

BOARD EXCELLENCE

Maryland Environmental Trust Annual Conference

May 5, 2016

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Exception Standards for Exception 1.1 Standards for Except





AN ETHICS AND ACCOUNTABILITY CODE FOR THE NONPROFIT SECTOR

Board Excellence



Second edition, 2014

Welcome

Session Objectives

Identify the key responsibilities of an effective board member Identify the critical aspects between governance and management

Understand fiduciary responsibility and financial oversight best practices.





AHA! Moments







Why Nonprofits Need Boards (The IRS's View)

Tax exemption

Publicly financed funds

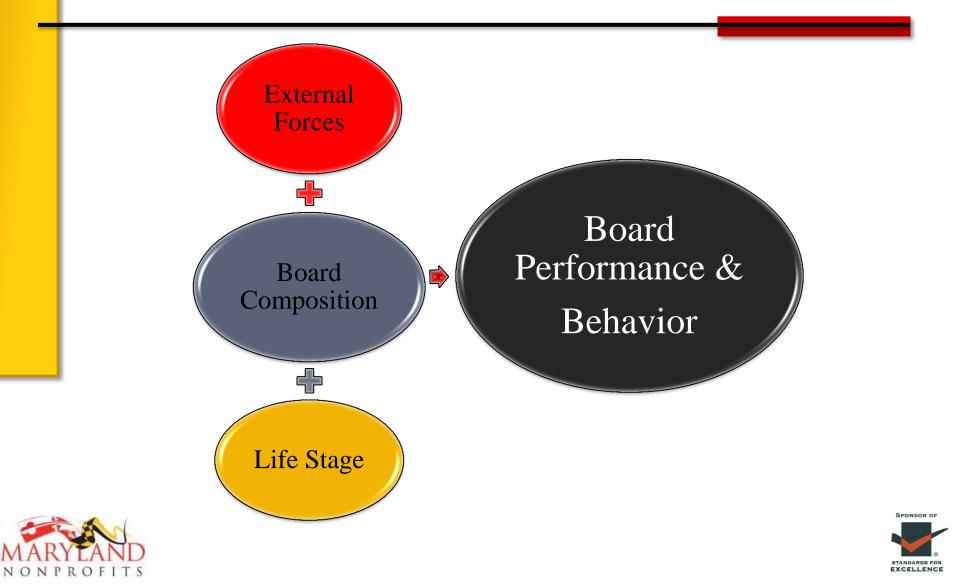
Checks & balances







What Shapes the Board?



ROLES OF THE BOARD

Planning

- Mission, vision, values
- Long term planning

Monitoring

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- Legal and fiduciary oversight
- Maintain resources
- Supervise/evaluate ED

Governance

- Establish policies
- Manage Board process
- Evaluate Board process

External Relations

- Represent organization
- Build relationships

Personal

- Fiscal
- Resources
- Political
- Legal
- **Board Performance**

- Commitment and passion for organization
- Put organizations interest ahead of your own
- Show up (meetings, events)
- Be informed
- Support decisions
- Confidentiality
- Avoid conflicts of interest





Personal

Fiscal

- Resources
- Political
- Legal
- Board Performance

Know financial status and plan for the future

- Understand budget (budgeted vs. actuals)
- Understand where it comes from, where it goes and how it was used.
- Review the 990 (tax return)





5 Fiscal RULES

- 1. The percent of total expenses for program activities should exceed 75%. 3 out of every 4 dollars should go towards program.
- 2. For ever dollar spent on fundraising the organization should raise 3 dollars.
- 3. An organization should have 90-180 days of reserves.
- 4. There should be an increase in unrestricted new assets in three out of every four years. Dipping into reserves is ok but a consistent pattern of spending more funds than have ben received will put you out of business.
- 5. Any decrease in unrestricted net assets should amount to no more than 20% of the net asset amount at the beginning of the fiscal year. (large amount indicate that the organization failed to address or meet shortcomings







The Nature of Legal Responsibilities





Personal

Fiscal

Resources

Political

Legal

Board Performance

Evaluate programs

Identify necessary resources

Create resource development plan

Clearly identify staff vs. board responsibilities

Each member gives every year (full participation of board)





Personal

Fiscal

Resources

Political

Legal

Board Performance

Advocate for the organization

Be non-partisan (a must)

Limited lobbying under 501h of IRS Code. No more than 1 million total:

^{20%} of first \$500,000 revenue,

15% of next \$500,000 in revenue,

10% of balance





Personal

- Fiscal
- Resources

Political

Legal

Board Performance

Comply with both state and federal law

Penalties for not filing 990

- Payroll taxes
- Sales taxes
- Excess benefit transactions
- Compliance with charitable giving law within the states you fundraise
- Openness –990/1023/ Determination Letter





Personal

- Fiscal
- Resources
- Political
- Legal

Board Performance

- Understand roles and responsibilities
- Set goals
 - Assess performance regularly
 - Full Board
 - Individual





