Purpose of a board, board-staff distinction, governance, IRS definition, ban micromanagement.
Three fiduciary duties of directors.

Governing documents in hierarchical order, authority to govern, enforcement.
1. One-on-one.
2. Refresh and blend.

Onboarding and orientation of the board, leadership manual or board portal.

4 ways to protect the board, director liability, risk management.
Humility

Best approach to board service, guiding principles, i.e., diversity, transparency, etc.

Influences in every organization; “below the surface.”
Recognizable board behaviors.

Impact on board meeting?
Distractions at the board table.

Crafting an agenda, integrating the strategic plan.
Board meetings, speaking for the board, member-chapter reporting.

Meeting participation, abstentions, and authority to speak for the board.

"I didn't say anything during the meeting, but I don't agree with the rest of the Board on this issue."
[brief] make a bigger impact by saying less

Often “less is more,” in reports, minutes, impact.

Strategic planning trends, process, integration.
Performance metrics, “how will we measure success?”, dashboards.

Economic impact, power, clout, communication, brand strength.
Governance altimeter: 50,000’ board; 30,000’ committees; 20,000 admin.

Committee Trends:

- Fewer, aligned with strategic goals.
- Authority limited by bylaws and board.
- Types: Standing, Ad Hoc, Task Force, SIGs, Quick Action Team, Micro-Tasks
- Keeping minutes.

Committee management, alignment with strategic plan, reports and liaisons.
Risk Aware:

- Financial safeguards.
- Antitrust
- Apparent Authority
- Copyright
- Photo Release
- Discrimination
- Public Records
- Member Notices

Risk management includes awareness, avoidance, mitigation and evaluation.

Free governance tips and templates at www.nonprofitcenter.com