BOARD ESSENTIALS

For anyone currently serving on a board, or are considering serving on a board, this is a comprehensive list of the essential information he or she will need to know. This list contains detailed answers to some of BoardSource’s most frequently asked questions.

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What should I know before joining the board?

Questions Prospective Board Members Should Ask
Serving as a board member is one of the most challenging and rewarding of volunteer assignments. While appointment or election to a board is an honor, board members have important legal and fiduciary responsibilities that require a commitment of time, skill, and resources. Prospective board members do themselves a service and show that they are serious about the commitments they make by asking some basic questions before joining an organization's board. You can find the answers from the board member who issues the invitation to join; the chief executive of the organization; the board chairperson; other board members, current and former; or written materials. Long-time board members might also benefit from an organization review that answers these questions.

Ask questions about the organization’s programs
- What is the organization’s mission?
- How do its current programs relate to the mission?
- Can I visit the organization to observe a program firsthand?
- Does the organization have a strategic plan that is reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis?

Ask questions about the organization's financial status
- Is the financial condition of the organization sound?
- Does the board discuss and approve the annual budget?
- How often do board members receive financial reports?

Ask questions about the organization's clients or constituencies
- Whom does the organization serve?
- Are the organization's clients or constituencies satisfied with the organization?

Ask questions about the structure of the board
- How is the board structured?
- Are there descriptions of the responsibilities of the board as a whole and of individual board members?
- Are there descriptions of board committee functions and responsibilities?
- Who are the other board members?
- Is there a system of checks and balances to prevent conflicts of interest between board members and the organization?
- Does the organization have directors and officers liability coverage?
Ask questions about individual board members' responsibilities

- What are the ways that you think I can contribute as a board member?
- How much of my time will be required for meetings and special events?
- How are committee assignments made?
- What orientation will I receive to the organization and to the responsibilities of board service?
- Does the organization provide opportunities for board development and education?
- What is the board's role in fund-raising?
- Will I be expected to make a specific annual financial contribution?
- What role will I play in soliciting donors?

Ask questions about the board's relationship to the staff

- Is the board satisfied with the performance of the executive staff?
- How do board members and senior staff typically work with each other?

Evaluate Your Interest in Serving on the Board

Once you are satisfied with the information you have received, it is time to evaluate your own interest in serving on the board. Ask yourself the following questions:

- Am I committed to the mission of the organization?
- Can I contribute the time necessary to be an effective board member?
- Am I comfortable with the approach and tone of the organization's fund-raising efforts?
- Can I contribute financial support consistent with the organization's expectations of board members and with my own means and priorities?
- Can I place the organization's purposes and interests above my own professional and personal interests when making decisions as a board member?

Background Materials

Selected background information can provide a useful overview of the organization, the board's work, and the responsibilities of board members. Helpful material includes:

- the organization's annual report
- the most recent audited financial statement
- the long-range program and financial plan
- a list of current board members, titles, and all affiliations
- a description of board members' responsibilities
- a board organization chart
- a staff organization chart
- the organization's newsletter, brochure, or other publications
- newspaper or magazine articles about the organization
- a brief biography of the chief executive
How should the board be structured?

Every board has a fundamental responsibility for self management: for creating a structure, policies, and procedures that support good governance. The term "board organization" encompasses a variety of tasks, from routine matters such as preparing a schedule of board meetings to actions with broader consequences such as developing a policy about terms of service. Here are some of the most frequent questions board members ask about board organization:

How Can We Contribute to Effective Board Organization?

To set the stage for efficient board and committee work:

- Prepare a written job description for individual board members.
- Develop an annual schedule of meetings, determined a year in advance.
- Circulate clear and thorough information materials, including an agenda, to all members two to three weeks before each meeting.
- Maintain complete and accurate minutes of all meetings.
- Keep meetings brief and well focused. Stimulate the broadest possible participation by members.
- Ask each board member to serve on at least one board committee or task force. (For new members, one committee assignment is sufficient.)
- Acknowledge members' accomplishments and contributions in a variety of ways in the organization's newsletter, at meetings, in minutes.

