Nonprofit Organizational Life Cycle



	Grass Roots - Invention	Start-Up - Incubation	Adolescent – Growing	Mature - Sustainability	Stagnation & Renewal	Decline And Shut-Down
Program And Services	 Extremely informal or not yet a concern Perceived need for a program or service 	 Simple programs are initiated or a mix of diverse and non- integrated activities. Strong commitment to delivering services 	 Programs begin to establish themselves in the market Often demand is greater than capacity More consistent program delivery More focus 	 Core programs are established and recognized in the community Long range program planning New programs are added & deleted as market dictates Programs functioning well 	 Organization loses sight of market Programs developed primarily to attract funding Difficulty in delivering services and reaching goals Inconsistent program quality 	 No longer meeting market needs Loss of credibility with funders and clients Decline in product quality Major reduction in referrals Licensing or accreditation in jeopardy
Staff Leadership/ Management	Entrepreneurial and visionary leader	 Single minded founder whose vision drives the organization Sole decision making - little or no hierarchy 	 Beginning strategic division of labor Executive Director still primary decision maker and is less accessible to staff Both external and internal demands 	 Need for well- rounded Executive Director Sometimes 'Founder's Syndrome' Delegation of authority and clear accountability 	 Founder likely to leave Change agent needed 	 Major conflict between ED and board ED makes key decisions w/out board ED is inaccessible and unable to meet deadlines
Staffing	 All volunteer driven No paid staff 	 Most work completed by volunteers Small (if any), enthusiastic staff Sense of "family" and cooperation among staff 	 Staff size increases – still join primarily for mission Deepening organization chart, with more centralized management No job descriptions & personnel policies 	 Even larger, and more culturally diverse and specialized staff Professional managers are hired Vertical, hierarchical organization chart 	 Low staff morale; staff turnover Focus is on individual programs, instead of organizational goals Fiefdoms develop Volunteers leave 	 Departure of key staff Key positions difficult to fill Staff grievances bypass ED to board High conflict among staff Low # of volunteers
Governance/ Board	Not yet a real concern	 Formal governance structure in place Small, passionate, and homogenous board Members tend to be volunteers or hand- chosen by executive 	 Board expansion – first 'outsiders' New board members are added who are professionals with expertise Less focus on operations, more on 	 Board size and diversity increases Main function is policy and oversight Fundraising becomes a more important role Good committee structure – most work 	 No or very high board turnover Sluggish and less involved Bogged down in structure that may be outdated 	 Very low board attendance No new board members Key board members may leave Eventually dissolves Itself

Developed by: Speakman Management Consulting, 404-622-1205, www. Speakmanconsulting.com

Adapted from: The 5 Life Stages of Nonprofits, Judith Sharken Simon, 2002 and The Conservation Company, 1997.

