

Nonprofit Governance Models/Board Types

Models/Types	Focus	Description/Activities	Responsibilities
Management Board	Management of Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages operations but may have a staff coordinator • Actively manages finances, personnel and service delivery directly or as committee chairs and report directly to the board • Staff reports to Board member managers either directly or through a dual reporting line to a Board member and a staff coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Finance • Human Resources • Programs and Services
Constituent Representational	Constituent Interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An approach used by publicly elected bodies, federations or other constituency • Carries grievance resolution/ombudsman functions (*consequently may be drawn inappropriately into operational matters to solve constituent problems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing the best interests of the overall organizational against the interests of its constituents • (In case of some school Boards) Public consultation and human resources
Traditional Board	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governs and oversees operations through committees but delegates management functions to the ED, Committees, established along functional lines (e.g. finance, human resources, programs) that parallel management functions • The committee structure and ambiguity in roles may invite Board interference in management functions • The ED may have a primary reporting relationship to the Board through the Chair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Organizational Operations • Community Relations
Result-Based Board	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members selected for community representativeness and commitment to the organization's purpose (*may be used for selected tasks in their area of expertise) • Sets a clear direction for the organization to get the best results for the money invested • ED is a non-voting member of the Board, viewed as a full partner with the Board; carries substantial over policy-making and direction; has a relatively free hand at managing to achieve objectives established by the Board • Committees are used for monitoring/auditing the performance of the Board, ED and organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Finance • Organizational Operations • Community Relations
Advisory Board	Advice & Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentially, provides advice and rubber-stamps ED-recommended budget and plans • Typically selected and dominated by the ED; Selected for profile and contacts that will lend credibility to the organization and facilitate access to funding • Encourages the development of a governance framework that enable sustainable growth of the organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Organizational Operations • Community Relations • Acting as a resource for executives • Providing social networking platform for the organization • Monitoring & mentoring