## FLORIDA A\&M UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES RETREAT DAY 2

Kelvin Lawson, Chair Kimberly Moore Justin Bruno Matthew M. Carter, II Thomas Dortch, Jr. Bettye A. Grable David Lawrence, Jr. Belvin Perry, Jr. Nicole Washington
Robert L. Woody Craig Reed (telephonic)

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PROCEEDINGS
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Good morning, everybody. Welcome to the last third of our retreat, so we're still in retreat format. So there's no need to call the roll at this point.

But what I'd like to do is introduce you-all to Dr. Jeff Kirschner. And Dr. Kirschner is with RHR. And he is a partner with them out of the New York Office. Jeff has served the C-Suite as a coach, assessor, team builder, and trainer for over 10 years. He specializes in CEO succession, board effectiveness, senior executive coaching, assessment and executive team development.

Jeff has deep experience in financial services and the pharmaceutical sector and has also worked in technology, manufacturing, food, consumer goods and retail organizations.

He has worked with entrepreneurial
startup and Fortune 500 companies both in the U.S. and globally. Jeff earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from Binghamton University. He received his master's degree in counseling and personnel administration and his doctorate in counseling psychology from the

University of Maryland College Park.
As you all know, we solicited Jeff's services to help us build out what we're calling a presidential leadership profile. In years past, I think the respective boards have, you know, decided what they believe's important in the form of the university president. And sometimes I think that's been a good process, sometimes potentially not.

But this time we thought it was really important to take a step back and not only get our individual Board's feedback, but also feedback from key stakeholders such as alumni, students, faculty and other supporters kind of around the enterprise and put all that into one package such that as we move forward and whatever decisions we choose to make, we would have a clear view of what we individually as well as -- us individually as well as us collectively, if that makes sense, really and truly want or need in the next president.

So Jeff has an entire process he's going to walk us through this morning in addition to first sharing our feedback collectively with us and then moving us through a process where we
actually spend a little time prioritizing as we've seen what we all pointed to that's important, really creating a bit of a priority list on those kind of must-have criteria characteristics of the person that we think should be the next leader of Florida A\&M University.

So with that, Jeff.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Thanks. Hi. I'm Jeff Kirschner. Nice to meet you-all. So I am a psychologist by training, but I'm not a therapist. I promise not to ask any of your about your mothers.

So, today, really, we're here just to create what we call a winning formula or role profile for the president role. And it's important that we keep our focus on the job itself. So we're not passing judgment on the president's past, future or present. We're really just trying to say, what are the criteria? What are the things that we all agree on are the most important things for the new president?

Once you create this document, it's something you can use for all kinds of reasons.

So I'll show you that in a second. So today we're going to -- I'm just going to introduce the process. We're going to take a look at the results of the entries. I spoke with all of you in the room plus a bunch of other folks, so I'll show that as well.

The results of that are up on the window. We're going to get a chance to vote in terms of which things are most important. My hope is that -- I've got a couple hours here. My hope is at the end of that, we'll leave you with a document that everybody's comfortable with that we all agree this is the -- and one of the great benefits of having a document like this is that it creates a common language. So everybody is actually talking about the same things in the same ways.
I work in a lot of organizations -- by the way I've worked in -- I've been employed in seven different universities and colleges. So I have some experience in that. But, you know, what one organization calls fire in the belly, the other one calls drive for success and people don't necessarily know that they're talking about the same thing. So the purpose
here is that you get a common language and that everybody is in agreement about what we're looking for.

Okay. So the Winning Formula is the set of critical expectations and behavioral criteria. And that's really important because you want something you can actually measure, you know.

So I'll be working with you on that to try and get some metrics in place because I think it's hard to say -- if somebody says, Oh, he's got drive. Well, you know, how do you know? What's the metric associated with that to the degree which you can sort of nail that down to a number or behavior. That's really helpful.

It's the blueprint for leading in this role, in this organization, given the current strategic imperatives, realities and demands of the situation. Okay. Because what's successful in one place is not necessarily the same kind of leader you need for another place. And you're a unique place, so you need a unique leader that meets the needs and demands of the particular role.

So one of the other things that I do for organizations very often is I'll access candidates for jobs, very often senior level -CEO roles, president roles, division of head roles. And I'll go in -- the other day I had a flight to Bogotá. So I flew to Bogotá. I had a meeting with somebody for four hours and then I flew back to New York. You know, that's not unusual for me.

Sometimes I never even leave the airport. I'll go to the airport. I'll meet somebody in the airport. I'll interview them, we do psychological testing, you know, get a really good sense about what they are, then I'll make recommendations to the organization.

Now, the important thing about that is that I make recommendations but I don't make decisions. It's just another piece of data that organizations use to -- and, again, we were talking about this in football. You know, you're going to go and hire a quarterback and you're going to pay them $\$ 150$ million over the next, you know, 10 years or whatever it is, you better make sure you got the right quarterback, right.

So they hire people like me to sort of say, okay, what do we need in a quarterback? And then we can take a look against somebody against those criteria.

So we do a lot of assessment. It allows you to say where is somebody going to be successful. By the way, all the people that I meet are successful by definition, right. They don't get to the point where you're actually a candidate to be a president unless you've been pretty good at what you do. The question is what's the fit between your particular capabilities and the demands of the particular situation?

So the same behavior that'll make you successful in one institution will not make you successful in another institution. So it's about horses for courses. Then you can use it for coaching. You can use it for performance management. You can use it for succession planning if you're thinking about people that are coming up and giving them the right kinds of experiences to fit into the role. Okay. So there are two things that we have. One thing is called role imperatives. That's,
what do people need to do to be able to deliver on the strategy. So you guys put a lot of effort and energy into a -- I thought a pretty good strategy document. What does that person need to do? What are the accountabilities? And so we're going to talk about role imperatives for the role. I came up with five, I think, or six. But there may be things I missed. So I want to make sure we have those right. Okay.

And then given that that's what the person has to deliver on, what are we looking for in the individual? What are the behaviors from the leadership, the essential leadership behaviors to deliver on those role imperatives? Okay. Everybody clear? Good.

So we did a whole bunch of stuff. We -first, I read everything that I could about FAMU including you have an interesting newspaper in your town. So I got a chance to read some of those articles. I was amazed -because I've done this for a long time, but never have I seen an article where -- I think it's Reverend Holmes wrote an article on the criteria for the president of the university.

I was like, what?
So I've gathered a whole bunch of
information. Then we gathered some suggestions about who to interview. Everybody here was interviewed. So we got information from all of you. And then we kind of put all that data together and I sat and kind of looked at it and said what are the things that are common? What are the most important?

And then finally, preparing a draft. And that's where we are right now. Okay. My hope is today we finalize that draft so you have a document going forward. Any questions about process? Makes sense? Okay.

This is just the interview guide. I asked you guys all these questions, but it's good that you have it so you have it in your deck if you want it. This is who we interviewed, so many of the people in the room, some other people who are not in the room. I've talked to the chancellor, I talked to faculty members. It was an interesting group of folks to just get a broad perspective from. And this is plenty of people. I mean, I could have talk to another 20 people, but the amount
of variance you add is not big once you start to get past this many people.

So situation analysis -- and this is
stuff that I saw. So obviously it's things that you know already. Okay. There's a real challenge in the university right now because the change is in the ways of the organization -- that the university is going to be measured in the future are different than they were in the past, right. In the past it was how many students. Now it's graduation rates, placement rates, things like that that are really changing the game.

And if you -- one of the places where I see organizations get into trouble is something changes and they keep doing the same thing that they did before. Okay. So things that worked for them before, all of a sudden don't work anymore. That's true for individuals and for organizations.

So what you don't want to be is you don't want to be something where you're like the best of 1950, right. You want to be the best going forward. So some of the things that I saw were decreasing enrollment. So I guess enrollment
was 12,000 at one point in time and it's now down to about 8,000. Is that accurate?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 9600.
DR. KIRSCHNER: 9600. So that's a trend. The graduation rate I thought was abysmal, honestly, I mean, just looking at the numbers. It was a real challenge.

Low-paid, long tenured faculty and staff. So, Bettye, I guess you would have a perspective on that, but I've certainly heard that from the faculty, you know, felt like they had really been underpaid. But I also kind of heard going around a lot of these folks who've been for a long, long time. And so that could be an issue for an institution. And often it is. You know, when people get tenure very often, you know, they stop contributing at the same level. Tenure is, you know, both a blessing and a curse in some ways.

Politically charged climate, right.
Like, I mean, you know, now I'm dealing with the governor's office and, you know, and the newspapers. Like, there's a lot of attention focused on the university. There's so many different constituents. Managing that is
really an important issue.
Physical plant is aging. The academics -- I've heard really good things about and some of them I've heard were kind of challenged. So I heard good things about, like, the pharmacy school was pretty positive, you know, the business school, some of the bio schools. But, you know, overall, I heard that there is some issues there.

