner/developers or their GC, acting on their behalf, for delivery of the Smart Building Platform.

The Company enters into legally binding trade contracts with the customer that outlines the rights and obligations of the Company, including specifications of the integrated platform to be provided. The promises to the customer included within these contracts, as described above, are integrated and highly interdependent, and they must work seamlessly together to deliver a fully functional Smart Building Platform. As the Company performs a significant service of integrating the promised goods and services into a combined output, these contracts constitute a single, combined performance obligation.

The contracting for these Smart Building Platform arrangements with building owners, real estate developers, or their agents, is subject to significant negotiations. Accordingly, each of these contracts must be evaluated on the terms and conditions of the underlying agreement based on their individual facts and circumstances.

The Company determines the transaction price based on the consideration expected to be received, which is the contract price. When the contract contains payment terms that are extended beyond one year or other financing arrangements in conjunction with the contract, a significant financing component may exist. In such cases, the Company adjusts the contract price at an amount that reflects the cash selling price. Payment terms may vary but are generally net 30 days from request for payment. As the View Smart Building Platform is typically a single performance obligation, the entire transaction price is allocated to this performance obligation.

The Company recognizes revenue over time using a cost-to-cost input method where progress on the performance obligation is measured by the proportion of actual costs incurred to the total costs expected to complete the contract. Recognizing revenue using a cost-to-cost input method provides an objective measure of progress and thereby best depicts the extent of transfer of control to the customer. Management judgment is required to estimate the progress towards completion. Significant changes in this estimate could affect the profitability of our contracts. Changes to estimated profit on contracts are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on a contract's progress towards fulfillment of the performance obligation. When the total estimated costs for a contract exceed contracted revenue, an accrual for the loss on the contract is recognized as cost of revenue at the time of contract execution. As actual costs are incurred that are in excess of revenue recognized, they are recorded against the loss accrual, which is therefore reduced. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized a total of \$34.4 million for initial contract loss accruals, of which the balance of estimated contract losses for work that had not yet been completed totaled \$20.7 million as of December 31, 2021. There were no Smart Building Platform contracts during the years ending December 31, 2020 and 2019 and therefore the contract loss accrual at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was nil.

Change orders are modifications of an original contract that effectively change the existing provisions of the contract without adding new provisions or terms. Change orders may include changes in specifications or designs, manner of performance, materials and period of completion of the work. Either the Company or our customers may initiate change orders. The Company has had an immaterial amount of change orders to date, and has recognized these as a contract modification when the change order is approved.

Contracts for View Smart Glass

Under View's Smart Glass product offering, the Company is a provider of building materials in the form of IGUs and CSS. These materials are designed and fabricated by the Company in order to meet the building-site specifications of the end user, which is typically the owner, tenant or developer of buildings. When the end user approves of the use of View products, a non-binding letter of understanding with the owner, tenant or developer is signed. The Company subsequently enters into the legally enforceable supplier contracts with its Smart Glass customers (i.e., glaziers for IGUs and LVEs or GCs for CSS), to deliver the Smart Glass products and services. The glaziers and LVEs are subcontracted by the end user and are responsible for the installation of the Smart Glass products at the building-site. The Company enters into separate legally binding agreements with both the glazier and the LVE or GC to deliver IGUs and CSS, respectively, who are unrelated parties and therefore such contracts cannot be combined and accounted for as a single contract.

Contracts with glaziers for IGUs include the promise to provide multiple customized IGUs. Each IGU represents a distinct and separate single performance obligation as the customer can benefit from each unit on its own. Each unit is separately identifiable, and does not modify or customize other units. The Company determines the transaction price based on the consideration expected to be received, which is generally the contractual selling price. Since the IGUs are customized to meet the building-site specifications of the ultimate end customer and have no alternative use to the Company and the Company has contractually enforceable rights to proportionate payment of the transaction price for performance completed to date, the Company recognizes revenue over time as each IGU is manufactured using a cost-to-cost input method. Recognizing revenue using a cost-to-cost input method best

depicts the Company's performance in transferring control of the IGUs to the customer. The amount of work in process at the end of any financial reporting period has historically been insignificant.

The Company's contracts to deliver CSS to the customer, typically LVEs or GCs, contain multiple performance obligations for each promise in the CSS arrangement. Each of the identified promises, including electrical connections schema, sky sensors, window controllers and control panels with embedded software, cables and connectors, and professional services to provide a system design and commission the installed products are capable of being distinct and each promise is separately identifiable in the context of the contract. This assessment requires management to make judgments about the individual promised good and service and whether each good and service is separable from the other goods and services in the contract.

The Company determines the transaction price based on the consideration expected to be received, which is generally the contractual selling price. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. Management judgment is required in determining SSP for contracts that contain products and services for which revenue is recognized both over time and at a point in time, and where such revenue recognition transcends multiple financial reporting periods due to the timing of delivery of such products and services. SSP is estimated based on the price at which the performance obligation is sold separately.

The Company recognizes revenue allocated to each performance obligation at the time the related performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of the promised good or service to a customer. For the control panels and electrical components, transfer of control generally occurs at a point in time upon shipment or delivery of the product and revenue is recognized upon shipment. For the system design, transfer of control generally occurs upon customer acceptance and revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance. For the commissioning services, which has a relatively short period of time over which the services are provided, transfer of control generally occurs upon acceptance of the installed products by the end user and revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance. The allocation of transaction price for CSS contracts with performance obligations that cross multiple periods has not historically risen to a level that could have a material impact to reported revenues.

In limited circumstances, the Company contracts to provide extended or enhanced warranties of our products outside of the terms of its standard assurance warranty, which are recognized as revenue over the respective term of the respective extended or enhanced warranty period.

When the contract contains payment terms that are extended beyond one year or the Company enters into loan or financing arrangement in conjunction with the contract, a significant financing component may exist. In such cases, the Company adjusts the contract price at an amount that reflects the cash selling price. The Company uses a discount rate representing a borrowing rate had a separate financing transaction been entered between the two parties based on the customer's creditworthiness.

Contracts for View Smart Building Technologies

The Company's Smart Building Technologies includes a suite of products that can be either integrated into the View Smart Building Platform, added-on to View Smart Glass contracts or sold separately. Our customers are typically the owners or tenants of buildings. Revenue generated from these products has not been material to date.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company considers shipping and handling activities as costs to fulfill the sales of products. Freight charged to customers is included in revenue when control of the product is transferred to the customer, and the related shipping and handling costs are included in cost of revenue.

Taxes

Taxes imposed by governmental authorities on the Company's revenue producing activities with customers, such as sales taxes and value added taxes, are excluded from revenue.

Contract Costs

As the Company incurs incremental costs of obtaining contracts, they are evaluated for recoverability using the expected consideration. The Company currently incurs significant losses on its offerings and as such incremental costs to obtain contracts are not recoverable and are expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include salaries and related personnel expenses, including stock-based compensation, materials and supplies used in pilot operations, payments to consultants, outside manufacturers, patent related legal costs, facility costs, depreciation, and travel expenses. Research and development costs, other than software development costs qualifying for capitalization, are expensed as incurred.

Advertising Costs

All costs of advertising are expensed as incurred. Advertising and promotion expenses included in selling, general and administrative expense were \$1.7 million, \$1.0 million, and \$5.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense has been provided using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax expense or benefit is the result of changes in the deferred tax asset and liability. The Company provides a valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets if, based upon the available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. See [Note 15](#) for further discussion of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the associated valuation allowance. In evaluating the Company's ability to recover deferred tax assets, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including historical operating results, ongoing tax planning, and forecasts of future taxable income on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis.

The Company recognizes a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements from such positions are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. The Company recognizes interest and penalties associated with tax matters as part of the income tax provision and includes accrued interest and penalties with the related income tax liability within account payable and accrued liabilities on its consolidated balance sheets.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures stock-based awards, including stock options and restricted stock units ("RSUs") granted to employees and nonemployees based on the estimated fair value as of the grant date.

Awards with only service vesting conditions

The fair value of stock option awards with only service condition is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which requires the input of assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected term of the stock option, the expected volatility of the price of the Company's common stock, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of the Company's common stock. These assumptions are subjective, generally require significant analysis and judgment to develop, and materially affect the fair value and ultimately how much stock-based compensation expense is recognized. The Company recognizes the fair value of each stock award on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. Stock-based compensation expense is based on the value of the portion of stock-based awards that is ultimately expected to vest. As such, the Company's stock-based compensation is reduced for the estimated forfeitures at the date of grant and

revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. At Closing, as required by the Merger Agreement, the Company granted stock option awards to purchase 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to certain officers. See [Note 14](#) for further information regarding these awards.

Awards with service vesting and market conditions

At Closing, as required by the Merger Agreement, the Company granted stock-based awards containing both service and market conditions, as follows: (i) a nonqualified stock option award to its CEO to purchase 25,000,000 shares of the Company common stock ("CEO Option Award") and (ii) 12,500,000 RSUs to certain officers ("Officer RSUs").

The estimated fair value of the CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation model and the effect of the market condition is reflected in the grant date fair value of the award. Monte Carlo simulations are a class of computational algorithms that rely on repeated random sampling to compute their results. This approach allows the calculation of the value of such stock options based on a large number of possible stock price path scenarios. Compensation cost is recognized for each vesting tranche of an award with a market condition using the accelerated attribution method over the longer of the requisite service period and derived service period, irrespective of whether the market condition is satisfied. The derived service period is determined using the Monte Carlo simulation model. If a recipient terminates employment before completion of the requisite service period, any compensation cost previously recognized is reversed unless the market condition has been satisfied prior to termination. If the market condition has been satisfied during the vesting period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost is accelerated. See [Note 14](#) for further information regarding these awards.

Sponsor Earn-Out Liability

At Closing, the Sponsor subjected 4,970,000 shares ("Sponsor Earn-Out Shares") to vesting and potential forfeiture (and related transfer restrictions) based on a five year post-Closing earnout, with (a) 50% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$12.50 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, (b) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$15.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days and (c) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$20.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, in each case, subject to early release for a sale, change of control or going private transaction or delisting after the Closing (collectively, the "Earn-Out Triggering Events").

These Sponsor Earn-Out Shares are accounted for as liability classified instruments because the Earn-Out Triggering Events that determine the number of Sponsor Earn-Out Shares to be earned back by the Sponsor include events that are not solely indexed to the common stock of the Company. The aggregate fair value of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares on the Closing date was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model and was determined to be \$26.4 million. As of December 31, 2021, the Earn-Out Triggering Events were not achieved for any of the tranches and as such the Company adjusted the carrying amount of the liability to its estimated fair value of \$7.6 million. The change in the fair value of \$18.8 million is included in gain on fair value change, net in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. See [Note 6](#) for further information on fair value.

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

Prior to the Merger, the Company recorded all shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock at their respective fair values less issuance costs on the dates of issuance. The redeemable convertible preferred stock was recorded outside of stockholders' deficit because, in the event of certain liquidation events considered not solely within the Company's control, such as a change in control event and sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets, the redeemable convertible preferred stock would become redeemable at the option of the holders. Should it become probable that the shares became redeemable, the Company would re-measure the carrying value of the shares to the redemption value to the redemption date. No remeasurements were required as of December 31, 2019, as Management determined that the shares were not probable of becoming redeemable. Upon the Closing of the Merger, holders of these outstanding redeemable convertible preferred stock received shares of the Company's common stock in an amount determined by application of the Exchange Ratio. See [Note 4](#) and [Note 12](#) for further information.

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants

Prior to the Merger, warrants to purchase shares of the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock were classified as liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets as the underlying preferred stock was contingently redeemable and may have required the Company to transfer assets upon exercise. The warrants were recorded at fair value upon issuance and were subject to remeasurement to fair value at each balance sheet date. Changes in fair value of the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability were recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss as part of Interest and other income (expense). The Company continued to adjust the liability for changes in fair value until the conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock warrants in connection with the Merger. As such, the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability were reclassified to additional paid-in capital.

Public and Private Warrants

Prior to the Merger, CF II issued 366,666 private placement warrants ("Private Warrants") and 16,666,637 public warrants ("Public Warrants" and collectively "Warrants"). Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Company's common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustments. The Warrants became exercisable on August 26, 2021. The Public Warrants and Private Warrants will expire five years after the Closing and five years after August 26, 2020, respectively.

The Private Warrants and the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Private Warrants are transferable, assignable or salable after the completion of the Merger, subject to certain limited exceptions. Additionally, the Private Warrants are exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder's option, and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the Private Warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the Public Warrant. See [Note 13](#) for further information.

Upon consummation of the Merger, the Company concluded that (a) the Public Warrants meet the derivative scope exception for contracts in the Company's own stock and are recorded in stockholders' equity and (b) the Private Warrants do not meet the derivative scope exception and are accounted for as derivative liabilities. Specifically, the Private Warrants contain provisions that cause the settlement amounts dependent upon the characteristics of the holder of the warrant which is not an input into the pricing of a fixed-for-fixed option on equity shares. Therefore, the Private Warrants are not considered indexed to the Company's stock and should be classified as a liability. Since the Private Warrants meet the definition of a derivative, the Company recorded the Private Warrants as liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value upon the Closing, with subsequent changes in the fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss at each reporting date. The fair value of the Private Warrants was measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at each measurement date.

On the consummation of the Merger, the Company recorded a liability related to the Private Warrants of \$0.6 million, included in Other Liabilities, with an offsetting entry to additional paid-in capital. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the Private Warrants were not material and recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as part of Interest and other income (expense) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. See [Note 6](#) for further information on fair value.

Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) retirement plan which is intended to be a tax-qualified defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Employees are eligible to participate in the 401(k) plan on the first day of the month following the month in which they commence employment. Participants in the 401(k) plan are allowed to defer a portion of their compensation, not to exceed the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) annual allowance contribution. In February 2019, the Company started making discretionary matching contributions to the 401(k) plan on behalf of employees who are eligible to participate in the 401(k) plan. The matching contribution is determined as 50% of employee's salary deferral or 3% of employee's 401(k) eligible earnings, whichever is less. The Company's matching contribution in the year ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was \$1.7 million, \$1.5 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an entity where discrete financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company operates and manages its business as one reportable and operating segment. The Company's chief executive officer, who is the chief operating decision maker, reviews financial information on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. All material long-lived assets are maintained in the United States. See "Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties" for further information on revenue by customer and [Note 5](#), for further information on revenue by geography and categorized by products and services.

Deferred Transaction Costs

Deferred transaction costs consist of underwriting, legal, accounting and other expenses incurred through the balance sheet date that are directly related to the Business Combination and that will be charged to stockholders' equity upon the completion of the Business Combination. These deferred transaction costs are included in as part of other assets in the consolidated balance as of December 31, 2020. There were no such costs as of December 31, 2021 and 2019.

Other Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, there was no difference between net loss and total comprehensive loss.

Net Loss per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per share is presented in conformity with the two-class method required for participating securities such that net income is attributed to common stockholders and participating securities based on their participation rights. All outstanding redeemable convertible preferred stock are considered to be participating securities as such stockholders participate in undistributed earnings with common stockholders. Under the two-class method, the net loss attributable to common stockholders is not allocated to the redeemable convertible preferred stock as the holders of its redeemable convertible preferred stock do not have a contractual obligation to share in the Company's losses. Basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by giving effect to all potentially dilutive securities outstanding for the period. For purposes of calculating the diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, the redeemable convertible preferred stock, redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants, common stock warrants, and common stock options are considered to be potentially dilutive securities. Because the Company reported a net loss for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the inclusion of the potentially dilutive securities would be antidilutive, and, accordingly, diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share for both periods presented.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") established ASC 842, which was subsequently amended by other related amendments and requires lessees to recognize operating leases on the balance sheet and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. The new standard establishes a ROU model that requires a lessee to recognize a ROU asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern and classification of expense recognition in the income statement. Lessor accounting under the new standard is substantially unchanged. Additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures are also required.

Effective January 1, 2021, we adopted ASC 842 using the optional transition method and applied the standard only to leases that existed at that date. Under the optional transition method, we do not need to restate the comparative periods in transition and will continue to present financial information and disclosures for periods before January 1, 2021 in accordance with ASC 840. As part of the ASC 842 adoption, we elected certain practical

expedients outlined in the guidance. We have also chosen to apply the package of practical expedients for existing leases, which provides relief from reassessing: (i) whether a contract is or contains a lease, (ii) lease classification, and (iii) whether initial direct costs can be capitalized. Upon transition, we also elected to use hindsight with respect to determining the lease term and in assessing any impairment of ROU assets for existing leases. We have also made some accounting policy elections for post-transition to: (i) allow us not to separate nonlease components from lease components, and instead to account for those as a single lease component for the asset class of operating lease ROU real estate assets, and (ii) elect not to recognize a ROU asset and a lease liability for all of our leases with a term of 12 months or less (“short-term leases”).

The adjustments due to the adoption of ASC 842 primarily related to the recognition of ROU assets of \$23.7 million and lease liabilities of \$28.8 million for our operating leases and ROU assets of \$1.8 million and lease liabilities of \$1.8 million for our finance leases at January 1, 2021. The lease liabilities were determined based on the present value of the remaining minimum lease payments. The ROU assets were determined based on the value of the lease liabilities, adjusted for prepaid rent, deferred rent and unamortized lease incentive balances of approximately \$5.1 million, net. The adoption did not have a material impact on our accumulated deficit and on our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. See [Note 10](#) for additional details.

In June 2016, FASB issued an ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. The FASB also issued amendments and the initial ASU, and all updates are included herein as the Credit Losses standard or Topic 326. The new standard generally applies to financial assets and requires those assets to be reported at the amount expected to be realized. The Company adopted this standard as of January 1, 2021 and the adoption did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)*, which simplifies the accounting for income taxes, primarily by eliminating certain exceptions to ASC 740. This standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company adopted this standard as of the first quarter of 2021 and the adoption did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-08, *Business Combinations (Topic 805)*, which requires entities to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities in a business combination as if the acquirer entered into the original contract at the same time and the same date as the acquiree. The amendment improves comparability after the business combination by providing consistent recognition and measurement guidance for revenue contracts with customers acquired in a business combination and revenue contracts with customers not acquired in a business combination. This standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2022. The Company early adopted this standard as of the third quarter of 2021, and it did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Not Yet Adopted

In August 2020, the FASB issued No. ASU 2020-6, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity* (“ASU 2020-6”). This ASU simplifies accounting for convertible instruments by removing major separation models required under current U.S. GAAP. Consequently, more convertible debt instruments will be reported as a single liability instrument and more convertible preferred stock as a single equity instrument with no separate accounting for embedded conversion features. The ASU removes certain settlement conditions that are required for equity contracts to qualify for the derivative scope exception, which will permit more equity contracts to qualify for it. The ASU also simplifies the diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) calculation in certain areas. ASU 2020-6 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating whether this guidance will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-04, *Earnings Per Share (Topic 260), Debt — Modifications and Extinguishments (Subtopic 470-50), Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), and Derivatives and Hedging — Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Issuer’s Accounting for Certain Modifications or Exchanges of Freestanding Equity-Classified Written Call Options* (“ASU No. 2021-04”). This ASU provides a

principles-based framework for issuers to account for a modification or exchange of freestanding equity-classified written call options that remain equity classified after the modification or exchange based on the economic substance of the modification or exchange. The Company is required to apply the amendments within this ASU prospectively to modifications or exchanges occurring on or after the effective date of the amendment. ASU No. 2021-04 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures will depend on the facts and circumstances of any specific future transactions.

2. Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Background of the Restatement

As previously disclosed in August 2021, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Audit Committee") initiated an independent investigation concerning the adequacy of the Company's previously presented warranty-related obligations (the "Investigation"), which has since been completed.

As a result of the Investigation, the Audit Committee concluded that (i) the Company's previously reported liabilities associated with warranty-related obligations and the cost of revenue associated with the recognition of those liabilities were materially misstated, (ii) the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and certain former accounting staff negligently failed to properly record the liabilities for warranty-related obligations and cost of revenue, and (iii) the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and certain former accounting staff intentionally failed to disclose certain information to the Company's Board of Directors and the independent auditors, regarding the applicable costs incurred and expected to be incurred in connection with the warranty-related obligations when replacing the IGUs. Specifically, the Company had inappropriately excluded from the warranty obligation the installation labor and freight costs that it had incurred, and expected to continue to incur, when replacing the IGUs. It was also determined that partially offsetting the misstatement which understated the warranty obligation was another misstatement resulting in an overestimate in the estimated failure rates of the impacted IGUs. As a result of these material misstatements, the Company's warranty liabilities were understated by \$25.0 million as of December 31, 2020 and the Company's Cost of Revenue and Net Loss were overstated by \$3.1 million and understated by \$20.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, as well as understated by \$7.1 million for periods prior to 2019, which has been corrected for as an adjustment to Accumulated Deficit as of December 31, 2018.

Accordingly, the Company is restating the accompanying annual financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company has also restated its unaudited quarterly financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 and for the three months then ended in connection with the filing of its Q1 2021 Form 10-Q/A filed with the SEC on June 15, 2022 and its unaudited quarterly financial statements as of June 30, 2020 and September 30, 2020 and for the quarterly and year to date periods then ended in connection with the filing of its Q2 2021 Form 10-Q and Q3 2021 Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on June 15, 2022.

In addition to restating for the warranty-related misstatements, the Company is also correcting for other immaterial misstatements in the accompanying financial statements, included within the Other Adjustments column of the tables below. Such adjustments include a \$1.1 million understatement of Net Loss which originated in periods prior to 2019, as well as the following:

- a. the misstatement of depreciation expense for certain fixed assets;
- b. timing of the recognition of commissions expense due to contractual service requirements necessary to earn such commission;
- c. timing differences resulting from performance obligations associated with certain revenue contracts that were not initially identified and deferred over the period earned;
- d. the misstatement of liabilities associated with performance obligations promised to customers in connection with IGU failures; and

- e. certain income statement and balance sheet misclassifications, as well as other immaterial misstatements.

Effect of the Restatement

The effects of the prior-period misstatements on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, Statements of Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows are reflected in the tables below (in thousands, except per share data). The As Previously Reported column within the Consolidated Balance Sheets below include the retroactive application of the reverse capitalization as further discussed in [Note 4](#) and as disclosed in previous filings. As it relates to the Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Deficit, the impact of the restatement was to increase net loss and comprehensive loss as shown below, which had a corresponding impact on Accumulated Deficit. We have also restated impacted amounts within the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	December 31, 2020			
	As Previously Reported	Investigation Adjustments	Other Adjustments	As Restated
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 63,232	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 63,232
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	12,252	—	—	12,252
Inventories	6,483	—	—	6,483
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,881	—	(668) (b), (e)	6,213
Total current assets	88,848	—	(668)	88,180
Property and equipment, net	282,560	—	—	282,560
Restricted cash	10,461	—	—	10,461
Deposits with supplier	1,084	—	—	1,084
Other assets	7,862	—	—	7,862
Total assets	\$ 390,815	\$ —	\$ (668)	\$ 390,147
Liabilities, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 14,562	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14,562
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	36,480	4,849	821 (d)	42,150
Accrued compensation	14,665	—	(3,838) (b)	10,827
Deferred revenue	2,111	—	538 (c)	2,649
Debt, current	247,248	—	—	247,248
Total current liabilities	315,066	4,849	(2,479)	317,436
Debt, non-current	15,430	—	—	15,430
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant liability	12,323	—	—	12,323
Other liabilities	36,731	20,113	—	56,844
Total liabilities	379,550	24,962	(2,479)	402,033
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	1,812,678	—	—	1,812,678
Stockholders' equity (deficit):				
Additional paid-in-capital	89,789	—	—	89,789
Accumulated deficit	(1,891,202)	(24,962)	1,811	(1,914,353)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(1,801,413)	(24,962)	1,811	(1,824,564)
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 390,815	\$ —	\$ (668)	\$ 390,147

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	As Previously Reported	Investigation Adjustments	Other Adjustments	As Restated
Revenue	32,302	—	624 (c), (e)	32,926
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	123,110	(3,054)	578 (a), (d), (e)	120,634
Research and development	69,491	—	(669) (a), (e)	68,822
Selling, general, and administrative	77,445	—	(3,487) (a), (b)	73,958
Total costs and expenses	270,046	(3,054)	(3,578)	263,414
Loss from operations	(237,744)	3,054	4,202	(230,488)
Interest and other income (expense), net				
Interest income	499	—	—	499
Interest expense	(26,820)	—	—	(26,820)
Other expense, net	(32)	—	—	(32)
Gain (loss) on fair value change, net	7,155	—	—	7,155
Interest and other income (expense), net	(19,198)	—	—	(19,198)
Loss before benefit (provision) of income taxes	(256,942)	3,054	4,202	(249,686)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(40)	—	—	(40)
Net and comprehensive loss	(256,982)	3,054	4,202	(249,726)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (153.14)	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.50	\$ (148.81)
Weighted-average shares used in calculation of net loss per share, basic and diluted	1,678,098	—	—	1,678,098

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019			
	As Previously Reported	Investigation Adjustments	Other Adjustments	As Restated
Revenue	24,324	—	(369) (c), (e)	23,955
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	179,675	20,866	3,191 (a), (e)	203,732
Research and development	77,696	—	(2,846) (a), (b)	74,850
Selling, general, and administrative	72,905	—	625 (a), (b)	73,530
Income from legal settlement	(22,500)	—	—	(22,500)
Total costs and expenses	307,776	20,866	970	329,612
Loss from operations	(283,452)	(20,866)	(1,339)	(305,657)
Interest and other income (expense), net				
Interest income	5,591	—	—	5,591
Interest expense	(10,594)	—	—	(10,594)
Other expense, net	(108)	—	—	(108)
Gain (loss) on fair value change, net	1,750	—	—	1,750
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,040)	—	—	(3,040)
Interest and other income (expense), net	(6,401)	—	—	(6,401)
Loss before benefit (provision) of income taxes	(289,853)	(20,866)	(1,339)	(312,058)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(51)	—	—	(51)
Net and comprehensive loss	(289,904)	(20,866)	(1,339)	(312,109)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (184.53)	\$ (13.28)	\$ (0.85)	\$ (198.66)
Weighted-average shares used in calculation of net loss per share, basic and diluted	1,571,045	—	—	1,571,045

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	As Previously Reported	Investigation Adjustments	Other Adjustments	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net loss	(256,982)	3,054	4,202 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)	(249,726)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	26,258	—	(1,300) (a), (e)	24,958
Gain on fair value change, net	(7,155)	—	—	(7,155)
Amortization of debt discount	2,379	—	—	2,379
Stock-based compensation	28,932	—	—	28,932
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	(105)	—	—	(105)
Inventories	566	—	—	566
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24,044	—	(971) (b), (e)	23,073
Other assets	(1,361)	—	—	(1,361)
Accounts payable	3,005	—	—	3,005
Deferred revenue	914	—	(370) (c)	544
Accrued compensation	5,432	—	(1,997) (b)	3,435
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,383	(3,054)	436 (d), (e)	5,765
Net cash used in operating activities	(165,690)	—	—	(165,690)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Change in accounts payable balance and other liabilities related to purchase of property and equipment	(9,455)	—	(1,039) (e)	(10,494)

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019			
	As Previously Reported	Investigation Adjustments	Other Adjustments	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net loss	(289,904)	(20,866)	(1,339) ^{(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)}	(312,109)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	24,379	—	860 ^{(a), (e)}	25,239
Gain on fair value change, net	(1,750)	—	—	(1,750)
Amortization of debt discount	3,523	—	—	3,523
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,040	—	—	3,040
Stock-based compensation	29,076	—	—	29,076
Income from legal settlement	(22,500)	—	—	(22,500)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	(4,811)	—	—	(4,811)
Inventories	(3,243)	—	—	(3,243)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(467)	—	(195) ^{(b), (e)}	(662)
Other assets	226	—	—	226
Accounts payable	2,175	—	—	2,175
Deferred revenue	122	—	369 ^(c)	491
Accrued compensation	(660)	—	305 ^(b)	(355)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	26,779	20,866	—	47,645
Net cash used in operating activities	(234,015)	—	—	(234,015)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Change in accounts payable balance and other liabilities related to purchase of property and equipment	7,921	—	1,039 ^(e)	8,960

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the accompanying consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash	\$ 33,581	\$ 24,657
Cash equivalents:	\$ 247,500	\$ 38,575
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 281,081	\$ 63,232
Restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ —	\$ 1,000
Restricted cash	\$ 16,462	\$ 10,461
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash presented in the statements of cash flows	\$ 297,543	\$ 74,693

4. Reverse Recapitalization

In connection with the Merger, the Company raised \$815.2 million of gross proceeds including the contribution of \$374.1 million of cash held in CF II's trust account from its initial public offering, net of redemptions of CF II Class A Common Stock held by CF II's public stockholders of \$125.9 million, \$260.8 million of private investment

in public equity (“PIPE”) at \$10.00 per share of CF II’s Class A Common Stock, and \$180.3 million of additional PIPE at \$11.25 per share of CF II’s Class A Common Stock.

Immediately before the Merger, all of Legacy View’s outstanding warrants were net exercised for shares of Legacy View Class A common stock. Upon consummation of the Merger, all holders of Legacy View Class A common stock and redeemable convertible preferred stock received shares of the Company’s Class A common stock at a deemed value of \$10.00 per share after giving effect to the Exchange Ratio based on the completion of the following transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement:

- the cancellation of each issued and outstanding share of Legacy View Capital Stock and the conversion into the right to receive a number of shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio;
- the conversion of all outstanding Legacy View Warrants into warrants exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio; and
- the conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested Legacy View Options into options exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio.

In connection with the Merger, the Company incurred \$43.9 million of Transaction costs, consisting of underwriting, legal, and other professional fees, of which \$42.4 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$1.5 million was expensed immediately.

The number of shares of Class A common stock issued immediately following the consummation of the Merger at March 8, 2021 was:

	Number of Shares
Common stock of CF II outstanding prior to the Merger ⁽¹⁾	62,500,000
Less redemption of CF II shares	(12,587,893)
CF II Sponsor Earnout Shares outstanding prior to the Merger	1,100,000
Common stock of CF II	51,012,107
Shares issued in PIPE financing	42,103,156
Shares issued for in kind banker fee payment	750,000
Merger and PIPE financing shares	42,853,156
Legacy View shares converted ⁽²⁾	123,211,449
Total	217,076,712

(1) Includes CF II Class A shareholders of 50,000,000 and CF II Class B shareholders of 12,500,000.

(2) The number of Legacy View shares was determined from the 76,565,107 shares of Legacy View common stock and 5,222,852,052 shares of Legacy View redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding, which were converted to an equal number of shares of Legacy View common stock upon the closing of the Merger, and then converted at the Exchange Rate to Class A common stock of the Company. All fractional shares were rounded down to the nearest whole share.

The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization because Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer. Under this method of accounting, CF II was treated as the “acquired” company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the financial statements of the Company will represent a continuation of the financial statements of Legacy View with the Merger treated as the equivalent of Legacy View issuing stock for the net assets of CF II, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of CF II will be stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. Operations prior to the Merger are those of Legacy View.

Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer based on the following facts and circumstances:

- Legacy View stockholders comprised a relative majority of voting power of View;
- Legacy View had the ability to nominate a majority of the members of the board of directors of View;
- Legacy View's operations prior to the acquisition comprising the only ongoing operations of View;
- Legacy View's senior management comprising a majority of the senior management of View; and
- View substantially assuming the Legacy View name.

5. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue between products and services, as well as by major product offering and by geographic market that depict the nature, amount, and timing of revenue and cash flows.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by products and services (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
Products	\$ 69,779	\$ 31,112	\$ 23,451
Services	\$ 4,228	\$ 1,814	\$ 504
Total	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955

View's Smart Glass contracts to provide CSS include the sale of both products and services. These services primarily relate to CSS installation and commissioning, and are presented in the table above as Services. Also included within Services in the table above are revenues associated with extended or enhanced warranties. View Smart Glass contracts to provide IGUs, View Smart Building Platform contracts and View Smart Building Technologies contracts relate to the sale of products.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by major product offering (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
Smart Glass	\$ 41,740	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955
Smart Building Platform	28,686	—	—
Smart Building Technologies	3,581	—	—
Total	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955

Smart Glass

Under View's Smart Glass product offering, the Company is a provider of building materials in the form of IGUs and CSS. The Company recognizes revenue over time as each IGU is manufactured. The Company generally recognizes revenue at a point in time for CSS products. Revenue is recognized for CSS system design, installation and commissioning upon customer acceptance and revenue is recognized for the CSS control panels upon shipment.

In limited circumstances, the Company contracts to provide extended or enhanced warranties of our products outside of the terms of its standard assurance warranty, which are recognized as revenue over the respective term of the respective extended or enhanced warranty period.

Smart Building Platform

During 2021, the Company entered into and commenced work on the first contract under our new offering, View Smart Building Platform, a complete interrelated and integrated platform that combines our smart glass IGUs, the fabrication, unitization and installation of the framing of those IGUs, any combination of View Smart Building Technologies, and installation of the completed smart glass windows and CSS components into a fully installed Smart Building Platform. As the Company performs a significant service of integrating the promised goods and services into a combined output, these contracts constitute a single, combined performance obligation. Revenue from these contracts is recognized over time using a cost-to-cost input method.

Changes in estimated costs to complete View Smart Building Platform projects and the related effect on revenue are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on a contract's progress towards fulfillment of the performance obligation. The cumulative catch-up adjustments have not been material for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Smart Building Technologies

The Company's Smart Building Technologies includes a suite of products that can be either integrated into the View Smart Building Platform, added-on to View Smart Glass contracts or sold separately. Revenue is generally recognized over time. Revenue generated from these products has not been material to date.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by geographic area, which is based on the shipping address of the customers (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenue:			
United States	\$ 63,519	\$ 30,690	\$ 19,394
Canada	9,555	1,351	4,474
Other	933	885	87
Total	\$ 74,007	\$ 32,926	\$ 23,955

Remaining Performance Obligations

Remaining performance obligations represent the amount of contracted future revenue, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced in future periods, not yet recognized as revenue as the amount has been allocated to performance obligations not yet completed, or only partially completed, as of the end of the reporting period. The definition of remaining performance obligations excludes contracts that provide the customer with the right to cancel or terminate for convenience with no substantial penalty, even if historical experience indicates the likelihood of cancellation or termination is remote. The Company applies the practical expedient to not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that are part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less.

The Company's IGU contracts are short-term in nature and the practical expedient has been applied. The Company's performance obligations in CSS contracts are generally short-term in nature, for which the practical expedient has been applied, with the exception of commissioning services, which are provided at the end of a construction project. Revenue for commissioning services performance obligations is not material. The Company's performance obligations in Smart Building Platform contracts are longer-term in nature, however many of these contracts provide the customer with a right to cancel or terminate for convenience with no substantial penalty. The transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations for non-cancelable Smart Building Platform contracts as of December 31, 2021 was \$8.4 million that the Company expects to recognize as it satisfies the performance obligations over the next 12 to 24 months which are, among other things, dependent on the construction schedule of the site for which the Company's products and services are provided. The Company's

performance obligations in Smart Building Technologies contracts are generally short-term in nature, for which the practical expedient has been applied.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets reflect revenue recognized and performance obligations satisfied in advance of customer billing, where payment is conditional, as well as retainage for amounts that we have billed to the customer, but are being held for payment by the customer pending satisfactory completion of the project. Current contract assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$11.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, and were included in other current assets. The increase in 2021 primarily relates to contract assets associated with View's Smart Building Platform contracts, which commenced in 2021. The progress billing schedules for these contracts result in timing differences as compared to the Company's satisfaction of its performance obligation. Non-current contract assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$0.7 million and nil, respectively, and were included in other assets.

Contract liabilities relate to amounts invoiced or consideration received from customers, typically for the Company's CSS contracts, in advance of the Company's satisfaction of the associated performance obligation. Such contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. Contract liabilities are presented as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue recognized during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, which was included in the opening contract liability balance as of January 1, 2021, 2020 and 2019, was \$1.2 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

6. Fair Value

The following table presents information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 247,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 247,500
Total cash equivalents	247,500	—	—	247,500
Restricted cash:				
Certificates of deposit	—	16,462	—	16,462
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 247,500	\$ 16,462	\$ —	\$ 263,962
Private warrants liability	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 174	\$ 174
Sponsor earn-out liability	—	—	7,624	7,624
Total liabilities measured at fair value	—	—	7,798	7,798

	December 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 38,574	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,574
Total cash equivalents	38,574	—	—	38,574
Restricted cash:				
Certificates of deposit	—	11,461	—	11,461
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 38,574	\$ 11,461	\$ —	\$ 50,035
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,323	\$ 12,323
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,323	\$ 12,323

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the level 3 financial liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Private Warrants	Sponsor Earn-out Liability	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,228
Change in fair value	—	—	(1,750)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	—	—	19,478
Change in fair value	—	—	(7,155)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	—	—	12,323
Additions during the period	589	26,443	—
Change in fair value	(415)	(18,819)	(5,056)
Reclass to additional paid-in-capital upon Closing	—	—	(7,267)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 174	\$ 7,624	\$ —

Sponsor Earn-out Shares, Private Warrants and redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants are subject to remeasurement to fair value at each balance sheet date. Changes in fair value as a result of the remeasurement are recognized in gain (loss) on fair value change, net in the consolidated statements of operations. The following table summarizes the gain (loss) on fair value change, net (in thousands):

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Private Warrants	\$ 415	\$ —	\$ —
Sponsor Earn-out Liability	18,819	—	—
Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants	5,056	7,155	1,750
Gain (loss) on fair value change, net	\$ 24,290	\$ 7,155	\$ 1,750

Valuation of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants

The Company used the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which incorporates assumptions and estimates, to value the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants. The Company determined the fair value per share of the underlying redeemable convertible preferred stock by taking into consideration the most recent sales of its redeemable convertible preferred stock, results obtained from third-party valuations and additional factors that are deemed relevant. As the Company operated as a private company until March 2021, specific historical and implied volatility information of its stock is not available. Therefore, the Company estimated the expected stock volatility

based on the historical volatility of publicly traded peer companies for a term equal to the expected term of the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant. The risk-free interest rate was determined by reference to the U.S. Treasury yield curve for time periods approximately equal to the expected term of the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant. The Company estimated a 0% expected dividend yield based on the fact that the Company had never paid or declared dividends through the Closing Date at which time these redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants were converted to common stock warrants and classified as a component of stockholders' equity. See [Note 4](#) for additional information regarding the reverse recapitalization.

