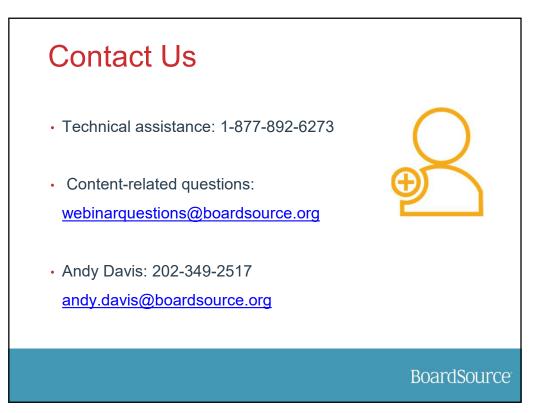
Nonprofit Board Chairs Leadership Certificate Series Webinar 3

May 1, 2018

Dr. Robin Hindsman Stacia Senior Governance Consultant

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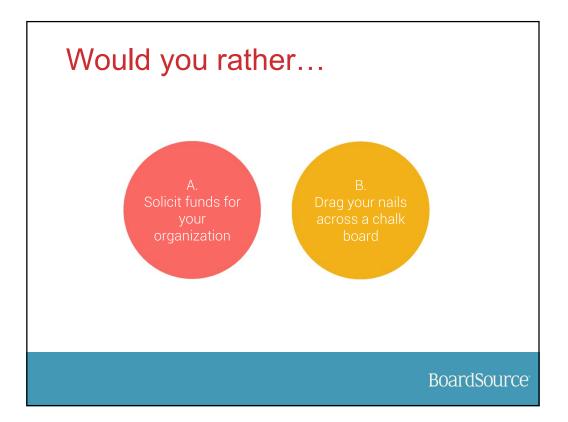


VISION	a world where every social sector organization has the leadership it needs to fulfill its mission and advance the public good	
MISSION	to inspire and support excellence in nonprofit governance and board and staff leadership	
OUR GOAL Deepen und inspire actio sector issue	erstanding and n on critical	Educate leaders and support effective board service and governance

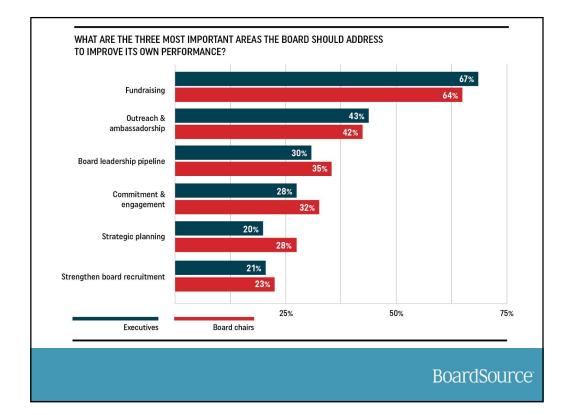








	Area of Board Performance	Average Grade from Executives	Average Grade fron Chairs
Strength	Understanding mission	A-	A-
Strength	Financial oversight	B+	B+
	Legal & ethical oversight	В	B+
	Guiding & supporting the chief executive	В	B+
	Level of commitment & involvement	В	B+
	Knowledge of programs	В	B+
Solid Performance	Understanding board roles & responsibilities	В	В
renormance	Thinking strategically as a board	В	В
	Adopting & following a strategic plan	В-	В
	Evaluating the chief executive	B-	В
	Monitoring performance against strategic plan	В-	В
	Community-building & outreach	C+	В
	Monitoring legislative & regulatory issues	C	В-
Challenge Areas	Increasing board diversity	C	C+
	Fundraising	C	C+