You know, one of the problems I think is that because you're working with a special population, these folks are coming in from underprivileged backgrounds to some extent, maybe first time -- first generation in college. They're also economically disadvantaged. So they need additional resources to make sure that they graduate on time. And so that seems to be a challenge. This performance -- I gave the chancellor a piece of my mind about this, actually, about the performance-based formula. Like, wow, you know, this doesn't seem very fair, you know, that you're taking a group of disadvantaged students. That doesn't make any sense to me. So, you know, we went back and forth about that
a little bit.
And then it doesn't seem like the funding is there right now for the institution and so as I had said to Kelvin the other day, a lot of this, I think, is going to come down to money. And so, you know, I don't want to be so (inaudible) about it, but $I$ believe in academic institutions and their missions. But a lot of what you're going to need from your next president is to make sure there's sufficient funding to make sure the institution goes forward.

So let me just stop there before I go to some of the strengths. Does that seem to capture it? Did I miss anything big?

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think you captured it.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So on the strength side, you know -- I mean, I think there's still room in our society for HBCUs, you know. I think it's really an important mission and there's an incredible history that FAMU alumni and students bring to the table. And so that's a strength.

Again, you can't be beholden to that. You can't let it sort of freeze you into
inactivity, but it is something you can leverage and it's something that's important.

I think that there are many very dedicated faculty and staff who are connected to the institution and to the students because in the end customer service is a very important quality. And a lot of this just comes down to teacher and student. And so there are a lot of very dedicated faculty.

There is ability to access some special funding sources from the federal government, some grant sources that might not be available to other institutions. So that's a strength.

The FAMU pride, I mean, you just hear it in everybody that you talk to. Everybody just, like, bleeds FAMU, you know. It's really very touching, and I would imagine for you alumni, you feel that. Some high-quality academic problems -- and then someone told me that it graduates the highest number of African American students of any HBCU. Is that accurate?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: It was.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Not anymore? So who does?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Well, we know University of Phoenix is one of the ones you'll see.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah, but that's not an HBCU. We're talking about HBCUs.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: North Carolina A\&T, I believe.

DR. KIRSCHNER: A\&T does, graduates more people?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Well, they have more students.

TRUSTEE CARTER: They do now.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Graduates amongst the highest number of African Americans. So there's definitely some things to build upon; there's definitely some strengths as well. I mean, it's got a very proud heritage and, you know, state funding and things like that that will help sustain it. But I don't think there's any guarantee here, and I really think the university is in some trouble, you know. I think it's something that needs to be addressed. And it starts at the top level.

Justin?
TRUSTEE BRUNO: I did want to point out one of the challenges that I see up there is
student morale.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Morale. That's a good point. And what I saw I would say is probably apathy. You know, people -- there's so much drama around the president role and people coming and people going that people just shut down a little bit and were less engaged. And you did raise that. So that's a good point. Thank you, Justin. So definitely some things to build on, definitely some situations. But, you know, we're looking -- this is not an easy job. You know, I mean this is -- you need a real leader in this institution that's going to take it forward and not just be -- you know, not just sort of have a status quo situation because status quo's going to fall behind. It all makes sense?

Okay. So next, then I created this Winning Formula. This is all based on your language. And the first part of it is the role imperatives -- are the role imperatives. So the role imperatives are what do you need this person to deliver on?

So now I'm going to ask you to do some
work because there's a piece of this that I couldn't really do which is try to create some real metrics. So I'm going to ask you to word-process it. So the first is, supports expansion of student enrollment and ensures academic excellence by growing the funding base for the university. So what would be really great is if we could hang a number on this. Okay. So the endowment now is what?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: 35.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Is there a number that you have in your mind that you'd like to get to within a certain period of time?

TRUSTEE CARTER: I guess five years, 250. TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Capital campaign is not an endowment.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, because some of that would be used immediately. TRUSTEE CARTER: We definitely need to be around at least 250, don't you think?

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So growing the endowment. You can just take notes and I can word-process it later, but grow the endowment to 250 -- no to 200 and to draw the capital campaign to 250 -- 125 for the capital
campaign.
So when you have numbers like that it really helps you then manage performance, right. You can hang it on something.

Now, some of these things don't have numbers. Manages multiple constituencies and mediates between conflicting interests. That's a very important job for the president, right? You have the board saying this; you have the students saying this; you have the faculty saying something else. And you're the one who's at the center of all that. And so you have to be very good at mediation. But you can't necessarily -- you can't necessarily hang a number on this. That's not something you can definitely do.

So I'm going to skip this one. Establishes and communicates a compelling vision and stewards a culture of accountability to raise performance levels. So this is a tough one because I don't know how performance is measured. How is performance measured in the university?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We look at our -- it ties back to the performance metrics; again,
conversation with the chancellor which is, you know, everything from graduation rate to job placement to number of students graduating in STEM. So I feel like we can measure the performance based on the strategic plan. DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So I'm going to go back -- I will go back -- in the strategic plan it has those metrics? Okay. So I will go back to that and I will add that here.

Leads a fiscally responsible organization that lives within its budget while making trade-off decisions that enable exemplary customer service. There's actually two things in there. One is that you want to please the students, of course, but the other one is that you can't spend money you don't have. And you need more money. So how do you grow the capital campaign? At the same time you have to manage that money accurately.

And so now, you know, the thing about this one is that a lot of that responsibility is delegated, right? You've got, you know, a CFO; you've got, you know, chairs all who have budgets. This is not something necessarily, you know -- but the president has to make sure
that that happens, has to get the right CFO, has to get the right chairs, the right people on the bus, right?

And then the other one here is to create a climate of innovation while honoring the traditions and the mission of the university. So that's a tough thing to do. You're walking a narrow line there. You want to honor what's been, but you can't be beholden to what's been.

Universities grow, they change, they add programs, they take away programs. And I just heard that you lost a law school in 1978 or whenever it was. So those things happen, but in that there needs to be a net growth. Like, there needs to be something going forward.

So the idea that you innovate, that you try to think about what can we do that's different and that's new, that's another thing that you really need. You don't want a status quo president that's just going to sort of reinforce what's there already. So how do you drive innovation in the university? How do you reinforce people when they come up with new ideas? How do you fund those ideas? How do you create a culture where that's accepted as
opposed to being viewed as a threat?
And then -- well, I'll look at these numbers but drives top-quartile performance among the metrics for academic excellence, student recruitment and retention, graduation rates, and employability. This is what you were saying before, right? So I'll hang some numbers on that and then return that to you. Does that all make sense? Did I miss anything here? Is there anything you think a president needs to do? So if your president does these things, is that enough?

TRUSTEE PERRY: Government relations.
TRUSTEE WOODY: You may be covering this down the road, but what about the president making sure that he has a competent team and aggressive team?

DR. KIRSCHNER: And that is covered, but if you could put that in there, so add another one -- so just tab F for the last one and then put in managing -- ensures -- what was your language?

TRUSTEE WOODY: That the president has a competent team, aggressive team to get the job done.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Good. And then, Belvin, you said something about government relations.

TRUSTEE PERRY: Government relations. We have too many Board of Governors at the governor's office and the Chancellor's Office. We need a good working relationship.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So let's put that in here under managing multiple constituencies, you know, with some particular attention to government. But I think that that's one of the constituencies that I was talking about.

TRUSTEE WOODY: Would that be the same thing as a leader being able to be aggressive and have a relationship across the aisle while also being the face of the institution (inaudible)?

DR. KIRSCHNER: Right. You're going to see that when we get into some of the behaviors. But the end of that is that you're trying to manage the legislature, right? They're a very important constituency.

TRUSTEE WOODY: Very important.
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So in the fiscal responsibility one, I think that there -- we talked about adding money, but I think there
has to be some consideration around program mix and potentially adding a rooming (phonetic) program. So we've talked a little bit when talking about strategic planning so deciding -making decisions about what our size and mix and where our key strengths are for the institution that we should be innovating on. DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So making strategic decisions, is what I'm hearing, about which programs to continue, which to add, and which to initiate. So you may have a great demand for -- do you have a nursing program? CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes. DR. KIRSCHNER: All right. Physical therapy. Do you have one of those? TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Cybersecurity. DR. KIRSCHNER: If there's a new one that you don't have, cybersecurity or something like that, you want to open a program in cybersecurity but you're thinking, okay, well, you know you have a limited pool of money so what is it that we're not going to do? And a lot of people say that about strategy -strategy is much about what you're not going to do as what you are going to do. So how do you
make that trade-off?
TRUSTEE MOORE: Could we also make a point -- I know we talked about external stakeholders but then I think about the internal stakeholders and faculty with the students as well, the importance of managing these key relationships?

DR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah, and you will see that up there. There's a lot of focus on faculty and staff and getting the right people in the right places in the behaviors. But now we're just talking about the accountability. Really, in the end, if they do this, you know, then they're getting it done. But I think it's covered.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: I had a comment on that last one, drives top-quartile performance, et cetera, and you're talking about student recruitment, retention, graduation rates, and employability. But I think it's important there when I heard Trustee Bruno talk about student morale and that we deal with the student from a holistic because beyond the graduation rates, beyond all of that, there are other issues.

And I think this also goes back to
Trustee Moore's comments yesterday regarding, are we looking at institutional goals that is meeting the performance metrics, but we still have to remember we're dealing more or less with human beings, young minds.