The market-based assumptions used in the valuations include the following:

	March 8, 2021 (Closing Date)	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Expected volatility	52%-75%	70 %	70 %
Expected term (in years)	0.08-7.71	2.0	2.0
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %	0 %
Risk-free rate	0.04%-1.28%	0.1 %	1.6 %
Discount for lack of marketability	5.0%-33.0%	11%-55%	20%-55%

Valuation of Sponsor Earn-Out liability

The estimated fair value of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model using the following assumptions:

	December 31, 2021	March 8, 2021 (Closing Date)
Stock price	\$ 3.91	\$ 9.19
Expected volatility	52.50 %	29.20 %
Risk free rate	1.12 %	0.86 %
Expected term (in years)	4.2	5.0
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %

Current stock price: The stock price was based on the closing price as of the valuation date.

Expected volatility: The volatility rate was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the implied volatility of the warrants as such warrants are publicly traded.

Risk-free interest rate: The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve for zero-coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities corresponding to the remaining expected term of the earnout period.

Expected term: The expected term is the remaining contractual term of the earnout period.

Expected dividend yield: The expected dividend rate is zero as the Company currently has no history or expectation of declaring dividends in the foreseeable future.

Valuation of Private Warrants

The estimated fair value of the Private Warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	December 31, 2021	March 8, 2021 (Closing Date)
Stock price	\$ 3.91	\$ 9.19
Expected volatility	52.50 %	29.20 %
Risk free rate	1.04 %	0.73 %
Expected term (in years)	3.7	4.5
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %

Other

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents relating to demand deposits and U.S. Treasury bills, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying amount of long-term trade receivable approximates fair value, which is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using an average discount rate adjusted for the customer's creditworthiness. Short-term and long-term debt are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

7. Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives (in Years)	December 31,	
		2021	2020
Testing and chamber equipment	7	\$ 14,267	\$ 15,853
Tenant improvements	2-15	42,608	41,888
Plant and manufacturing equipment	7-12	156,560	175,498
Computer hardware and software	5	21,079	20,269
Furniture and fixtures	7	3,809	3,730
Construction in progress		165,165	151,618
Property and equipment, gross		403,488	408,856
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(135,087)	(126,296)
Property and equipment, net		\$ 268,401	\$ 282,560

The Company recorded depreciation expense of \$40.7 million, \$24.9 million and \$25.2 million, including \$15.5 million, \$1.1 million and \$3.9 million related to assets which were no longer in service and had no alternative use for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

8. Other Balance Sheet Information

Other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Goodwill	\$ 8,997	\$ —
Purchased technology and other intangible assets, net	\$ 7,239	\$ 626
Other	\$ 5,691	\$ 7,236
Other assets	\$ 21,927	\$ 7,862

Accrued compensation consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accrued vacation	\$ 4,693	\$ 3,990
Other	4,815	6,837
Accrued compensation	\$ 9,508	\$ 10,827

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accrued interest	\$ —	\$ 14,540
Warranty accrual (Note 1)	8,868	8,864
Contract loss accrual (Note 5)	17,240	—
Environmental settlement accrual (Note 9)	2,950	—
Lease liability (Note 10)	3,581	—
Other	25,347	18,746
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 57,986	\$ 42,150

Other liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Warranty accrual (Note 1)	\$ 33,388	\$ 38,814
Legal settlement liability	7,834	9,658
Contract loss accrual (Note 5)	3,422	—
Environmental settlement accrual (Note 9)	2,000	—
Other	3,893	8,372
Other liabilities	\$ 50,537	\$ 56,844

In December 2014, the Company finalized the terms of a litigation settlement with a third-party whereby the Company agreed to pay the other party a total of \$32.0 million periodically over the next ten years. The Company recorded the present value of future payments as a liability and records interest expense as it accretes the liability. The Company paid \$6.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2021, the Company is required to pay the remaining liability amount of \$7.8 million through 2025, all of which is included above as long term within the Legal settlement liability of other liabilities, as the annual payment for fiscal year 2022 was paid in advance during December 2021.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Indemnifications

From time to time, the Company enters into certain types of contracts that contingently require the Company to indemnify the Company's officers, directors, and employees for liabilities arising out of their employment relationship. Generally, a maximum obligation under these contracts is not explicitly stated.

Because the maximum amounts associated with these agreements are not explicitly stated, the overall maximum amount of the obligation cannot be reasonably estimated. The Company has not been required to make payments under these obligations, and no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Standby Letter of Credit

During the course of business, the Company's bank issues standby letters of credit on behalf of the Company to certain vendors and other third parties of the Company. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total value of the letters of credit issued by the bank are \$16.5 million and \$11.5 million, respectively. No amounts have been drawn under the standby letter of credit.

Commitments

In June 2021, the Company entered into a promissory note with one of its customers pursuant to which the customer may draw amounts in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$10.0 million. The amount of the draws are limited to amounts incurred by subcontractors contracted by View in relation to the project. The note is not a revolving facility, which means that outstanding amounts under the note that are repaid cannot be re-borrowed. The promissory note has a maturity date set at the fourth anniversary of the date of the first advance to the customer. The promissory note bears no interest during the period between the first advance to the customer and the maturity date, with interest increasing to an annual rate of 3.5% thereafter. As of December 31, 2021, the customer has made zero advances on the promissory note.

Litigation Settlements

The Company previously alleged claims for legal malpractice in relation to legal representation and related services provided by a law firm to the Company in connection with certain corporate matters. Both the Company and the law firm settled their dispute via a mediation regarding claims alleged by the Company against the law firm and signed a formal written settlement agreement in December 2019. Per the terms of the signed agreement, the law firm agreed to pay an amount of \$22.5 million as consideration to settle the dispute. The Company recorded \$22.5 million as income reflecting the recovery of previously incurred losses from the legal settlement in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company received this amount in January 2020.

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to claims, litigation, internal or governmental investigations, including those related to labor and employment, contracts, intellectual property, environmental, regulatory compliance, commercial matters and other related matters, some of which allege substantial monetary damages and claims. Some of these actions may be brought as class actions on behalf of a class or purported class of employees. The Company is also defendants in judicial and administrative proceedings involving matters incidental to our business. Legal expenses are expensed as incurred.

The Company accrues a charge when management determines that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a loss is probable, the Company records an accrual based on the reasonably estimable loss or range of loss. When no point of loss is more likely than another, the Company records the lowest amount in the estimated range of loss and discloses the estimated range. The Company does not record liabilities for reasonably possible loss contingencies, but does disclose a range of reasonably possible losses if they are material and the Company is able to estimate such a range. If the Company cannot provide a range of reasonably possible losses, the Company explains the factors that prevent it from determining such a range. The Company regularly evaluates current information available to it to determine whether an accrual should be established or adjusted. The ultimate outcome of legal proceedings involves judgments, estimates, and inherent uncertainties and cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the ultimate outcome of any legal matter be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. The Company may also incur substantial legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against legal claims.

Securities Litigation

On August 18, 2021, plaintiff Asif Mehedi filed a putative securities class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (*Mehedi v. View, Inc. f/k/a CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II et al.* (No.

5:21CV06374, N.D. Cal.)) alleging violations of the federal securities laws by the Company, Rao Mulpuri, and Vidul Prakash. The complaint alleges that defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and SEC Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder) and that Mulpuri and Prakash violated Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The complaint asserts claims on behalf of a putative class of persons who acquired the Company's stock between November 30, 2020 and August 16, 2021.

The complaint alleges that defendants failed to disclose to investors that the Company had not properly accrued warranty costs related to its product; that there was a material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting related to warranty accrual; that the Company's financial results for prior periods were misstated as a result; and that defendants' positive statements about the Company's business were materially misleading. The complaint alleges that the foregoing statements caused the price of the Company's stock to be inflated and that class members were damaged when the price of the Company's stock declined on August 16, 2021, when the Company announced an independent investigation concerning the adequacy of the Company's previously disclosed warranty accrual. Plaintiff seeks unspecified compensatory damages and costs, including attorneys' and expert fees.

On February 8, 2022, the Court appointed Stadium Capital LLC lead plaintiff and denied the competing motion of Sweta Sonthalia. On March 14, 2022, Ms. Sonthalia filed a Petition for a Writ of Mandamus, asking the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to vacate the lead plaintiff order. On April 11, 2022, the district court denied Ms. Sonthalia's motion to stay proceedings in the district court pending disposition of the writ petition. The writ petition is now fully briefed in the Ninth Circuit and is being considered for oral argument in August, September, or October 2022.

Pursuant to a stipulated schedule, Stadium Capital will file an amended complaint no later than 30 days after View files its Restatement with the SEC; defendants will file an answer or motion(s) to dismiss within 60 days of the filing of the amended complaint; Stadium Capital will file its opposition(s) to the motion(s) within 30 days of the filing of the motion(s) to dismiss; and defendants will file any reply in support of the motion(s) to dismiss within 30 days of the filing of the opposition brief.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of December 31, 2021.

Derivative Litigation

On December 6, 2021, a purported Company shareholder filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against Rao Mulpuri, Nigel Gormly, Harold Hughes, Tom Leppert, Toby Cosgrove, Lisa Picard, Julie Larson-Green, and Vidul Prakash (*Jacobson v. Mulpuri, et al.* (No. 1:21CV01719, D. Del.)). The complaint alleges that Mulpuri and Prakash violated Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act, and asserts claims against the director defendants for breach of fiduciary duty and waste of corporate assets. The complaint alleges that defendants Mulpuri, Gormly, Hughes, Leppert, Cosgrove, Picard, and Larson-Green failed to prevent the Company from making false statements regarding the Company's business results and prospects and that the Company has been harmed by incurring legal fees and potential liability in investigations and lawsuits. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and costs, a judgment directing the Company to reform its corporate governance and internal procedures, and unspecified restitution from defendants to the Company.

On February 14, 2022, the Court entered the parties' stipulation staying the litigation until fifteen days after the earliest of: (a) dismissal with prejudice of the *Mehedi v. View* securities class action and exhaustion of all appeals, or dismissal by settlement; (b) the motion(s) to dismiss *Mehedi v. View* are denied; or (c) either party gives notice that it no longer consents to the stay.

On May 24, 2022, a different purported Company shareholder filed another verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against Mulpuri, Gormly, Hughes, Leppert, Cosgrove, Picard, Larson-Green, and Prakash (*Damidi v. Mulpuri et al.* (No. 1:22CV00675, D. Del.)). The complaint asserts claims for violation of Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and waste of corporate assets. The complaint alleges that defendants Mulpuri, Gormly, Hughes, Leppert, Cosgrove, Picard, and Larson-Green failed to prevent the Company from making false statements regarding the Company's business results and prospects and that the Company has been harmed by

incurring legal fees and potential liability in investigations and lawsuits. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and costs, punitive damages, and unspecified restitution from defendants to the Company. The Damidi action has been docketed as related to the *Jacobson* action.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of December 31, 2021.

Government Investigation

On November 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had voluntarily reported to the SEC that the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors was conducting an independent, internal investigation into the adequacy of the Company's previously reported warranty accrual. In January 2022, the Company was informed that the SEC is conducting a formal investigation of this matter. The Company has cooperated with the SEC's investigation and intends to continue doing so.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of December 31, 2021.

Northern District of Mississippi Environmental Matter

In September and August of 2021, the Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality ("MCEQ"), Desoto County Regional Utility Authority ("DCRUA") and the City of Olive Branch, Mississippi ("Olive Branch"), each issued notices and orders to the Company with respect to its discharges of water from its Olive Branch facility into the publicly owned treatment works ("POTW") of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. In August 2021, a Subpoena to Testify Before a Grand Jury was issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi ("Subpoena") to the Company requiring it to produce to the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") various documents relating to environmental matters at its Olive Branch facility, including but not limited to hazardous waste records, air emissions records, storm water discharges records and wastewater disposal records. The Company has cooperated fully with each such notice, order and Subpoena.

On April 13, 2022, the Company and the United States Attorney's Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement resolving the prospect of claims and charges against the Company relating to all prior discharges of water into the POTW of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. The principal terms of the settlement are:

- (1) the Company pleading guilty to a single misdemeanor count for negligently discharging wastewater to a POTW without first obtaining a pretreatment permit in violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1319(c)(1)(A);
- (2) the Company paying a fine of \$3.0 million over a three-year period in equal installments of \$1.0 million to the federal government;
- (3) the Company paying a special assessment of \$125 to the federal government pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3013(a)(1)(B);
- (4) the Company entering a separate civil Agreed Order with the MCEQ that requires the payment of a separate civil penalty of \$1.5 million;
- (5) the Company making a separate community service payment in the amount of \$0.5 million to DCRUA, to be used for the sole purpose of expanding wastewater treatment capacity in DeSoto County, Mississippi, within 30 days of entering the Plea Agreement;
- (6) the Company implementing an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001:2015 standards or a similar environmental management system approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which is expected to result in \$0.3 million in consulting and personnel costs;
- (7) the Company implementing agreed upon wastewater reduction plans, which is expected to result in approximately \$2.0 million in capital expenditures to install a wastewater treatment and recycling system;

- (8) the Company obtaining a pretreatment permit from MDEQ, or entering an Agreed Order with MCEQ and operating in compliance with that Agreed Order until a permit can be obtained;
- (9) the Company obtaining wastewater discharge permits from DCRUA and Olive Branch, or entering into Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) with DCRUA and Olive Branch that are consistent with any Agreed Order entered with MCEQ and operating in compliance with such Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) until permits can be obtained; and
- (10) the Company agreeing to probation for three years.

The terms of the Plea Agreement are subject to the approval of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi. View is in the process of coordinating with MDEQ and the local authorities with respect to the civil orders and/or agreements contemplated by the settlement terms, including obtaining a pretreatment permit from MCEQ, which has not been granted as of the date of this Report. The Plea Agreement will be presented to the Court for approval following these efforts. The date for presentation of the Plea Agreement to the Court has not yet been determined.

The Company has recognized the \$5.0 million of penalties it expects to incur in conjunction with this settlement within Other expense, net, for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is included within Accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of December 31, 2021.

10. Leases

As discussed in [Note 1](#), the Company adopted ASC 842 on January 1, 2021 using the optional transition method. Under this method of adoption, the comparative information in the Consolidated Financial Statements has not been revised and continues to be reported under the previously applicable lease accounting guidance (ASC 840).

Disclosure Subsequent to the Adoption of the New Lease Accounting Standard (ASC 842)

The Company leases manufacturing facilities, office space, and equipment under both operating and finance leases with various expiration dates through 2023. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

For leases with initial terms greater than 12 months, the Company considers these ROU assets and records the related asset and obligation at the present value of lease payments over the term. For leases with initial terms equal to or less than 12 months, we do not consider them as ROU assets and instead consider them short-term lease costs that are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Our leases may include escalation clauses, renewal options and/or termination options that are factored into our determination of lease term and lease payments when its reasonably certain the option will be exercised. We have elected to take the practical expedient and not separate lease and non-lease components of contracts. We estimate our incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments based on information available at lease commencement because the implicit rate of the lease is generally not known. Our lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants.

Lease assets and lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Leases	Classification on Balance Sheet	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Operating leases	ROU assets	\$ 21,178
Finance leases	Property and equipment, net	\$ 1,163
Total ROU assets		\$ 22,341
Liabilities		
Current		
Operating leases	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 3,050
Finance leases	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 531
Non-current		
Operating leases	Other long-term liabilities	\$ 22,997
Finance leases	Other liabilities	\$ 619
Total lease liabilities		\$ 27,197

The components of lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 5,557
Short-term lease cost	\$ 609
Finance lease cost	
Amortization of ROU assets	\$ 1,233
Interest expense	\$ 130
Total lease cost	\$ 7,529

Supplemental cash flow information related to our leases are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	
Operating cash flows for operating leases	5,787
Operating cash flows for finance leases	130
Financing cash flows for finance leases	1,278

The following table presents the weighted-average remaining lease terms and discount rates related to leases as of December 31, 2021:

	December 31, 2021
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	
Operating leases	6.26 years
Finance leases	1.94 years
Weighted average discount rate	
Operating leases	9.42 %
Finance leases	7.41 %

The following table presents the maturities of our lease liabilities under non-cancellable leases as of December 31, 2021:

Fiscal year ended December 31,	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
2022	\$ 5,375	\$ 595	\$ 5,970
2023	\$ 5,445	\$ 567	\$ 6,012
2024	\$ 5,370	\$ 79	\$ 5,449
2025	\$ 5,291	\$ —	\$ 5,291
2026	\$ 5,380	\$ —	\$ 5,380
Thereafter	\$ 8,092	\$ —	\$ 8,092
Total lease payments	\$ 34,953	\$ 1,241	\$ 36,194
Less: Interest	\$ 8,906	\$ 92	\$ 8,998
Total lease liabilities	\$ 26,047	\$ 1,150	\$ 27,197

Disclosure Under the Old Lease Accounting Standard (ASC 840)

The minimum future rental commitments under ASC 840 for non-cancelable leases with initial maturities greater than one year, payable over the remaining lives of the leases as of December 31, 2020 were:

Fiscal year ended December 31,	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2021	\$ 775	\$ 7,543
2022	360	7,722
2023	298	7,905
2024	68	8,093
2025	—	8,285
Thereafter	—	22,969
Total lease payments	1,501	62,517
Less: Interest	(89)	
Present value of lease payments	1,412	
Less: long-term portion	(727)	
Current portion	\$ 685	

The Company recorded rent expense of \$7.2 million and \$7.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recorded depreciation expense of \$0.8 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, related to assets under capital leases in cost of revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

11. Debt

Debt outstanding consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Interest Rate - December 31,	December 31,	
	2021	2021	2020
Term loan, due June 30, 2032	0 %	\$ 15,430	\$ 15,430
Revolving debt facility, repaid on March 8, 2021	LIBOR+ 9.05 %	—	250,000
Debt discount		—	(2,752)
Total debt		15,430	262,678
Debt, current		1,470	247,248
Debt, non-current		\$ 13,960	\$ 15,430

Principal payments on all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021 are estimated as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Total
2022	\$ 1,470
2023	1,470
2024	1,470
2025	1,470
Thereafter	9,550
Total	\$ 15,430

Term Loan

On November 22, 2010, the Company entered into a debt arrangement with a lender, in an amount of \$40.0 million ("Term Loan"), for the purpose of financing equipment and tenant improvements at its manufacturing facility in Olive Branch, Mississippi. Pursuant to the original terms, the loan provides for interest-free debt to be repaid in semi-annual payments due on June 30 and December 31 each year. The loan was originally being paid over 24 semi-annual installments through June 30, 2024.