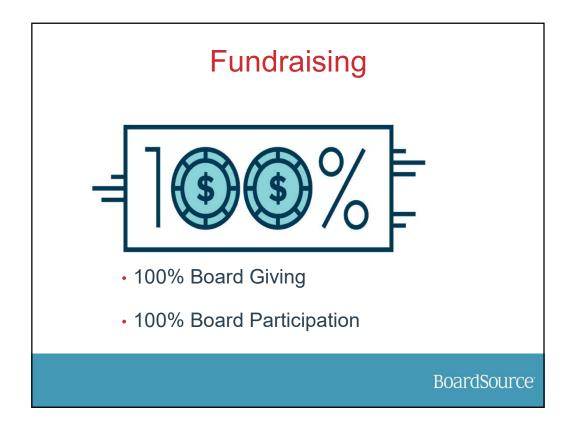
<section-header> Board Chair's Role in Fundraising Vork closely with CEO, development office or committee to maximize the board's role Nobilize board members to participate Be a role model in terms of financial support, attendance at events and donor cultivation Ensure each board member has a role in helping meet fundraising goals

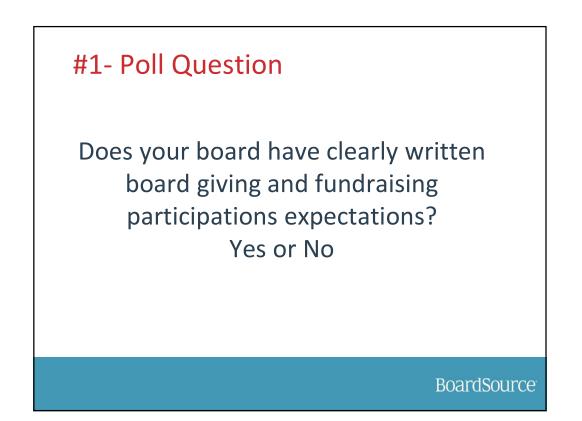
Individual Board Member Participation in Fundraising

- Commit yourself to the organization's mission.
- Make a meaningful personal contribution.
- · Identify, evaluate, and cultivate prospects.
- Organize and attend special events.
- Attend face-to-face solicitations.
- Write or sign appeal letters.
- Thank donors.

"Do more than belong, participate.

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The *Strategy* of Fundraising

- Strategic board composition: Do we have the 'right' people on the 'bus'?
- Discuss and identify how your organization is unique.
- Build an engaged board.
- Develop a compelling case statement.
- Develop a fundraising plan that is strategic, diverse, and aggressive but achievable.
- Be sure to incorporate your program planning into your fundraising strategy

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Pre-Requisites to Successful Fundraising

- Strong Board and Staff Partnership
- Current Strategic Plan
- Fundraising Plan
- Passionate Board Members
- Understanding *the Strategy* of Fundraising
- Understanding Fundraising
 - Fundamentals



Resource Development & Board Member Engagement

Identify
resources
needed for the
strategic plan• Use contacts to
expand resource
base• Identify potential
donors

 Cultivate potential donors

Organize/host fundraising events

- Write thank you notes to
- Make a personal contribution
- Ambassadors for the mission

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BOARD

- Approve fundraising policies
- Support staff by:
 - Identifying potential donorsParticipate in face-to-face
 - meetings and events
 - Make personal gift
 - Monitor fundraising results