To encourage smooth functioning committees, follow these additional steps:

- Prepare written statements of committee and task force responsibilities, guidelines and goals. These organizational documents, which should be approved by the board chairperson, should be reviewed every one to two years and revised if necessary.
- Make work assignments according to the background, expertise, and schedule of each member.
- Distribute tasks among members so that everyone participates but no one is overloaded.
- Create a system of checks and balances to monitor committee members' work and assure that tasks are completed on schedule.
- Assign an appropriate staff member to work with each committee.

How Large Should Our Board Be?

The organization's structure and needs are among the factors that determine board size. In considering the size of the board, keep these points in mind:

Every board needs a sufficient range of expertise to accomplish the organization's mission. If a board is too small, its members may be overworked and unproductive. If a board is too large, every member may not have the opportunity to participate actively.
What Should be the Length of a Board Member's Term?

There are no hard and fast rules for determining board members' tenure. Many organizations do, however, limit members to two consecutive terms and require a hiatus of one year before a board member may be reappointed. Many organizations also stagger terms of service so that one half or one third of the board are elected every one or two years for terms of two to four years. Such policies encourage institutional renewal because a board can profit from the experience of veteran board members while welcoming the fresh perspective that new members offer.

What Committees Should Our Board Have?

Much of the work that a board does is accomplished through its committees and task forces. With the exception of the Executive Committee, which acts on the board's behalf, committees recommend action to the full board for discussion and action. Most boards need only a few standing committees - the rest of the work can be accomplished by task forces created for a specific purpose. Common standing committees include

- Governance Committee
- Audit Committee
- Finance Committee
- Executive Committee (if needed)

How Should Committee Members be Chosen?

Every board member should serve on at least one but preferably no more than two committees or task forces. Members are appointed by the chairperson in consultation with the Governance Committee. Committee size depends on the needs of the board and the organization and a common sense assessment of how many people are needed to carry out the committee's work.

Make committee assignments based on the experience, skills, interests, and available time of board members. Each member must make a serious commitment to participate actively in the work of the committee. If a committee is too large, a small group of members may have a disproportionate amount of responsibility. If a committee is too small, there may not be enough people to get the job done. Board committees may include people who are not board members.

Should the Chief Staff Executive be a Member of the Board?

Some nonprofits decide to make the chief staff executive an ex officio member of the board, sometimes voting and sometimes nonvoting. This decision should be made carefully. Some believe that board membership is a good idea because it enhances the executive's position of authority within the organization and strengthens the working partnership between the board and the executive. On the other hand, some feel that board membership blurs the distinction between the board's responsibilities and the executive's responsibilities and makes it difficult for the board to assess the executive's performance objectively. Whatever the executive's official status, his or her insights into the daily operations of the organization are essential to board decision making by the board.
How do we safeguard against conflict of interest?

When the personal or professional concerns of a board member or a staff member affect his or her ability to put the welfare of the organization before personal benefit, conflict of interest exists. Nonprofit board members are likely to be affiliated with many organizations in their communities, both on a professional and a personal basis, so it is not unusual for actual or potential conflict of interest to arise.

Why must we be concerned about conflict of interest?

Board service in the nonprofit sector carries with it important ethical obligations. Nonprofits serve the broad public good, and when board members fail to exercise reasonable care in their oversight of the organization they are not living up to their public trust. In addition, board members have a legal responsibility to assure the prudent management of an organization's resources. In fact, they may be held liable for the organization's actions. A 1974 court decision known as the "Sibley Hospital case" set a precedent by confirming that board members can be held legally liable for conflict of interest because it constitutes a breach of their fiduciary responsibility.

Does conflict of interest involve only financial accountability?

No. Conflict of interest relates broadly to ethical behavior, which includes not just legal issues but considerations in every aspect of governance. A statement by INDEPENDENT SECTOR describes three levels of ethical behavior: obeying the law; decisions where the right action is clear, but one is tempted to take a different course; and decisions that require a choice among competing options.

The third level of behavior can pose especially difficult ethical dilemmas for nonprofit board members.