On October 22, 2020, the Company entered into an amended and restated debt arrangement with the lender. The amended and restated debt arrangement temporarily suspended the payments. Starting June 30, 2022, the Company is required to make semi-annual payments of \$0.7 million through June 30, 2032.

The term loan agreement required the Company to invest certain amounts in land, building and equipment and create a certain number of jobs. The term loan agreement, as amended, also includes a covenant for audited consolidated financial statements to be delivered to the lender within 210 days of the Company's fiscal year end. As of December 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Equipment Loan

In June 2017, the Company entered into an Equipment Loan Agreement with a lender for a committed facility up to \$60.0 million (Equipment Loan), within which \$20.0 million was subject to further approval by the lender. In 2017, the Company drew down proceeds of \$40.0 million in the form of promissory note. The loan bore interest at a rate of 12.25% to 12.5% per annum, compounded on a monthly basis and is payable over 48 months with principal payments starting the 13th month from the drawdown date. The last months principal and interest amount were paid in advance. The loan contained an end of term balloon payment of \$5.6 million and the facility fees are \$0.3 million each year until the secured obligations are paid in full. The loan is collateralized by specific fixed assets purchased

with the proceeds. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded interest expense of \$4.8 million. In October 2019, the loan and end of term balloon amount were repaid in full prior to its maturity. Upon the prepayment of the term loan, the Company recorded \$3.0 million as a loss on extinguishment of debt in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Revolving Debt Facility

In October 2019, the Company entered into a secured revolving debt facility pursuant to which the Company may draw amounts in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million until January 3, 2020 and \$250.0 million after such date, for the purpose of paying payables and other corporate obligations. In October 2019, the Company drew a principal amount of \$150.0 million under the facility with weekly maturity dates ranging from 8 days to 364 days. In May 2020, the Company drew the remaining principal amount of \$100.0 million available under the facility, which was repayable on May 1, 2021. The facility's original expiration was October 22, 2023, at which time all drawn amounts were to be repaid in full. The interest rate applicable to amounts outstanding under the facility was LIBOR, plus 9.05%. As security for the payment and performance of all obligations under the facility, the Company granted the finance provider a security interest in substantially all of the Company's assets.

Under the original agreement, repaid principal amounts became immediately available to be redrawn under the facility with maturity dates of one year through October 23, 2022. As of December 31, 2020, the Company's available borrowing capacity was nil. As of December 31, 2020, the Company classified the outstanding balance of \$250.0 million as a current liability because the Company was in violation of the stockholders' equity covenant as of such date and the limited waiver from the finance provider waived such violation only through March 31, 2021.

In December 2020, the Company entered into an amendment to replace thirteen weekly draws of approximately \$2.9 million each, aggregating to \$37.5 million in principal amount, with four notes of approximately \$9.4 million each, aggregating to \$37.5 million in principal amount.

On March 8, 2021, upon Closing, the facility was repaid in full in the amount of \$276.8 million, including accrued interest and future interest through maturity of the notes of \$26.8 million prior to the expiration of the limited waiver from the finance provider. Upon repayment of its obligation, the Company recorded a debt extinguishment loss of \$10.0 million, and the facility was terminated.

12. Stockholders' Equity

Legacy View Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

Prior to the Merger, Legacy View had outstanding shares of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E-2, Series F, Series G, and Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock. Immediately prior to the Merger, each outstanding share of Legacy View redeemable convertible preferred stock converted to Legacy View common stock on a 1:1 conversion ratio. Upon Closing, each issued and outstanding share of Legacy View common stock was cancelled and the holders thereof in exchange received shares of the Company's common stock in an amount determined by application of the Exchange Ratio. As such, as of December 31, 2021, the Company has no redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding. See [Note 4](#) for additional information regarding the reverse recapitalization.

As of December 31, 2020, the redeemable convertible preferred stock consisted of the following (in thousands, except for share amounts):

Series	Shares Authorized December 31, 2020	Shares Outstanding December 31, 2020	Carry Value December 31, 2020	Liquidation Preference December 31, 2020	Common Stock Issuable Upon Conversion
A	23,250	18,441	\$ 166	\$ 238	18,441
B	1,571,798	1,217,066	19,210	18,845	1,217,066
C	2,274,766	608,118	11,495	11,417	608,118
D	2,673,700	612,994	13,263	13,235	612,994
E	7,440,000	4,606,784	100,225	119,361	4,606,784
E-1	131,584	—	—	—	—
E-2	115,787	—	—	—	—
F	10,462,500	4,861,658	175,182	188,193	4,861,658
G	62,775,000	47,881,788	330,466	231,686	47,881,788
G-1	930,000	—	—	—	—
H	75,177,482	10,613,198	197,488	200,852	10,613,198
H-1	60,833,745	51,011,263	965,183	965,374	51,011,263
	224,409,612	121,431,310	\$ 1,812,678	\$ 1,749,201	121,431,310

Common Stock

On March 9, 2021, the Company’s common stock and warrants began trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbols “VIEW” and “VIEWW,” respectively. Pursuant to the Company’s certificate of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 600,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had 219,195,971 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to the Company’s certificate of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$0.0001 per share (“View Inc. Preferred Stock”). The Company’s board of directors has the authority to issue View, Inc. Preferred Stock and to determine the rights, preferences, privileges, and restrictions, including voting rights, of those shares. As of December 31, 2021, no shares of View, Inc. Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding.

Dividend

Common stock is entitled to dividends when and if declared by the Company’s board of directors, subject to the rights of all classes of stock outstanding having priority rights to dividends. The Company has not paid any cash dividends on common stock to date. The Company may retain future earnings, if any, for the further development and expansion of its business and has no current plans to pay cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be made at the discretion of the Company’s board of directors and will depend on, among other things, the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in future agreements and financing instruments, business prospects and such other factors as the Company’s board of directors may deem relevant.

13. Stock Warrants

Public and Private Warrants

Prior to the Merger, CF II issued 366,666 Private Warrants and 16,666,637 Public Warrants. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Company’s common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share,

subject to adjustments. The Warrants became exercisable on August 26, 2021. The Public Warrants and Private Warrants will expire five years after the Closing and five years after August 26, 2020, respectively.

The Company may redeem the outstanding warrants, in whole and not in part, upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption ("Redemption Period"). For purposes of the redemption, "Reference Value" shall mean the last reported sales price of the Company's common stock for any twenty trading days within the thirty trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is given.

The Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants for cash at a price of \$0.01 per warrant if the Reference Value equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share. The warrant holders have the right to exercise their outstanding warrants prior to the scheduled redemption date during the Redemption Period at \$11.50 per share. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, the Company will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a "cashless basis," as described in the warrant agreement.

The Private Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants except that the Private Warrants were not transferable, assignable or salable until April 7, 2021. Additionally, the Private Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees then such warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by the warrant holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants.

As of December 31, 2021, there were 366,666 Private Warrants and 16,666,637 Public Warrants outstanding, and no Warrants had been exercised.

Other Warrants

Legacy View also issued redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock warrants, to various service providers, lenders, investors, at various points in time, which were subsequently converted to the common stock warrants of the Company. Upon consummation of the Merger, each Legacy View warrant that was outstanding was assumed by CF II and converted into a common stock warrant exercisable for common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio. Such warrants have a per share exercise price equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each warrant continues to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger. Prior to the Merger, the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants were classified as liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. See [Note 6](#) for a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the level 3 financial liabilities measured at fair value.

On December 1, 2021, in connection with the WorxWell acquisition, the Company issued 1,000,000 common stock warrants to the seller.

The following table summarizes the outstanding common stock warrants:

Warrant issue date	Types of shares issued by Legacy View	Number of Warrants December 31, 2021 (As converted)	Number of Warrants December 31, 2020 (As converted)	Number of Warrants December 31, 2019 (As converted)	Exercise Price Per Warrant (As converted)	Expiry Date
August 2010 - June 2011	Common stock (previously Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock)	46,498	46,498	46,498	\$ 15.49	March 2023
August 2011 - January 2012	Common stock (previously Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock)	53,256	53,256	71,898	18.78	March 2023
August 2012	Common stock (previously Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock)	45,388	45,388	59,282	21.60	March 2023
December 2013	Common stock (previously Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock)	63,296	63,296	63,296	25.91	March 2023
April 2015 - April 2016	Common stock (previously Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock)	45,207	161,457	161,457	38.71	Through December 2022
April 2016 - November 2018	Common stock (previously Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock)	1,135,391	1,135,391	1,135,395	18.93	Through November 2028
March 2017	Common stock (previously Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock)	1,849,431	1,849,431	1,849,431	12.91	March 2027
March 2014	Common stock	2,324	2,324	2,324	9.47	August 2023
August 2015	Common stock	12,916	12,916	12,916	11.62	December 2022
December 2018	Common stock	24,910	24,910	24,910	9.04	December 2028
August 2020	Common stock (Private Warrants)	366,666	—	—	11.50	Through March 2026
August 2020	Common stock (Public Warrants)	16,666,637	—	—	11.50	Through March 2026
December 2021	Common stock (in connection with the WorxWell acquisition)	1,000,000	—	—	10.00	December 2031
	Total stock warrants	21,311,920	3,394,867	3,427,407		

14. Stock-Based Compensation

2018 Plan

Legacy View's 2018 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan (formerly the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan), effective November 21, 2018 (the "2018 Plan"), allowed Legacy View to grant incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units to eligible employees, directors, and consultants of Legacy View and any parent or subsidiary of Legacy View. In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the 2018 Plan was terminated, the remaining unallocated share reserve under the 2018 Plan was cancelled and no new awards will be granted under the 2018 Plan. 24,657,302 options (as converted, due to retroactive application of reverse recapitalization) outstanding under the 2018 Plan at Closing were assumed by the Company under the 2021 Plan (defined below).

The options assumed under the 2021 Plan (defined below) generally vest 20% upon completion of one year of service and 1/60 per month thereafter or vest 25% upon completion of one year of service and 1/48 per month thereafter and generally expire 10 years from the date of grant.

2021 Plan

In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the Company adopted the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") under which 58,631,907 shares of common stock were initially reserved for issuance. The 2021 Plan permits the grant of incentive stock options ("Options"), nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), and stock bonus awards. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had 18,594,386 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance of equity awards to employees, officers, directors, or consultants under the 2021 Plan.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, at the Closing of the Merger on March 8, 2021, the Company granted 12,500,000 Officer RSUs for shares of Class A Common Stock of the Company and 5,000,000 options to purchase Class A Common Stock of the Company ("Officer Options") to View's executive officers. The Officer RSUs are subject to both time and market-based vesting conditions. The Officer RSUs time vest over a four-year period with 25% to vest on the twelve-month anniversary of the Closing and the remaining 75% to vest on a monthly basis over the following thirty-six months subject to the following market-based vesting. 50% of the Officer RSUs granted to each executive officer will only vest if the share price hurdle of \$15.00 is achieved and the remaining 50% of such Officer RSUs will vest if the share price hurdle of \$20.00 is achieved. The Officer Options time vest over a four-year period with 25% to vest on the twelve-month anniversary of the Closing and the remaining 75% will vest on a monthly basis over the following thirty-six months.

CEO Incentive Plan

In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the Company adopted the 2021 Chief Executive Officer Incentive Plan (the "CEO Incentive Plan") effective March 8, 2021. Pursuant to the CEO Incentive Plan and the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, on March 8, 2021, the Company granted the CEO an option award to purchase Class A common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, which vests and becomes

exercisable upon satisfaction of the performance conditions set forth in the table below, contingent upon the CEO's continued employment with the Company on each such vesting date.

Tranche	Option Shares (#)	Average 60-day Trading Price per Share of the Entity (\$)
1	2,500,000	20.00
2	2,500,000	30.00
3	2,500,000	40.00
4	2,500,000	50.00
5	2,500,000	60.00
6	2,500,000	70.00
7	2,500,000	80.00
8	2,500,000	90.00
9	2,500,000	100.00
10	2,500,000	110.00

The following table summarizes the activity under the 2021 Plan (in thousands, except per share data and contractual term) for time vested options:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Shares Subject to Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding as of December 31, 2020	1,071,605	\$ 0.22	7.6	\$ 20,564
Retroactive application of reverse recapitalization	(1,046,690)			
Balance as of December 31, 2020, as converted	24,915	\$ 9.32	7.6	\$ 20,564
Options granted	5,000	10.00		
Exercised	(190)	9.04		
Canceled/forfeited	(2,143)	9.52		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	27,582	\$ 9.43	7.0	\$ —
Options vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2021	27,167	\$ 9.44	7.0	\$ —
Exercisable as of December 31, 2021	18,633	\$ 9.42	6.5	\$ —

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's common shares as of the relevant period end and the respective exercise prices of the options. The market value as of December 31, 2021 was \$3.91 per share, which is the closing sale price of View's common shares on that day as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market. The market value as of December 31, 2020 was \$9.89 per share, which is the fair value of View's common stock as historically determined in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation.

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of stock options granted was \$4.38 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The total grant date fair value of stock options vested was \$24.8 million during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 was \$0.4 million.

As of December 31, 2021, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$33.3 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 1.9 years.

In addition to the time vested options above, as of December 31, 2021, total outstanding stock options under the CEO Incentive Plan was 25,000,000 shares which were issued during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 with a grant date exercise price per share of \$10.00 and remaining contractual term of 9.2 years. As of December 31, 2021, the CEO Option Award had no intrinsic value. There were no options issued under this plan in 2020.

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of stock options granted under the CEO Incentive Plan was \$3.54 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, total unrecognized compensation cost related to options under the CEO Incentive plan, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$73.1 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 4.4 years.

The following table summarizes the activities for our outstanding RSUs under the Company's 2021 Plan (in thousands, except per share data) during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding as of December 31, 2020	—	\$ —
Granted	12,758	6.15
Vested	(115)	7.39
Canceled	(1,000)	6.12
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	11,643	\$ 6.14

The total grant date fair value of RSUs vested was \$0.8 million during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$42.2 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 1.7 years.

To the extent that the actual forfeiture rate is different than what the Company has anticipated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from expectations.

Valuation

The estimated grant date fair values of the Company's time vested stock options granted to employees and non-employees were calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing models based on the following assumptions:

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Expected volatility	53.0%	70%	49%-70%
Expected terms (in years)	6.0	5.4-6.7	5.6-6.7
Expected dividends	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free rate	1.07%	0.4%-1.5%	1.5%-2.5%

Prior to the Merger, due to the absence of a public market, the Company's common stock required the Company's board of directors to estimate the fair value of its common stock for purposes of granting options and for determining stock-based compensation expense by considering several objective and subjective factors, including contemporaneous third-party valuations, actual and forecasted operating and financial results, market conditions and performance of comparable publicly traded companies, developments and milestones in the Company, the rights and preferences of redeemable convertible preferred stock and common, and transactions involving the Company's stock. The fair value of the Company's common stock was determined in accordance with applicable elements of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants guide, Valuation of Privately Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation.

The estimated grant date fair value for each tranche of CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs is determined by using the Monte Carlo Simulation valuation model and the assumptions below. The estimated grant date fair value

of the Officer Options is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The valuation models incorporated the following key assumptions:

	CEO Option Award	Officer RSUs	Officer Options
Expected stock price	\$9.19	\$9.19	\$9.19
Expected volatility	54.0%	56.0%	53.0%
Risk-free rate	1.59%	0.60%	1.07%
Expected terms (in years)	10.0	4.0	6.0
Expected dividends	0%	0%	0%
Discount for lack of marketability	20%	n/a	n/a

Stock-based Compensation Expense

The Company's stock-based compensation included in its consolidated statements of comprehensive loss was as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,930	\$ 2,240	\$ 3,084
Research and development	8,725	4,438	4,113
Selling, general, and administrative	59,965	22,254	21,879
Total	\$ 73,620	\$ 28,932	\$ 29,076

15. Income Taxes

Income (loss) before income taxes was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Domestic	\$ (343,444)	\$ (250,042)	\$ (312,162)
Foreign	74	356	104
Total	\$ (343,370)	\$ (249,686)	\$ (312,058)

The components of the provision for income taxes were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Current Income Tax Provision:			
Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—	—
Foreign	65	40	51
Total Current Provision for Income Taxes	\$ 65	\$ 40	\$ 51

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Deferred Income Tax (Benefit) Provision:			
Federal	\$ (349)	\$ —	\$ —
State	(108)	—	—
Foreign	—	—	—
Total Deferred (Benefit) Provision for Income Taxes	\$ (457)	\$ —	\$ —
Total (Benefit) Provision for Income Taxes	\$ (392)	\$ 40	\$ 51

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Tax at statutory rate	21.00 %	21.00 %	21.00 %
State tax, net of federal benefit	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.05 %
Permanent differences	1.16 %	0.53 %	1.51 %
Stock-based compensation	(0.18)%	(0.03)%	(0.33)%
Change in valuation allowance	(22.17)%	(22.41)%	(15.04)%
Other	0.26 %	0.84 %	(6.96)%
Total rate	0.11 %	(0.02)%	0.23 %

The Company's net deferred tax assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 393,967	\$ 313,471
Intangibles	4,719	6,802
Research and development credits	7,221	5,636
Accruals and other reserves	18,386	16,007
Inventory reserve	10,415	21,239
Stock-based compensation	34,622	16,842
Lease liability	6,546	—
Other	2,427	581
Deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	478,303	380,578
Valuation allowance	(459,885)	(367,930)
Deferred tax assets after valuation allowance	18,418	12,648
Deferred tax liability on fixed assets	(13,107)	(12,648)
Deferred tax liability on ROU Asset	(5,311)	—
Net deferred tax assets	\$ —	\$ —

As of December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$459.9 million for the portion of the deferred tax assets that the Company does not expect to be realized. The valuation allowance on the Company's net deferred tax assets increased by \$92.0 million, \$67.4 million and \$58.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The changes in valuation allowance are primarily due to additional U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities incurred in the respective year. The Company continues to monitor the realizability of the U.S. deferred tax assets taking into account multiple factors, including the results of operations, historic losses and magnitude of excess tax deductions for stock-based compensation. The Company intends to continue maintaining a full valuation allowance on the Company's U.S. deferred tax assets until there is sufficient evidence to support the

reversal of all or some portion of these allowances. Release of all, or a portion, of the valuation allowance would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and a decrease to income tax expense for the period the release is recorded.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had \$1,549.5 million and \$1,191.7 million of federal and state net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards, respectively, available to offset future taxable income. The federal and state NOL carryforwards, if not utilized, will generally begin to expire in 2022 through 2027. Of the total federal NOL carryforwards, \$1,126.1 million were generated post December 31, 2017 and have no expiration.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had research and development tax credits available to offset federal and California tax liabilities in the amount of \$5.9 million and \$10.8 million, respectively. Federal credits will begin to expire in 2027 and California state tax credits have no expiration.