So there's something I think should relate to students -- the whole student, not just part of the student -- because from what I hear in the classroom -- and, Justin, you can chime in if I'm right or wrong -- students see offerings at other universities that we don't have. I know for freshman because I teach the freshman class, the research suggests that the physical plant is critically important to students having that great center which still is kind of iffy is another issue. So -- and this isn't just for FAMU. The research suggests that the physical plant is very important.

For example -- and we're in a retreat mode -- we have a real issue with some of the physical aspects which you've already talked about: steps, students sliding down, falling. We've had issues like that in our list of
litigation because of the physical plant. But choices in the student cafeteria that they see across the track. In our case, at FSU they have certain facilities, food places that we don't have. And they start making the comparison. Their friends that are at FSU, they tell them $X, Y, Z$. We can go to the financial aid issue. Why are they getting our financial aid on time and we can't get ours on time? So I'm referring to dealing with the holistic issues related to students and not just the university -- as Trustee Moore said yesterday regarding the metrics -- not just the metrics for the university's survival. There are things the students need, and a lot of times they don't feel they're being met.

TRUSTEE BRUNO: To add, there's a bunch of those physical plant-related issues like housing, like she's talking about making comparisons. You can easily look at our housing facilities and go across the tracks and go to the next city and look at their housing facilities and see that it just doesn't make sense why ours are at a different level.

So I would say to that component and also adding another component about making aggressive decisions. Part of the aggressive decision is to make sure that stuff like that is addressed and that students know --

DR. KIRSCHNER: Hold on to your decision piece because I think that's a behavior, but I think what you're saying, to me, goes to competitiveness.

So, you know, one of the questions I asked everybody is why would the student choose FAMU? You know -- and so it goes to that. If you can go across town and you see the dorms at FSU, and they look a lot nicer or the physical plant looks a lot nicer than yours, then that goes into your decision making.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: We as a board need to understand that all of that doesn't fall into the decision of our president. A lot of that stuff starts right here with us. And, again, as we discussed, we have a fiduciary responsibility to make sure the resources are there and we want to have (inaudible) and it starts right here with us.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think the students or
the whole prospect of customer service, what Justin was saying, relates to -- in my mind, the customer service. And the students are our customers.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So it's here about fiscal responsibility to some degree but what Bettye's talking about is really about -- it's about it's an academic institution. You know, in the end, your mission is to educate students. So, you know -- and you don't want to lose track of that. This is not -- it's not a corporate entity. It's an education entity. And so, you know, that part of it is really -- you can't lose that thread as you move through. So let's put just another placeholder in here, something about ensuring competitiveness by treating the holistic nature of student needs by addressing -- not treating, addressing the holistic nature of students. TRUSTEE GRABLE: That is perfect. That word "holistic" is important. DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Good. Anything else?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: As we look at this and we're talking about a president and at no
point did we actually address students. And I think that's just very -- when we're looking your major -- the role imperatives, you can't leave out the student.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Don't want to forget the students.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: That's what we're here for.

DR. KIRSCHNER: And we'll get into it actually as we get into behaviors because -not just the students, but the faculty because I think very often the faculty are the ones who are in front of the students and the staff.

Okay. Great. So now I'm going to flip the switch. I'm going to take a look at the essential leadership behaviors. I'm just going to take you through them. You can look at them as well in your books.

So the first one is building the university through managing multiple constituencies. And I put a little rationale in here. Again, you know, this person's really at the hub. So a lot of what a president does has to do with communication and managing multiple conflicting constituents. And how do
you make those trade-offs and, like, help this person. So you have to be fair. Okay.

All eyes are on you, so anything that you do is really magnified. It's in the newspaper. It's in -- you know, people are commenting on what you're doing. So you have to operate from a central part of having a central piece of integrity and also like a value system, I think, that governs all of your decision-making.

So the president will need to uphold the mission and honor the university and will not be bound by politics or patronage, which is really a tough thing to do. There's a lot of powerful forces coming in. People want to get jobs. People want to -- you know, they have a pet project or a pet department that they want to support.

The president has to be sort of, you know the person -- they have to be Switzerland, right. They have to be the one that doesn't get involved but really helps to sort of adjudicate some of those things. So that's going underneath it.

And you'll see some things here:

Represents the university's interests to all the different constituents. I listed all the ones that I knew of, but there might be some that I missed: but board, faculty, administrative staff, students, alumni, boosters, donors, government, businesses, media and the larger community, so a lot of constituents.

So has to be a good mediator, so someone who listens well and then can sort of distill and bring things together and then build coalitions. You might have somebody who wants something and somebody here who wants something that's similar and how do you find the confluence between those things and bring them to decisions?

Make tough trade-off decisions to consider multiple factors. A person has to be smart. They have to be able to see the situation, understand all the issues that are involved and then mediate those conflicts.

I said before, operates with integrity and transparency, so holds self -- this is where ethics come in. Again, it's going to be something that's -- that's actually just a
price of entry. That's not a differentiator. Everybody you consider should have high ethics and integrity.

Understands the educational needs of traditionally underserved populations and advocates for remediation and support because it's a different student population. You have to have an understanding of what that's about, you know, focus and reality.

Partners with faculty and staff in their common objective to raise the academic standing of the university, but demonstrates an appreciation and support for the teaching mission of the institution. This is what $I$ was saying before. In the end, it's an educational institution.

Engenders trust and confidence in
stakeholders. That's probably a little redundant. But one of the things is -- I was overly inclusive here, so I'm going to have to pare this down a little bit, take some things out. So I'll ask you to do that.

Serves the community within the university operates. That was an interesting one that happened late for me. I was talking
to Reverend Holmes. And, you know, he was saying, Hey, you know, you're a part of the city and this county is one of -- has the highest crime rate in the state, he said, something like that; I was amazed. I was really surprised about that. And I said, okay, you know, that's true. Town gown relations are a really important part of being the president. So how do you serve the community within which you are a part of?

And then build strong relations; takes time to know people; operates as a peer in the eyes of board members. The president sits on the board or does not sit on the board?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: No.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Does not sit on the
board. Okay.
I'm going to give you a chance to vote on these things in a minute, but that's just sort of what that's about. I'd actually probably rather wait to open that up for discussion. So grows the endowment. So obviously you guys are facing some financial challenges. So, you know, you're going to have to -- this is probably the most important thing that I've
heard about from a president -- what a president can do that other people can't do. So you have to think about that.

But the president has to have the right person in the development office. But the president themselves has to be able to go out and get money. There's no way that this is going to work without persons not able to attract funds.

So, you know, that's a big job. You know, going to the right dinners, knowing the right people, lobbying the right governor, you know, governor's office. You know, I don't know but this is probably of the ones that I have, probably the most important thing that's unique to the president, right.

So primary -- and then manage that well, right, not just get the money in but once you have the money -- you know, some people would argue that you have enough money but you're not managing it well. I'm not one of those people, but there are some people that I talk to that would argue that point and say that the institution is adequately funded but it hasn't managed its money well.

There's a lot of lawsuits, there's lot of waste, there's a lot of mismanagement. Okay. So it's both ends, it's both sides of the budget. It's the top line, but it's also what you do with that money. How am I doing so far? CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Good.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So primary contact point for major funding sources. Brings strong alliances with government and private sector partners to bring new programs and grants to the university.

One of the things I learned was when I was in academic institutions was that it's not enough to say we're overworked and underpaid because everybody thinks they're overworked and underpaid. Okay. What you have to say is, Oh, here is this bright new shiny STEM program that we're going to bring to the university if you could only give us $\$ 100$ million, please. Okay. If you're not able to sort of bring something that's new and different, it's very hard to attract funding.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Exactly. DR. KIRSCHNER: What's that? TRUSTEE CARTER: I said exactly. FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS

DR. KIRSCHNER: Demonstrates strong financial acumen and responsible money management in budgeting and spending.

Drive efficiencies, good management processes, over -- you know, oversight of expenditures. This is about managing money wisely. And again, this may not be -- the president's not going to be sitting there looking at your expense accounts, you know, but they have to make sure that there's accountability around that going forward.

Partners with the board on identifying strategic priorities and making critical decisions regarding investments, so that partnership piece.

Takes a long-term data-driven approach to financial decision-making, making responsible choices and trade-offs based on the facts at hand. So we can't be, oh, I think we should really have Nirvana here. We should have some beautiful thing here in the future. It's really like, okay, how much is this going to cost and what are we not going to do to be able to pay for this thing?

And this -- humble and willing to be
influenced, yet is confident in their convictions, is willing to offer a point of view and tenaciously drive the FAMU agenda. This is, I think, what one of your past presidents was not so good about is the humility part. So good leaders are humble. Good leaders are in service to the people that they lead. Okay. They see themselves as the representative of the whole, not the boss who's in charge. Okay. And in a real sense, those folks don't work for them, they work for those folks. So you have to kind of flip that perspective.

The third is strategy and execution. So very often you find people who are good at one and not good at other one. Okay. Now, in this case you have a strategy in place. So strategy may be a little less important, but you want somebody who can see the future and can think strategically for sure.

So you've had a bunch of short-term leaders. One of the most important things -it's really kind of not on the model, I think, is that people -- that you need a leader that's going to stay. You cannot afford to have
another two-year leader in the institution. The last decade has been abysmal in terms of people's tenure, and it's suffered from a lack of continuity and changing vision.