	Grass Roots - Invention	Start-Up - Incubation	Adolescent – Growing	Mature - Sustainability	Stagnation & Renewal	Decline And Shut-Down
		director • Operating board. • Strong emotional commitment and motivation to the mission	 planning & oversight More reactive than strategic in policies Transitioning to governance board. 	 done in committees Better board accountability Key board role is to ensure organization longevity 		 Major disagreement among board on mission and future Board members making derogatory statements in public
Administrative Systems/ Operations	 Not yet a concern No real 'home office' 	 Few formal systems Operations are agile and flexible Informal management infrastructure Few operational routines or systems in place Frequent informal communication 	 Unsophisticated operating systems Unstable operations Purchasing technology Permanent home office with new admin support Begin development of operational systems Internal communication is challenging 	 Program and operational coordination through formal planning Systems, policies & procedures in place Standardized and efficient operations Better integration of technology More data management Formal communications 	 Well-developed systems become "red-tape" Poor planning 	 Departure from systems to crisis management Poor internal controls or too much red tape Cannot provide accurate picture of financial situation
Finances and Fundraising	 Not yet a concern All resources are in- kind. 	 Focus on gathering resources Limited financial resources; Small budget with limited to no financial/ accounting systems Overly dependent on a few funding sources and in-kind donations of expertise Hand-to-mouth 	 Established relations with key funders but still unpredictable funding resources Efficient at in-kind and volunteer resources Cash flow problems - organization is undercapitalized Cost considerations are more important Revenue generation options considered 	 Reliable and diverse funding streams Significant cash reserves Expanded major giving program Have, or are considering, planned giving and an endowment Additional fundraising staff support Revenue generation 	 Insufficient cash reserves Falling behind on financial obligations Loss of financial support Not bringing in new funding sources 	 Unable to meet payroll & behind on payables Relies on lines of credit for basic bills Possible bankruptcy Major funders withdrawing or threatening High % of funds from only a few sources
Marketing/ Community Awareness	Not yet a concern	 Poor external communication Word of mouth referrals and marketing No formal public relations 	 First official promotional material Word of mouth still primary marketing channel 	 Marketing plan developed Professional image and promotional material In-house Communication & Marketing expertise 	 Reactive to each crisis No real proactive marketing and community relation building Spending less on marketing 	 Negative rumors in the community and/or bad press Key stakeholders cannot clearly define mission & purpose No marketing

Keys to Life Cycle Transitions



	Grass Roots - Invention	Start-Up - Incubation	Adolescent – Growing	Mature – Sustainability	Stagnant And Renewal	Decline and Shut-down
Program And Services	 Identify key unmet client/community needs Develop a concept plan Identify and evaluate program options Clarify results & expectations of work 	 Assess and begin to improve quality Establish criteria for what activities and programs to pursue 	 Develop a strategic plan to clarify & integrate. ID and track client outcomes Learn to say 'no' to opportunities Develop collaborations to better serve client needs 	 Explore new program delivery models Develop internal process for evaluating new opportunities Review strategic plan & develop a long-range program plan 	 Undertake strategic planning to review activities – reduce and focus efforts Conduct formal program evaluation – survey clients Explore best practices and models New collaborative relations 	 Reduce programs to core essence Explore partner to transfer programs Immediately improve quality
Management	ID someone with time, skills and energy to formalize the organization	 Provide a mentor or coach for development of the leader Assess ED's ability - maximize strengths and minimize weaknesses 	 Clarify ED's primary roles Establish ED annual priorities Delegate and offer more admin support Begin succession planning for key staff 	 Enhance ED annual evaluation process Clarify ED's roles related to staff management Explore additional coaching 	 Develop succession plans for key leadership May need a new or interim Executive Director 	Coach current ED or recruit interim ED with turnaround and financial experience
Staffing	 Estimate initial staffing needs ID and determine how best to utilize volunteers Create a basic staff orientation plan 	 Use and recognize volunteers well Hire administrative support Consider contract or part-time for needed expertise – accounting, etc. 	 Hire more admin support Develop job descriptions and work charts Refine volunteer management functions Expand volunteer base Create personnel policies 	 Increase personnel management Provide more training, including management training Ensure proper volunteer programs Conduct salary review and comparison Prepare staff for diversity 	 Prepare for major staff changes Push for enhanced internal collaboration Re-evaluate the volunteer program Explore ways to keep essential staff Reassign staff as needed Consider new staff structures 	 Conduct staff retreat input to address critical operational issues Engage third party to mediate conflicts Recognize challenge for staff – plan to address burn-out Explore severance packages if shutdown
Governance Board	 Begin to ID potential board members Obtain information 	 Expand the board Clarify board member roles & 	Conduct board retreats for planning & training	 Institute an annual board evaluation Enhance board 	 Re-energize or develop new board Explore partnerships 	 Board resign or build new board Engage third party to

