What is a Board?

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Introduction

- Board of Directors is:
 - A group of individuals elected to oversee and guide an organization's direction.
 - Boards are common in corporations, nonprofits and other entities.
 - Boards ensure accountability, strategic oversight, and longterm success.



Board Role

- The role of the board is to govern the organization
 - Board Governance is the framework that defines how a board operates and the responsibilities it has. Governance includes the policies, systems, rules, and practices that guide the board's decisionmaking process and oversight.

Governance vs. Management



Governance

Governance of nonprofit organizations covers the oversight for organizations, large-scale planning, and overall direction of the nonprofit.



Management:

Nonprofit management is what covers the dayto-day operations of the organization. Essentially, the executive director and team members take care of the regular activities that put into operation the vision determined by the board of directors.

Key Functions

Strategic Oversight:	Approve vision, mission, and strategic plans.
Governance:	Ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and ethical standards
Financial Oversight:	Approve budgets and monitor financial health
Risk Management:	Identify and mitigate potential risks.

Legal Responsibilities



Duty of Loyalty: Act in best interest of the organization.



Duty of Care: Be prepared for meetings, ask questions, follow best practices. Ensure prudent use of assets, including facility, people and good will.



Duty of Obedience: Ensure obedience of applicable laws and regulations, follow bylaws and adhere to purposes/mission.

Board Accountability

Chain of command	Attendance	Participation	Confidentiality
Public Support	Conflict of Interest	Education	Self Evaluation

Chain of Command

Concerns and complaints should be directed to the CEO.

Only unresolved issues should be brought to the board after consultation with CEO and after other resolution attempts have been made.

Confidentiality





Do not disclose proprietary, sensitive, personnel-related information.

Do not disclose any patient specific information.

Minnesota Open Meeting Law

- Meetings of governmental bodies be open to the public
- Purpose is to:
 - Prohibit actions being taken at secret meeting
 - Assures public right to be informed
 - Afford public opportunity to present its views
- <u>https://www.house.mn.gov/hrd/pubs/openmtg.</u> <u>pdf</u>

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Questions & Topics of Interest for Future Meetings