So you really need to have somebody who's going to come and is going to be committed to stay. Now, you can never guarantee that, but that should be an expectation that, you know, when you look at the early history of your institution, the presidents stayed for 20 years, 30 years. You know, they're legendary, you know. You look at the last decade, it's a year, two years, 18 months, whatever it may be. So it really has changed. And that's really been a problem, I think.

Also, you think about it -- just think continuity in terms of your connection to the legislature. You know, if you're not going to be here next year, you know, why do I have to deal with you?

So big picture, a shared vision that's sort of reflecting the thinking of other people and then managing execution. So that's where I usually find that leaders fall down. It's not on the big picture. If it was just on the big
picture, we'd have McKenzie running the world, right. You'd have all these strategies out there making great decisions about the future of the institution. Everybody loves to weigh in. It's getting it done that really separates the weak from the (inaudible) here. So creates the shared vision that reflects the views of key stakeholders or has a clear strategy.

Forges alignment and buy-in against stakeholders to the strategic vision and key priorities.

Puts metrics and accountability systems in place. Delegates authority for decision making to the lowest level. Is driven to have impact; gets things done; sets clear priorities and holds people accountable.

And then this is the little thing that you were saying before, Justin, so brings a bias for action and demonstrates strong business acumen needed to drive results across the breadth of disciplines. This is somebody who makes decisions and make things happen.

Okay. And then the next one is communication because it's a -- you know,
you're the spokesperson in the institution. You're representing FAMU in front of lots of different places. You're the one who's on TV; you're the one who's in the newspaper. So you've got to have good public speaking communication skills. And then also what I put in here, the change agent things. So you can't be a status quo leader. You're going to have to be somebody who's going to drive change. So you need an agenda for change and you need to be able to articulate that. Good leaders, they usually take fairly simple messages and they repeat them a lot of times. You know, we're going to be the X of the future and then they're saying that same phrase. You're going to hear it again and again and again, you know.

The one that I always use an example is JFK he stands up and he says, We're going to put a man on the moon, you know, a very simple mission, right, you know. Well, sure enough -you know, I watched it on TV so I remember -but it was such a compelling vision that got achieved seven years after his death, right? He died in '61 or '62 or something like that
and then it didn't happen till '69.
But that vision was really very
compelling. Why? Because it wasn't because it was his thinking. He really was able to sort of take the thinking of a lot of people. Basically we were behind in the space race and he set a bold vision that was really compelling and aligned people's energy. Okay. That's what you want. You want somebody who's going to be able to step up there and be a spokesperson and really create this vision that's compelling.

So an inspirational public speaker who wins hearts and minds of audiences by painting a compelling feature; serves as the public face in the university. Listens carefully. So listening is a really important part of that. You know, if you think about Kennedy, what was going on in 1961 when he made that statement; you had the space race. Many of you are my age, so you remember.

We used to have shelter drills. Did you have shelter drills in elementary school? Justin, you'll be interested in this. They
would blow a whistle in class and everybody had to climb under their desk and cover their head like that was going save you from nuclear annihilation. You know, but that was the level of fear we had in our society at that time. I always thought they'd like, you know, put your head down, tuck your head and kiss your butt goodbye.

So that's what you want, though. That kind of fear was going on in our society and Kennedy said, We're not going to be second in the space race. We're not going to let Sputnik go up before us. We're going to be first to the moon. Okay.

So he listened well and understood and then took that thinking and put it into a shared vision.

Facilitates and creates the structures to support information sharing, so communication up and down. This person has to make sure that he hears or she hears what is going on.

Aligns organizational activities and ensures consistency of message, so involves the message to stay relevant.

This is the -- understands the market.

Chief recruiter, right, chief recruiter for the institution. So they're out there -- I've heard stories about some of your past presidents who were out meeting students on the campus during recruitment and showing them and welcoming them. That's an important characteristic.

You know, all in this -- again, I don't want to get too business-oriented about this, but you have to keep in the mind that you are in a market. You're there to serve a market and there is a business aspect to this where you have to be competitive. And so some of that has to do with marketing and selling the product and the services that you are offering. Leads and manages change. And so a lot of that is about communication; has good interpersonal skills; good influencer. Expands the footprint of the university including new partnerships and constituent groups. So who else can we bring in and what other partnerships? Are there academic programs that we can partner with and bring to campus? Are there government institutions that want to do research that would like a home?

Those kind of things are really important.
And then credibly and ably represents
FAMU in the public arena; makes a personal impact and then can deal with the high visibility and scrutiny when that happens. Okay. I've got one more, and then we'll have a little exercise here.

So this is about the talent side. So you know, we were talking before about the team and making sure you have the right people on the bus. This is really important. So in the end the president will only be as effective as the team that he or she builds around them. This requires strong talent management skills in selecting the most qualified applicants, setting challenging standards for achievement and holding people accountable for performance. So to be a top-flight learning
institution, FAMU must take responsibility for their lifelong development -- that's the holistic piece -- and the growth of its faculty, staff, and students. This will require the president to serve as the keeper of the organizational culture. So what is this person going to do? Setting the standard
through personal example.
So it gets the right people on the bus and really has a good eye for talent. Builds strong teams. I worked with a CEO once. This guy was famous for golfing. This is what he spent most of his time doing, but he was the best CEO I ever worked with about selecting the team. He had great people on his team, and they ran the organization.

So manages performance through setting high standards and demanding excellence; makes the hard decision on underperformers. You know, that's -- organizations tend to sink to the lowest common denominator, so if somebody sees somebody not working and not trying to hard and still getting paid the same thing as they do, then they would tend to not work as hard.

So in scouts -- I was a Boy Scout, we used to say the troop only moves as fast as the slowest scout, right. And so the same thing is true about teams. The teams only move as fast as the people -- as the lowest common denominator.
Builds and aligns an engaged
organization. This is actually -- probably goes back communication to some extent. Builds and protects the culture, creates an environment in which people feel heard and valued.

Demonstrates a personal willingness to learn and evolve as the demands of the role change over time.

Drives innovation by not accepting good-enough efforts by pushing for more that can be done, encourage people to try new things.

And then aligning people around clear priorities and then doing the management of the performance metrics.

So that's the whole model. You know, it's pretty comprehensive, right. I tried to throw a lot of stuff in this. It's hard -- by the way, nobody's going to meet all of these criteria. They'd be stupid, right. But it does give you sort of a grounding. So what I'd like to do now is actually do an exercise. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Jeff, I just have one question. And this was one of the conversations we had on the phone. You hit on
it earlier when you were talking about -- and maybe this isn't the right time. Maybe it comes up later, like different types of people for different situations.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Oh, yeah. Let me show you that. I have that at the end. So that's a good point. So Kelvin asked for other Winning Formulas that we've done and showing how that's different -- there are different people for different jobs. So actually I started -- and you'll see this sort of at the back of your document -- but I actually found a Winning Formula for a board member.

So I thought that would be relevant for the folks sitting in the room. I didn't put the whole thing in there, just part of it, but you'll see. So what are the role imperatives for a board member? Execute governance duties; bring relevant expertise that help contribute to the growth agenda for the core and international; help measure, anticipate, and proactively accelerate the systems and capabilities to the scale.

Obviously, this is a corporate board. Hold management accountable for acquiring and
building leadership capability and ensuring a robust senior management succession plan which is probably the most important thing that a board does.

And then you'll see some behaviors like personal commitment; spending the time and the energy; someone who can listen and talk but also get involved in the conversation. You know, in any board that I've worked with, there are some people that just kind of sit, you know, and are kind of quiet; you know, somebody who's going to really engage in the conversation, can think and communicate; is effective within the board boundaries, so council and management, so on and so forth.

So this is our particular company. I'll show you a couple CEO ones and show how they're different, right. So one for a CEO -- this one is one that's going to -- and you see how these role imperatives have numbers associated with them.

So this is one that's looking to be pretty aggressive in growing, improving margins, growing revenues, clarifying brand positioning. And you'll see the first and most FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
important thing was culture change, growth orientation, being decisive. This is somebody -- you're looking for, you know, somebody who's going to put the pedal to the metal and hold people accountable and drive the number, this particular organization.

And you'll see things like fearless communicator, good influencer, team builder, adaptable and openness. So this is probably a real driven change agent organization. Okay. And there are some people that are really good at doing that. You'll see turnaround experts who will come into places. They'll take stock. They'll grow the company. They take their value out of the stock in terms of what they've done, right, and then they're on to the next thing.

I've worked with people who are interim CEOs. They just come in and they're like a hired gun, you know, who'll just come in to just change it, grow it, get rid of it. Okay. So that's really -- might be very different. This one is a little bit different. You'll see that changes. And this one is really around execution, innovation, risk
management. I want to show you the third one. This one is much more sort of strategic, you see, strategy, industry, global. You know, very different flavor than the first one I was showing you.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Well, where I was going is what you were sharing with me is given where the organization is, there may be different profile that you're looking for based on where you are as an organization. Like, if we were in high growth and there was a lot of money we'd be looking for a type of person. If were in low growth, limited money we may be looking for a different type of person. If we were -you described a company that was in turnaround mode, they were looking for potentially a different type of person.