The federal and state NOLs and credit carryforwards are subject to change of ownership limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions. In general, if the Company experiences a greater than 50 percentage point aggregate change in ownership over a 3-year period (a “Section 382 ownership change”), utilization of its pre-change NOL and credit carryforwards are subject to an annual limitation. In addition, certain attributes are subject to annual limitations as a result of the acquisition of ioTium, which constitutes a change in ownership as defined under Section 382. Such limitations may result in expiration of a portion of the carryforwards before utilization. The Company’s ability to use NOL carryforwards, research and development credit carryforwards and other tax attributes to reduce future taxable income and liabilities may be further limited as a result of future changes in stock ownership. As a result, if the Company earns net taxable income, its ability to use pre-change NOL carryforwards or other pre-change tax attributes to offset United States federal and state taxable income may still be subject to limitations, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability. The Company has experienced ownership changes since its inception and there have been limitations on net operating losses and tax credits, which have resulted in tax attributes being permanently written-off against its deferred tax assets.

The Company maintained undistributed earnings overseas as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the Company believed the funds held by all non-US subsidiaries will be permanently reinvested outside of the U.S. However, if these funds were repatriated to the U.S. or used for U.S. operations, the Company may be subject to withholding taxes in the foreign countries. As a result of tax reform, the Company’s unrepatriated earnings are no longer subject to federal income tax in the U.S. when distributed.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act was signed into law. The CARES Act includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, NOL carryback periods, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations and technical corrections to the tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property. The CARES Act had an immaterial impact on the Company's income taxes in fiscal year 2021 and 2020.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company establishes reserves for uncertain tax positions based on the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. The Company performs a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement.

Although the Company believes it has adequately reserved for its uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different. The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest and penalties.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 6,593	\$ 4,829	\$ 1,917
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	—	—	—
Increases related to prior year tax positions	—	—	988
Increases related to current year tax positions	1,764	1,764	1,924
Balance at end of year	\$ 8,357	\$ 6,593	\$ 4,829

The balance of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$8.4 million, \$6.6 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, none of which would affect the Company's income tax expense if recognized. The Company does not expect its unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months. It is the Company's policy to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had no accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

The Company currently has no federal, state or foreign tax examinations in progress nor has it had any federal, state or foreign examinations since inception. The Company files U.S., state, and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2007 through 2021 tax years generally remain subject to examination by U.S. federal and California state tax authorities due to the Company's NOL carryforwards. For significant foreign jurisdictions, the 2016 through 2021 tax years generally remain subject to examination by their respective tax authorities.

16. Net Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Fiscal year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Net loss	\$ (342,978)	\$ (249,726)	\$ (312,109)
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	173,692,582	1,678,098	1,571,045
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (1.97)	\$ (148.81)	\$ (198.66)

As a result of the Merger, the weighted-average number of shares of common stock used in the calculation of net loss per share have also been retroactively converted by applying the Exchange Ratio.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, common stock equivalents consisted of stock options, restricted stock units and warrants. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, common stock equivalents consisted of stock options, warrants, redeemable convertible preferred stock and related warrants. None of the common stock equivalents were included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share for all periods presented as the Company recorded a net loss.

The following outstanding shares of common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Stock options to purchase common stock	27,582,170	24,914,801	26,777,351
Unvested restricted stock units	142,652	—	—
Warrants to purchase common stock	21,311,920	40,150	40,150
Redeemable convertible preferred stock (on an if-converted basis)	—	121,431,310	121,435,487
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock (on an if-converted basis)	—	3,354,717	3,387,257
Total	49,036,742	149,740,978	151,640,245

The 4,970,000 Sponsor Earn-Out Shares are excluded from basic and diluted net loss per share as such shares are contingently callable until the share price of the Company exceeds specified thresholds that have not been achieved as of December 31, 2021. The common stock equivalents subject to the CEO Option Award and the Officer RSUs, respectively, are excluded from the anti-dilutive table as the underlying shares are contingently issuable until the share price of the Company exceeds the specified thresholds that have not been achieved. As of December 31, 2021, the thresholds for the CEO Option Award and the Officer RSUs have not been achieved and 25,000,000 stock options for the CEO Option Award and 11,500,000 RSUs for the Officer RSUs are outstanding.

17. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued and has determined that no additional material subsequent events exist other than the northern district of Mississippi environmental matter disclosed in [Note 9](#).

Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Allowance for Credit Losses	Balance at Beginning of Period	Costs and Expenses	Deductions ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Period
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2021	\$ 224	\$ 464	\$ —	\$ 689
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2020	\$ 200	\$ 178	\$ (154)	\$ 224
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2019	\$ 287	\$ 180	\$ (267)	\$ 200

(1) Represents uncollectible accounts charged against the allowance for credit losses, net of recoveries.

View, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,272	\$ 281,081
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	23,934	30,605
Inventories	17,852	10,267
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	34,529	21,579
Total current assets	127,587	343,532
Property and equipment, net	262,549	268,401
Restricted cash	16,444	16,462
Right-of-use assets	19,167	21,178
Other assets	27,186	29,493
Total assets	\$ 452,933	\$ 679,066
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 15,232	\$ 24,186
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	54,782	59,456
Accrued compensation	11,430	9,508
Deferred revenue	7,677	11,460
Total current liabilities	89,121	104,610
Debt, non-current	13,225	13,960
Sponsor earn-out liability	1,260	7,624
Lease liabilities	20,485	22,997
Other liabilities	41,068	50,537
Total liabilities	165,159	199,728
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 600,000,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021; 221,390,799 and 219,195,971 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	22	22
Additional paid-in capital	2,792,406	2,736,647
Accumulated deficit	(2,504,654)	(2,257,331)
Total stockholders' equity	287,774	479,338
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 452,933	\$ 679,066

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

View, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	49,126	51,828	129,219	137,617
Research and development	15,554	36,314	56,157	73,924
Selling, general, and administrative	41,174	38,210	124,888	94,543
Total costs and expenses	105,854	126,352	310,264	306,084
Loss from operations	(82,092)	(107,468)	(253,174)	(260,505)
Interest and other expense (income), net				
Interest expense, net	58	287	324	5,906
Other expense (income), net	118	(100)	259	6,320
Gain on fair value change, net	(226)	(13,078)	(6,511)	(18,426)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	10,018
Interest and other (income) expense, net	(50)	(12,891)	(5,928)	3,818
Loss before provision (benefit) for income taxes	(82,042)	(94,577)	(247,246)	(264,323)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	23	(425)	77	(416)
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (82,065)	\$ (94,152)	\$ (247,323)	\$ (263,907)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (1.15)	\$ (1.64)
Weighted-average shares used in calculation of net loss per share, basic and diluted	214,775,043	212,154,820	214,422,143	160,497,517

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

View, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(unaudited)

(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balances as of December 31, 2021	219,196	\$ 22	\$ 2,736,647	\$ (2,257,331)	\$ 479,338
Vesting of restricted stock units	26	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	17,468	—	17,468
Net loss	—	—	—	(82,372)	(82,372)
Balances as of March 31, 2022	219,222	\$ 22	\$ 2,754,115	\$ (2,339,703)	\$ 414,434
Vesting of restricted stock units	6	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	18,141	—	18,141
Net loss	—	—	—	(82,886)	(82,886)
Balances as of June 30, 2022	219,228	\$ 22	\$ 2,772,256	\$ (2,422,589)	\$ 349,689
Vesting of restricted stock units	4,050	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	23,226	—	23,226
Shares withheld related to net share settlement of equity awards	(1,887)	—	(3,076)	—	(3,076)
Net loss	—	—	—	(82,065)	(82,065)
Balances as of September 30, 2022	221,391	\$ 22	\$ 2,792,406	\$ (2,504,654)	\$ 287,774

View, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balances as of December 31, 2020	5,222,852	\$ 1,812,678	73,483	\$ 7	\$ 89,782	\$ (1,914,353)	\$ (1,824,564)
Retroactive application of reverse recapitalization (Note 2)	(5,101,421)	—	(71,774)	(7)	7	—	\$ —
Balances as of December 31, 2020, as converted	121,431	\$ 1,812,678	1,709	\$ —	\$ 89,789	\$ (1,914,353)	\$ (1,824,564)
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock in connection with reverse recapitalization	(121,431)	(1,812,678)	121,431	12	1,812,666	—	\$ 1,812,678
Reverse recapitalization transaction, net of fees	—	—	93,865	10	745,741	—	\$ 745,751
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants in connection with reverse recapitalization	—	—	—	—	7,267	—	\$ 7,267
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	72	—	382	—	\$ 382
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	10,463	—	\$ 10,463
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(74,035)	\$ (74,035)
Balances as of March 31, 2021	—	\$ —	217,077	\$ 22	\$ 2,666,308	\$ (1,988,388)	\$ 677,942
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	4	—	31	—	\$ 31
Vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	35	—	—	—	\$ —
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	22,274	—	\$ 22,274
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(95,720)	\$ (95,720)
Balances as of June 30, 2021	—	\$ —	217,116	\$ 22	\$ 2,688,613	\$ (2,084,108)	\$ 604,527
Vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	40	—	—	—	\$ —
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	22,470	—	\$ 22,470
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(94,152)	\$ (94,152)
Balances as of September 30, 2021	—	\$ —	217,156	\$ 22	\$ 2,711,083	\$ (2,178,260)	\$ 532,845

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

View, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (247,323)	\$ (263,907)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	17,797	35,200
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	10,018
Gain on fair value change, net	(6,511)	(18,426)
Stock-based compensation	58,835	55,207
Other	1,008	1,524
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	6,693	(6,683)
Inventories	(7,585)	(3,272)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(11,090)	(7,254)
Other assets	2,616	(472)
Accounts payable	(2,803)	(2,226)
Deferred revenue	(3,783)	963
Accrued compensation	1,922	1,661
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(13,977)	8,923
Net cash used in operating activities	(204,201)	(188,744)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,396)	(15,419)
Disbursement under loan receivable (Note 7)	(5,160)	—
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(4,938)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,556)	(20,357)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of revolving debt facility (Note 8)	—	(257,454)
Repayment of other debt obligations	(735)	—
Payments of obligations under finance leases	(400)	(520)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	403
Proceeds from reverse recapitalization and PIPE financing (Note 2)	—	815,184
Payment of transaction costs related to reverse recapitalization (Note 2)	—	(41,655)
Taxes paid related to the net share settlement of equity awards (Note 9)	(3,076)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(4,211)	515,958
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(227,968)	306,857
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period	297,543	74,693
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 69,575	\$ 381,550
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 55	\$ 19,366
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Payables and accrued liabilities related to purchases of property and equipment	\$ 1,569	\$ 2,749
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock	\$ —	\$ 1,812,678
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants	\$ —	\$ 7,267
Common stock issued in exchange for services associated with the reverse recapitalization	\$ —	\$ 7,500
Common stock issued upon vesting of restricted stock units	\$ 6,651	\$ 539

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

View, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

View, Inc. (f/k/a CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively “View” or the “Company”), headquartered in Milpitas, California, is a technology company that manufactures smart building products intended to help improve people’s health, productivity, and experience, while simultaneously reducing energy consumption. View’s primary product is a proprietary electrochromic or “smart” glass panel that when combined with View’s proprietary network infrastructure and software, intelligently adjusts in response to the sun by tinting from clear to dark states, and vice versa thereby reducing heat and glare. The Company is devoting substantially all of its efforts towards the manufacturing, sale and further development of its product platforms, and marketing of both custom and standardized product solutions.

On March 8, 2021 (the “Closing Date” or “Closing”), CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II (“CF II”), a Delaware corporation, consummated the previously announced merger pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 30, 2020 (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among CF II, PVMS Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II (“Merger Sub”), and View, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “Legacy View”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, a business combination between CF II and Legacy View was effected through the merger of Merger Sub with and into Legacy View, with Legacy View (the “Business Combination”) surviving as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of CF II (the “Merger” and collectively with the other transactions described in the Merger Agreement, the “Transactions”). On the Closing Date, CF II changed its name from CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II to View, Inc. and Legacy View changed its name to View Operating Corporation.

On March 8, 2021, the Company completed the Transactions and raised net proceeds of \$771.3 million, net of transaction costs of \$43.9 million. In conjunction with the Transactions, the Company repaid in full the revolving debt facility of \$276.8 million, including accrued interest and future interest through maturity of the notes of \$26.8 million. See [Note 2](#) for additional information regarding the reverse recapitalization.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim financial reporting and are unaudited. The Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of View, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company’s fiscal year ends on December 31.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2021, included in the Company’s 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 15, 2022 (the “2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K”). The information as of December 31, 2021 included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets was derived from those audited consolidated financial statements.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, there was no difference between net loss and total comprehensive loss.

As a result of the Transactions completed on March 8, 2021, prior period share and per share amounts presented in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and these related notes have been retroactively

converted in an amount determined by application of the exchange ratio of 0.02325 (“Exchange Ratio”), which was based on Legacy View’s implied price per share prior to the Merger.

The condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and included herein reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the Company’s financial position as of September 30, 2022, the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and the cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year or any other future interim or annual periods.

All amounts are presented in U.S. dollars (\$).

Liquidity and Going Concern

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Since inception, the Company has not achieved profitable operations or positive cash flows from operations. The Company’s accumulated deficit totaled \$2,504.7 million as of September 30, 2022. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company had a net loss of approximately \$247.3 million and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$204.2 million. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company had a net loss of approximately \$263.9 million and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$188.7 million. Cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2022 was \$51.3 million. The Company has historically financed its operations through the issuance and sale of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of debt financing, the gross proceeds associated with the Merger and revenue generation from product sales. The Company’s business will require significant amounts of capital to sustain operations and the Company will need to make the investments it needs to execute its long-term business plans.

The Company’s net cash outflow in the third quarter of 2022 decreased by \$29.3 million when compared to the second quarter of 2022, from \$89.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 to \$60.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022. In addition, as discussed further in [Note 14](#), the Company entered into an agreement on October 25, 2022 resulting in the sale of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Pay in Kind (“PIK”) Toggle Notes (the “Notes”), generating net proceeds of approximately \$194 million. As of October 31, 2022, the Company had approximately \$228 million in cash and cash equivalents on hand.

Due to the historical rate of cash outflows, the Company is not currently able to conclude that its existing cash and cash equivalents balance as of the date of this filing will be adequate to fund its forecasted operating costs and meet its obligations; the Company has therefore determined that there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. While the Company plans to continue to reduce cash outflow when compared to prior periods, the Company’s ability to fund its operating costs and meet its obligations beyond twelve months from the date of this filing is dependent upon its ability to attain and maintain profitable operations by entering into profitable sales contracts and generating sufficient operating cash flow. The Company is evaluating the impact of the Investment Tax Credit (“ITC”) available to its customers under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”) passed by Congress and signed into law on August 16, 2022 and the potential positive impact it may have on the future demand for the Company’s products and the Company’s objective of profitable operations.

If the Company is not able to achieve profitability prior to the depletion of its current cash and cash equivalents, it would be required to raise additional capital. While the Company has successfully raised additional capital during the current fiscal year, there can be no assurance that future necessary financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. If the Company raises funds in the future by issuing equity securities, such as through the sale of the Company’s common stock under the common stock purchase agreements (the “Purchase Agreements”) discussed further in [Note 9](#), dilution to stockholders may result. Any equity securities issued may also provide for rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of holders of common stock. If the Company raises

funds in the future by issuing additional debt securities, these debt securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of preferred and common stockholders. The terms of any additional debt securities or borrowings could impose significant restrictions on the Company's operations. The capital markets have experienced in the past, and may experience in the future, periods of upheaval that could impact the availability and cost of equity and debt financing. In addition, recent and anticipated future increases in federal fund rates set by the Federal Reserve, which serve as a benchmark for rates on borrowing, will continue to impact the cost of debt financing.

If the Company is unable to obtain adequate capital resources to fund operations by attaining and maintaining profitable operations or raising additional capital, the Company would not be able to continue to operate the business pursuant to the Company's current business plan, which would require the Company to modify its operations to reduce spending to a sustainable level by, among other things, delaying, scaling back or eliminating some or all of the Company's ongoing or planned investments in corporate infrastructure, business development, sales and marketing, research and development and other activities, which would have a material impact on the Company's operations and its ability to increase revenues, or the Company may be forced to discontinue its operations entirely.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no significant changes to the significant accounting policies disclosed in Note 1 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 included in the Company's 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents are held by domestic financial institutions with high credit standings. Such deposits may, at times, exceed federally insured limits. As of September 30, 2022, the Company has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, two customers represented greater than 10.0% of total revenue, accounting for 16.2% and 15.5% of total revenue, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, two customers represented greater than 10.0% of total revenue, accounting for 16.1% and 11.2% of total revenue, respectively. Four customers accounted for 50.8% of accounts receivable, net as of September 30, 2022, each accounting for 15.4%, 13.4%, 12.0%, and 10.0% of accounts receivable, net, respectively. Four customers accounted for 53.0% of accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2021, accounting for 15.2%, 13.3%, 12.8% and 11.8% of accounts receivable, net, respectively. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect. The Company generally does not require collateral or other security in support of accounts receivable. To reduce credit risk, management performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition.

Certain materials used by the Company in the manufacturing of its products are purchased from a limited number of suppliers. Shortages could occur in these materials due to an interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, each of four suppliers accounted for 26.7%, 12.9%, 11.2%, and 10.1% of total purchases, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, one supplier accounted for 35.0% of total purchases.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an entity where discrete financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company operates and manages its business as one reportable and operating segment. The Company's chief executive officer, who is the chief operating decision maker, reviews financial information on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. All material long-lived assets are maintained in the United States. See "Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties" for further information on revenue by customer and [Note 3](#) for further information on revenue by geography and categorized by products and services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Adopted

In May 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-04, *Earnings Per Share (Topic 260), Debt — Modifications and Extinguishments (Subtopic 470-50), Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), and Derivatives and Hedging — Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Issuer's Accounting for Certain Modifications or Exchanges of Freestanding Equity-Classified Written Call Options* ("ASU No. 2021-04"). This ASU provides a principles-based framework for issuers to account for a modification or exchange of freestanding equity-classified written call options that remain equity classified after the modification or exchange based on the economic substance of the modification or exchange. The Company adopted this standard as of the first quarter of 2022 and the adoption did not have an impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Not Yet Adopted

In August 2020, the FASB issued No. ASU 2020-06, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity* ("ASU 2020-06"). This ASU simplifies accounting for convertible instruments by removing major separation models required under current U.S. GAAP. Consequently, more convertible debt instruments will be reported as a single liability instrument and more convertible preferred stock as a single equity instrument with no separate accounting for embedded conversion features. The ASU removes certain settlement conditions that are required for equity contracts to qualify for the derivative scope exception, which will permit more equity contracts to qualify for it. The ASU also simplifies the diluted earnings per share ("EPS") calculation in certain areas. ASU 2020-6 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating whether this guidance will have a significant impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

2. Reverse Recapitalization

In connection with the Merger, the Company raised \$815.2 million of gross proceeds including the contribution of \$374.1 million of cash held in CF II's trust account from its initial public offering, net of redemptions of CF II Class A Common Stock held by CF II's public stockholders of \$125.9 million, \$260.8 million of private investment in public equity ("PIPE") at \$10.00 per share of CF II's Class A Common Stock, and \$180.3 million of additional PIPE at \$11.25 per share of CF II's Class A Common Stock.

