# EXTRAORDINARY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

## THE PROFESSIONAL'S GUIDE TO STARTING AN EXCEPTIONAL ENTERPRISE

**STEPHEN C. HARPER** 



# EXTRAORDINARY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

# EXTRAORDINARY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

## THE PROFESSIONAL'S GUIDE TO STARTING AN EXCEPTIONAL ENTERPRISE

**STEPHEN C. HARPER** 



This book is printed on acid-free paper.

Copyright © 2005 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.

Published simultaneously in Canada.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, or otherwise, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate per-copy fee to the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, 978-750-8400, fax 978-646-8600, or on the web at www.copyright.com. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030-5774, 201-748-6011, fax 201-748-6008.

Limit of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: While the publisher and author have used their best efforts in preparing this book, they make no representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book and specifically disclaim any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for your situation. You should consult with a professional where appropriate. Neither the publisher nor author shall be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damages, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

For general information on our other products and services, or technical support, please contact our Customer Care Department within the United States at 800-762-2974, outside the United States at 317-572-3993 or fax 317-572-4002.

Wiley also publishes its books in a variety of electronic formats. Some content that appears in print may not be available in electronic books.

For more information about Wiley products, visit our Web site at www.wiley.com.

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

Harper, Stephen C. Extraordinary entrepreneurship: the professional's guide to starting an exceptional enterprise/Stephen C. Harper p.cm
Includes index. ISBN 0-471-69719-2 (cloth) ISBN 0-470-08727-7 (paper)
1. New business enterprises. 2. Entrepreneurship.
I. Title HD62.5.H37337 2005 658.1'1—dc22

2004013487

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

## **CONTENTS**

About the Author	xxiii
Foreword	XXV
Preface	xxix
Acknowledgments	xxxvii
Introduction: The Nature of Entrepre	neurship I-1
What Are the Characteristics	
of Successful Entrepreneurs?	<b>I-</b> 2
Entrepreneurship Is Not for the Faint of Heart	<b>I-</b> 3
Mapping The Entrepreneurial Journey	-4
The New-Venture Creation Process	1-4
Incorporating The Entrepreneurial Triangle	I-5
Which Dimension Is the Most Important?	-6
Entrepreneurs Are Like Explorers	<b>I</b> -7
Entrepreneurs Need to Identify Gaps in the Tria	angle I-8
Entrepreneurship Involves Various Types of Per	0
Challenges and Risks	-8
Beware of Entrepreneurial Myths	<b>I-</b> 13
Myth 1: Entrepreneurs Are Born Not Made	<b>I-</b> 13
Myth 2: Entrepreneurship Cannot Be Taught	<b>I-</b> 13
Myth 3: I Will Be My Own Boss	<b>I</b> -14
Myth 4: Most New Ventures Fail	<b>I</b> -14
Myth 5: I Can Always Start My Own Busines.	s I-15
Myth 6: I Can Be an Entrepreneur Because I	
Successful in Corporate America	I-16

New-Venture Facts of Life	<b>I</b> -17
Are You Committed Enough to Take The Journey?	I-17
Conclusion: Entrepreneurship Is a Different World	<b>I-</b> 19
Endnotes	<b>I-</b> 20

1	Essential Entrepreneurial Qualities and Capabilities	1
	Step One: Know Thyself!	2
	Check Your Motives	3
	Show Me the Money	3
	Step Two: Develop the "Entrepreneurial Profile"	5
	Step Three: Identify the "Entrepreneurial Gaps"	5
	Step Four: Bridge the Entrepreneurial Gaps	8
	Step Five: Supplement Your Skills and Capabilities	9
	Personal Qualities That Can Make a Difference	10
	Entrepreneurs Don't Have to Be Inventors	10
	Entrepreneurs Need to Be Entrepreneurs	13
	Entrepreneurs Need to Be Leaders	14
	Entrepreneurs Need to Be Managers	14
	Types of Entrepreneurs	15
	Wanted: An Entrepreneur for All Seasons	16
	Key Entrepreneurial Qualities	17
	Entrepreneurs Have a Vision for What Can Be	17
	Entrepreneurs Are Perceptive and Demonstrate a Kaleidoscopic Perspective	18
	Entrepreneurs Are Venturesome	18
	' Entrepreneurs See Opportunities Where Others See Problems	18
	Entrepreneurs Live at the Edge	19
	Entrepreneurs Have the Ability to Make Good Things Happen—in Spite of the Odds	19
	Entrepreneurs Thrive in Times of Uncertainty	20
	Entrepreneurs Have a Tolerance for Turbulence	20
	Entrepreneurs Need Confidence to Take the Plunge	22
	Entrepreneurs Are Opportunistic and Have Contempt	
	for the Status Quo	24
	Entrepreneurs Are Open-Minded and Quick to Learn	24
	Entrepreneurs Must Be Focused and Decisive	25