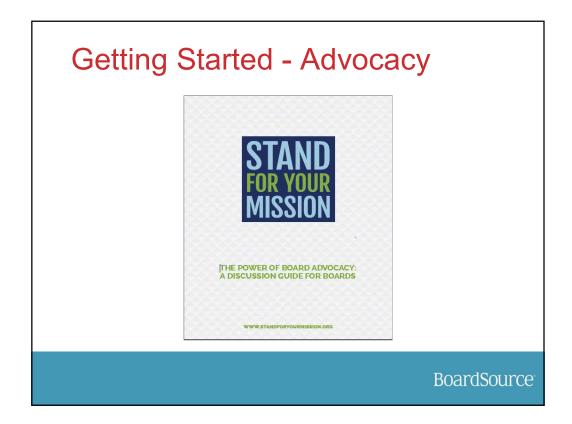
STAFF

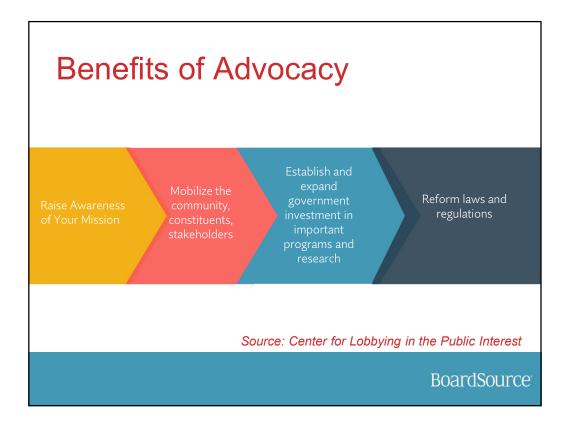
- Prepare fundraising and/or resource development plan with specific goals
- Develop donor cultivation and solicitation plan, including:
 - identification of prospects
 - Prep solicitation team
 - Schedule meetings
- Prepare regular reports
- Maintain stewardship of donors

Board Chair Roles

Work closely with CEO, development officer or committee to maximize the board's role Be a role model in terms of financial support, attendance at events and donor cultivation Ensure each board member has a role in helping meet fundraising goals







Financial Management & Oversight

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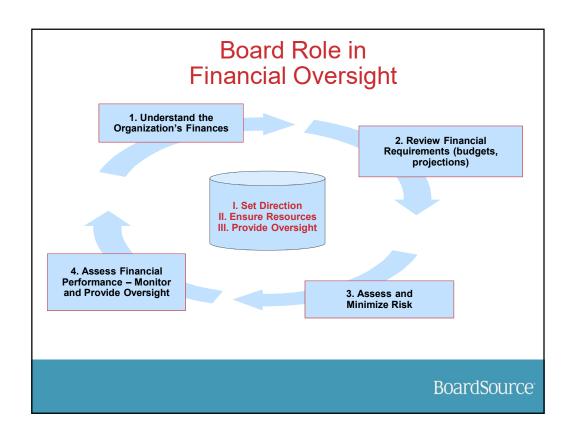
Fiscal Oversight

The board's role is to ensure:

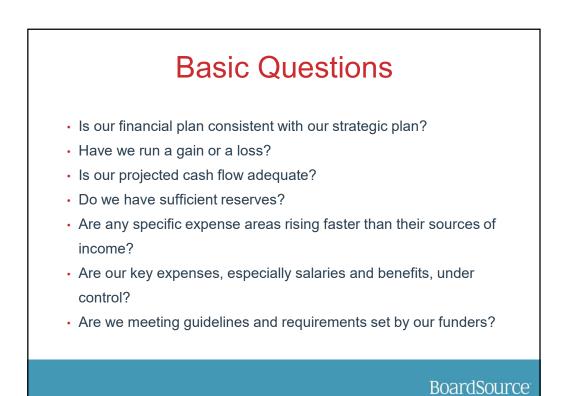
- financial integrity and solvency
- safeguards and procedures are in place to protect the organization

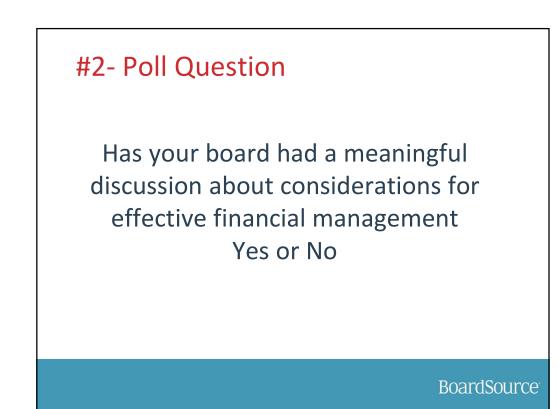
signs of financial trouble are acted on

- financial practices follow state and federal laws
- an annual audit is conducted, when appropriate