	 on forming a board. File articles of incorporation and by- laws Recruit an initial board chair. Obtain legal advice 	responsibilities – offer training • Create formal governance structure – including committees	 Formalize board recruitment process Culturally diversify board composition Develop board orientation & mentor program Focus on policies 	fundraising capacity Enhance board committee structure 	 with others Board retreat -revise board and planning Revitalize board nomination process Clarify board roles 	 mediate conflicts Board retreat to develop plan to address critical issues
Administrative Systems/ Operations	 ID initial infrastructure and operation needs Determine any compliance needs Decide on 'home office' Obtain accounting expertise 	 Formalize record keeping and Begin to establish basic program polices and manuals 	 Automate data management Purchase necessary technology and equipment Develop maintenance & replacement plan Improve internal communication 	 Develop a risk management plan Upgrade technology hardware and software Ensure adequate administrative staff Formalize internal communication 	 Centralize key administrative functions Look to revamp systems and equipment Re-examine policies – reduce red tape 	 Shore up broken systems Reduce red tape Find external financial expertise
Finances	 ID initial funding sources, including researching targeted foundations Develop a proforma budget Develop an initial development plan 	 Expand funding sources Institute formal accounting policies and procedures Hire an experienced accountant Begin to plan for future financial needs 	 Develop a multi-year budget – including capital budget Establish formal financial controls Create a development plan Diversify funding streams – expand individual giving base Hire a development person Explore capital campaign feasibility 	 Develop an operating reserve & policies Review fundraising plan Start planned giving program Enhance fundraising capacity 	 Expand funding sources Detailed financial analysis Explore short term cost reductions Analyze current fundraising strategies Add resources to development 	 External audit Short-term budget and funding plan Budget cutbacks Emergency meeting with key funders
Marketing/ Community Awareness	 Explore a name – test with key audiences ID and 'sell' concept paper to key potential stakeholders ID initial marketing and promotional needs Verify community need and interest in addressing need 	 Develop a condensed fact sheet Create talking points for board/volunteers Begin to develop an organization brand/identity All staff and board to provide potential contact list (possible funders) 	 Have board more involved in community relations Develop brand and image Enhance professionalism of promotional material Develop proactive PR plan 	 Enhance marketing capacity Better utilize technology for communication Develop a long-term marketing plan Enhance public relations Reassess logo and image 	 Proactive public relations campaign Keep key stakeholders updated 	Engage technical assistance in crisis communication



Nonprofit Life Cycles Overview

Stage	Key Question	Duration	Obstacles	Opportunities
Grass Roots - Invention	Is the dream feasible?	0 – 5 years	 Resistance to forming Lack of funding/expertise No outside support 	 Creativity Energy for the dream Excitement to join
Start-Up - Incubation	How do we get this started?	1 – 2 years	 Fear of formalizing Sustaining initial enthusiasm Focusing the founder and energy 	Excitement of fundersCharismatic leaderPeople wanting to belong
Adolescent – Growing	How can we build this to be viable?	2 – 5 years	 Absence of systems & accountability Overwhelmed with change Change may alienate funders, clients, staff and board Danger of becoming isolated in the system 	 Sense of accomplishment New faces, 'arms and legs' Diversification in all areas of the organization Rejuvenation for the founders
Mature - Sustainability	How can we ensure sustainability?	7 – 30 years	 Lack of or too much control Lack of risk taking Board & staff too operational Unable to transition in to a governance board Conflict between old and new 	 Feeling secure Adequate resources New staff/board – fresh ideas Ability to try something new
Stagnation & Renewal	How, if any, can we renew?	2 – 5 years	 Resistance to change Inability to address key challenges Declining excitement Isolation of the agency 	 Wisdom from past Strategic Partnership opportunities Chance to take risks again and think 'out-of-the-box'
Decline And Shut-Down	Should we close?	1 – 2 years	 Financial crises Inappropriate leadership Loss of staff and volunteers Lack of any passion 	 Commitment to complete turnaround Graceful 'sunset' or merger