## Building the Sales Force and Translating that building process into a financial plan





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- Large Market
- Grade A, experienced team
- Barriers to entry
- A sophisticated sales plan
- Financials comparable to industry stnds
  - Can the idea scale profitability
- Technology focused on market needs

# Two essential areas for fundable companies





- Intimate understanding of how to build a sales organization
- Financial Plans that reflect that intimate knowledge







- Your Sales Channel(s)
  - Direct vs. Indirect
  - First two years
  - Beyond year two
- Compensation Plan
  - Base, Variable, other
- Hiring Ramp
  - How long will it take to find sales warriors
  - How long until first order
  - How long to break-even on a Gross Profit basis
  - What is expected turnover

### Real Life Examples... (emerging companies)



Title	Rev. (M)	Industry	Pub/Priv	Base	Bonus	Date/Year
VP Sales & Bus Dev.	\$13	Software	Private	\$160,000	0	5/11/2005
VP Product Strategy	\$8	Software	Private	\$225,000	40%	7/14/2004
VP Marketing	\$7	Internet/Software	Private	\$150,000	25k to 50k	4/20/2004
VP Marketing	\$7	Electronics	Public	\$155,000	0	10/25/2005
VP Sales and Marketing	\$6	Medical	Private	\$140,961	\$41,914	5/9/2005
SVP Marketing	\$6	Software	Private	\$160,000	\$60,000	5/7/2004
VP Marketing	\$5	Software	Private	\$175,000	\$50,000	9/10/2004
SVP Sales & Business Dev.	\$3	Software	Private	\$202,000	yes	4/24/2007
VP Sales & Bus Dev.	\$3	Software	Private	\$120,000	\$80,000+	1/6/2005
VP Sales & Marketing, Founder	\$2	Electronics	Private	\$140,000	20k to 25k	2/8/2007
VP Sales	\$2	Software	Private	\$160,000	\$140,000	2/17/2004
SVP Field Operations	\$1	Medical	Private	\$140,000	\$100,000	5/21/2005
VP Worldwide Sales	\$1	Software	Private	\$175,740	\$96,381	3/22/2006
Former VP Sales & Bus Dev.	\$1	Software	Private	\$150,000	\$80,000	2/4/2004
Former VP Sales	Under \$1	Software	Private	\$150,000	\$130,000	2/11/2004
VP Sales	NA	Biotech/Electronics	Private	\$208,000	\$75,000	6/1/2007
VP Sales	NA	Software	Private	\$150,000	0	3/30/2006

Source: Onstott Database Average \$162,453 \$67,886







- What are your Annual Bookings expectations
  - Bookings per sales person
- Describe your pre-defined sales process
- What are your forecasted Closing Ratios
  - Funnel Math







- Explain "cost of selling" in relation to P+L
- Marketing to sales relationship
  - \$\$
  - Time
  - # leads
- "Viral Marketing" = hitting the lottery
  - Not part of a realistic plan

## In 2007 and 2008, we surveyed Sales Pros...





#### ...and unfortunately, we found...

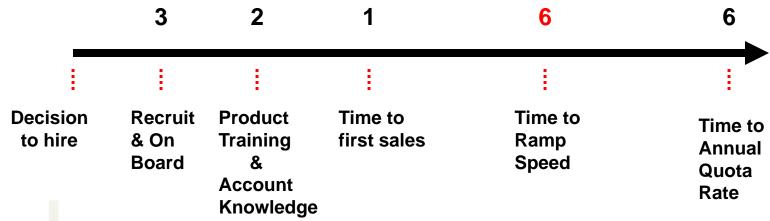
•	Salespeople not currently employed in their dream job	84%
•	Salespeople not effectively selling to senior levels	57%
•	Sales Team employs little methodology	<b>53</b> %
•	Sales Team does a poor job generating new leads	52%
•	Sales Team's product knowledge is weak	50%
•	Sales Team lacks business & financial acumen	47%
•	Salespeople are unable to forecast effectively	47%
•	Salespeople lack adequate industry knowledge	42%
•	Salespeople did not meet quota	41%
•	Basic sales skills are deficient	<b>32%</b>

### Hiring- Create Your Own Ramp...





- Assumes 3 month sales cycle
- Assumes "standard" relationship sale
- Assumes A to B+ hires



It takes 18-24 months to reach "Time to Cash B/E"







- Don't hire anyone who has not previously been in a start-up
  - Big company to start-up is huge
- Write a real job description
  - Skills
  - Experience
  - Attributes
  - ...and don't compromise
- If you make a mistake, you will know in 60 days
  - Acknowledge, make the change, and move-on
  - They will not grow into the position
  - Your organization does not have the time to teach them







- Network, Network, Network !!!!
- Network some more
- Then turn to a recruiter
  - Consider a combo deal







- Company life cycle
- Industry
- Company size
- Geographical recruiting market
- Individual qualifications and attributes

#### Aligning comp and growth objectives



Stage	incentives	Growth objectives
Threshold	LT incentives	<ul><li>concept proof</li><li>product development</li><li>revenue generation</li></ul>
Expansion	LT incentives + ST incentives	<ul><li>revenue expansion</li><li>channel expansion</li><li>profit generation</li></ul>
Maturity	Base pay + ST incentives	<ul><li>operating efficienct</li><li>margin enhancement</li><li>cost reductions</li></ul>
Decline/ Renewal	LT incentives	<ul><li>debt restructuring</li><li>cost slashing</li><li>new market creation</li></ul>

	Base low STI cash dependent LTI very hi for key hires	Base increasing STI hi for wider group LTI hi for wider group	Base hi STI hi LTI decreasing	Base frozen or cut STI hi potential, low payoff LTI to motivate turnaround
DERBY	Company Size			
		It is rare that some	one stays for the v	vhole ride
	Threshold	Expansion	Maturity	Decline/Renew







- Important for BOTH product and service companies
- Pricing strategy by market segment is critical
- Assumes solid cost data



#### Profit Margins- (as seen by the customer)



- Profit Margins simply reflect the premium a customer will pay you rather than make the product and/or perform the service themselves.
- Your customer's major purchase decisions eventually come down to Make vs. Buy

## Margin Dictates Your Business Model



Gross Margin	Typical Industry	Commentary
70%+	Software	Heavy engineering costs
60%+	Med Devices	Long FDA approval cycles
50%+	Tech Hardware	Need to bankroll margin for continuous innovations
40%+	Specialized services	Outsource pressure
30%+	Competitive services	Only best can afford to innovate
20%+	#1-2 in commodity product or service	Cost and expense controls are critical
10%+	#3+ in a commodity	Bankruptcy

## Financials: Focus on detailed understanding of Gross Margin





- Do the math so you can explain what happens if sales double and triple
  - What happens to overhead per unit
  - Operating team required to support a \$30M plan
    - Size and nature of quality group
- When do fixed costs take step changes
- Articulate expected pricing trends
- Why will your margins be better than your competitors

## **Company Valuations...**





- The <u>most important factor</u> in determining the value of a company is the gross margins they can achieve.
- When compared to industry averages, the companies with superior margins earn superior valuations.
- It's that simple!

### Last Slide





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