Preparing a Board Deck



Running an effective board meeting



We tend to get started with companies at the Seed or Series A Stage — before board meetings come into the picture. But in the life cycle of every startup, there is a time when board meetings become formal. Often, this is catalyzed by the next investment round or the addition of an independent board member. It's a position we've been in a few times. The following is a summary of our thoughts on structuring the first few board meetings at early-stage startups. While we focus on "decks" it's important to note:

Board decks don't actually have to be decks. Qualtrics, Domino, and Thumbtack employ Amazon-style 'memos' that communicate the same information through text. It really comes down to the most efficient and effective mode of communication for the management team.

Prepare just enough

The goal of a board meeting should be to maximize the value you get as a founder, while minimizing the amount of time you spend preparing. Of course, if you don't prepare at all, you'll have a hard time keeping your board focused.

That's why a good board deck is so important. It may sound odd that the presentation can contribute so much to the success of a board meeting. But consider this: A board's job is to give advice, help solve problems, reinforce best practices, and so on. When all of this is on topic, it can help guide you through the company-building process. When board members are left to explore whichever topics they choose...look out.

Focus on calibration

The primary difference between company meetings and board meetings is that your employees spend every day at your company, which even the most committed board members can't do. That means you'll need to effectively and efficiently calibrate your board every time you meet.

Hopefully, you invited these people to your board because they have relevant experience in areas where you need help. The calibration will be worth the effort if it enables you to leverage the skills and experience in the room to help you think through problems in a different way.

Take a step back

Preparing a board deck is also an opportunity for you, the founders, to take a big step back. This is incredibly important to do. And if you don't, no one else will.

Treat board meeting prep as an opportunity to pull yourself out of the day to day and take a look at your company as if you were sitting on the moon viewing the earth: Are

you executing? Are you innovating? Are you hiring? Are you building a management team? Are you growing the customer base? Are you doing so according to the last plan you laid out? And is that plan still good enough to win or do you need a new plan and new targets?

Don't overthink it

This may sound like a significant undertaking for a three hour meeting that happens four to six times per year — and it definitely is if you build a presentation from scratch every time. It's important, instead, to report to the board leveraging the materials you use to run the company. The Holy Grail is a board pack that is assembled by your assistant who simply prints the cover sheet(s) from weekly management-team reports and staples them together. Then you have no overhead and, even better, perfect alignment between the board and the management team.

Share materials early

Distribute the board materials one to two days in advance and ask your board members to study the material ahead of time so you can spend the meeting discussing rather than presenting.

Structure the meeting

Following is a general structure for an early board meeting/deck. We've seen our founders riff on this, and you can see some feedback from those CEOs below. In fact, Dropbox — where we partnered from the seed stage — has used this basic format from those early days onward, even as a public company today.

Running an effective board meeting





CEO Update, Highlights, Challenges, Discuss company needs







Formalities, stock option grants, etc.

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Big Picture: 15 minutes

- CEO update.
- Highlights since last meeting.
- Lowlights/challenges since last meeting.
- Where the company needs help (e.g. hiring, customers, partnerships, product, and marketing).

Calibration: 45 minutes to 60 minutes

This is where you "tell the story" of the company. It is very easy to add chart after chart. What is much harder is picking the fewest number of **correct** metrics/charts to properly frame the current status of the company for board members. Unfortunately we've attended many board meetings where things looked great, but they actually weren't. Those companies were sharing the wrong charts, and therefore not telling the story

correctly and leaving the board ill-equipped to help. Here are some examples of exhibits to consider including:

- Financial performance and updated forecast (quarterly)
- Marketing performance vs. awareness and lead generation targets
- Revenue/sales performance vs. targets
- Product engagement metrics (signups, downloads, activations, engagement, retention)
- Product delivery/launches
- Quality of customer experience: every company should have a simple way of measuring this (NPS is commonly used but often misinterpreted, and needs to be contextualized)

Note: All of this should be hard to create the first time but then simple to update moving forward.

Company Building: 30 minutes

- Forward-looking org chart: show current team and positions to be filled over the next six months.
- Product roadmap: include major launches and achievements since last meeting; provide a view on where the company is heading.
- Engineering and technical update: include major launches and achievements since last meeting; surface challenges and where help is needed.
- Growth team update: performance against Growth Team KPIs.
- Corporate marketing update: execution on positioning, brand, messaging, and PR.
- Business development: list of top 10 needle-moving partners the company wants (vs. inbound partner interest) and progress on each.
- Operations (if appropriate): performance against KPIs; surface challenges and where help is needed.

• Monthly Waterfalls for each of: revenue, burn, cash balance, headcount.

Working Session: 30 minutes per topic

- Topic 1: deep dive in a particular functional area, deep dive on a large partnership opportunity, deep dive on a business challenge, etc.
- Topic 2: deep dive on quarterly company goals, product challenges, etc.

Closed Session: 15 minutes

• Feedback to Founders, formalities, stock option grant etc.



"It is almost impossible to try to cover everything in the meeting without getting bogged down in detail. Our strategy has been to push hard for Board members to read it carefully in advance of the meeting and be very clear that we were not going to try to wade through every slide in the meeting."

John Lazar | CEO @ Metaswitch Networks



"We've always preferred getting the formalities like stock grants out of the way at the start. It's a distraction that's best dispensed with quickly before getting into the meaty stuff"

Marco Zappacosta | CEO @ Thumbtack



board meeting, take an hour and draft the next board deck. It's a good way to remember what was most important."

John Donham | CEO @ TuneIn

Written by Bryan Schreier on behalf of Sequoia. This article was originally published on Sequoiacap.com.

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