Immediately before the Merger, all of Legacy View's outstanding warrants were net exercised for shares of Legacy View Class A common stock. Upon consummation of the Merger, all holders of Legacy View Class A common stock and redeemable convertible preferred stock received shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a deemed value of \$10.00 per share after giving effect to the Exchange Ratio based on the completion of the following transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement:

- the cancellation of each issued and outstanding share of Legacy View Capital Stock and the conversion into the right to receive a number of shares of View, Inc. Class A Common Stock equal to the Exchange Ratio;
- the conversion of all outstanding Legacy View Warrants into warrants exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio; and
- the conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested Legacy View Options into options exercisable for shares of View Inc. Class A Common Stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Exchange Ratio.

In connection with the Merger, the Company incurred \$43.9 million of Transaction costs, consisting of underwriting, legal, and other professional fees, of which \$42.4 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$1.5 million was expensed immediately.

The number of shares of Class A common stock issued immediately following the consummation of the Merger on March 8, 2021 was:

	Number of Shares
Common stock of CF II outstanding prior to the Merger ⁽¹⁾	62,500,000
Less redemption of CF II shares	(12,587,893)
CF II Sponsor Earnout Shares outstanding prior to the Merger	1,100,000
Common stock of CF II	51,012,107
Shares issued in PIPE financing	42,103,156
Shares issued for in kind banker fee payment	750,000
Merger and PIPE financing shares	42,853,156
Legacy View shares converted ⁽²⁾	123,211,449
Total	217,076,712

(1) Includes CF II Class A stockholders of 50,000,000 and CF II Class B stockholders of 12,500,000.

(2) The number of Legacy View shares was determined from the 76,565,107 shares of Legacy View common stock and 5,222,852,052 shares of Legacy View redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding, which were converted to an equal number of shares of Legacy View common stock upon the closing of the Merger, and then converted at the Exchange Rate to Class A common stock of the Company. All fractional shares were rounded down to the nearest whole share.

The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization because Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer. Under this method of accounting, CF II was treated as the “acquired” company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the financial statements of the Company will represent a continuation of the financial statements of Legacy View with the Merger treated as the equivalent of Legacy View issuing stock for the net assets of CF II, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of CF II will be stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. Operations prior to the Merger are those of Legacy View.

Legacy View was determined to be the accounting acquirer based on the following facts and circumstances:

- Legacy View stockholders comprised a relative majority of voting power of View;
- Legacy View had the ability to nominate a majority of the members of the board of directors of View;
- Legacy View’s operations prior to the acquisition comprising the only ongoing operations of View;
- Legacy View’s senior management comprising a majority of the senior management of View; and
- View substantially assuming the Legacy View name.

3. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue between products and services, as well as by major product offering and by geographic market that depict the nature, amount, and timing of revenue and cash flows.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by products and services (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Products	\$ 21,548	\$ 17,684	\$ 52,461	\$ 44,209
Services	2,214	1,200	4,629	1,370
Total	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579

View Smart Glass contracts to provide Controls, Software and Services ("CSS") include the sale of both products and services. These services primarily relate to CSS installation and commissioning and are presented in the table above as Services. Also included within Services in the table above are revenues associated with extended or enhanced warranties. View Smart Glass contracts to provide insulating glass units ("IGUs"), View Smart Building Platform contracts and View Smart Building Technologies contracts relate to the sale of products.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by major product offering (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Smart Building Platform	\$ 11,317	\$ 9,876	\$ 29,578	\$ 15,012
Smart Glass	10,320	8,410	19,809	28,205
Smart Building Technologies	2,125	598	7,703	2,362
Total	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579

During the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized a total of \$1.5 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, for initial contract loss accruals and incurred \$4.2 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, of previously accrued losses, which resulted in a decrease to the accrual. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized a total of \$4.0 million and \$24.5 million, respectively, for initial contract loss accruals and incurred \$12.3 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of previously accrued losses, which resulted in a decrease to the accrual.

Changes in estimated costs to complete View Smart Building Platform projects and the related effect on revenue are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on a contract's progress towards fulfillment of the performance obligation. The cumulative catch-up adjustments were \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The cumulative catch-up adjustments were \$1.4 million and nil for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The balance of estimated contract losses for work that had not yet been completed totaled \$10.9 million and \$20.7 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by geographic area, which is based on the shipping address of the customers (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
United States	\$ 21,743	\$ 15,682	\$ 52,852	\$ 37,400
Canada	2,009	2,968	4,170	7,475
Other	10	234	68	704
Total	\$ 23,762	\$ 18,884	\$ 57,090	\$ 45,579

Remaining Performance Obligations

The Company's IGU contracts are short-term in nature and the practical expedient has been applied. The Company's performance obligations in CSS contracts are generally short-term in nature, for which the practical expedient has been applied, with the exception of commissioning services, which are provided at the end of a construction project. Revenue for commissioning services performance obligations is not material. The Company's performance obligations in Smart Building Platform contracts are longer-term in nature, however many of these contracts provide the customer with a right to cancel or terminate for convenience with no substantial penalty. The transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations for non-cancelable Smart Building Platform contracts as of September 30, 2022 was \$13.7 million that the Company expects to recognize as it satisfies the performance obligations over the next 12 to 24 months, which are among other things, dependent on the construction schedule of the site for which the Company's products and services are provided. The Company's performance obligations in Smart Building Technologies contracts are generally short-term in nature, for which the practical expedient has been applied.

Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets reflect revenue recognized and performance obligations satisfied in advance of customer billing, where payment is conditional, as well as retainage for amounts that the Company has billed to the customer but are being held for payment by the customer pending satisfactory completion of the project. Current contract assets as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were \$14.6 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, and were included in other current assets. The increase in 2022 primarily relates to contract assets associated with View Smart Building Platform contracts, which commenced in 2021. The progress billing schedules for these contracts result in timing differences as compared to the Company's satisfaction of its performance obligation. Non-current contract assets as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were \$0.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, and were included in other assets.

Contract liabilities relate to amounts invoiced or consideration received from customers, typically for the Company's CSS contracts, in advance of the Company's satisfaction of the associated performance obligation. Such contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied. Contract liabilities are presented as deferred revenue on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, which was included in the opening contract liability balance as of December 31, 2021 was \$1.3 million and \$5.5 million, respectively. Revenue recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, which was included in the opening contract liability balance as of December 31, 2020 was insignificant in both periods.

4. Fair Value

Fair value is defined as an exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be either recorded or disclosed at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact, and it also considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs in which there are little or no market data and which require the Company to develop its own assumptions.

At Closing, the Sponsor subjected 4,970,000 shares (“Sponsor Earn-Out Shares”) to vesting and potential forfeiture (and related transfer restrictions) based on a five year post-Closing earnout, with (a) 50% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$12.50 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, (b) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$15.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days and (c) 25% of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares being released if the stock price of the Company exceeds \$20.00 for 5 out of any 10 trading days, in each case, subject to early release for a sale, change of control or going private transaction or delisting after the Closing (collectively, the “Earn-Out Triggering Events”).

These Sponsor Earn-Out Shares are accounted for as liability classified instruments because the Earn-Out Triggering Events that determine the number of Sponsor Earn-Out Shares to be earned back by the Sponsor include events that are not solely indexed to the common stock of the Company. As of September 30, 2022, the Earn-Out Triggering Events were not achieved for any of the tranches and as such the Company adjusted the carrying amount of the liability to its estimated fair value.

The following table presents information about the Company’s financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 27,921	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,921
Total cash equivalents	27,921	—	—	27,921
Restricted cash:				
Certificates of deposit	—	18,304	—	18,304
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 27,921	\$ 18,304	\$ —	\$ 46,225
Sponsor earn-out liability	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,260
Private warrants liability	—	—	27	27
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,287

	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 247,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 247,500
Total cash equivalents	247,500	—	—	247,500
Restricted cash:				
Certificates of deposit	—	16,462	—	16,462
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 247,500	\$ 16,462	\$ —	\$ 263,962
Sponsor earn-out liability	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,624	\$ 7,624
Private warrants liability	—	—	174	174
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,798	\$ 7,798

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the level 3 financial liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Sponsor Earn-out Liability	Private Warrants
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 7,624	\$ 174
Change in fair value	(6,364)	(147)
Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$ 1,260	\$ 27

Sponsor Earn-out Shares, Private Warrants and redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants are or were subject to remeasurement to fair value at each balance sheet date. See [Note 2](#) for additional information regarding the reverse recapitalization and the conversion of the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants at the time of the Merger. Changes in fair value as a result of the remeasurement are recognized in gain on fair value change, net in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

The following table summarizes the (gain) loss on fair value change, net (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Sponsor Earn-out Liability	\$ (225)	\$ (12,771)	\$ (6,364)	\$ (13,113)
Private Warrants	(1)	(307)	(147)	(257)
Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants	—	—	—	(5,056)
(Gain) loss on fair value change, net	\$ (226)	\$ (13,078)	\$ (6,511)	\$ (18,426)

Valuation of Sponsor Earn-Out liability

The estimated fair value of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model using the following assumptions:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Stock price	\$1.34	\$3.91
Expected volatility	70.25%	52.50%
Risk free rate	4.20%	1.12%
Expected term (in years)	3.4	4.2
Expected dividends	0%	0%

Current stock price: The stock price was based on the closing price as of the valuation date.

Expected volatility: The volatility rate of the Sponsor Earn-Out Shares was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the implied volatility of the Public Warrants as such warrants are publicly traded.

Risk-free interest rate: The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve for zero-coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities corresponding to the remaining expected term of the earnout period.

Expected term: The expected term is the remaining contractual term of the earnout period.

Expected dividend yield: The expected dividend rate is zero as the Company currently has no history or expectation of declaring dividends in the foreseeable future.

Valuation of Private Warrants

The estimated fair value of the Private Warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Stock price	\$ 1.34	\$ 3.91
Expected volatility	70.25 %	52.50 %
Risk free rate	4.25 %	1.04 %
Expected term (in years)	2.9	3.7
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %

Other

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents relating to demand deposits and U.S. Treasury bills, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying amount of long-term trade receivable approximates fair value, which is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using an average discount rate adjusted for the customer's creditworthiness. Short-term and long-term debt are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

5. Other Balance Sheet Information

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts presented in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of cash flows consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	\$ 23,351	\$ 33,581
Cash equivalents	27,921	247,500
Cash and cash equivalents	51,272	281,081
Restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,859	—
Restricted cash	16,444	16,462
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash presented in the statements of cash flows	\$ 69,575	\$ 297,543

Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowances

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded an immaterial change in the allowance for credit losses. The Company regularly reviews accounts receivable for collectability and establishes or adjusts the allowance for credit losses as necessary using the specific identification method based on the available facts. The allowance for credit losses totaled \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods which are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs are measured on a first-in, first out basis using standard cost, which approximates actual cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the Company's products in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Inventories are written down to their net realizable value if they have become obsolete, have a cost basis in excess of expected net realizable value, or are in excess of expected demand. Once inventory is written down, its new value is maintained until it is sold, scrapped, or written down for

further valuation losses. The valuation of inventories requires the Company to make judgments based on currently available information about the likely method of disposition and current and future product demand relative to the remaining product life. Inventory valuation losses are classified as cost of revenue in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. The Company recorded inventory impairments of \$14.2 million and \$8.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current contract assets	\$ 14,634	\$ 11,532
Short-term deposits	11,555	4,554
Prepaid expenses	5,347	5,478
Restricted cash	1,859	—
Other current assets	1,134	15
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 34,529</u>	<u>\$ 21,579</u>

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events indicate that a potential impairment may have occurred. If such events arise, the Company will compare the carrying amount of the asset group comprising the long-lived assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset group. If the estimated aggregate undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment charge is recorded as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds the fair value of the assets, as based on the expected discounted future cash flows attributable to those assets. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

The Company regularly reviews its long-lived assets for triggering events or other circumstances that could indicate impairment. As of September 30, 2022, no triggering events or other circumstances were identified. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

From time to time, the Company makes acquisitions of companies related to existing, complementary, or new markets. During fiscal year 2021, the Company completed two acquisitions, which were immaterial to its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. There were no acquisitions completed in the nine months ended September 30, 2022. Acquisition-related costs are included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and were nil for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

There were no impairments of goodwill or intangible assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Impairment of goodwill or intangible assets may result in the future from significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets, negative industry or economic trends or significant underperformance relative to historical or projected operating results.

6. Product Warranties

The Company provides a standard assurance type warranty that its IGUs will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for generally 10 years from the date of delivery to customers. IGUs with sloped or laminated glass generally have a warranty of 5 or 10 years. Control systems associated with the sale of CSS typically have a 5-year warranty. As part of the Company's Smart Building Platform contracts, the Company generally warrants that the workmanship of the sub-assemblies and installation of the Smart Building Platform are free from defects and in conformance with the contract documents for one year from completion. In resolving warranty claims, the

Company's standard warranty terms provide that the Company generally has the option of repairing, replacing or refunding the selling price of the covered product. The Company has not been requested to and has not provided any refunds, which would be treated as a reduction to revenue, as of September 30, 2022. The Company accrues for estimated claims of defective products at the time revenue is recognized based on historical warranty claims rates. The Company's estimated costs for standard warranty claims are based on future estimated costs the Company expects to incur to replace the IGUs or control systems multiplied by the estimated IGU or control system warranty claims, respectively, based on warranty contractual terms and business practices. The total warranty liability included \$6.4 million and \$6.1 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, related to this standard assurance warranty.

In 2019, the Company identified a quality issue with certain material purchased from one of its suppliers utilized in the manufacturing of certain IGUs. The Company stopped using the affected materials upon identification of the quality issue in 2019. The Company has replaced and expects to continue to replace the affected IGUs for the remainder of the period covered by the warranty. The Company developed a statistical model to analyze the risk of failure of the affected IGUs related to this quality issue and predict the potential number of future failures that may occur during the remaining warranty period, as well as the timing of the expected failures. Management judgment is necessary to determine the distribution fit and covariates utilized in the statistical model, as well as the relative tolerance to declare convergence. The statistical model considered the volume of units sold, the volume of unit failures, data patterns, and other characteristics associated with the failed IGUs as well as the IGUs that had not yet failed as of each financial reporting period. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, time to failure, manufacture date, location of installation, and environmental factors. Based on this analysis, the Company has recorded a specific warranty liability using the estimated number of affected IGUs expected to fail in the remaining warranty period and applying estimated costs the Company expects to incur to replace the IGUs based on warranty contractual terms and business practices. The total warranty liability included \$32.0 million and \$36.2 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, related to these IGUs.

The Company monitors warranty obligations and may make adjustments to its warranty liabilities if actual costs of product repair and replacement are significantly higher or lower than estimated. Accruals for anticipated future warranty costs are recorded to cost of revenue in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and included in other current liabilities and other liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Warranty liabilities are based on estimates of failure rates and future costs to settle warranty claims that are updated periodically, taking into consideration inputs such as changes in the volume of claims compared with the Company's historical experience, and changes in the cost of servicing warranty claims. The estimated cost includes the Company's expectations regarding future total cost of replacement, as well as fixed cost absorption as production increases. The Company accounts for the effect of changes in estimates prospectively.

Changes in warranty liabilities are presented below (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 42,256	\$ 47,678
Accruals for warranties issued	1,290	1,551
Changes to estimates of volume and costs	(116)	1,234
Settlements made	(5,055)	(8,207)
Ending balance	\$ 38,375	\$ 42,256
Warranty liability, current, beginning balance	\$ 8,868	\$ 8,864
Warranty liability, noncurrent, beginning balance	\$ 33,388	\$ 38,814
Warranty liability, current, ending balance	\$ 8,883	\$ 8,868
Warranty liability, noncurrent, ending balance	\$ 29,492	\$ 33,388

During the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded a charge to Cost of revenue of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, related to adjustments to the warranty liability. During the

nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded a charge to Cost of revenue of \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, related to adjustments to the warranty liability.

Considering the uncertainty inherent in the failure analysis, including the actual timing of the failures and the number of defective IGUs, as well as uncertainty regarding future supply chain costs and production volumes that may impact the projected costs to replace defective IGUs in future years, it is reasonably possible that the amount of costs to be incurred to replace the defective IGUs could ultimately be materially different from the estimate. Unforeseen component failures or exceptional component performance can also result in changes to warranty costs. If actual warranty costs differ substantially from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Indemnifications

From time to time, the Company enters into certain types of contracts that contingently require the Company to indemnify the Company's officers, directors, and employees for liabilities arising out of their employment relationship. Generally, a maximum obligation under these contracts is not explicitly stated.

Because the maximum amounts associated with these agreements are not explicitly stated, the overall maximum amount of the obligation cannot be reasonably estimated. The Company has not been required to make payments under these obligations, and no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Standby Letter of Credit

During the course of business, the Company's bank issues standby letters of credit on behalf of the Company to certain vendors and other third parties of the Company. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the total value of the letters of credit issued by the bank is \$17.0 million and \$16.5 million, respectively. No amounts have been drawn under the standby letters of credit.

Commitments

In June 2021, the Company entered into a promissory note with one of its customers, pursuant to which the customer may draw amounts in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$10.0 million. The amount of the draws is limited to the total amount incurred by subcontractors contracted by the Company in relation to the project. The promissory note is not a revolving facility, which means that outstanding amounts under the promissory note that are repaid cannot be re-borrowed. The promissory note has a maturity date of May 1, 2026. The promissory note bears no interest during the period between the first advance to the customer and the thirty-first month following the first advance, with interest increasing to an annual rate of 3.5% thereafter. As of September 30, 2022, the customer has a balance of \$5.2 million drawn against the promissory note, which is recorded in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Litigation and Environmental Settlements

In December 2014, the Company finalized the terms of a litigation settlement with a third party where the Company agreed to pay the other party a total of \$32.0 million periodically over the next ten years. The Company recorded the present value of future payments as a liability and records interest expense, included in interest and other, net in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, as it accretes the liability.