vi

Entrepreneurs Must Be Committed	26
Entrepreneurs Must Have Passion and Selling Skills	26
Entrepreneurs Need to Be Persistent, Tenacious, and Resilient	27
Entrepreneurs Need to Be Aware of the Impact They Have on Their People	29
Entrepreneurs Should Use the Talents of People Outside the Firm	29
Never Underestimate the Value of Experience	29
Conclusion: I Do Not Have Superhuman Powers!	30
Endnotes	31

2	What Type of Venture Do You Have in Mind?	35
	Lifestyle Ventures: An Alternative to Working for Someone Else	36
	Modest Ventures: Viable Ventures But Not That Profitable	37
	Promising Ventures: Capitalizing on Hospitable Markets	38
	High-Growth Ventures: Professional Management Is Essential	42
	Revolutionary Ventures: Rolling the Dice to Change the World	47
	Factors Affecting New Venture Success and Growth	49
	Scalability: Can the Venture Be Started in a Small Scale?	50
	Newness Can Affect Growth and Risk	51
	Planning versus Adaptation Paradox	52
	<i>Barriers to Entry and Competitive Advantages</i> <i>Can Make a Difference</i>	56
	Investment and Uncertainty	57
	Potential Return on Investment and Time to Get Profitable	58
	Innovation and Execution Characterize the Exceptional Enterprise	59
	Innovation and Improvement: Two Dimensions for Gaining a Competitive Advantage	61
	Operating at the Edge: The Innovation Portal	62
	Conclusion: In Search of Goodness of Fit	63
	Endnotes	64

3	Identifying New Venture Opportunities	67
	New-Venture Creation Process	67
	Mistake 1: "Entrepreneurship by Braille"	68
	Mistake 2: Assuming Customers Will Come	69
	The Door Is Wide Open for Entrepreneurial Ventures	70
	Is There an Ideal Business Situation?	70
	Identifying Business Opportunities:	
	Raise Your "Opportunity Antennae"	72
	Change Brings Challenges—and	
	New Venture Opportunities	72
	The Marketplace Is Exploding with	
	Entrepreneurial Opportunities	74
	Developing a Kaleidoscopic Perspective Can	75
	Help Identify Opportunities	/3
	Examples of Market Gaps that Were Filled by Perceptive Entrepreneurs	76
	Techniques for Identifying Business Opportunities	77
	Ask People to Identify Areas Where Their Needs	,,,
	Aren't Being Met	77
	Focus Groups Can Identify Gaps and Solutions	78
	Reverse Brainstorming: Contempt for the Status Quo	78
	Matrix Charting May Reveal Interesting Insights	80
	The Big Dream Approach Encourages Unbounded Thinking	80
	Free Association and Paired Comparison	
	May Provide New Insights	81
	The "Slice of Life" Approach Can Identify Opportunities	81
	The Market-Area Saturation Approach Asks,	0.2
	"What's Missing in This Picture?"	82
	The Competitive Matrix May Reveal Market Gaps	83
	Referrals and the Trend Toward Outsourcing Open Entrepreneurial Doors	85
	Acquiring Ideas versus Inventing Them	85
	Alliances and Joint Ventures Can	00
	Open Entrepreneurial Doors	86
	Franchises May Offer New Venture Opportunities	87
	Sold! Buying a Business to Capitalize	
	Ón an Opportunity	88
	Keep a Notebook of Potential	
	Entrepreneurial Opportunities	88

Broaden Your Perspective: Opportunities Are Out There	89
The Proximity Effect: Where You Are Can Lead	
to Interesting Opportunities	92
"If This Company Won't Do It, Then I Will"	93
Don't Wait for Downsizing: Initiate a Preemptive Strike	94
Look Ahead	95
Listen and Ask	96
Most Large and Established Companies	
Are Not Entrepreneurial	97
Conclusion: The Door Is Wide Open	
for Entrepreneurial Ventures	98
Endnotes	99