What can we do to prevent conflict of interest situations?

Self monitoring is the best preventative measure. Institute a system of checks and balances to circumvent actual or potential conflict of interest, beginning with well defined operating policies on all matters that might lead to conflict. Most important, create a carefully written conflict of interest policy based on the needs and circumstances of the organization. Ask each board and staff member to agree in writing to uphold the policy. A conflict of interest policy should be reviewed regularly as part of board self assessment.

What should be included in a conflict of interest policy?

A policy on conflict of interest has three essential elements:

1. FULL DISCLOSURE.
Board members and staff members in decision-making roles should make known their connections with groups doing business with the organization. This information should be
provided annually.

2. BOARD MEMBER ABSTENTION FROM DISCUSSION AND VOTING.
Board members who have an actual or potential conflict of interest should not participate in
discussions or vote on matters affecting transactions between the organization and the other
group.

3. STAFF MEMBER ABSTENTION FROM DECISION-MAKING.
Staff members who have an actual or potential conflict should not be substantively involved in
decision-making affecting such transactions.
For a sample conflict of interest policy and disclosure form, see the BoardSource booklet,
Managing Conflicts of Interest

What are some examples of actual and potential conflict of interest?

- Organization policy requires competitive bidding on purchases of more than $1,000, but a
  printing firm owned by a board member's spouse receives the $25,000 contract for the
  annual report and no other bids are solicited.
- A board member serves on two boards in the community and finds himself in the position
  of approaching the same donors on behalf of both organizations.
- A staff member receives an honorarium for conducting a workshop for another group in
  the organization's field of interest.

Should an organization contract with a board member for professional services, such as
legal counsel or accounting?

Attorneys, accountants, and other professionals can contribute valuable expertise to a board. Due
to the potential for conflict of interest, their contributions should be voluntary. At the very least,
a board member who is associated with a firm competing for a contract should abstain from
discussion and voting in the selection process. If a competitive bidding process results in the
selection of that board member's firm, he or she should disclose the affiliation and abstain from
voting on future board actions connected with that firm's contract with the organization.
What goes in the board manual?

The Board Manual: An Orientation and Resource Tool

The foundation of a committed, knowledgeable, and effective board is orientation and education. As an essential companion to orientation and education, every organization should have a thorough, easy-to-use manual that board members can use throughout their terms. A board manual serves two functions. For the new board member, it is an orientation handbook that provides useful information about the organization, board structure and operations, and fellow board members and staff. For the balance of a member's board service, the manual then becomes an indispensable working tool and a central resource about the organization and the board. Materials can be added and removed to create an up-to-date reference. The board manual is developed by staff in consultation with the board chairperson and other officers. Present it to board members in a durable, attractive loose-leaf notebook with a table of contents and clearly divided and labeled sections. Date every item and replace material when necessary. Insert stationery, brochures, and similar items in pockets of the notebook.

To develop a working manual that board members use and rely on:

- Don't overwhelm new board members with too much information. When several examples are available (e.g., current press clippings), include only one.
- Keep each item brief. A two-paragraph biography of the executive director is preferable to a four-page resume, for example.
- Use the handbook as a "textbook" during board orientation.
- Encourage board members to read and ask questions about the material.
- Ask board members to evaluate the usefulness of the manual each year.
- Revise the contents or format based on their comments.

Board manual contents checklist

A thorough board manual can include the following materials. (Remember to keep each item as concise as possible.)

The board

- Board members listing and bios
- Board members terms
- Board statement of responsibilities
- Committee and task force job and descriptions

Historical references of the organization

- Brief written history and/or fact sheet
- Articles of Incorporation
- Bylaws
- IRS determination letter
- Listing of past board members

**Strategic framework**

- Mission and vision statement
- Strategic framework or plan
- Current annual operating plan

**Minutes from some recent board meetings**

**Policies pertaining to the board**

- Policy on potential conflicts of interest
- Insurance policy coverage
- Travel/meeting expense reimbursements

**Finance and fundraising**

- Prior-year annual report
- Most recent audit report
- Current annual budget
- Form 990
- Banking resolutions
- Investment policy
- Current funder list

**Staff**

- Staff listing
- Organization/team chart

**Other information**

- Annual calendar
- Web site information
- Promotional material (membership brochure, information brochure, advertisements, etc.)
How do we keep board members informed?