DR. KIRSCHNER: That's right. And as I was saying before, there are definitely horses for courses. And so that's why we spent so much time on the situation now since the beginning because we want to make sure we have the right president to lead this organization at this point in time which might have been different 20 years ago.

I did hear Humphries -- President Humphries? I heard wonderful things about President Humphries, you know. But I don't know, President Humphries might not be the right leader right today. It's possible not. At that point in time clearly he was the right leader because the institution grew under his stewardship and people were happy and it was a good situation. Who knows whether that person has the negotiation -- I don't know President Humphries at all, actually. I heard that he was pretty good at negotiating money from the legislature. But, you know, maybe that's the person that you need right now might be a very different kind of leader.

So you'll see -- and this one is a very different one. This is one who's trying to be the grand -- or be an attractive acquisition target by an American company. This is a Canadian company that wanted to be acquired. So the whole strategy was about, okay, how do you -- what's good for being acquired?

Well, a lot of things that people look -who are acquiring from the board is good value, so they're trying to take cost out of the
company. I've seen this a lot in private equity companies where they're going to go in and they're going to really shut down a lot of things. A lot of it is just taking anything that's not essential out of the company so that they can prepare themselves for sale. That's a very different kind of leader that somebody's trying to grow a company.

In this case, you're looking for whoever's trying to take some costs out. And you'll see a lot of things here are going to be around that. So a lot are on sales, maintain low-cost model to ensure high cash flow, prepare for investment exit. It's a whole different leader that you need there. This one might be a CFO who became a CEO to do this job. So very different. Okay. So that's at the back of your book.

So I want you to actually do an exercise. Over there I put each of -- the leadership behaviors are bulleted over here, you see? This is what I just went through, the five, okay. And what I need you to do is -- you've got stickers, and I want you to do this -- and I sent you this stuff ahead of time so
hopefully you have some clue -- but as you read through it, just put a green next to the ones that you think are the most important, a yellow for the ones that are important. Okay. And then a red for the ones that are less important.

There's nothing that's not important or else it wouldn't be on the model. But that's really what I wanted to do. And then the last one -- this is really important -- the blue is for the most critical things that only the president can do and it can't be delegated.

So, for example, someone had to serve as a spokesperson for the institution. You really can't delegate that. That comes with the territory. These are the few and most important. Okay.

So I'm going to give you about 15 minutes to go ahead and do that. You may not have enough room to put all the stickers. Don't worry about it. I'm just trying to get a frequency count here about that. So I'm going to give you about 15 minutes to go ahead and do that.
(Brief recess.)

DR. KIRSCHNER: All right. Folks, let's get started. So we've got about 40 minutes left, and what $I$ want to do is really work on each one of these things. I want to work on each one of these things to get everybody's input and discussion about prioritization and also language. If there's any language you don't like or you want to comment on, this is your chance before we kind of get this to the final position.

So let's start with building the university community through managing multiple constituencies. And as we see, we see that the first bullet here by far of all the bullets, except maybe that one, was the most important. So represents the university's interests, the board, all the different constituents. This seems to be a critical capability.

So when you're assessing somebody for a job when you're thinking about whether or not they're a fit, this is the thing that you're going to look for more than anything else. How well do they communicate? How well do they bring people together? Are they somebody who sort of helps to join folks or are they
somebody who's more divisive? Okay.
And, you know, when we look at people around these capabilities, some of these things are really personality-based. Okay. It's something more that's really caught more than taught. Some people naturally have their dukes up. For those of you who have more than one child, you know what I'm talking about, right? They grew up in the same family. They have the same rules. They have the same teachers and sometimes they turn out completely different, right. Because somebody has -- so some of them might have their dukes up and some of them might be natural mediators and conciliatory folks.

So some of what you're looking for is going to be personality based. Some of what you're looking for is learned. Okay. It's a skill kind of thing. But I believe that more is caught than taught so much more of what you do has to do with just the kind of person that you are.

I have twins, by the way. So I thought it was a sign from God to give a psychologist twins. So I treated one of them really nicely
-- no. But it's really, really interesting because again, they're totally different. One's a boy, one's a girl, but they have very different, you know, ways of going through the world, right.

And, you know, I could try and -- we have a saying, You can teach a turkey to climb a tree, but you're better off hiring a squirrel.

Okay. So in terms of this one, when you look at it on your deck, is there any -- so we know this is the most important. Is there any language here that you think is -- should be changed or added? And if you had to take one or two of these things off of the table, which ones might you delete? You know, I mean, we can go with a very inclusive model like this but, again, some of it's going to be repetitive. So anything here just sort of in terms of language that you'd like to change?

TRUSTEE CARTER: Which one is this?
DR. KIRSCHNER: This is the builds the university community through managing multiple constituencies.

TRUSTEE PERRY: Slide 12?
DR. KIRSCHNER: Slide 12.

TRUSTEE WOODY: Doctor, you're not just talking about No. 1?

DR. KIRSCHNER: No, I'm talking about the whole thing now. So I'm opening this up for conversation. So this is a good thing to have a little discussion amongst the board members around how important is this? What's most important about this? We know it's about managing the multiple constituencies. What are the -- maybe less important here?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: I just would have added parents.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Oh, that's a good one. Can you put that on there?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: On the first one.
DR. KIRSCHNER: On the first bullet, add the word "parents."

TRUSTEE WOODY: With adding parents, I would think that -- for me No. 1 would be No. 1. It's all inclusive.

DR. KIRSCHNER: If you had to order it, this would still be the first one? CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Oh, I'm sorry. So you're saying Bullet Point No. 1 would remain --

TRUSTEE WOODY: Take care of it. TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Yeah, I think a lot of the ones underneath are in many ways repetitive and fall under the sort of umbrella of No. 1.

TRUSTEE WOODY: I say include the parent.
DR. KIRSCHNER: I suggested that, so we're going to add parents. Did you type that in?

So any other -- is there anything here that you think is repetitive that maybe we can pull out, like is the second bullet just repetitive of the first bullet?

TRUSTEE CARTER: Yeah, the first one is inclusive to enough to cover everything.

TRUSTEE PERRY: It covers everything.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So we can delete the second one. Is that okay?

TRUSTEE CARTER: Pretty much. Yeah, that's the most significant thing on there.

DR. KIRSCHNER: I think the third one, I believe, I would keep because there's something about conflict mediation that's not mentioned in the first bullet because there are natural conflicts that happen. So I think you need
somebody who's a good -- good balanced dude, right.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I would keep No. 4 as well.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah, I think that actually should go without saying.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: But it needs to be said.

DR. KIRSCHNER: But it needs to be said. TRUSTEE MOORE: What about No. 5 with maybe the inclusiveness of value because we talk about tradition but then we also think about the inclusiveness of other groups if we want to diversify.

TRUSTEE WOODY: No. 5?
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: On No. 5, where it says understands the educational needs of traditionally underserved populations, but if we're an attractor and we're competitive and we have great programs, aren't we willing to attract other students? So the inclusion of other groups that may not be underserved but just want to come because we have a great program.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So what's your point?

TRUSTEE MOORE: My point is when we look at expanding --

Dr. KIRSCHNER: Delete it?
TRUSTEE MOORE: No, leave it but expand it to include the inclusiveness of, you know, valuing other groups that may not fall in the underserved that the president, whomever, would have an eye for also looking to attract those --

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Basically understanding the educational needs of all students of our student population, including the traditionally underserved populations.

TRUSTEE MOORE: Yeah. We wouldn't lose sight of what we've always done but then how could we open it up to others?

TRUSTEE WOODY: Good point.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So maybe at the end of the statement we can say something like -actually, put in a semicolon and then say open up the university to new constituencies, to new student populations.

TRUSTEE MOORE: Exactly.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So you got that? So
colon -- semicolon. I'm sorry. And then opens
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up the university to new student populations. Does that cover it?

TRUSTEE MOORE: Uh-huh (affirmative response.)

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Seems to me I'm really speaking before the semicolon that this item is particularly important to this university which has a special opportunity with underserved population. We literally recruit these sorts of people and want to.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So maybe we move this bullet to be the second bullet?

TRUSTEE CARTER: No, I think it's okay where it is.

DR. KIRSCHNER: It's okay where it is?
Okay. But we know this is really important. Anything else in here that you think could be eliminated? I think the raises -- partners with the faculty and staff to raise the academic standing of the university. That's one I would not want to leave -- I think at the core it still is about education.

TRUSTEE CARTER: The next one we can probably eliminate -- we can probably eliminate the one that says engenders trust and
confidence because it's encompassed within 1. Obviously, if you're going to be able to --

DR. KIRSCHNER: That goes back to integrity and transparency? Okay. So we can eliminate this one, engenders trust and confidence?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: I would say the portion after the semicolon, takes responsibility for outcomes and delivers on commitments.

DR. KIRSCHNER: You want to save that one?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Yes.
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Save what's after the semicolon.

TRUSTEE WOODY: Which one are we talking about?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: The same bullet. So it says engenders trust and confidence and then the second part is takes responsibility for outcomes.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So delete the engenders trust and confidence? I have a feeling that we're going to be able to take that second statement and put it in a different part under maybe execution but it might be under here but FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
let's hold on to it. Good.
Serves the community within the university operates.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Tell me what that means.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So that one really came from a conversation with Reverend Holmes who was saying, Hey, you're a part of this community and this community is a challenge. It's a high-crime community. And I -- we want a president that is going to be connected to the community. So you think we want take that one out? Are you in agreement?