Mission/Vision

- Approve Budget
- Enact Policy
- Executive Oversight

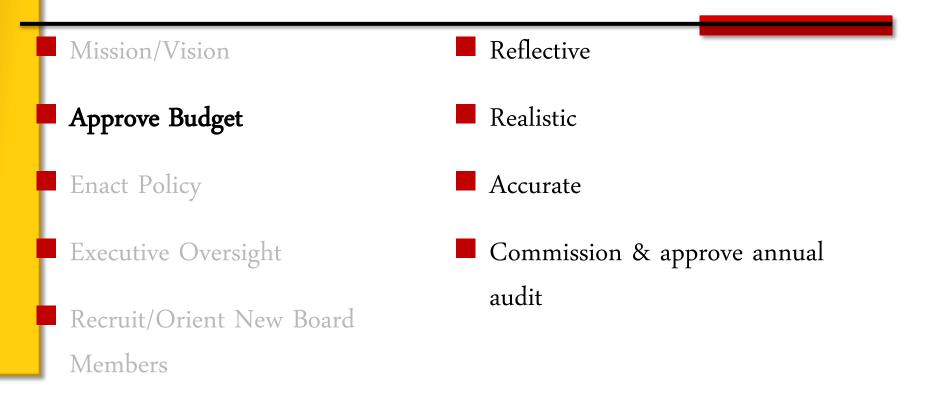
Recruit/Orient New Board Members Review / Revise

Engage in strategic planning

Assure program alignment











Mission/Vision

Approve Budget

Enact Policy

Executive Oversight

Recruit/Orient New Board Members

Use policies to facilitate decisionmaking

- Conflict of interest
- Personnel
- Gift acceptance
- Purchasing
- Investing
- Advocacy
- Whisteblowing





Mission/Vision

- Approve Budget
- Enact Policy

Executive Oversight

Recruit/Orient New Board Members











Mission/ Vision

- Approve Budget
- Enact Policy
- Executive Oversight

Recruit/Orient New Board Members

- Promote the organization
- Job descriptions

Onboarding

- Term limits
 - Fresh perspective
 - Reflect constituencies
 - Tap expertise
 - End in sight...





Mission/ Vision

Approve Budget

Enact Policy

Executive Oversight

Recruit/Orient New Board Members Staying engaged

- Choose don't assign
- Offer mentors
- Discussion not reporting
- Support with info and training





Setting Expectations Job Descriptions

Mission

Key responsibilities of the full board

Key responsibilities of individual directors

Time demands

Attendance policies

- Financial and resource development
- Consequences for non-compliance and enforcement
- Developed by the board or governance committee
- Approved by the full board
- Signed or agreed upon by all members





Board Operations and Performance

GOVERNANCE

VS.

MANAGEMENT





GOVERNANCE IS

- Mission, Vision, Strategy
- Desired Results/Evaluation
- Policies
- Fiscal Oversight (audit, quarterly financial reports)
- Budget Approval
- Fundraising Plan
- Fundraising Implementation
- External Relationships (Shared with management)
- Evaluation of Executive Director
- Hiring/Firing Executive Director





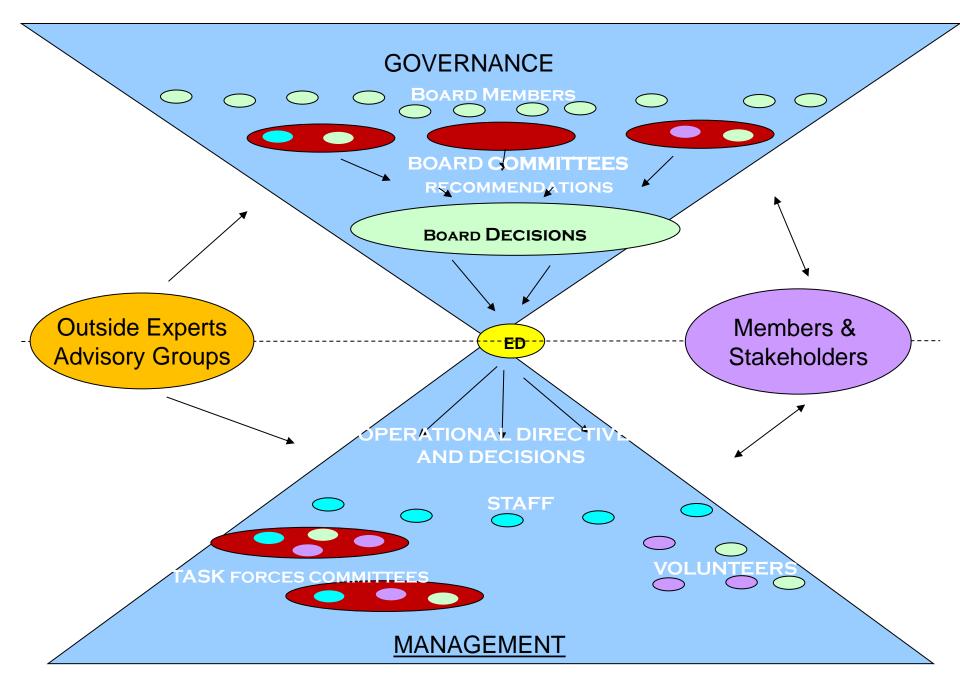
MANAGEMENT IS

- Program Development and Implementation
- Quality Assurance
- Legal Compliance
- Day-to-Day Management
- Personnel Management
- Budget Preparation
- Fiscal Management

PROFITS

- Fundraising Implementation
- External Relationships (shared with Board)
- Evaluation, Outcomes Measurement





Golden Rule for Board Members

No single board member can compel resources of the organization outside the board room unless authorized by the board.









Thank you!

For more questions, please contact:

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