4	Ventures that Capitalized on Market Gaps	101
	Entrepreneurial Perceptiveness Created Some	
	of Today's Household Names	102
	Pick an Area and Identify Potential Opportunities	103
	"Proximity" Plays a Key Role in Identifying Market Gaps	105
	Health Care Gap: Contain This!	106
	Health Care: Are We Covered?	106
	Health Care: Language Translation in the Emergency Room	107
	Health: Be Careful about the Air You Breathe	107
	Technology Gap: Expand Bandwidth!	107
	Technology: When Does the Movie Start?	107
	Technology: Paging Mr./Ms	108
	Information: Linking the New World to the Old World	108
	Information: Market to Niche Groups	108
	Environment and Convenience: "Boating	
	Is Supposed to Be Fun!"	108
	Dogs, Dogs, and More Dogs: It's a Dog's World	109
	How Much Is that Biscotti in the Window?	109
	Beware of My Dog	109
	Fasten Rover's Sealbelt!	109
	Food and Drink: The Opportunities Are Unlimited	109
	Forget Tea and Cola—Give Them Juice!	110
	Mixing Food and Play: "Play Dough"? No, Cookie Dough	110
	Food: "Offer Premium When They Have Only Tasted Regular"	110
	Convenience: "Hey Buddy, Can You Spare Some Change?"	110

Convenience: "Couch Potatoes Need All the Help They Can Get"	111
Sports and Recreation: Out with the Old, In with the New	111
Recreation and Sports: "I Need Streamlined Water!"	112
Travel: "I Only Need a Few Square Feet."	112
Travel: "Help, I Need to Get Away from It All!"	112
Safety: Get Me Out of Here!	113
Environment: It's Too Late to Build an Ark!	113
Clothing: "Do We Have to Wear Green?"	113
Electronic Commerce: A Brave New World	114
Amazon.com: One Statistic Can Change the Retailing Game	114
eBay: From Garage Sales and Flea Markets to Cyberspace	114
Yahoo! Bringing Order Out of Chaos	115
Chris Evans: Surfing Multiple E-Commerce Waves	115
Opportunities Also Exist In the Softer Side of Technology	115
Internet Crossing: When in Rome, Do as the Romans Do	115
ValiCert: Creating a "Virtual Gallery"	116
Entrepreneurs Relish the Opportunity to Change	
the Rules of the Game	116
Dragon Systems: Avoiding Paralysis by Analysis	116
Richard Branson: Shaking Up Existing Markets	117
1-800-Auto Tow: Professionalizing Fragmented Industries	117
Staples: Cater to Those Who Are Ignored	117
Research Triangle Consultants: Offer the Whole Package	117
Starbucks: Taking an Established Industry	
to a Whole New Level	118
Adopting a Kaleidoscopic Perspective	118
Air Surveillance Corp.: Stay Away from the Obvious,	
Look for Niches	118
Radiant Systems: One Venture Can Lead to Another Venture	118
America's Finest Pasta Sauces: Embracing the Concept of "Opportunity Transfer"	119
Capital Concierge Inc.: "Geographic Transfer"	
May Beat Reinventing the Wheel	119
Trakus Inc.: Looking for A and Finding B	120
Regulation and Deregulation	120
Reno Air: Who Says Flying into Reno Is a Gamble?	120
International Opportunities	120
The Vietnam Business Journal: Return to Vietnam	121

American Tours International: Coming to America	121
Lucille Roberts Health Clubs: "Girls	
Just Want to Have Fun"	121
Conclusion: The Possibilities Are Limitless!	121
Endnotes	122

5	Evaluating New Venture Opportunities	125
	New-Venture Creation Process	125
	Screening New Venture Opportunities	126
	Evaluation Thresholds and Critical Mass	128
	Reflections: What Can Prospective Entrepreneurs Learn from the Original Wave of Dot-coms?	130
	It's Time to Apply Various Screens for Evaluating the Opportunities	132
	Entrepreneurial Analysis	132
	Attractiveness of the Opportunity	132
	Timing and Opportunity: The Dynamic Duo	133
	Opportunity/Strategy Analysis	134
	What Does the Overall Market Look Like?	138
	What Is the Nature and Duration of the Window?	139
	First Mover Advantage: The Jury Is Still Out	140
	What Is the Nature of the Target Market?	141
	What Is the Competitive Situation?	142
	How Distinct Will Your New Venture's Market Offering Be?	143
	Financial Dimensions	146
	Identifying Each Opportunity's Resource Requirements	149
	What Happens If None of the Opportunities Exceeds the Three Thresholds?	151
	Ranking the Opportunities	151
	It's Time to Determine If the Market Truly Values Your Product/Service Concept	153
	Market Research Round Two	154
	Learning from the Market Research	155
	It's Time to Test Market Your Product/Service	157
	It's Time for the Dog Food Test	160
	Estimating Demand	161

xi

How to Use Market Research to Look Before	
You Leap: An Example	162
Testing Patentability and Market Acceptance	163
It's Time for a Technical and Logistics Test	163
Vulnerability Analysis	164
Conclusion: Insights Identify Opportunities	
and Reduce Risk	165
Endnotes	166