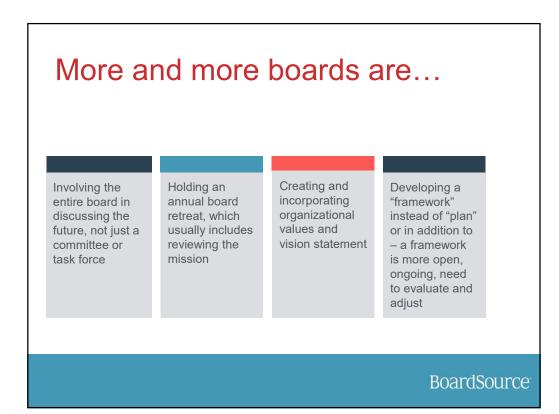




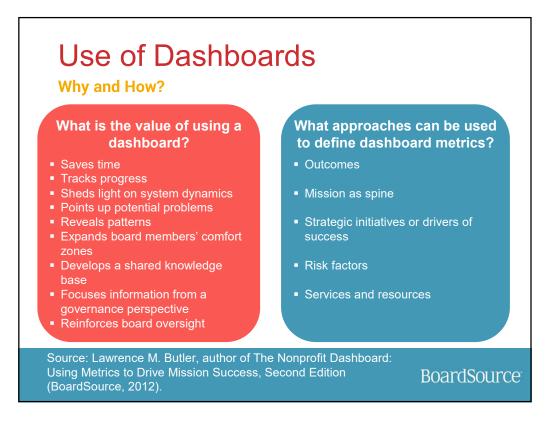


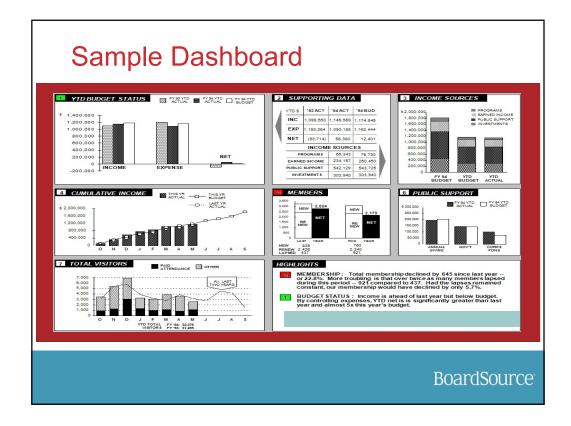


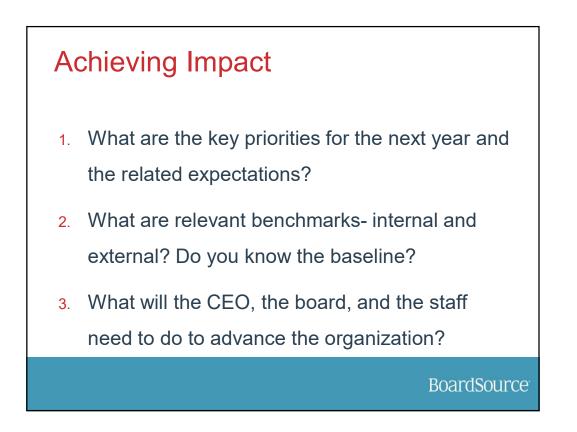
I. Strategic and Program Planning



20 Que	stions		
 Do we need to exist? If so, why? What is our image? What would we like our image to be? What impact have we had? 	6. What impact would we like to have?7. Whom do we serve?8. What are the needs of our constituents?9. What do we do?10. What programs are going to be obsolete?	 11. What programs are we going to need to add? 12. How well do we discontinue programs? 13. What are our strengths? 14. What are our weaknesses? 15. What are the threats facing us? 	 16. What are our opportunities? 17. What trends are taking place that will affect us? 18. Who is our competition? 19. What is our strategic advantage? 20. What is the vision for the group?







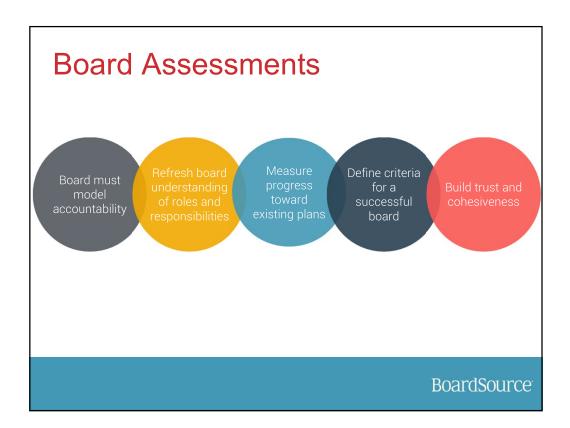
#3- Poll Question

Does your organization have a strategic plan? Yes or No

If **yes,** do you routinely review and monitor your progress against the strategic objectives? Yes or No