Designing a Board Information System

Good governance depends on enlightened decision making. Board members in turn need to be knowledgeable about the organization's status and needs if they are to make sound decisions that advance its mission. But boards often say that the information they receive hinders rather than facilitates good governance and strong leadership. They protest that they are overwhelmed with large quantities of irrelevant information, that they don't get enough information, or that they receive material too late to devote serious attention to it. An effective board information system should focus decision making, stimulate participation, and support an appropriate balance of responsibility between board and staff.

Types of board information

Management consultant John Carver describes three types of board information:

- Decision information is used to make decisions, such as establishing selection criteria for the chief executive. It looks to the future and is not designed to measure performance.
- Monitoring information enables the board to assess whether its policy directions are being met. It looks to the past and provides a specific survey of performance against criteria. An example is an annual review of an organization's strategic plan.
- Incidental information is for the general information of the board and not related to board action. Committee reports are frequently in this category.

Too often, board information is primarily incidental information. Although such material is useful for maintaining an overall impression of the administration of the organization, it is not usually specific or substantive enough to help board members make decisions or monitor the organization's success at carrying out its mission.

Establishing a system

Establishing and maintaining a board information system is the joint responsibility of the board chairperson, board members, the chief executive, and staff members who work with the board. The board should discuss

- what information it needs to do its job
- how often it wants this information
- in what form it needs the information

Given this board feedback, the staff can establish the content, format, and frequency of information they will provide the board.

Characteristics of good board information
Barry S. Bader, a consultant and author specializing in hospital governance, identifies seven guidelines for developing effective board information:

1. **CONCISE**
   - Is the information communicated as quickly or as briefly as possible?

2. **MEANINGFUL**
   - Is the information presented in relationship to a significant factor, such as a goal set by the board, past performance, or comparative data?

3. **TIMELY**
   - Is the information relevant to the current agenda?

4. **RELEVANT TO RESPONSIBILITIES**
   - Does the information help the board or board committee discharge its responsibilities?

5. **BEST AVAILABLE**
   - Is the information the best available indicator of the situation or condition being described? Can better information be provided?

6. **CONTEXT**
   - Is it clear why this information is important?

7. **GRAPHIC PRESENTATION**
   - Could the information be presented better graphically than in words?

**Basic ingredients of a board information system**

Every board must decide for itself exactly what information it needs. For most organizations, however, the following checklist is a starting point.

**At least two weeks before each board meeting:**

- Agenda
- Information about issues for discussion, when appropriate
- Financial information
- Committee reports

**At least two weeks before the board meeting at which it is discussed:**

- Annual budget
- Audit report
- Strategic plan

**After each board meeting:**

- Minutes
- Notice of next meeting

**Monthly:**

- Financial report
- Significant published articles about the organization

**Quarterly:**

- Financial report

**Regularly, when appropriate:**

- Memo from chief executive summarizing current activities, accomplishments, and needs
- Updated material for board handbook
- Advance copies of publications, brochures, or promotional material
- Annual report
How do we choose the best consultant?

The boards of nonprofit organizations typically use consultants in some of the following areas: fundraising, board orientation and board development, strategic planning, executive search, facility planning, membership promotion, public relations, and special events. Consultants can play different roles. Sometimes they serve as advisors, analyzing situations, diagnosing problems, and proposing but not implementing solutions. A strategic planning consultant would be in this category. Other consultants perform particular tasks, such as conducting a search for a chief executive or presenting a board development workshop. Depending on your needs, you may contract with an individual or a firm.

In addition to providing services, consultants offer an important side benefit: their objective outside perspective on the organization can be stimulating for board and staff.

What are the steps in choosing a consultant?