6	Developing the Business Plan	169
	The Role of the Business Plan	170
	Yes, You Really Need to Prepare a Business Plan!	171
	Developing a Business Plan Takes Commitment	172
	Business Plan Is a Reflection of the Entrepreneur	173
	Basics of the New Venture Business Plan	175
	The Nature of Planning: Constructing a Business Model for the Venture	176
	The Business Plan Puts Things In Perspective	177
	Documentation, Documentation, and More Documentation	178
	The Business Plan Provides Focus	178
	Identify the Drivers of Success	179
	Separate the Funding from the Plan	181
	Business Plans, Like Entrepreneurs, Come In All Shapes and Sizes	182
	The Plan Evolves Through a Number of Iterations	182
	Going from the Preliminary Plan to the Comprehensive Business Plan	183
	The Comprehensive Business Plan Will Require	
	Additional Brain Power	184
	Find a Mentor Who Will Help You Shoot the Rapids	184
	External Advisors/Service Providers	185
	Certified Public Accountant	185
	Legal Counsel	186
	Bankers	186
	Consultants	187
	Insurance Advisor	187
	Management Team	187

Advisory Committee	189
Technology Advisory Committee	191
Board of Directors	191
Avoid Paralysis by Analysis	193
The Business Plan Must Be a Living Document	194
The Business Plan Emphasizes Hitting the Target, Not Hitting the Bull's Eye!	194
The Business Plan Should Provide a Compelling Reason for Creating the Venture	195
The Business Plan Shows How You Plan to Deal with Risk	197
Software Is Not the Panacea	198
Resist the Temptation to Outsource the Business Plan	199
The Timeline for Preparing and Writing the Business Plan	199
Conclusion: Predicting Rain versus Building Arks	200
Endnotes	201

7	Components of the Business Plan	203
	The Plan Must Fulfill Its Purpose	203
	Components of the Business Plan	204
	Cover Page	205
	Confidentiality: The Nondisclosure Agreement	205
	Executive Summary	208
	Table of Contents	210
	General Description of the Venture	210
	Venture Objectives	210
	The Opportunity	210
	Context	211
	Industry	211
	Overall Strategy	211
	Management Team	211
	Ownership Structure	212
	Funding Structure	212
	Advisors	213
	Legal Form	213
	The Marketing Part of the Business Plan	217
	Target Market	217
	Analysis of Competition	217

xiii

Market Offering/Competitive Advantage	219
How Will Your Competitors Respond?	221
The Name of Your Business	222
Product/Service Strategy	222
Price Strategy	224
Promotion Strategy	225
Distribution Strategy	226
Getting Your First Customers	226
Proprietary Position	228
The Financial Part of the Business Plan	229
Projecting Sales	230
Projected Income Statements	232
Projected Initial Capital Requirement	232
Projected Cash Flow	234
Projected Balance Sheets	234
Key Financial Ratios and Indicators	235
Sources and Uses of Funds	235
Budgeting and Financial Management	236
Operational Issues	236
Key Risks and How They Will Be Addressed	237
Exit Strategy	237
Summary of the Business Plan	238
Appendices	238
Conclusion: The Plan Is Not an End in Itself	238
Endnotes	239

8	Sources of Funding	243
	Entrepreneurs Need to Know the Facts of Funding Life	243
	Fact of Funding 1: Entrepreneurs Have to Accept Risk	243
	Fact of Funding 2: Determine if You Are Credit/Investment Worthy	245
	Fact of Funding 3: Entrepreneurs Need "Other People's Money"	245
	Fact of Funding 4: Raising Money Takes Considerable Time	245
	Fact of Funding 5: Seeking Funding Is Not Fun and It Takes Resilience	246
	Fact of Funding 6: Seeking Funding Is Rarely a One-Time Occurrence	246

