

# Dan Prater dprater@bkd.com



l n	tr	$\sim$	111	cti	ons	$\mathbf{c}$
111	u	U.	ıu	LU	OH.	

Life	Cycle	of Non	nrofit (	Organizati	ions
LIIC	CVCIC	OI INOL	ו אונט נטו	Ji gaiiiZat	CIIOI

-
_
_
-

It is important to consider individuals' motives for joining on a nonprofit board

Every incorporated nonprofit in the U.S. is required to have a governing body.

The board has ultimate authority and responsibility.

The board is accountable to the community and those they serve.

# Governance is the act of leading, guiding, and making decisions on behalf of the community.

	Strong organization Important Steps:		
1. D	Three Legal Resp uty of Care	onsibilities of Board Membe	<u>rs</u>
			-
			_
			-
	Oversignit		
2. D	uty of Loyalty		
	Best Outcomes		
	Conflicts		

3. Duty of Obedience	
Laws	
Bylaws	
Confidentiality	
Core Responsibilities of Board	<u>l Members</u>
1. LEAD!	
Are we still relevant?	
Mission, vision, values, goals & objectives	
2. POLICIES	
3. SECURE RESOURCES	
4. EFFECTIVE USE	
5. LEAD & MANAGE E.D./CEO	The Board must police the Board!
6. ENGAGE COMMUNITY	

7. ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 8. BOARD EFFECTIVENESS

- A. Recruitment of board member
- B. Orientation of new members
- C. Evaluation of members



### **Board Member Agreements**

Attendance % time PR, use connections

Give AND Get \$ Avoid conflicts

Committee(s) Follow policies and procedures

	The 5 W's of Great Nonprofit Board Members
1	
2	
3.	
4	
5.	

#### **Committees**

**Standing Committees:** 

Ad-hoc Committees:

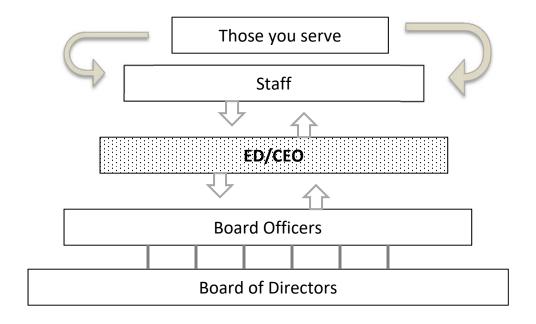
Small organizations may choose to simplify, utilizing only three committees:

External Affairs	Governance
	External Affairs

## Understanding roles

Board	Board Ch Board Offi	CEO/ED
Governance		Management

This model helps prevent confusion as to who talks to whom.



**Collective Responsibility - Collective Voice** 

The board speaks as one or none.