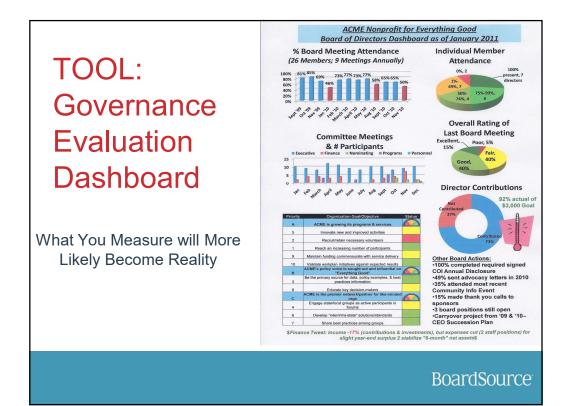


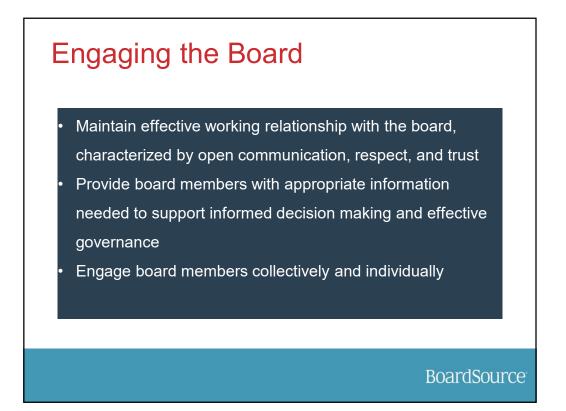
isted		s. These questions are organized come of the questions included in the second s		
Asse	ssment.			
	Mission		Average	DoC
*	Strategy	9.1 Fostering an environment that builds trust and respect among board members.	3.76	79%
6	Funding and Public Image	9.2 Establishing and enforcing policies related to board member attendance.	3.00	64%
	Board Composition	9.3 Preparing for board meetings, e.g., reading materials in advance, following up on assignments.	3.19	71%
	Program Oversight	9.4 Using effective meeting practices, such as setting clear agendas, having good facilitation, and managing time well.	3.67	76%
	Financial Oversight CEO Oversight	9.5 Allowing adequate time for board members to ask questions and explore issues.	3.38	67%
	Board Structure	9.6 Efficiently making decisions and taking action when needed.	3.67	76%
	Meetings	9.7 Engaging all board members in the work of the board.	2.86	64%

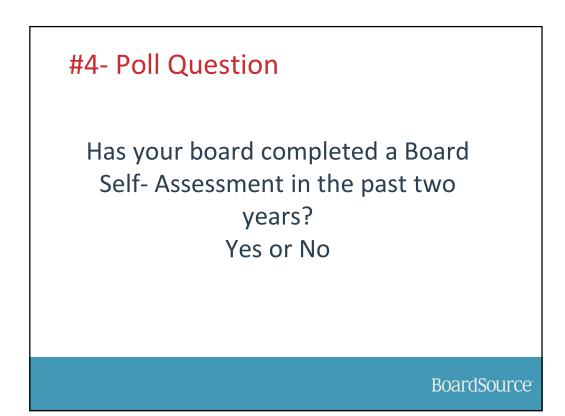


Leading With Intent- comparison board performance based on Board Self –Assessment https://leadingwithintent.org/