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: The only thing I would say in the spirit of what you said earlier about a town and a gown, it's not just a matter of high crime. FAMU ought to be seen as a leader in the Tallahassee-Leon County Community. That is an important role for a university.

TRUSTEE WOODY: I think FAMU should be inclusive with the local county, with Leon County, but also statewide and national wide.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think when you consider the fact that a lot of people in

Tallahassee give a lot of money even though they're not FAMU grads, a lot of people in Tallahassee really support FAMU and so that requires an engagement, at least an appreciation. People in the community -- they live there, they work there. They are part of it. So it has to be a part of the community in the real sense.

Folks like Reverend Holmes raised a lot of money for FAMU. He's not a FAMU grad, but there are other businesses in Tallahassee so we need -- the other thing about it, if you're going to make a substantial commitment you've got to be strong where your base is first and then you expand out. So I think that's very, very important.

TRUSTEE WOODY: I agree with that. The same example I've used for University of Florida or Florida State, when it comes down to impact for not only Tallahassee, but Leon County, but the impact statewide. Look at the different campuses they have all over the state of Florida.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: And if we think about it, this to me goes to the philosophy of
corporate responsibility. So corporations are -- must be responsible in their community where they live. And this is to me along the same tracks is kind of synonymous with corporate responsibility because we try to tie often business tactics and methods to operating our university to hopefully enhance its influence, enhance the fundraiser. So I see it along those lines.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: I would not use the leader for revitalization. I would say as a partner for enhancement and revitalization.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So change the word
"leader" to "partner" on that bullet?
TRUSTEE DORTCH: That would be partner instead of leader because whatever we do to enhance it, if we are looking at the surrounding areas, it's going to help revitalization, but it should not be for that president coming in he's got to be or she's got to be the one out there leading the charge, but the university must be partners in whatever happens. It's in our best benefit and safety for everyone else.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: So let me say two
things: First of all, I absolutely agree with Trustee Woody's comment about beyond Leon County and the state. So for instance, FAMU has a place in this state that USF doesn't have which is four times as large. This is a -- in its own unique, special way a statewide university, historically and otherwise. Second point, I live in a community with a university -- state university that's 55,000 students, Florida International University. Its president of the university is chair of the Chamber of Commerce in Miami. I want -- that isn't my standard, but understanding real (inaudible) in town and gown I think is critical to this university over time. When we're gathering the two, three, four, five, six people we really need to have to think about how we do such and such in Tallahassee, got to have the FAMU president here.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So this bullet stays. Is the language okay? Do you want to -- the community within the university operates, do you want to think about statewide influence or is it covered under the community? I didn't mention the community. So we could argue that
it has to do with --
TRUSTEE CARTER: You can go after -after community just do parens, local and statewide.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. That's good. So in here, serves the community and then put a parenthesis local and statewide. I'm not sure about this last bullet, guys. Do you think we need it?

TRUSTEE CARTER: Well, I think if you got one -- if you do 1 right, you probably won't need it.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So I would eliminate the last bullet.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: The last bullet?
DR. KIRSCHNER: The last bullet; builds strong relationships of trust and candor; takes time to know individuals; operates as a peer in the eyes of board members.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: The only thing I would say is somebody who's worked a long time is that the best bosses I've ever worked for, they cared about me. I want a president of the university who puts the university community in its broader scope. My God, he or she cares
about me.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay.
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: That to me is
important right there.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So how about we leave that bullet and instead of using the phrase, "Takes time to know individuals" -- and I'm not sure of the language to use here, Dave.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Demonstrates care for all individuals.

DR. KIRSCHNER: That's good. So instead -- so leave the bullet. Take out the takes time to know individuals and put in -- I'm sorry. The language again was?

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Demonstrates --
DR. KIRSCHNER: Demonstrates caring for
all individuals.
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Yeah.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Are we done with this one?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: I wanted to go back up to the fourth one from the bottom. And we already agreed to keep it, but as I looked at that, that really brings up the concept of shared governance. And I just feel that it's
really critical and that shared governance with faculty and staff and the campus community. But this is a real important term and it signals -- it's a signal. And I think we need to add -- and I would add it where we say at the end raise the academic standing and shared governance within the university.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Raise the academic standing and shared governance within the university right here?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Yes.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So it's the fourth from the bottom.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Yes.
DR. KIRSCHNER: To raise the academic standing and shared governance and take out the word "of" and put in the word "for."

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Within.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay.
TRUSTEE GRABLE: Okay.
DR. KIRSCHNER: We good with this one?
We got to move along because our time is going to get tight. So let's do the next one.

Justin.
TRUSTEE BRUNO: I did have one I wanted
FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
to add, possibly. We were talking about integrity and transparency and also (inaudible)
all that stuff. We're clear that this university endeavor presents a really politically charged environment so we need somebody who could refrain from politics, the political climate to cloud their judgment on matters and decisions that affect the university. So there's always going to be, like, political forces coming at you -- we need you to do this, we need you to do that -- but at the very, like, center of attention is student body in the university.

DR. KIRSCHNER: You're talking about rising above politics.

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Do things that are in the best interest of the institution. TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. DR. KIRSCHNER: I'm just seeing whether or not we had it somewhere else. I think maybe when we get to communication -- but hold on to that because that's good. Okay. Let's go on. So grows the endowment through fundraising and fiscal
management. And when we look at this one, this is obviously really important. Primary contact point; builds strong alliances to government, private sector partners; money management. So anything that folks would want to add, change or delete in this bucket?

TRUSTEE WOODY: Would it be too down in the lead (phonetic) to say for a leader to hire someone that's capable of assisting him or her in raising X amount of funds?

DR. KIRSCHNER: I think that's under
talent management, getting the right people on the bus so let's hold onto it, but yes. That would be an important part.

I'm thinking the last bullet here could maybe come out. I don't know, a bunch of people read it as --

TRUSTEE CARTER: It's got a lot of blue there.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Not a single red. Okay. Anything on this? Are we leaving this the way it is?

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think that's a pretty good one there.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Any other input on this
or are we going to go to the next one? Okay. Next one. Balances strategy -- strategic thinking with execution. And this one actually got a high number of votes, crafting a shared vision and articulating a clear strategy. That was good as did forges alignment by prioritizing. It's got a lot of blue. And then this one, too. This is Justin's comment about gets stuff done.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Which one are you
talking about?
DR. KIRSCHNER: Forges alignment and buy-in across all stakeholders to the strategic vision. But the one I was just talking about was Justin's point about driven to have impact, gets things done, you know, makes choices, you know, is a person of action.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: I really like that shared vision because that's going to be an issue when you talk about as far as the shared vision, not individual.

DR. KIRSCHNER: We do have occasional people like Steve Jobs who come forward with their own vision and it's like wow, you know. But I find that in general most leaders are not
that smart. They need the help of other people to create the shared vision.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Maybe that last bullet is repetitive, bias for action because we talked about driven to have impact and then has clear priorities and outcomes, timelines and checkpoints.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The very last bullet.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So we're thinking about deleting that last bullet? Okay.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Maybe if you just took that one phrase out and put it in the impact statement, that will be fine.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Take what now?
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The business acumen out of the very last bullet --

DR. KIRSCHNER: Put it up here?
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: And just put where it says is driven to have impact; knows how to get things done, somewhere in that, just throw business acumen in.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So under that bullet after the -- put in the middle, demonstrates strong business acumen? So this is the fifth bullet and then delete the last
bullet. So is driven to have impact. See that bullet? At the end of that put in a semicolon; demonstrates strong business acumen and then delete the last bullet in total. Anything else?

Justin?
TRUSTEE BRUNO: Kind of clarify with the one with the red.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Delegates authority for decision-making to the lowest appropriate level. So you want a leader that's not going to take -- you don't want a micromanager. You want somebody who's going to delegate, get the right people on the bus but then they're going to give them things to do, right. So maybe that's under talent management.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Yeah, it could probably be said a little more artfully.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Take that one and put it in this bucket? Okay. So the second bullet -I'm sorry, the fourth bullet, delegates authority for decision-making to the lowest appropriate level -- just cut it and then paste it on the last one under gross organizational capability.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Anything else about -so back up to the -- anything else on this one, guys?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: We got into a discussion yesterday about metrics versus --

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Students.
TRUSTEE BRUNO: Students. So I think that requires this person -- for this person to be -- have a sense of discernment that allows them to prioritize the constituents over, you know, those standards and metrics and having a good balance between the two.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So I'm thinking, like, put metrics and accountability systems in place to ensure the strategies are actually successful without losing sight of student welfare; is that good?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: That's good.
DR. KIRSCHNER: So at the end of that sentence, without losing sight of student welfare.