\_\_\_\_

Fact of Funding 7: Each Funding Source Has Its Own Set of Expectations	247
Fact of Funding 8: There Is No Such Thing	
as Truly Patient Money	247
Fact of Funding 9: Know the Difference Between Dumb Money	
and Smart Money	248
Fact of Funding 10: If It's Not Your Money,	
It's No Longer "Your" Business	248
Fact of Funding 11: There Are Various Ways to Raise Money	249
Fact of Funding 12: Entrepreneurs Need an "F-Plan"	249
Developing an F-plan for Your Venture	250
The Amount, Timing, and Type of Funding Play	
a Critical Role in the F-plan	251
Proactive Ways to Raise and Conserve Cash	253
The Benefits of Bootstrapping	253
Bootstrapping and Early Positive Cash Flow	
Can Make a Difference	255
Bootstrapping Tips/Insights	256
Examples of Creative—Even Desperate Financing	257
Sources of Funding	258
Founder Funding	258
Diligent Purchasing and Budgeting	259
Friends and Family	259
Third-Party Guarantees	259
Credit Cards	259
Leasing	261
Sale/Leaseback	261
Discounted Fees or Fee-for-Equity Propositions	261
Supplier Financing	261
Customer Prepayment or Investment	262
Factoring	262
Bartering	262
Management Team Taking Pay Cuts in Exchange for Bonuses or Stock	263
Economic Incentives	263
Banks	263
Small Business Administration (SBA)	263
Government Grants	263
Incubators	264

xv

Strategic Alliances and Corporate Partnerships	264
Licensing or Royalties	266
Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs)	267
Issuing Stock to Individuals	267
Angel Investors	268
Venture Capital Firms (VCs)	268
Private Offering	268
Investment Banks	268
Initial Public Offering (IPO)	269
Financial Intermediaries	269
Internet Search Engines	270
Conclusion: Funding Should Be Tailored	
to Your Unique Venture	270
Endnotes	272

9	Debt Financing	275
	Advantages of Debt Financing	276
	Disadvantages of Debt Financing	277
	Commercial Loans Are Tied to the Concept of Leverage	277
	What Entrepreneurs Need to Know About Banks	278
	Not All Banks Are Alike	278
	Banks Prefer Certain Types of Loans	278
	Banks Do Not Like to Make Small Loans	279
	What Do Bankers Look for When	
	Reviewing a Loan Request?	280
	Documentation—Documentation—Documentation	281
	Prepare to Enter the World of Bankers	282
	Entrepreneur's Character	282
	Entrepreneur and Team's Capability to Manage the Business	283
	Capacity to Pay Off the Loan	284
	Conditions or Terms of the Loan	285
	Context Surrounding the Venture	286
	Collateral to Reduce Downside Risk	288
	Developing a Favorable Relationship with	
	the Bank and Banker	289
	Prospecting: Finding the Right Bank and the Right Banker	290
	Timing: Adopt the Gretzky Approach	292

xvi

Covenants: The Bank's Ten Commandments	292
SBA Financing May Be a Possibility	293
Conclusion: Borrowing Money Is Possible	
If You Know What You Are Doing	294
Endnotes	295

10	Seeking Investors	297
	Close Ties Between the Stage of New Venture	
	Evolution and Funding	299
	Seed Stage (Conception)	299
	Start-up Stage (Birth)	300
	Early Stage (Adolescence)	300
	Later Stage (Adulthood)	300
	Each Stage of Evolution Has Its Own Financing Challenges	301
	Seed Stage	301
	Start-Up Stage	301
	Early Stage	302
	Later Stage	302
	The Nature of the New Venture Will Affect Its Ability	
	to Attract Investors	303
	Profiles of Investor Categories	304
	Founder Funding	304
	Friends and Family Funding	304
	Angel Funding	305
	Types of Angels	306
	Angels Help Bridge the Equity Gap	307
	Who Are Angel Investors?	308
	SEC Rules Relating to Angel Investors	309
	Degree of Involvement	309
	Angels Can Leverage Their Positions	310
	Beware of Strangers Bearing Gifts	310
	How Are Angels Different from Venture Capitalists?	311
	Stage of the Emerging Venture	312
	Entrepreneurial Experience	312
	Specific Nature of Firms Considered	312
	Amount of Money per Investment	313

Number of Investments	314
Length of Time for Investment and Concern with Liquidity Event	314
Follow-Up Funding	314
Aggressiveness and Breadth of Search	314
Geographic Availability of Funding	314
Amount of Due Diligence	315
Criteria Used in Analyzing an Investment	315
Amount of Time Committed to Helping the Emerging Venture	316
Conditions Placed on the Operations of the Emerging Venture	316
Conclusion: Angels Fill a Critical Void	316
Endnotes	316