The balances of the litigation settlement liability are recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other liabilities, respectively, on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Litigation settlement liability - current	\$ 3,000	\$ —
Litigation settlement liability - non-current	5,550	7,834
Total litigation settlement liability	\$ 8,550	\$ 7,834

In September and August of 2021, the Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality ("MCEQ"), Desoto County Regional Utility Authority ("DCRUA") and the City of Olive Branch, Mississippi ("Olive Branch"), each issued notices and orders to the Company with respect to its discharges of water from its Olive Branch facility into the publicly owned treatment works ("POTW") of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. In August 2021, a Subpoena to Testify Before a Grand Jury was issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi ("Subpoena") to the Company requiring it to produce to the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") various documents relating to environmental matters at its Olive Branch facility, including but not limited to hazardous waste records, air emissions records, storm water discharges records and wastewater disposal records. The Company has cooperated fully with each such notice, order and Subpoena.

On April 13, 2022, the Company and the United States Attorney's Office for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi agreed in principle to the terms of a global settlement (the "Plea Agreement") resolving the prospect of claims and charges against the Company relating to all prior discharges of water into the POTW of DCRUA and Olive Branch without first obtaining a pretreatment permit. The principal terms of the settlement are:

1. the Company pleading guilty to a single misdemeanor count for negligently discharging wastewater to a POTW without first obtaining a pretreatment permit in violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1319(c)(1)(A);
2. the Company paying a fine of \$3.0 million over a three-year period in equal installments of \$1.0 million to the federal government;
3. the Company paying a special assessment of \$125 to the federal government pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3013(a)(1)(B);
4. the Company entering a separate civil Agreed Order with the MCEQ that requires the payment of a separate civil penalty of \$1.5 million;
5. the Company making a separate community service payment in the amount of \$0.5 million to DCRUA, to be used for the sole purpose of expanding wastewater treatment capacity in DeSoto County, Mississippi, within 30 days of entering the Plea Agreement;
6. the Company implementing an environmental management system that conforms to ISO 14001:2015 standards or a similar environmental management system approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which is expected to result in \$0.3 million in consulting and personnel costs;
7. the Company implementing agreed upon wastewater reduction plans, which is expected to result in approximately \$2.0 million in capital expenditures to install a wastewater treatment and recycling system;
8. the Company obtaining a pretreatment permit from MDEQ, or entering an Agreed Order with MCEQ and operating in compliance with that Agreed Order until a permit can be obtained;
9. the Company obtaining wastewater discharge permits from DCRUA and Olive Branch, or entering into Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) with DCRUA and Olive Branch that are consistent with any Agreed Order entered with MCEQ and operating in compliance with such Consent/Compliance Order(s) or Agreement(s) until permits can be obtained; and

10. the Company agreeing to probation for three years.

The terms of the Plea Agreement are subject to the approval of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi. View is in the process of coordinating with MDEQ and the local authorities with respect to the civil orders and/or agreements contemplated by the settlement terms, including obtaining a pretreatment permit from MCEQ, which has not been granted as of the date of this Report. The Plea Agreement will be presented to the Court for approval following these efforts. The date for presentation of the Plea Agreement to the Court has not yet been determined. The Company has recognized the \$5.0 million of penalties it expects to incur in conjunction with this environmental settlement over the next three years.

The balances of the environmental settlement liability are recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other liabilities, respectively, on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Environmental settlement liability - current	\$ 2,950	\$ 2,950
Environmental settlement liability - non-current	2,000	2,000
Total environmental settlement liability	\$ 4,950	\$ 4,950

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to claims, litigation, internal or governmental investigations, including those related to labor and employment, contracts, intellectual property, environmental, regulatory compliance, commercial matters, and other related matters, some of which allege substantial monetary damages and claims. Some of these actions may be brought as class actions on behalf of a class or purported class of employees. The Company is also defendant in judicial and administrative proceedings involving matters incidental to the business. Legal expenses are expensed as incurred.

The Company accrues a charge when management determines that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. When a loss is probable, the Company records an accrual based on the reasonably estimable loss or range of loss. When no point of loss is more likely than another, the Company records the lowest amount in the estimated range of loss and discloses the estimated range. The Company does not record liabilities for reasonably possible loss contingencies but does disclose a range of reasonably possible losses if they are material and the Company is able to estimate such a range. If the Company cannot provide a range of reasonably possible losses, the Company explains the factors that prevent it from determining such a range. The Company regularly evaluates current information available to it to determine whether an accrual should be established or adjusted. The ultimate outcome of legal proceedings involves judgments, estimates, and inherent uncertainties and cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the ultimate outcome of any legal matter be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. The Company may also incur substantial legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against legal claims.

Securities Litigation

On August 18, 2021, plaintiff Asif Mehedi filed a putative securities class action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (*Mehedi v. View, Inc. f/k/a CF Finance Acquisition Corp. II et al.* (No. 5:21CV06374, N.D. Cal.)) alleging violations of the federal securities laws by the Company, Rao Mulpuri, and Vidul Prakash. On February 8, 2022, the Court appointed Stadium Capital LLC lead plaintiff and denied the competing motion of Sweta Sonthalia. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied Ms. Sonthalia's petition for a writ of mandamus to vacate the lead plaintiff order.

On July 15, 2022, Stadium Capital filed an amended complaint against View, Mulpuri, and Prakash; certain current and former View board members; Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. and related entities; officers and board members of CF II; and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The action is brought on behalf of a putative class consisting of (i) all

persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired View and/or CF II securities between November 30, 2020 and May 10, 2022, inclusive; (ii) all persons or entities who were holders of CF II Class A common stock as of the January 27, 2021 record date that were entitled to vote to approve the merger between View and CF II; and (iii) all persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired View securities pursuant or traceable to the Form S-4 Registration Statement filed by CF II on December 23, 2020. The amended complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5 thereunder), 14(a) (and Rule 14a-9 thereunder), and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act and Sections 11, 12, and 15 of the Securities Act.

The amended complaint alleges that certain defendants failed to disclose to investors that the Company's warranty-related obligations and associated cost of revenue were materially false and misleading because they excluded expenses the Company incurred and expected to incur due to significant quality issues. The amended complaint alleges that certain defendants' positive statements about the Company were false and materially misleading as a result, and that such statements caused the price of the Company's stock to be inflated. The amended complaint alleges that class members were damaged when the price of the Company's stock declined on the trading day following (1) August 16, 2021, when the Company announced an independent investigation concerning the adequacy of the Company's previously disclosed warranty accrual, and (2) May 10, 2022, when the Company stated that management anticipated that it would be disclosing substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and that the Company's cash position was \$200.5 million at the end of Q1 2022. The amended complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages and costs, including attorneys' fees.

Defendants filed motions to dismiss on October 6, 2022. Pursuant to a stipulated schedule, Stadium Capital will file its opposition(s) to the motions by November 14, 2022; and Defendants will file any replies in support of the motions to dismiss by December 14, 2022. The motions are set for hearing on April 20, 2023.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

Derivative Litigation

On December 6, 2021, a purported Company shareholder filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against Rao Mulpuri, Nigel Gormly, Harold Hughes, Tom Leppert, Toby Cosgrove, Lisa Picard, Julie Larson-Green, and Vidul Prakash (*Jacobson v. Mulpuri, et al.* (No. 1:21CV01719, D. Del.)). On May 24, 2022, plaintiff and purported Company stockholder Anil Damidi filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against the same defendants as in the Jacobson complaint: Mr. Mulpuri, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Leppert, Mr. Cosgrove, Ms. Picard, Ms. Larson-Green, and Mr. Prakash. On July 26, 2022, plaintiff and purported Company stockholder James Monteleone filed a verified stockholder derivative complaint (nominally on behalf of the Company) against the same defendants as in the *Jacobson and Damidi* complaints: Mr. Mulpuri, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Leppert, Mr. Cosgrove, Ms. Picard, Ms. Larson-Green, and Mr. Prakash.

On September 8, 2022, the *Jacobson*, *Damidi*, and *Monteleone* cases were assigned to Judge Gregory Williams. On September 30, 2022, Judge Williams entered the parties' stipulation to (1) consolidate the three actions into *In re View, Inc. Derivative Litigation*, C.A. No. 21-1719-GBW (Consolidated), (2) appoint co-lead counsel for plaintiffs, and (3) stay all proceedings in the consolidated action until the *Mehedi* class action is dismissed in its entirety, with prejudice, and all appeals related thereto have been exhausted, or is resolved by settlement, or the motions to dismiss in the *Mehedi* class action are denied. Any party may request that the Court lift the stay upon good cause shown and bringing the matter to the Court's attention.

The stipulation deems the *Damidi* complaint to be the operative complaint in the consolidated case until any amended complaint is filed. The *Damidi* complaint asserts claims for violation of Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and waste of corporate assets. The complaint seeks unspecified money damages, restitution, punitive damages, and costs (including attorneys' fees and accountants' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses). The *Damidi* complaint alleges that the defendants failed to prevent the Company from making false statements regarding the Company's business.

results and prospects and that the Company has been harmed by incurring legal fees and potential liability in investigations and lawsuits.

Given the early stage of this matter, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

Government Investigations

On November 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had voluntarily reported to the SEC that the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors was conducting an independent, internal investigation into the adequacy of the Company's previously reported warranty accrual. In January 2022, the Company was informed that the SEC is conducting a formal investigation of this matter. The Company has cooperated with the SEC's investigation and intends to continue doing so.

In June 2022, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York requested information related to this matter. The Company has cooperated with the U.S. Attorney's Office in connection with these requests and intends to continue doing so.

Given the early stage of these matters, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any, at this time; therefore, a liability has not been recorded as of September 30, 2022.

8. Debt

Debt outstanding consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Interest Rate	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Term loan, due June 30, 2032	0 %	\$ 14,695	\$ 15,430
Total debt		14,695	15,430
Debt, current		1,470	1,470
Debt, non-current		\$ 13,225	\$ 13,960

Principal payments on all debt outstanding as of September 30, 2022 are estimated as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Total
2022 (remaining three months)	\$ 735
2023	1,470
2024	1,470
2025	1,470
2026	1,470
Thereafter	8,080
Total	\$ 14,695

Term Loan

On November 22, 2010, the Company entered into a debt arrangement with a lender, in an amount of \$40.0 million ("Term Loan"), for the purpose of financing equipment and tenant improvements at its manufacturing facility in Olive Branch, Mississippi. Pursuant to the original terms, the loan provides for interest-free debt to be repaid in semi-annual payments due on June 30 and December 31 each year. The loan was originally being paid over 24 semi-annual installments through June 30, 2024.

On October 22, 2020, the Company entered into an amended and restated debt arrangement with the lender. The amended and restated debt arrangement temporarily suspended the payments. Starting June 30, 2022, the Company

is required to make semi-annual payments of \$0.7 million due on June 30 and December 31 each year through June 30, 2032.

The term loan agreement required the Company to invest certain amounts in land, building and equipment and create a certain number of jobs. The term loan agreement, as amended, also includes a covenant for audited consolidated financial statements to be delivered to the lender within 210 days of the Company's fiscal year end. As of September 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Revolving Debt Facility

In October 2019, the Company entered into a secured revolving debt facility pursuant to which the Company may draw amounts in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million until January 3, 2020 and \$250.0 million after such date, for the purpose of paying payables and other corporate obligations. In October 2019, the Company drew a principal amount of \$150.0 million under the facility with weekly maturity dates ranging from 8 days to 364 days. In May 2020, the Company drew the remaining principal amount of \$100.0 million available under the facility, which was repayable on May 1, 2021. The facility's original expiration was October 22, 2023, at which time all drawn amounts were to be repaid in full. The interest rate applicable to amounts outstanding under the facility was LIBOR, plus 9.05%. As security for the payment and performance of all obligations under the facility, the Company granted the finance provider a security interest in substantially all of the Company's assets.

Under the original agreement, repaid principal amounts became immediately available to be redrawn under the facility with maturity dates of one year through October 23, 2022. In December 2020, the Company entered into an amendment to replace thirteen weekly draws of approximately \$2.9 million each, aggregating to \$37.5 million in principal amount, with four notes of approximately \$9.4 million each, aggregating to \$37.5 million in principal amount.

On March 8, 2021, upon Closing, the facility was repaid in full in the amount of \$276.8 million, including accrued interest and future interest through maturity of the notes of \$26.8 million prior to the expiration of the limited waiver from the finance provider. Upon repayment of its obligation, the Company recorded a debt extinguishment loss of \$10.0 million, and the facility was terminated.

9. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

On March 9, 2021, the Company's common stock and warrants began trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbols "VIEW" and "VIEWW," respectively. Pursuant to the Company's certificate of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 600,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had 221,390,799 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to the Company's certificate of incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$0.0001 per share ("View Inc. Preferred Stock"). The Company's board of directors has the authority to issue View, Inc. Preferred Stock and to determine the rights, preferences, privileges, and restrictions, including voting rights, of those shares. As of September 30, 2022, no shares of View, Inc. Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding.

Net Share Settlement of Equity Awards

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company withheld 1,887,172 shares with a fair value of \$3.1 million in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations relating to the vesting of restricted share units. The shares were retired upon repurchase and returned to the unissued authorized capital of the Company. As of September 30, 2022, no shares of Treasury Stock were issued and outstanding.

Dividend

Common stock is entitled to dividends when and if declared by the Company's board of directors, subject to the rights of all classes of stock outstanding having priority rights to dividends. The Company has not paid any cash dividends on common stock to date. The Company may retain future earnings, if any, for the further development and expansion of its business and has no current plans to pay cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be made at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will depend on, among other things, the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in future agreements and financing instruments, business prospects and such other factors as the Company's board of directors may deem relevant.

Common Stock Purchase Agreement

On August 8, 2022, the Company entered into the Purchase Agreements with each of CF Principal Investments LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Cantor"), and YA II PN, Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company ("Yorkville," and together with Cantor, the "Investors"), relating to a committed equity facility (the "Facility"). Under the terms of the Purchase Agreements, the Company will have the right, from time to time and at its option, to sell to the Investors up to \$100.0 million, in the aggregate, of the Company's common stock ("View Shares"), subject to certain conditions and limitations set forth in the Purchase Agreements. As of September 30, 2022, the Investors have purchased zero shares under the Purchase Agreements.

Sales of the View Shares under the Purchase Agreements, and the timing of any sales, will be determined by the Company from time to time at its sole discretion and will depend on a variety of factors, including, among other things, market conditions, the trading price of the Company's common stock and determinations by the Company regarding the use of proceeds from such sales. The net proceeds from any sales under the Purchase Agreements will depend on the frequency with, and prices at which the View Shares are sold to the Investors. The Company expects to use the proceeds from any sales under the Purchase Agreements for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Upon the initial satisfaction of the conditions to the Investors' obligations to purchase View Shares set forth in the Purchase Agreements (the "Commencement"), including that a registration statement (the "Resale Registration Statement") registering the resale of the View Shares under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), is declared effective by the SEC and the Investors are permitted to utilize the prospectus therein to resell all of the shares included in such prospectus, the Company will have the right, but not the obligation, from time to time at its sole discretion until the earliest of (i) the first day of the month next following the date that is 36-months after the effective date of the Resale Registration Statement, (ii) the date on which the Investors shall have purchased, in the aggregate, \$100.0 million worth of shares pursuant to the Purchase Agreements, (iii) the date on which the Company's common stock shall have failed to be listed or quoted on The Nasdaq Global Market or an alternative market and (iv) the date on which the Company commences a voluntary bankruptcy case or any person commences a proceeding against the Company, a custodian is appointed for the Company or for all or substantially all of its property or the Company makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, to direct the Investors to purchase View Shares as set forth in the Purchase Agreements, by delivering written notice to Cantor or Yorkville prior to 9:00 AM, Eastern Time, on any trading day, subject to maximum amount as set forth in the Purchase Agreements for each such trading day. The purchase price of the View Shares that the Company elects to sell pursuant to the Purchase Agreements will be 97% of the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the applicable purchase date, subject to adjustment if the Company delivers a purchase notice for a purchase in excess of 20% of the total volume of the Company's common stock traded during the applicable purchase period.

The Company will not sell, and the Investors will not purchase, any View Shares pursuant to the Purchase Agreements, if the aggregate number of View Shares issued pursuant to the Purchase Agreements would exceed 19.99% of the voting power or number of shares of the Company's common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the execution of the Purchase Agreements), subject to reduction as described in the Purchase Agreements, unless the Company obtains approval of its stockholders for the sale of View Shares in excess of such amount. In addition, the Company will not sell, and Cantor and Yorkville will not purchase, any View Shares

pursuant to the Purchase Agreements, which, when aggregated with all other shares of the Company's common stock then beneficially owned by such Investor and its affiliates, would result in, in the case of Cantor, the beneficial ownership by Cantor and its affiliates of more than 9.99% of the Company's outstanding voting power or shares of the Company's common stock, or in the case of Yorkville and its affiliates, would result in the beneficial ownership by Yorkville and its affiliates of more than 4.99% of the Company's outstanding voting power or shares of the Company's common stock.

On the date of the Commencement, the Company will issue to Cantor shares of the Company's common stock with a value of \$1.3 million (the "Commitment Fee") as of the trading day prior to the filing of the Resale Registration Statement as consideration for its irrevocable commitment to purchase the View Shares upon the terms and subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in its respective Purchase Agreement. In addition, pursuant to the Purchase Agreements, the Company agreed to reimburse Cantor for certain of its expenses. The Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with the Investors, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to register the resale of the View Shares and the shares constituting the Commitment Fee. The Purchase Agreements and the Registration Rights Agreement contain customary representations, warranties, conditions, and indemnification obligations by each party. The Purchase Agreements also provide that the representations and warranties of the Company (a) that are not qualified by "materiality" or "Material Adverse Effect" (as defined in the Purchase Agreements) must be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the Commencement, except to the extent such representations and warranties are as of another date, in which case such representations and warranties must be true and correct in all material respects as of such other date, and (b) that are qualified by "materiality" or "Material Adverse Effect" (as defined in the Purchase Agreements) must be true and correct as of the date of the Commencement, except to the extent such representations and warranties are as of another date, in which case such representations and warranties must be true and correct as of such other date. The Purchase Agreements also provide that the representations and warranties of the Company must be true and correct as described in (a) and (b) above as of a date within three trading days following each time the Company files (i) an Annual Report on Form 10-K and certain Annual Reports on Form 10-K/A, (ii) a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, (iii) certain Current Reports on Form 8-K containing amended financial information and (iv) the Resale Registration Statement, any New Registration Statement (as defined in the Purchase Agreements) or any supplement or post-effective amendment thereto, subject to certain exceptions and in any event not more than once per calendar quarter. The representations, warranties and covenants contained in the Purchase Agreements and the Registration Rights Agreement were made only for purposes of the Purchase Agreements and the Registration Rights Agreement and as of specific dates, are solely for the benefit of the parties to such agreements and are subject to certain important limitations.

The Company has the right to terminate the Purchase Agreements at any time after the date of the Commencement, at no cost or penalty, upon three trading days' prior written notice. The Investors have the right to terminate the Purchase Agreements upon three trading days' prior written notice if, among other things, a Material Adverse Effect (as defined in the Purchase Agreements) has occurred and is continuing.