Anything else on this one, guys, or we going to move forward?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: That's good.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So communicates
effectively to enhance the public image of the university.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: I would in that first bullet change from inspirational public speaker to inspirational communicator so it would be in any audience.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. That's good. So
take out public speaker but leave the word
"inspirational." So take out public speaker and put in communicator. Good. This is a long one, so it would be good if we can take a couple of bullets out.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Well, I would subsume the second one under the first which is, is an inspirational communicator in the public face of the university who wins or something like that.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: We've already said that kind of in the first section. We said that, kind of. Public face is the representative --

DR. KIRSCHNER: There's going to be some overlap, so you want to just delete the second one? Delete the second bullet.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Bullet Point No. 3 is a
repeat.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Three being which one?
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Listens carefully. DR. KIRSCHNER: No, I just -- I don't want to lose the listening part of this. It's such an important competency here. TRUSTEE BRUNO: I was going to add to that one actually because I think it's one thing to listen; I think it's another to listen to what they're saying and actually act on it; that as a result of what they're saying and then communicate with them about your actions because sometimes we have these, like, listening sessions and we'll listen to feedback and we'll put it on a transcript, but we never actually, like, read the words. Our constituents have no access afterwards to whatever action that we took or what they said. TRUSTEE CARTER: How about listens and provides feedback? TRUSTEE BRUNO: Yeah. DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So listens carefully with all members of the university and provides feedback that demonstrates an appreciation. How's that? Is that good? So
listens carefully to all members of the university community and provides feedback that demonstrates. So listens carefully. The "and provides feedback" goes after the word "community." Listens carefully and -- after the word "and"? I'm sorry.

TRUSTEE CARTER: And provides feedback. DR. KIRSCHNER: And provides feedback.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: That demonstrates.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Great.
TRUSTEE WOODY: And the next one, just go ahead and delete it entirely because we said the same thing.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Delete the fourth bullet. Aligns organizational activities and ensures consistency. Okay. Any other comments?

TRUSTEE DORTCH: In that last bullet, it's similar to the first. I would just take the last part and put tolerates high visibility and scrutiny at the end of Bullet 1 and take out the first one.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Good. So take that out and put it at the end of Bullet 1 and delete the rest of the last bullet.

TRUSTEE MOORE: What do y'all think about FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
the bullet, leverages deep understanding of the FAMU market to recruit? And I was thinking retain new students and employees, the "and retains."

DR. KIRSCHNER: Good. That's very good. Recruit and retain before the word "new."

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Do we want to take out new?

DR. KIRSCHNER: Take the word "new" out. TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: You want somebody meanwhile who does more than tolerates high visibility and scrutiny. At the minimum, you want somebody who accepts it and understands it.

DR. KIRSCHNER: How about thrives?
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I think thrives would be great. I just don't think you're putting up with something.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Put in thrives under condition of high visibility and scrutiny. Thank you, Dave.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think we can delete the third one from the bottom. That's assumed when you said inspirational communicator in public places. In order to be an inspirational
communicator, you've got to have a person that's savvy. That kind of goes with it.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So delete the interpersonally savvy bullet? You guys okay with that? Delete that bullet.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: The bullet above that, effectively and intentionally leads -- I would start -- because this is supposed to be communications, I would start with the communicates a compelling case for change and assists others along the journey.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So you want to put that bullet first?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I would just put that clause. I would start with the communicates part.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Oh, okay, put that at the beginning of the sentence? Okay. That goes before "effectively."

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Very good command of the English language, by the way. It is indeed a clause. It's not a phrase.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Good. Anything on this one? We'll do the last one. All right. Last one.

Grows organizational capability through strategic talent management.

TRUSTEE CARTER: We've definitely got to keep the first one.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Get the right people on the bus. And then team building, I think that's one that needs to stay as well. And then performance management -- even though it didn't get a lot of blues, I think it's critical because I think that's -- just instills a culture of --

TRUSTEE CARTER: You've got to have that.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Builds an aligned and engaged organization.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I think we've got it encumbered in No. 2, don't you think?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, I think so.
TRUSTEE CARTER: So I think we can delete 4.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Although 4 is in some ways stronger than 2 .

DR. KIRSCHNER: So take out 2 and keep 4?
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Yeah, I think so.
TRUSTEE CARTER: Keep 4 and take out 2.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah, I want to push back
here just a little bit because I just think that team -- like having -- what I was telling you about that CEO before, having a great team and then delegating authority to that team is really what you want in a president. You don't want somebody who's like -- and it's not an organization. It's about his or her team.

TRUSTEE MOORE: So it's two different groups. So it's --

TRUSTEE PERRY: You're talking about two different groups.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I'm good. Let's keep it.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So should we put management?

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. That's fine. Builds a strong management team.

Any other comments about this? Anything we need to take out that might be redundant? Wasn't there something you wanted me to remember from before?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: You put it in at the end. But I think Trustee Carter made a comment that we could word it a little more -- could we -delegates authority for decision making.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: It creates an environment in which people feel heard and valued which kind of goes back to the caring thing that Dave had added earlier about, having a leader who you feel like cares. It was like No. 5.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: No. 5.
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Number 5 is a repeat from somewhere in No. 1 that we had.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So this is really about being cultured. Do you think -- just delete this?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I think we have it. We had it earlier.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: And I'd like deleting that one again because, again, we're talking about cultural shifting. So, you know, I see build and protect, but protect the culture -- I think that caring goes more to the point because culture really should evolve.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Where is that?
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: So we had added it, I think, in the first section. It was in addition to one of the ones in the first section.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: I have an interesting point of view on this one. There are certain parts about the culture that we don't want to preserve, so protect the positive aspect or the productive aspects of the culture.

TRUSTEE CARTER: How about protect and improve the culture.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: I don't like protect.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We talked about, you know, some concerns we have around service and how we deal with students, et cetera, so there are some things we do want to change.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So we want to keep this bullet, just the first part of it, actively works to build and protect the positive aspects of the culture.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Positive aspects.
TRUSTEE BRUNO: The only thing I would add maybe is hold everyone that's part of the organization accountable for operation and confines of the culture. Sometimes we run into an issue where, like, the culture is at the top of the organization in one thing but you've got people at the bottom who don't align.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Creates a consistent, positive culture -- something like consistency.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So -- I mean, culture in its definition is organization so -- but there's something about actively works to build and protect the positive aspects of the culture and ensures alignment.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Ensures consistency. DR. KIRSCHNER: And ensures consistencies across the institution. Good. No period. How about this one, aligns around priorities, monitors performance, pivots easily, course-corrects quickly. I think this is kind of covered in our performance management stuff that we did that we had under execution. So we have a lot of things here around metrics, accountability systems. Do we also need accountability systems here? So do we need this bullet, or did we cover it before; aligns individual and teams around clear priorities. This seems to be misplaced. Are you okay with deleting this one?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: It's also kind of repeated in that third bullet.

TRUSTEE CARTER: We talked about building a strong team.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Why don't we just delete that one. Is that okay?

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: The one portion in here -- maybe it's covered --

DR. KIRSCHNER: Pivots easily?
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE -- is the pivots easily to reflect new reality. That requires a very special leader who has the courage to say, We now need to focus on this over here.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Yeah, that's good.
TRUSTEE CARTER: So keep the last phrase?
DR. KIRSCHNER: I don't think it's under talent management, maybe it's under this one. Pivots -- so it doesn't get stuck, right. So pivots quickly -- what was the rest of the language you used, Dave?

TRUSTEE CARTER: You could use the rest of that -- just start at pivots and use the rest of that sentence.

TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I think that essentially able to pivot easily to reflect new realities would do it.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. Able to -- just
pivots. So pivots easily to reflect new realities.

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Has the courage.
DR. KIRSCHNER: I like the word
"courage." Demonstrates the courage needed to pivot easily. Demonstrates managerial courage colon. So take the needs. So demonstrates managerial courage. Take out the word there and then colon -- semicolon. I'm sorry. And then take the word "needed" out and just write pivots easily to reflect new realities. Good. Okay.

TRUSTEE CARTER: I still like the course-corrects quickly. You've got to be nimble.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Well, I think that's the same thing as pivoting easily. I think it's covered.

So let's go to page 19. This is the last one. Anything else that you want to change?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: The one that I brought up earlier on the very first one, I would just say because the one that I was referencing was in the rationale. I would suggest pulling that out and making it --

DR. KIRSCHNER: So under which one?
TRUSTEE BRUNO: The first one about the community. And -- because I brought up something they said it was a rationale.

TRUSTEE MOORE: It's the one you're looking at.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Not being done by politics and patronage?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Right. If we could just make that a bullet point because -- and I'm not sure if I'm paying too much attention to the rationale.

DR. KIRSCHNER: I'm just trying to think about where to put it. You think it needs its own bullet?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: Yes.
DR. KIRSCHNER: I think we have something about the mission don't we, somewhere?

TRUSTEE BRUNO: My main concern is not being bound by politics.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Right. But I think it would be good in the mission. So maybe under the scouts strategic execution or maybe up here. So where do you think this goes, guys?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Say it again.

DR. KIRSCHNER: So he wants this piece, this not being bound by politics and patronage to be in a bullet, not in a rationale. So what bullet do we put it in?

TRUSTEE MOORE: Would you put it under a thinking one?

DR. KIRSCHNER: It's more of an acting one than a thinking one.