- Identify the scope of the project and confirm the need for a consultant.
- Outline the tasks you want the consultant to perform.
- Prepare a written description of the project scope and timetable.
- Search for potential consultants.
- Request proposals from individuals or firms.
- Evaluate the proposals and check references of previous clients.
- Choose a consultant and enter into a written agreement.

How should we begin?

Begin with a clear understanding of what you want the consultant to accomplish.

Relationships with consultants often fail because the goals of the project were not determined in advance and communicated clearly to the consultant. Follow the steps above, put your goals in writing, and give this description to the consultants from whom you request proposals.

What can we do to prevent conflict of interest situations?

Self-monitoring is the best preventative measure. Institute a system of checks and balances to circumvent actual or potential conflict of interest, beginning with well-defined operating policies on all matters that might lead to conflict. Most important, create a carefully written conflict of interest policy based on the needs and circumstances of the organization. Ask each board and staff member to agree in writing to uphold the policy. A conflict of interest policy should be reviewed regularly as part of board self-assessment.

Where can we find a consultant?

Word of mouth is the best source. Ask other organizations for the names of consultants who have worked with them. Consult professional associations such as the Association of Fundraising Professionals, the Public Relations Society of America, or the Association of Executive Search
Consultants. Some of these groups have codes of ethics and professional practice guidelines for their members. You may find one consultant who is clearly the best person for the job. But depending on the project and the organization's procedures, you may want to interview several before making a choice. In either case, do not select a consultant without asking two or three previous clients for an honest assessment of the consultant's work.

**What qualifications should we look for?**

A consultant should have qualities similar to those you would expect of a professional staff member:

- expert knowledge in the subject area of the project
- experience with projects similar to yours
- a respected track record with other clients
- a working style that fits well with your organization

**What criteria should we use when evaluating proposals?**

Balance the importance of experience and quality with your budgetary needs. Questions to consider include

- Does the consultant have the appropriate experience and qualifications?
- Does he or she understand the goals of the project?
- Can he or she complete the project on time and within budget?
- Does he or she ask creative questions about the organization and the project?
- Do previous clients give favorable reports on their working relationships with the consultant?

**What should be included in a contract or letter of agreement?**

Written agreement with a consultant can be prepared by either party. It is sometimes helpful to have an attorney review the agreement. The agreement should

- describe the scope of the project
- outline the tasks involved
- describe the reporting system
- specify the nature of the final product (written report, oral presentation, a combination)
- set the timetable
- establish the fee and payment schedule

**How can we promote a successful working relationship with a consultant?**

Clarity, candor, and mutual respect contribute to a smooth partnership between the organization and the consultant. On the organization's side, the elements of a good relationship include

- clear expectations stated before the project begins
- adherence to the terms in the agreement
- a well-defined reporting system, usually stipulating that the consultant works through the chief executive
- open communication in person and by telephone, including checkpoints for measuring progress such as interim reports or regular meetings
- follow up at the end of the project to let the consultant know the impact of his or her work on the organization

**Should board members serve as paid consultants to the organization?**

The professional expertise that board members contribute to an organization is an important part of board service. Hiring board members as paid consultants, however, can raise the potential for conflict of interest. Board members can put their professional knowledge and skills to the best use by helping the organization choose the best consultants from the fields with which they are familiar.

*NOTE: Assistance with board training and development activities, including board self-assessments and retreats, is available through BoardSource.*
How do we become a nonprofit organization?

Forming a Nonprofit Organization: A Checklist

Every nonprofit organization must have a carefully developed structure and operating procedures in order to be effective at fulfilling its purpose. Good governance starts with helping the organization begin on a sound legal and financial footing in compliance with the numerous federal, state, and local requirements affecting nonprofits.

- **Determine the purpose of the organization.** Every organization should have a written statement that expresses its reason for being. Resources: Board members, potential clients and constituents.

- **Form a board of directors.** The initial board will help translate the ideas behind the organization into reality through planning and fund-raising. As the organization matures, the nature and composition of its board will also change.

- **File articles of incorporation.** Not all nonprofits are incorporated. For those that do wish to incorporate, the requirements for forming and operating a nonprofit corporation are governed by state law. Resources: Your secretary of state or state attorney general's office.

