



FINANCIAL COMMITTEES

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Preface

The BoardSource Committee Series is intended to provide board members and chief executives with a practical approach to determining an appropriate committee structure and details on the responsibilities of each committee. The following preface will convey the philosophy of the series as a whole, using ideas from the first book in the series, Transforming Board Structure: Strategies for Committees and Task Forces, and general information on how to handle committee operations.

It is virtually impossible to define a committee structure that can or should be adopted by every nonprofit board. The material below can be used as a set of guidelines as your board searches for the best way to manage its own operations.

First and foremost, it is important to understand the difference between the full board, committees, and task forces in context of one another. The *board* has a fiduciary duty for the organization and is legally liable for its activities. It is responsible for articulating the direction for the organization and overseeing that the directives are implemented effectively and in an ethical manner. To manage these objectives, the board naturally must structure itself to accomplish its work in the most efficient manner possible.

Committees, or for the purpose of this introductory discussion, *standing committees*, are groups comprised of board members and outsiders that ensure consistency and regularity in key board practices. They are groups that are always necessary in helping the full board carry out its work. Committees (with the executive committee as a common exception) normally do not make organizational decisions; therefore, their members do not carry liability, as do members of the full board.

Task forces, similar in purpose to committees, are usually created in order to carry out a specific objective within a certain amount of time. They are typically established on an as-needed basis, allowing greater flexibility in the work of the board and its individual members. With the help of task forces, immediate needs of the board can be handled more quickly — without having to reconstruct the other committees and their ongoing work plans.

Committees and task forces generally do the majority of the board's work between meetings, allowing the full board to keep its attention on important decisions and on the big picture of the organization's success in fulfilling its mission. They give individual board members an opportunity to contribute to the work of the board in ways they would not be able to in regular meetings. These work groups enable the full board to benefit from the special skills and expertise of its members in a concrete manner.

HOW COMMITTEES ARE FORMED

To provide all the flexibility possible for your committee structure, avoid listing the job descriptions for your committees and task forces in the bylaws. A simple statement indicating that the board may form committees and other work groups as needed is sufficient. An exception to this approach, however, is the executive committee. If your board finds it necessary to form an executive committee, its authority must be detailed in your legal document. (Please refer to *Transforming Board Structure* or *Executive Committee* for more information.)

Your bylaws should also clarify who has the power to form committees. The full board should discuss and agree on the need for a specific committee or task force. Naturally, the board should also make the initial purpose of each standing committee or task force as explicit as possible to avoid any situations where the committee might establish its own charge (or description of purpose). Responsibilities of each group may shift as circumstances change, so it is important to remain flexible in each group's charge. Usually the board chair chooses each committee chair and, in collaboration, they put together the rest of the group. Some boards require the chair's appointments to be approved by the board.

It is important to clarify the distinction between *board committees* and *organizational committees* in order to avoid any misunderstanding. Board committees report to the board and help carry out its mandate. Organizational committees, on the other hand, report to staff members and help with operational issues. They may serve as advisors to the staff and assist with issues that are staff members' responsibilities. In organizations with a small paid staff, organizational committees sometimes serve as volunteer staff to carry out the organization's work.

There is no reason for the board to duplicate staff work and form structures that collide with staff's duties. For example, if you have marketing staff, it is difficult to justify a board marketing committee. If your board includes marketing experts, there is nothing to prevent staff from asking for advice from knowledgeable board member(s) — who should be happy to oblige. If there is no staff dedicated to organizational marketing efforts, your board may consider forming a task force to look at relevant issues affecting the organization in this area. It is also possible to form an organizational committee that is more operational and composed of staff members, board specialists, and probably outsider experts.

Job Descriptions, Membership, and Size

As mentioned above, each committee or task force should have a written charter explaining its role, responsibilities, and accountability. Although the full board is responsible for agreeing on the objectives for each work group, the committee chair is responsible for leading the group in following its charter and staying focused. The committee chair communicates with the board, ensuring that appropriate reporting takes place.

It is a good idea to include varying perspectives among committee members to ensure that all aspects of an issue or task receive adequate consideration. By rotating board members in and out of different committees, the board provides possibilities for individual development. It is probably not wise, however, for an individual board member to serve on more than two committees at a time because of possible burnout. Sometimes board members who have a particular interest in learning or contributing to a specific subject or cause will request or volunteer to be on a specific committee. Additionally, not all committees are comprised solely of board members. Community leaders who can share a particular area of expertise can add to the quality of discussion. Work groups are also a great way for someone who is interested in being a board member to begin involvement with an organization. Organizational committees typically draw members from the community who can add innovation and proficiency in a specific subject. There are few committees, however, that are usually comprised of only board members (e.g., the executive committee).

When deciding on the optimal committee size, once again, no specific rule exists. It strongly depends on the purpose of the committee, scope of the task, and the size of the full board. A committee should always be small enough to keep all members thoroughly involved. Group dynamics can determine effective working relationships and consequently influence the size of the group.

Committee-Staff Relationships

Some board committees or task forces benefit from direct staff support. The chief executive can assign a staff person to relevant committees to help with background information, relate the context of the committee work to operational work, or to provide administrative support. Work groups should be careful not to inundate the staff member with unreasonable requests; after all, he or she usually has other responsibilities in addition to committee support.