11	Going the Angel Route	319
	How Do You Find Angel Investors?	319
	Timing Plays an Important Role When Seeking Funding	321
	Timing Is a Catch 22	321
	Entrepreneurs Need to Plan Ahead	324
	To Attract an Angel, Think Like an Angel	324
	<i>Criteria 1: Can the Entrepreneur Take the Venture to the Next Level?</i>	325
	<i>Criteria 2: The Team Must Be There or Be</i> on the Near-Term Horizon	325
	Criteria 3: The Opportunity Must Have Considerable Upside Potential	326
	<i>Criteria 4: The Business Plan Must Demonstrate the Ability to Capitalize on the Opportunity</i>	326
	<i>Criteria 5: The Angel Must Find the Investment to Be Compelling</i>	328
	Doing the Deal: How the Deal May Be Structured	329
	Valuation Can Make or Break a Deal	330
	Tips on Prospecting: Look for Goodness of Fit	333
	Profile of the Ideal Angel	334
	Profile of the Ideal Investment	334
	Entrepreneur	334
	Management Team	335
	Market Opportunity	335

Product/Service Offering	335
Business Plan	336
Financials	336
Location of the Venture	336
The Deal	336
Why Do Angels Reject Deals?	337
Lack of Integrity	337
Lack of Entrepreneurial and Management Prowess	337
Lack of Interpersonal Chemistry	337
Questionable Coachability	338
Lack of Commitment	338
Weak or Incomplete Management Team	338
Limited Appreciation Potential	339
Unfavorable Valuation or Terms	339
Lack of Interest or Experience in the Venture's Market	339
Using Intermediaries, Angel Networks, and Electronic Listings	340
Don't Forget About Legal Issues When Seeking Investors	343
Tips When Seeking Angel Funding	345
It's a Whole New Ballgame	348
Exit Strategy: Begin with the End In Mind	349
A Few Reminders When Seeking Angel Investors	349
Conclusion: Angel Route Offers	351
Endnotes	351

Venture Capital Funding	355
1 In 1,000: Start-Ups Rarely Qualify for Funding	355
30 Seconds: Gone In the Blink of an Eye!	356
2 In 100: Many Seek Funding But Few Are Chosen	356
2 In 10: Of the Few that Are Chosen, Even Fewer Will Succeed	357
How Do Venture Capital Funds Work?	357
Venture Capital Firms Provide Smart Money	358
Securing Venture Capital Is Not Just a Funding Event	359
Embark on the Venture Capital Journey with Both Eyes Open	360
Timing Is Everything: VCs Rarely Fund a Business	
Before Its Time	361
Venture Capitalists Fill a Gap in the Financial Marketplace	362
	<ul> <li>1 In 1,000: Start-Ups Rarely Qualify for Funding</li> <li>30 Seconds: Gone In the Blink of an Eye!</li> <li>2 In 100: Many Seek Funding But Few Are Chosen</li> <li>2 In 10: Of the Few that Are Chosen, Even Fewer Will Succeed</li> <li>How Do Venture Capital Funds Work?</li> <li>Venture Capital Firms Provide Smart Money</li> <li>Securing Venture Capital Is Not Just a Funding Event</li> <li>Embark on the Venture Capital Journey with Both Eyes Open <i>Timing Is Everything: VCs Rarely Fund a Business</i> <i>Before Its Time</i></li> </ul>

xix

Show Me the Money!	363
Venture Capital Criteria	364
Criteria 1: Lead Entrepreneur/Team	365
Criteria 2: Rapid Growth: Industry and the Market	367
Criteria 3: Proprietary Position and Sustainable Competitive Advantage	368
Criteria 4: A Business Plan that Makes Sense	
and Can Be Executed	369
Criteria 5: Great Profitability	370
Exceptional Businesses Beat the Odds!	371
Choose the Right Venture Capital Firm(s)	372
Know Thyself and What You Want Out of the Deal	374
Submitting the Request for Funding: Don't Self-Destruct	374
Presentation to Venture Capitalists	375
What Happens Next?	377
Conclusion: Leap Forward	378
Endnotes	378

13	Initial Public Offering	381
	Taking the Firm to the Next Level	382
	IPO: Its Benefits	383
	IPO: Its Drawbacks	384
	Will Your Firm Fit the IPO Profile?	386
	Timing Plays a Key Role in Going Public	386
	Valuation: Art and Science Combined	387
	Investment Bankers: Take My Firm Public, Please!	387
	Choosing the Investment Banker	388
	Selling to the Public versus Doing an Initial Public Offering	389
	Legal Counsel: An Important Part of Your IPO Team	389
	Conclusion: The IPO Process Is Neither Simple Nor Easy	389
	Endnotes	390
	Epilogue Entrepreneurial Dos and Don'ts	391
	Take the Mirror Test: Look at Yourself, Your Life, and What Is Driving You	392
	Time Is Your Enemy: You Will Never Have Enough Time	394