- **Draft bylaws.** Bylaws — the operating rules of the organization—should be drafted and approved by the board early in the organization's development. Resources: An attorney experienced in nonprofit law.

- **Develop a strategic plan.** The strategic planning process helps you express a vision of the organization's potential. Outline the steps necessary to work toward that potential, and determine the staffing needed to implement the plan. Establish program and operational priorities for at least one year. Resources: Board members; planning and management consultant.

- **Develop a budget and resource development plan.** Financial oversight and resource development (e.g., fundraising, earned income, and membership) are critical board responsibilities. The resources needed to carry out the strategic plan must be described in a budget and financial plan. Resources: financial consultant.

- **Establish a record keeping system for the organization's official records.** Corporate documents, board meeting minutes, financial reports, and other official records must be preserved for the life of the organization. Resources: Your secretary of state or state attorney general's office.

- **Establish an accounting system.** Responsible stewardship of the organization's finances requires the establishment of an accounting system that meets both current and anticipated needs. Resources: Certified public accountant experienced in nonprofit accounting.
- **File for an Internal Revenue Service determination of federal tax exempt status.**
  Nonprofit corporations with charitable, educational, scientific, religious, or cultural purposes have tax exempt status under section 501(c)(3) – or sometimes section 501(c)(4) – of the Internal Revenue Code. To apply for recognition of tax exempt status, obtain form 1023 (application) and publication 557 (detailed instructions) from the local Internal Revenue Service office. The application is an important legal document, so it is advisable to seek the assistance of an experienced attorney when preparing it. Resources: Your local IRS office, an attorney.

- **File for state and local tax exemptions.** In accordance with state, county, and municipal law, apply for exemption from income, sales, and property taxes. Resources: State, county, or municipal department of revenue.

- **Meet the requirements of state, county, and municipal charitable solicitation laws.**
  Many states and local jurisdictions regulate organizations that solicit funds within that state, county, or city. Usually compliance involves obtaining a permit or license and then filing an annual report and financial statement. Resources: state attorney general's office, state department of commerce, state or local department of revenue, or county or municipal clerk's office.

**Other steps:**

- Obtain an employer identification number from the IRS
- Register with the state unemployment insurance bureau
- Apply for a nonprofit mailing permit from the US Postal Service
- Obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance
What are the basic responsibilities of nonprofit boards?

Ten Basic Responsibilities of Nonprofit Boards

1. Determine the organization's mission and purpose. It is the board's responsibility to create and review a statement of mission and purpose that articulates the organization's goals, means, and primary constituents served.
2. Select the chief executive. Boards must reach consensus on the chief executive's responsibilities and undertake a careful search to find the most qualified individual for the position.
3. Provide proper financial oversight. The board must assist in developing the annual budget and ensuring that proper financial controls are in place.
4. Ensure adequate resources. One of the board's foremost responsibilities is to provide adequate resources for the organization to fulfill its mission.
5. Ensure legal and ethical integrity and maintain accountability. The board is ultimately responsible for ensuring adherence to legal standards and ethical norms.
6. Ensure effective organizational planning. Boards must actively participate in an overall planning process and assist in implementing and monitoring the plan's goals.
7. Recruit and orient new board members and assess board performance. All boards have a responsibility to articulate prerequisites for candidates, orient new members, and periodically and comprehensively evaluate its own performance.
8. Enhance the organization's public standing. The board should clearly articulate the organization's mission, accomplishments, and goals to the public and garner support from the community.
9. Determine, monitor, and strengthen the organization's programs and services. The board's responsibility is to determine which programs are consistent with the organization's mission and to monitor their effectiveness.
10. Support the chief executive and assess his or her performance. The board should ensure that the chief executive has the moral and professional support he or she needs to further the goals of the organization.
What are the legal responsibilities of nonprofit boards?

Under well-established principles of nonprofit corporation law, a board member must meet certain standards of conduct and attention in carrying out his or her responsibilities to the organization. Several states have statutes adopting some variation of these duties which would be used in court to determine whether a board member acted improperly. These standards are usually described as the duty of care, the duty of loyalty and the duty of obedience.