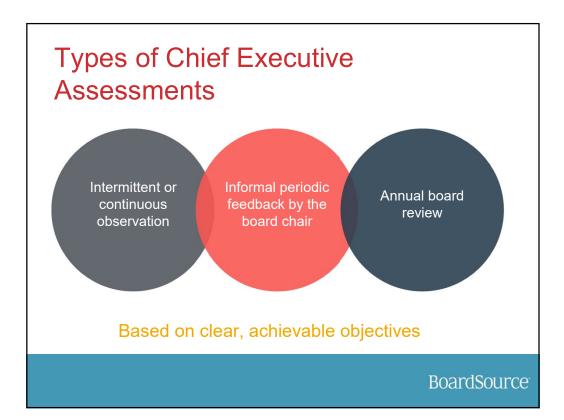
Area of Board Performance Ratings reported by chief executives based on a four-point scale.	Assessed in past 2 years	Assessed ever	Never assessed	Variance
Evaluating the chief executive	2.83	2.71	2.05	0.78
Adopting and following a strategic plan	2.98	2.90	2.32	0.67
Monitoring organizational performance against strategic plan	2.68	2.62	2.16	0.52
Understanding board roles and responsibilities	2.99	2.93	2.49	0.51
Legal and ethical oversight	3.09	3.07	2.68	0.41
Providing guidance and support to the chief executive	2.97	2.92	2.61	0.36
Thinking strategically as a board	2.87	2.83	2.52	0.35
Financial oversight	3.31	3.28	2.97	0.34
Level of commitment and involvement	2.92	2.88	2.61	0.32
Increasing the diversity of the board	1.94	1.87	1.63	0.31
Fundraising	1.93	1.88	1.63	0.30
Monitoring legislative and regulatory issues that may impact the organization	1.98	1.96	1.74	0.24
Community-building and outreach	2.26	2.25	2.05	0.21
Understanding the organization's mission	3.47	3.47	3.27	0.20
Knowledge of the organization's programs	2.79	2.78	2.70	0.09
Overall average grade	2.74	2.69	2.36	0.38







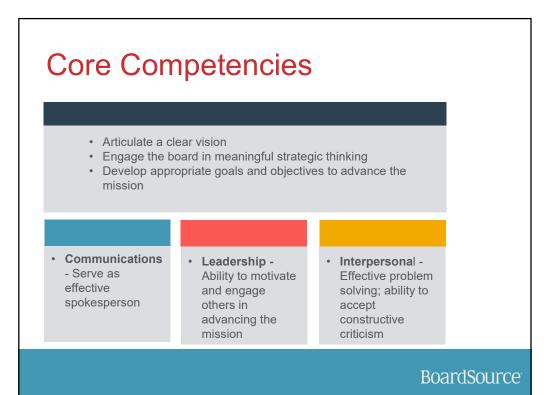




Guidelines for Evaluating Chief Executive

- At least annually
- Include the chief executive in all aspects of the process
- Request a self-evaluation by the chief executive
- Assess the quality of the chief executive's relationship with all stakeholders

- Measure against the set objectives
- Create a development plan with next steps
- Establish an environment that invites dialogue



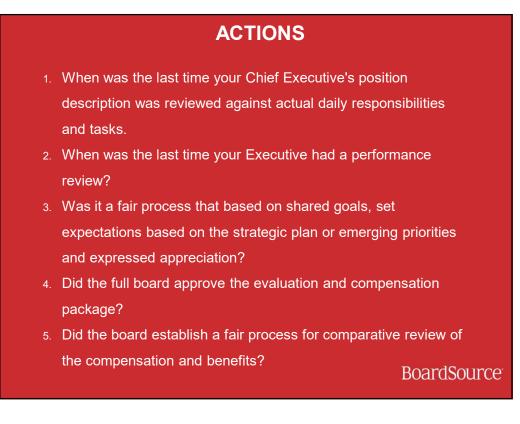
Consider this – LWI 2017:

Seventy-two (72) percent of executives report receiving an annual performance review in the last two years, and 60 percent in the past year; 15 percent report they have never been evaluated by the board.

Only 59% report their evaluation is based on mutually agreed upon goals. 10% report not having any written goals.







Planning to Leave?	Planning to Leave?	Planning to Leave?	
<i>No Immediate Plan</i>	<i>1 to 2 years</i>	1 year or less	
Considerations:	Considerations:	Considerations:	
 Succession Basics Sustainability	 Succession Basics Departure-Defined	Executive Transition	
Planning Leader Development	Succession Planning	Management	
 Essentials: A written emergency backup plan A cross training plan Board awareness of how it will lead during a transition Expand bench depth 	Essentials: 1. Organizational Assessment 2. Capacity Building 3. Strengthens strategy, resources and leadership	Essentials: 1. Transition Preparation 2. Search and Selection 3. Handoff Planning 4. Successor On- Boarding	