10. Stock Warrants

Public and Private Warrants

Prior to the Merger, CF II issued 366,666 Private Warrants and 16,666,637 Public Warrants. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Company's common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustments. The Warrants became exercisable on August 26, 2021. The Public Warrants and Private Warrants will expire five years after the Closing and five years after August 26, 2020, respectively.

The Company may redeem the outstanding warrants, in whole and not in part, upon a minimum of thirty days' prior written notice of redemption ("Redemption Period"). For purposes of the redemption, "Reference Value" shall mean the last reported sales price of the Company's common stock for any twenty trading days within the thirty trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which notice of the redemption is given.

The Company may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants for cash at a price of \$0.01 per warrant if the Reference Value equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share. The warrant holders have the right to exercise their outstanding

warrants prior to the scheduled redemption date during the Redemption Period at \$11.50 per share. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, the Company will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a “cashless basis,” as described in the warrant agreement.

The Private Warrants are identical to the Public Warrants except that the Private Warrants were not transferable, assignable, or salable until April 7, 2021. Additionally, the Private Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the Private Warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, then such warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by the warrant holders on the same basis as the Public Warrants.

As of September 30, 2022, there were 366,666 Private Warrants and 16,666,637 Public Warrants outstanding, and no Warrants had been exercised.

Other Warrants

Legacy View also issued redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock warrants, to various service providers, lenders, investors, at various points in time, which were subsequently converted to the common stock warrants of the Company. Upon consummation of the Merger, each Legacy View warrant that was outstanding was assumed by CF II and converted into a common stock warrant exercisable for common stock equal to the product (rounded down to the nearest whole number) of (a) the number of shares of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger multiplied by (b) the Exchange Ratio. Such warrants have a per share exercise price equal to the quotient (rounded up to the nearest whole cent) obtained by dividing (i) the exercise price per share of Legacy View capital stock subject to the Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger by (ii) the Exchange Ratio, and, except as specifically provided in the Merger Agreement, each warrant continues to be governed by the same terms and conditions (including vesting and exercisability terms) as were applicable to the corresponding former Legacy View warrant immediately prior to the Merger. Prior to the merger, the redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants were classified as liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. See [Note 4](#) for a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the level 3 financial liabilities measured at fair value.

On December 1, 2021, in connection with the WorxWell acquisition, the Company issued 1,000,000 common stock warrants to the seller.

The following table summarizes the outstanding common stock warrants:

Warrant issue date	Types of shares issued	Number of Warrants September 30, 2022 (As converted)	Number of Warrants December 31, 2021 (As converted)	Exercise Price Per Warrant (As converted)	Expiry Date
August 2010 - June 2011	Common stock (previously Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock)	46,498	46,498	\$ 15.49	March 2023
August 2011 - January 2012	Common stock (previously Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock)	53,256	53,256	18.78	March 2023
August 2012	Common stock (previously Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock)	45,388	45,388	21.60	March 2023
December 2013	Common stock (previously Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock)	63,296	63,296	25.91	March 2023
April 2015 - April 2016	Common stock (previously Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock)	38,749	45,207	38.71	Through December 2022
April 2016 - November 2018	Common stock (previously Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock)	1,135,391	1,135,391	18.93	Through November 2028
March 2017	Common stock (previously Series H redeemable convertible preferred stock)	1,849,431	1,849,431	12.91	March 2027
March 2014	Common stock	2,324	2,324	9.47	August 2023
August 2015	Common stock	12,916	12,916	11.62	December 2022
December 2018	Common stock	24,910	24,910	9.04	December 2028
August 2020	Common stock (Private Warrants)	366,666	366,666	11.50	Through March 2026
August 2020	Common stock (Public Warrants)	16,666,637	16,666,637	11.50	Through March 2026
December 2021	Common stock (in connection with the WorxWell acquisition)	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 10.00	December 2031
	Total stock warrants	21,305,462	21,311,920		

11. Stock-Based Compensation

2018 Plan

Legacy View's 2018 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan (formerly the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan), effective November 21, 2018 (the "2018 Plan"), allowed Legacy View to grant incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units to eligible employees, directors, and consultants of Legacy View and any parent or subsidiary of Legacy View. In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the 2018 Plan was terminated, the remaining unallocated share reserve under the 2018 Plan was cancelled and no new awards will be granted under the 2018 Plan. 24,657,302 options (as converted, due to retroactive application of reverse recapitalization) outstanding under the 2018 Plan at Closing were assumed by the Company under the 2021 Plan (defined below).

The options assumed under the 2021 Plan (defined below) generally vest 20% upon completion of one year of service and 1/60 per month thereafter or vest 25% upon completion of one year of service and 1/48 per month thereafter and generally expire 10 years from the date of grant.

2021 Plan

In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the Company adopted the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") under which 58,631,907 shares of common stock were initially reserved for issuance. The 2021 Plan permits

the grant of incentive stock options (“Options”), nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units (“RSUs”), and stock bonus awards. As of September 30, 2022, the Company had 22,834,641 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance of equity awards to employees, officers, directors, or consultants under the 2021 Plan.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, at the Closing of the Merger on March 8, 2021, the Company granted 12,500,000 Officer RSUs (the “Officer RSUs”) for shares of Class A Common Stock of the Company and 5,000,000 options to purchase Class A Common Stock of the Company (“Officer Options”) to View’s executive officers. The Officer Options time vest over a four-year period with 25% to vest on the twelve-month anniversary of the Closing and the remaining 75% will vest on a monthly basis over the following thirty-six months. The Officer RSUs were subject to both time and market-based vesting conditions. The Officer RSUs time vest over a four-year period with 25% to vest on the twelve-month anniversary of the Closing and the remaining 75% to vest on a monthly basis over the following thirty-six months subject to the following market-based vesting. 50% of the Officer RSUs granted to each executive officer will only vest if the share price hurdle of \$15.00 is achieved and the remaining 50% of such Officer RSUs will vest if the share price hurdle of \$20.00 is achieved.

On August 5, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company, upon recommendation of the Compensation Committee, approved an amendment (the “Amendment”) to the Officer RSUs under the 2021 Plan, which provided that, effective as of September 8, 2022, the market-based vesting conditions applicable to the Officer RSUs were no longer applicable, and the awards will continue to vest subject only to the time-based vesting conditions, subject to the executive’s continued employment with the Company through each applicable vesting date. Any Officer RSUs that are not time-vested as of the date of the executive’s termination of employment with the Company shall be forfeited and returned to the 2021 Plan. Except as expressly amended by the Amendment, all the terms and conditions of the Officer RSUs remained in full force and effect.

The Company accounted for the Amendment as a modification of the original awards. The Company calculated the incremental compensation cost of \$22.5 million as the excess of the fair value of the modified awards over the fair value of the original awards immediately before the modification. For awards that were vested as of the modification date, the Company recognized \$7.9 million of the incremental compensation cost immediately. For awards that were unvested as of the modification date, the sum of the remaining \$14.6 million of the incremental compensation cost and the remaining unrecognized compensation cost of \$21.2 million for the original awards on the modification date will be recognized over the remaining requisite service period of 2.4 years as of the modification date.

CEO Incentive Plan

In connection with the Closing of the Merger, the Company adopted the 2021 Chief Executive Officer Incentive Plan (the “CEO Incentive Plan”) effective March 8, 2021. Pursuant to the CEO Incentive Plan and the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, on March 8, 2021, the Company granted the CEO an option award to purchase Class A common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, which vests and becomes

exercisable upon satisfaction of the performance conditions set forth in the table below, contingent upon the CEO's continued employment with the Company on each such vesting date.

Tranche	Option Shares (#)	Average 60-day Trading Price per Share of the Entity (\$)
1	2,500,000	\$ 20.00
2	2,500,000	30.00
3	2,500,000	40.00
4	2,500,000	50.00
5	2,500,000	60.00
6	2,500,000	70.00
7	2,500,000	80.00
8	2,500,000	90.00
9	2,500,000	100.00
10	2,500,000	\$ 110.00

The following table summarizes the activity under the 2021 Plan (in thousands, except per share data and contractual term) for time vested options:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Shares Subject to Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ⁽¹⁾
Balance as of December 31, 2021	27,582	\$ 9.43	7.0	\$ —
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Canceled/forfeited	(3,429)	9.34		
Outstanding as of September 30, 2022	24,153	\$ 9.45	6.3	\$ —
Options vested and expected to vest as of September 30, 2022	24,116	\$ 9.45	6.3	\$ —
Exercisable as of September 30, 2022	21,007	\$ 9.42	6.1	\$ —

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market value of the Company's common shares as of the relevant period end and the respective exercise prices of the options. The market value as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was \$1.34 and \$3.91 per share, respectively, which is the closing sale price of View's common shares on that day as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market.

No options have been issued or exercised under this plan in the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of stock options granted was \$4.38 for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The total grant date fair value of stock options vested was \$22.3 million and \$18.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was \$0.4 million.

As of September 30, 2022, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$12.1 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 1.9 years.

In addition to the time vested options above, as of September 30, 2022, total outstanding stock options under the CEO Incentive Plan was 25,000,000 shares which were issued during the three months ended March 31, 2021 with a

grant date exercise price per share of \$10.00 and remaining contractual term of 8.4 years. As of September 30, 2022, the CEO Option Award had no intrinsic value.

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of stock options granted under the CEO Incentive Plan was \$3.54 for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. As of September 30, 2022, total unrecognized compensation cost related to options under the CEO Incentive plan, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$59.1 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 3.8 years.

The following table summarizes the activities for the outstanding RSUs under the Company's 2021 Plan (in thousands, except per share data) during the nine months ended September 30, 2022:

	Number of Unvested Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	11,643	\$ 6.14
Granted	—	—
Vested	(4,082)	8.21
Canceled	(811)	6.28
Outstanding as of September 30, 2022	6,750	\$ 8.21

(1) The weighted average grant date fair value of the Officer RSUs that vested during the period and the Officer RSUs outstanding at September 30, 2022 is calculated as the sum of the grant date fair value per share of the original awards plus the incremental cost per share as of the date of the modification. The grant date fair value of the original Officer RSUs was \$6.12 per share. The incremental cost of the Officer RSUs as of the date of modification, August 5, 2022, was \$2.09 per share.

The total grant date fair value of RSUs vested was \$33.5 million and \$0.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$33.6 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining service period of 2.4 years.

To the extent that the actual forfeiture rate is different than what the Company has anticipated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from expectations.

Valuation

No options have been issued under this plan in the nine months ended September 30, 2022. The estimated grant date fair values of the Company's time vested stock options granted to employees and non-employees under the plan in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 were calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing models based on the following assumptions:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
Expected volatility	53.0 %
Expected terms (in years)	6.0
Expected dividends	0 %
Risk-free rate	1.07 %

Prior to the Merger, due to the absence of a public market, the Company's common stock required the Company's board of directors to estimate the fair value of its common stock for purposes of granting options and for determining stock-based compensation expense by considering several objective and subjective factors, including contemporaneous third-party valuations, actual and forecasted operating and financial results, market conditions and performance of comparable publicly traded companies, developments and milestones in the Company, the rights and preferences of redeemable convertible preferred stock and common, and transactions involving the Company's

stock. The fair value of the Company's common stock was determined in accordance with applicable elements of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants guide, Valuation of Privately Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation.

The estimated grant date fair value for each tranche of CEO Option Award and Officer RSUs is determined by using the Monte Carlo Simulation valuation model and the assumptions below. The estimated grant date fair value of the Officer Options is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The valuation models incorporated the following key assumptions:

	CEO Option Award	Officer RSUs (Prior to Modification on August 5, 2022)	Officer Options
Expected stock price	\$ 9.19	\$ 9.19	\$ 9.19
Expected volatility	54.0 %	56.0 %	53.0 %
Risk-free rate	1.59 %	0.60 %	1.07 %
Expected terms (in years)	10.0	4.0	6.0
Expected dividends	0 %	0 %	0 %
Discount for lack of marketability	20 %	n/a	n/a

As noted above, the Officer RSUs were modified on August 5, 2022 to remove the market-based vesting condition; and therefore, the valuation assumptions above for the Officer RSUs only apply to the original awards. Refer above for further discussion of the impact of the modification.

Stock-based Compensation Expense

The Company's stock-based compensation included in its condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of revenue	\$ 418	\$ 1,286	\$ 1,126	\$ 3,461
Research and development	2,032	2,670	3,587	6,213
Selling, general, and administrative	20,776	18,514	54,122	45,533
Total	\$ 23,226	\$ 22,470	\$ 58,835	\$ 55,207

12. Income Taxes

The Company calculates the provision for income taxes during interim reporting periods by applying an estimate of the annual effective tax rate for the full fiscal year to ordinary income or loss for the interim reporting period. When applicable, the year-to-date tax provision reflects adjustments from discrete tax items.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company's income tax expense was immaterial.

As the Company's U.S. operations are projecting to be in a taxable loss in the year and based on all available objectively verifiable evidence during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the tax benefits of the U.S. losses incurred will not be realized. Accordingly, the Company will continue to maintain a full valuation allowance on the U.S. deferred tax assets. The Company's income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 is due primarily to income taxes for foreign operations.

The Company accounts for the uncertainty in income taxes by utilizing a comprehensive model for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure in financial statements of any uncertain tax positions that

have been taken or are expected to be taken on an income tax return. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, there have been no changes in the estimated uncertain tax benefits.

In August 2022, the IRA and CHIPS and Science Act were passed by Congress and signed into law. The IRA introduced new provisions, including a 15 percent corporate alternative minimum tax for certain large corporations that have at least an average of \$1.0 billion adjusted financial statement income over a consecutive three-tax-year period. The corporate minimum tax will be effective for fiscal 2023. The Company is currently evaluating the applicability and the effect of the new law to its financial results.

13. Net Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net loss	\$ (82,065)	\$ (94,152)	\$ (247,323)	\$ (263,907)
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	214,775,043	212,154,820	214,422,143	160,497,517
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (1.15)	\$ (1.64)

As a result of the Merger, the weighted-average number of shares of common stock used in the calculation of net loss per share have also been retroactively converted by applying the Exchange Ratio.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, common stock equivalents consisted of stock options, restricted stock units and warrants. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, common stock equivalents consisted of stock options, restricted stock units and warrants. None of the common stock equivalents were included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share for all periods presented as the Company recorded a net loss.

The following outstanding shares of common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	September 30,	
	2022	2021
Stock options to purchase common stock	24,153,378	29,159,417
Unvested restricted stock units	6,750,000	182,951
Warrants to purchase common stock	21,305,462	20,311,920
Total	52,208,840	49,654,288

The 4,970,000 Sponsor Earn-Out Shares are excluded from basic and diluted net loss per share as such shares are contingently callable until the share price of the Company exceeds specified thresholds that have not been achieved as of September 30, 2022.

The common stock equivalents subject to the CEO Option Award are excluded from the anti-dilutive table as the underlying shares are contingently issuable until the share price of the Company exceeds the specified thresholds that have not been achieved. As of September 30, 2022 and 2021, the thresholds for the CEO Option Award have not been achieved, and 25,000,000 stock options for the CEO Option Award are outstanding.

Prior to the Amendment described further in [Note 11](#), the common stock equivalents subject to the Officer RSUs were excluded from the anti-dilutive table, as the underlying shares were contingently issuable since the share price of the Company had not exceeded the specified thresholds. As of September 30, 2021, the thresholds for the Officer RSUs had not been achieved, and 12,500,000 RSUs of the Officer RSUs were outstanding. As of September 30, 2022, due to the Amendment, the underlying shares are no longer contingently issuable and 6,750,000 unvested Officer RSUs are included in the anti-dilutive table.

14. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through the date the financial statements were issued and has determined that, other than the events disclosed below, no additional material subsequent events exist.

Private Placement of 6.00% / 9.00% Convertible Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2027

Investment Agreement

On October 25, 2022, the Company entered into an Investment Agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with the Purchasers (as defined in the Investment Agreement) relating to the sale by the Company to the Purchasers of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2027 (the “Notes”). On October 26, 2022, the Company completed the sale to the Purchasers of the Notes pursuant to the Investment Agreement resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$194 million, after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses.

The Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of the Company, bearing interest at a rate of 6.00% per annum, to the extent paid in cash (“Cash Interest”), and 9.00% per annum, to the extent paid in kind through an increase in the principal amount of the Notes (“PIK Interest”). The Company can elect to make any interest payment through Cash Interest, PIK Interest or any combination thereof. Any PIK Interest will be paid by issuing notes (“PIK Notes”) in the form of physical notes. Such PIK Notes will bear interest from and after the date of such PIK Interest payment. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on April 1, 2023. It is expected that the Notes will mature on October 1, 2027, unless redeemed, repurchased or converted in accordance with their terms prior to such date.

Subject to certain limitations, the Investment Agreement provides the Purchasers with certain registration rights for the shares of the Company’s Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“Common Stock”), issuable upon conversion of the Notes and exercise of the Warrants (as defined below). The Notes are convertible at an initial conversion rate equal to 747.6636, subject to certain adjustments as provided in the Indenture. All conversions will be subject to an increased conversion rate in accordance with the Indenture, based on the Conversion Date (as defined in the Indenture).

The Company may not redeem the Notes prior to October 1, 2025. The Company may redeem the Notes in whole or in part, at its option, on or after October 1, 2025, and prior to the 41st scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, for cash at the applicable redemption price if the last reported sale price of the Common Stock has been at least 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides the applicable redemption notice.

In the event of a fundamental change, holders of the Notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes at a price equal to 100% of the capitalized principal amount of Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

The Purchasers include affiliates of RXR, a party with which the Company has an existing commercial relationship and with which it has engaged in prior corporate transactions. The Chairman and CEO of RXR joined the Company’s Board of Directors in November 2022. As such, RXR has been identified as a related party. The Company has evaluated the relationship with RXR and determined that all previous transactions with the Purchasers were entered into in the ordinary course of business. All future transactions will be reviewed and approved as a related party transaction in accordance with the related party transaction approval process implemented by the Company. The Company analyzed the terms of all previous transactions with RXR and concluded that the terms represented transactions conducted at arm’s length. The Company recognized revenue from RXR of \$1.4 million and \$0.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and \$4.9 million and \$0.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In addition, the Company

had no accounts receivables due from RXR and no accounts payable due to RXR as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Strategic Agreement & Warrant Agreements

On October 25, 2022, the Company and RXR FP Services LLC (“RXR FP”) entered into an Agreement for Strategic Planning and Consulting Services (the “Strategic Agreement”). Pursuant to the Strategic Agreement, RXR FP was appointed to render strategic planning and consulting services to the Company. In consideration of RXR FP’s performance of its obligations under the Strategic Agreement, the Company agreed to issue to RXR FP warrants (the “Warrants”) to purchase, in the aggregate, 9,511,128 shares of Common Stock. On October 25, 2022, the Company issued the Warrants to RXR FP pursuant to certain Common Stock Purchase Warrant Agreements (the “Warrant Agreements”).