Preparation: Stack the Odds in Your Favor	395
Management: Who Ever Said It Would Be Easy?	397
The Business Plan: The Mental Journey Must Precede the Physical Journey	402
Strategy: How Do You Plan to Gain Sustainable Competitive Advantages?	405
Human Resources: You Will Only Be as Good as Your People	407
Financial Side: Money Is Like Oxygen—You Need It to Live	410
The Business Opportunity and Business Concept	415
Market Opportunity: Analyze the Marketplace and Do the Right Marketing	416
Marketing Plan	417
Marketing: Competition	419
Marketing: Customers	419
Suppliers: You Can't Live Without Them	421
Legal: It's a Minefield Out There!	422
Things to Remember After You Have Started Your Business	423
Closing Points	425
Index	427

### **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

**Stephen C. Harper** is the Progress Energy/Betty Cameron Distinguished Professor of Entrepreneurship at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. He is also president of his own management consulting firm, Harper and Associates Inc. Steve has worked with entrepreneurs and executives for more than 30 years. He was cofounder of the Coastal Entrepreneurial Council and served as director of UNCW's Small Business Institute for 17 years. He has received numerous teaching awards. He also received special recognition for outstanding service by the U.S. Small Business Administration. During his career he has been cofounder and president of three economic development organizations and has served on the board of directors or advisory committees for numerous corporations and nonprofit organizations. He has also been a featured speaker at conferences throughout the United States sponsored by *Inc.* magazine.

Steve is the author of numerous books, including the national best seller *The McGraw-Hill Guide to Starting Your Own Business* (McGraw-Hill, 2003), *The Forward-Focused Organization* (Amacom, 2002), *The McGraw-Hill Guide to Managing Growth in Your Emerging Business* (McGraw-Hill, 1994), and *Management: Who Ever Said It Would Be Easy*? (Harper and Associates, 1983). His articles have appeared in national and international magazines. Steve served on the faculty at Arizona State University where he earned his Ph. D. He has also been a visiting professor in the executive MBA program at the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University.

### FOREWORD

Imagine spending 12 years of grueling 80+ hour weeks, five years of which were spent working for a startup, seven years spent starting three companies, creating a team of trusted mentors, managing two successful exit events, assembling a network of fellow entrepreneurs, building a cadre of venture capitalists, and raising three rounds of venture capital with the ultimate goal of leveraging all of that aggregate knowledge to build a very large business.

Then one day you realize that someone has ingeniously captured and collected literally hundreds of years of entrepreneurial experience into an easy to read book?!? By my calculations, if Dr. Harper had written this book in 1992 vs. 2005, not only could I have saved 12 years of my life, but this book would have saved me 50,000 hours of work!

#### SERIOUSLY THOUGH...

Here's a quick recap of my personal entrepreneurial adventures and some of the experiences I've enjoyed mapped to concepts you'll find conveniently summarized for you in this book so you can learn from the deep experiences of others.

In 1992, when I graduated from North Carolina State University's engineering program with a Master's degree, I knew that someday I wanted to start my own business. Not just a small business, a *big* business—a home run, like a Dell or a Microsoft. I think the reason I had set my sights high was that I was raised around entrepreneurship. My father, Dale Wingo, started a business out of our house selling retail carpeting back-office systems that he ultimately grew to be quite large and sold to DuPont's Fiber/Carpet group.

As you can guess, growing up with the dinner conversation centered around the latest exciting hardware, software languages, hitting revenue targets, hiring salespeople, and other entrepreneurial exploits, I had the bug pretty bad going into college. But these were the days when entrepreneurship wasn't as widespread or accepted as it is now.

After graduating, I found myself on the horns of a dilemma with two job offers:

- 1. One from Motorola where my whole life was planned out. Move to Austin, start as a junior engineer and then progress through the Motorola "career ladder" for 10–20 years.
- **2.** A startup in CT called Bristol Technologies started by an engineer I had met in a summer job. At Bristol, I would be the first nonfamily employee and there was no clear career path.

After much soul searching I talked to one of my professors and he convinced me to go the startup route.

#### FOREWORD

• The Introduction and Chapter 1 will allow you to do the soul searching you need to do before embarking on an entrepreneurial journey of your own.

#### STARTUP EXPERIENCE

After three years at Bristol, I had some great experiences in what to do and some in what not to do and was ready to strike out on my own.