**Duty of Care**

The duty of care describes the level of competence that is expected of a board member, and is commonly expressed as the duty of "care that an ordinarily prudent person would exercise in a like position and under similar circumstances." This means that a board member owes the duty to exercise reasonable care when he or she makes a decision as a steward of the organization.

**Duty of Loyalty**

The duty of loyalty is a standard of faithfulness; a board member must give undivided allegiance when making decisions affecting the organization. This means that a board member can never use information obtained as a member for personal gain, but must act in the best interests of the organization.

**Duty of Obedience**

The duty of obedience requires board members to be faithful to the organization's mission. They are not permitted to act in a way that is inconsistent with the central goals of the organization. A basis for this rule lies in the public's trust that the organization will manage donated funds to fulfill the organization's mission.
What are the responsibilities of individual board members?

Individual Board Member Responsibilities

- Attend all board and committee meetings and functions, such as special events.
- Be informed about the organization's mission, services, policies, and programs.
- Review agenda and supporting materials prior to board and committee meetings.
- Serve on committees or task forces and offer to take on special assignments.
- Make a personal financial contribution to the organization.
- Inform others about the organization.
- Suggest possible nominees to the board who can make significant contributions to the work of the board and the organization.
- Keep up-to-date on developments in the organization's field.
- Follow conflict of interest and confidentiality policies.
- Refrain from making special requests of the staff.
- Assist the board in carrying out its fiduciary responsibilities, such as reviewing the organization's annual financial statements.

Personal characteristics to consider

- Ability to: listen, analyze, think clearly and creatively, work well with people individually and in a group.
- Willing to: prepare for and attend board and committee meetings, ask questions, take responsibility and follow through on a given assignment, contribute personal and financial resources in a generous way according to circumstances, open doors in the community, evaluate oneself.
- Develop certain skills if you do not already possess them, such as to: cultivate and solicit funds, cultivate and recruit board members and other volunteers, read and understand financial statements, learn more about the substantive program area of the organization.
- Possess: honesty, sensitivity to and tolerance of differing views, a friendly, responsive, and patient approach, community-building skills, personal integrity, a developed sense of values, concern for your nonprofit's development, a sense of humor.
What is the job description of a board chair?

- Oversee board and executive committee meetings
- Serve as ex-officio member of all committees
- Work in partnership with the chief executive to make sure board resolutions are carried out
- Call special meetings if necessary
- Appoint all committee chairs and with the chief executive, recommend who will serve on committees
- Assist chief executive in preparing agenda for board meetings
- Assist chief executive in conducting new board member orientation
- Oversee searches for a new chief executive
- Coordinate chief executive's annual performance evaluation
- Work with the nominating committee to recruit new board members
- Act as an alternate spokesperson for the organization
- Periodically consult with board members on their roles and help them assess their performance

What is the job description of a board vice chair?

- Attend all board meetings
- Serve on the executive committee
- Carry out special assignments as requested by the board chair
- Understand the responsibilities of the board chair and be able to perform these duties in the chair's absence
- Participate as a vital part of the board leadership

What is the job description of a board secretary?

- Attend all board meetings
- Serve on the executive committee
- Maintain all board records and ensure their accuracy and safety
- Review board minutes
- Assume responsibilities of the chair in the absence of the board chair, chair-elect, and vice chair
- Provide notice of meetings of the board and/or of a committee when such notice is required
What is the job description of a board treasurer?

- Maintain knowledge of the organization and personal commitment to its goals and objectives
- Understand financial accounting for nonprofit organizations
- Serve as financial officer of the organization and as chairperson of the finance committee.
- Manage, with the finance committee, the board's review of and action related to the board's financial responsibilities.
- Work with the chief executive and the chief financial officer to ensure that appropriate financial reports are made available to the board on a timely basis.
- Assist the chief executive or the chief financial officer in preparing the annual budget and presenting the budget to the board for approval.
- Review the annual audit and answers board members' questions about the audit.