Meeting Schedule, Minutes, and Reports

Determining a meeting schedule for committees or task forces should be done on an as-needed basis — there is no particular prescription for the timing and minimum or maximum meetings per year. Each group knows what is expected and must be able to determine the necessary measures to accomplish the task. With committees that have members in various areas of the country or abroad, it is possible to communicate over the telephone or electronically, as long as the desired work is getting done properly. (State laws may regulate board meetings but not committee meetings.) One frequently *ineffective* way to manage most committee meetings, however, is to schedule them in conjunction with the full board meeting in an attempt to take advantage of all members gathering in the same place at the same time. This causes repetitious conversation and agenda items and, ultimately, may be waste of time.

Each group also has the freedom to determine how to keep track of what happens in committee meetings. Work groups may or may not find it necessary to keep minutes, but most likely want to take some notes for purposes of reporting to the board or to keep track of particularly detailed information. For example, a development committee drafting action plans for the coming fiscal year will need to document decisions carefully.

It is advisable to circulate committee reports as part of the board consent agenda in the board package. This allows board members to familiarize themselves with the contents before the meeting and helps to eliminate the tradition of spending meeting time listening to committee reports. Major issues needing board debate should be placed on the main agenda.

Assessing the Need for Committees or Task Forces

In coming up with the most advantageous committee structure for your board, make sure that you continuously reassess the need for each work group. Unnecessary committees simply waste people's valuable time, misuse

members' contributions and commitment, and provide no added value to the board. Some boards rely on a *zero-based committee structure*, disbanding all non-standing committees and task forces at the end of the year and reevaluating their necessity for the future — they start with a clean slate. It may still happen that a committee of the previous year gets reinstated but it may have a new composition of members or it may have a slightly changed charter. Whatever method your board uses to justify its internal structure, make sure that, ultimately, you have only committees and task forces that your organization needs and that they have all the resources necessary to function efficiently.

INTRODUCING THE SERIES

As we discussed above, there is no single right answer on how to structure a board or indicate how committees or task forces meet their expectations. Structures should never remain static and all boards should keep an open mind when experimenting with different options. Constant evaluation and flexibility are necessary during the search for optimal results. The best way to keep a committee structure simple is to limit the number of standing committees to what is absolutely essential, and to supplement these committees with less permanent structures.

With the Committee Series, BoardSource is providing additional information and guidance to help your board determine its structural options. The initial series consists of six books. The first book, *Transforming Board Structure*, sets the stage for committees in general. The next five books each cover the duties of common committees that many boards find necessary.

- *Transforming Board Structure* — introducing committee and task force structure
- *Governance Committee* (Book One) — relating to recruitment and education of board members
- *Executive Committee* (Book Two) — addressing how to use executive committees properly
- *Financial Committees* (Book Three) — defining the core duties of the finance, audit, and investment committees
- *Development Committee* (Book Four) — helping to involve your full board in fundraising
- *Advisory Councils* (Book Five) — describing the numerous roles that advisory groups or councils can play to help your nonprofit function more efficiently

Introduction

If you were to ask most members of a nonprofit's board of directors what they want their financial committees to accomplish, they would likely say: "To take over this area that we don't understand and don't want to spend time on, and make sure that we stay out of trouble." Clearly, participating in the work of financial committees does not rank high on the agenda of many board members.

Giving proper and focused attention to the responsibilities of your organization's financial committees can be very complicated and presumes a reasonable amount of specialized knowledge. The challenge with respect to effective governance, however, is that to simply transfer the responsibility of overseeing the finances of an organization to a smaller group of people runs the risk that this group may not be fully aware of how much time and expertise is required. In certain circumstances, particularly in troublesome economic times where there is little margin for error, this could prove to be a prescription for disaster. Thus, remaining willfully ignorant about what your board's financial committees are doing is simply not an option. The full board always remains the responsible and liable body of the organization and cannot delegate this duty to anyone else.

So, there is really no way around it. Board members, regardless of their predisposition, have to answer the essential questions: What *should* the various financial committees do? What are their main duties and what are their discretionary duties? When can one leading finance committee carry on all the duties and when is it necessary to delegate the tasks to separate and distinct subgroups?

Simply put, the principal finance committee that is part of every board oversees the financial planning and management of the organization by ensuring that all fiscal aspects of operations are in order. While there is no official list of mandatory activities, most advisors tend to agree about what a nonprofit should expect from its finance committee. For the purposes of this book, we will call these the *core duties*.

Non-core duties can be defined as responsibilities that the finance committee must perform in the absence of other committees dealing with financial issues, most notably a dedicated audit committee, which is specifically charged to oversee the independence of the organization's audit functions and its compliance with legal and ethical standards. Non-core duties can also include those responsibilities addressing investment decisions when there is no separate committee devoted to this function.

This book will first address the core and non-core duties separately as part of distinct committees or task forces. (Please see the chart in Appendix I for a short outline of all financial duties.) It will then discuss the numerous challenges that appear when a board is trying to handle all the financial issues with one core finance committee that has all the non-core tasks attached to it. Our purpose in presenting the material this way is to allow board members of all types of organizations to outline the structural elements for addressing financial duties in a manner that is most feasible for their particular nonprofit. The text will also elaborate on the subject of independence for board members and auditors.

By providing a basic overview of the duties of financial committees, it is intended that all members of the board, particularly those who are least knowledgeable about financial matters, will feel better guided to step into their fiduciary role. This material will not go into detail about overall financial responsibilities of board members or how to read financial statements (these are covered by other BoardSource publications; please see the Suggested Resources) but it focuses on the role of the financial committees as tools to help the board do its job more efficiently.