• Again, as you'll see in the Introduction and Chapter 1, entrepreneurs don't tend to "do well" working for other folks and crave the thrill and independence of entrepreneurship. Think of Chapter 1 as a litmus test and ask yourself: "Is this me?"

#### **Stingray Software**

From 1995 to 1998, I cofounded our first company, Stingray Software with two of my friends from graduate school: Aris Buinevicius is one of the best developers I've ever met and Dean Hallman is a true technological visionary. We were literally profitable from the first days and thus didn't need venture funding.

When we started Stingray, we decided that I would run the business side (what engineers jokingly refer to as "the dark side") of things with Dean and Aris running the technology side. At Stingray we developed software development software for software developers. We quickly grew to 75 people and a \$12 million run rate, but realized we had a problem. We had chosen a somewhat small opportunity—probably about \$20 million–\$30 million total revenue opportunity size. Based on that information we decided to sell the business, which we did in 1998.

• Chapters 2 through 5 will help you avoid this pitfall by focusing you on larger opportunities and giving you the tools to evaluate the business ideas you do come up with so you can select a "home run."

At Stingray one thing we did "right" was to create a business plan that we stuck to and it was more of a "living" document versus something we wrote just before starting the company and looked at three years later. The plan gave us fiscal discipline as well as general focus discipline so we wouldn't chase odd opportunities, which is a trap that catches many entrepreneurs.

• Chapters 6 and 7 are the best treatment I've seen on business plans.

#### AuctionRover.com

In 1999, caught up in the Internet boom, Aris and I started an online auction search engine company (think Google for auction sites) called AuctionRover.com. This was to be our "home run" and as with any second effort we felt we had solved all of the problems with the 1.0 effort. Primarily we knew we were onto a marketspace that was already big and would be getting a great deal bigger—fast. This was clearly a \$100 million + opportunity and we intended to own it.

Sensing that we needed to grow fast versus slow to capture the opportunity we funded the business with a sizable out-of-pocket amount and immediately started looking for venture funding.

Fortunately we were able to get several term sheets, but they were full of terms and terminology that were like Greek to me. In fact, I searched for weeks for any books or other information on venture capital and found nothing. I ultimately had to resort to talking with

xxvi

#### FOREWORD

a handful of entrepreneurs and lawyers I could find that had actually gone through the process and every one had a different experience than I would have. Ultimately we closed a \$3 million round, but what a learning experience that was.

• You will find Chapters 8 through 12 extremely valuable if you ever seek funding of any kind—especially venture capital.

Within six months we had our second version of the site live and surprisingly while we had no revenues yet we started to receive acquisition offers. We said no to the first several offers because we fully intended to grow this second business, do an IPO, and build a substantial billion-dollar business.

Ultimately we felt the dot-com bubble burst coming because of the insane valuations being placed on anything and everything dot-com and knew there would be a shakeout at some point. Serendipitously in early 2000 an offer came in from GoTo.com (now called Overture—part of Yahoo!) and we decided the value was right, the timing was right, and it was best to go ahead and sell the company.

#### **ChannelAdvisor Corporation**

For 18 months we rode out the dot-com bubble burst (dot-bomb) as part of Overture. In July 2001, opportunity knocked and we were able to buy back some parts of AuctionRover we had sold as well as some new ideas we had been working on over those 18 months and we spun out of Overture as ChannelAdvisor.

At ChannelAdvisor we provide software and services that help companies of all sizes (from single-employee microbusinesses to Fortune 100 firms like IBM and Motorola) harness the power of online marketplaces like eBay, Amazon, Yahoo! Shopping, Shopping.com, etc.

As of 2004 we have raised two venture rounds (again see Chapters 8–12) and we have our sights squarely fixed on eventually taking the company public and building that billion-dollar business.

• See Chapter 13 for information on the IPO process.

There's a saying in the software world that it takes three versions to get all the kinks worked out of the system; we're hoping that's the case with ChannelAdvisor, but only time will tell.

We've been working on ChannelAdvisor for three years now and occasionally when I've had a rough day, I'll pick up this book and scan through the Epilogue, Entrepreneurial Dos and Don'ts, for inspiration.

• The epilogue is a great way to spend 20 minutes and get yourself reenergized if you need a little "pep talk."

Hopefully this tour through my personal entrepreneurial adventures compared with the content of this book illustrates just how important and groundbreaking I believe *Extraordinary Entrepreneurship* is.

Now save yourself 12 years of hard work—read this book cover to cover and then go start your own adventures!

Scot Wingo President and CEO, ChannelAdvisor Serial Entrepreneur 2004 Entrepreneur of the Year for the Carolinas