TRUSTEE CARTER: Where are you?
DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So right now on
I'm on page 12. This last -- so this last segment not being bound by politics or patronage. Justin made the point that it would be good to have that actually in one of the bullets. So the question is which bullet and it doesn't have to be on this page. So we're thinking that maybe it's under balances strategic thinking or communicates effectively. TRUSTEE WOODY: I have a question. DR. KIRSCHNER: Yes. TRUSTEE WOODY: Should that be the rationale or should it be a plus?

DR. KIRSCHNER: That's the question. TRUSTEE BRUNO: I'm not seeing us paying too much attention to any of the rationale.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Because we're not editing the rationale.

TRUSTEE WOODY: But the rationale is part of the process; right?

TRUSTEE PERRY: The rationale to me amplifies the bullets, the bullets of the specific points under the rationale.

TRUSTEE WOODY: So it should be a bullet, then; that's what you're saying?

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Is it our call; is that what you're suggesting, Justin?

TRUSTEE DORTCH: On Bullet 4 on page 16?
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: It would fit under that third --

TRUSTEE DORTCH: Where it says, "Builds an aligned and engaged organization; inspires and builds trust; helps people see their roles in delivering on a collected vision."

DR. KIRSCHNER: How about inspires and builds trust without being bound by patronage for -- by politics or patronage?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Or makes -- what is your point -- do you want -- is your goal to make sure that the person is making decisions without being bound? So maybe we put it back
on page 12, makes tough decisions through careful consideration of multiple factors, immediate conflicts between key constituents while not being bound by politics.

DR. KIRSCHNER: I think you're right. Makes tough decisions.

TRUSTEE CARTER: That's a wrap.
DR. KIRSCHNER: Without being bound by politics. Are we good? Does anybody have any last comments?

Now am I correct -- are you a judge? Can you do me a favor and say, Speak now or forever hold your peace?

TRUSTEE PERRY: All right. Speak now or forever hold your peace.

DR. KIRSCHNER: All right. Thank you
all. I really appreciate your time today.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Thank you.
DR. KIRSCHNER: And you have my name and number on the front page of your booklets if you have questions, concerns.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Talk about what our next steps could be.

DR. KIRSCHNER: Okay. So we're going to finalize this. This is going to be, you know, FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
you guys sign off on it. I'll make the edits and I'll send it back to everybody.

This then becomes the document that you've used to select your new president. Okay. So how do you select the president? Well, you know, you could do a big search. You can go with what you have. These are discussions that you guys need to have.

But whatever you do, this is what you want to hold people up to, right. So my suggestion is that, you know, whenever you decide, when you get to the last couple of people, let me assess them. So I'll come in, do psychological testing, usually a three- or four-hour interview, okay, and then a report back to you. That's the only thing. The confidential report goes back to you and it helps -- you know, I'll measure whoever you see against these criteria and provide a report to you.

So that usually has high value for organizations because let's face it, you make the wrong choice, it's a high cost, right? So you've had experience of having made the wrong choice.

So if you put a process like this in place, it helps you to have the right choice because you're measuring against the common criteria. You can also use this for performance management.

So as you think down a year, down two years, you want to communicate this to your president, whoever you select, okay, and say, This is what we're holding you accountable for. Okay. This is what we want to see. And at the end of the year, we're going to revisit this and see how well you've done. So it's just putting that sort of accountability structure around what we're trying to accomplish.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Just as we're thinking through, we've given ourselves, I don't know, probably close to 40 bullets of things that we expect to see in a leader, right? It's probably too many. Of those, what percentage is a good threshold for choosing? DR. KIRSCHNER: Nobody gets all of them, right? So you build this model in a way that people are going to hit some and not the others. At the end you have a discussion. Usually it comes down to a list of real
outstanding strengths. This person's a great communicator, sets a compelling vision, you know, faculty loved them; and weaknesses, hasn't raised a dime. You know, the governor hates him, you know, whatever it may be.

And then you say, okay. When you look at those trends and you look at those opportunities, is this somebody that can work on those things and overcome them? Is this something maybe we can surround that person with, other people that could do some of those things if they have poor financial acumen. Okay. Let's get a great CFO in to surround them with.

So it's really about -- really, we all have the strengths and the weaknesses except for the consultants, of course. We all have strengths. But everybody else has strengths and weaknesses.

So it's really about what the profile looks like relative to what you want to get done and then you make your choice, you know, based on that. But you do want your eyes wide open, right. Now you're saying, I know what we have as opposed to getting blindsided.

TRUSTEE CARTER: You were saying CFO. We only hire the president. The president hires everybody else. So we've got to have somebody that can basically walk on water because that person's going to be hiring everyone else. DR. KIRSCHNER: Well, you know what? Part of that is about putting these kind of disciplines in place when you're hiring them and making sure that you're not hiring somebody because you play golf with his brother, but you're hiring somebody because you have a role you know has to be filled and you know that person can get you that job.

So that's really what you want in organizations. That's how you hold people accountable. You start with the job. See, the problem in a lot of institutions is they start with the person. They don't start with the job. Let's start with the job, then we can look it up as any number of people. So -- and I'll stop in a second. You're better off putting your resources before you hire somebody because after you hire them, it's very difficult to change their behaviors. Before you hire them, there's an
infinite number of people you could hire. So the variance is large.

So anybody who says marry the man today and change his ways tomorrow didn't know what they were talking about, right; very difficult to change people's behaviors once you've got them. So put your efforts before you got them and make sure you get the right person in the right job. Anybody who's married knows that.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: All right. So after you've done your assessment, you give a report back. Let's say if we were in this search mode, then after your report comes back, rather than the Board as a whole, then I would assume that there's another level of interviews would be done by a subgroup or a small group that the chairmen have. And then it comes to the Board as opposed to just living and dying by what the consultant says; the Board's got to have that --

DR. KIRSCHNER: This is just a piece you use to make a decision. So one of the things you can do when you're interviewing candidates, for instance, is say, you know, You focus on grows the endowment. And, Kimberly, you focus
on communication and Justin so that you are -as opposed to everybody asking the same questions.

And then the other thing you can do is you can use this to onboard the report; then it can be shared with the successful candidate and used to onboard them and say, Hey, when we looked at you, we think this is an area you really need to focus on. I'm an executive coach, so I do this. I actually work with people after they're hired to help improve their performance.

All right. How did we do?
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Good, Jeff. Thank you. TRUSTEE PERRY: Are we going to get this next week?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yeah, I should be able to turn this around within a week, absolutely. I'm pretty much done.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Let's take 10 and start a little early with the actual board meeting itself. So this concludes our retreat format.

Again, thanks, everybody, for their participation. Jeff, thank you. Good discussion this morning, good job on the
results. You've giving us a lot to think about. And -- you know, so a lot of good information in the last day and almost a third here. So let's take 10, come back, go straight into the --

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Come back at 10:55?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes, and go straight into the board meeting. And we'll try to make sure the other remote members are on when we get started.
(Brief recess.)
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Good morning and welcome to the August 18th, 2017, meeting of the Florida A\&M University Board of Trustees. I'd like to call this meeting to order. Attorney Barge-Miles, would you please call the roll.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Bruno.
(No response.)
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Carter.
TRUSTEE CARTER: Here.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Dortch. TRUSTEE DORTCH: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Grable.

TRUSTEE GRABLE: Here.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawrence.
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: Here.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawson. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee McCoy -oh, I'm sorry. Trustee Mills. (No response.)

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Moore. TRUSTEE MOORE: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Perry. TRUSTEE PERRY: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Reed. TRUSTEE REED: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Washington.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Here. ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: And Trustee Woody. TRUSTEE WOODY: Here.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Mr. Chair, you
have the quorum.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Thank you. Attorney
Barge-Miles, did anyone sign up for public comment today?

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Yes, Hattie Alexander.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Okay.
MS. ALEXANDER: I did, but I'll take a pass.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: You're going to pass, Ms. Alexander?

MS. ALEXANDER: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: That's a first.
All right. Before we get into the action items that I've printed, I had one item that I wanted to bring up and ask for your consideration. And I felt this was the right time to bring it up because we're now in a quorum where we could actually take a motion and vote if the body so agrees.

As you-all know, we are nearing the end of Dr. Robinson's interim contract. I think you-all have your own individual feelings about how it's gone -- positive, negative. We just went through a piece of our process with the presidential leadership profile. And I think it was really productive to get our heads wrapped around what we individually, what the body collectively wants to see in the next
president.
The one thing I've tried to make sure we do throughout the whole process is keep all of our options open, options open meaning if we chose to do a search, we could pursue that option. If for whatever reason we chose not to do a search, we could pursue -- we would want to pursue that option; however, as you all know, there is an existing Board of Governors regulation that requires for a search.

What I'd love for us to have some discussion around and consider is should we, could we ask the Board of Governors for relief on that requirement, simply asking for relief that would allow us to have option $A$, conduct a a search; or option $B$, if we so choose at a later date to not conduct the search. So I'd love to open the floor for either discussion or a motion on that issue.

Dave?
TRUSTEE LAWRENCE: I'd like to make a motion to accept that process of asking the Board of Governors for either acting the -lead to our having a search or deciding we don't need a search.

TRUSTEE PERRY: Second.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The motion has been made and properly seconded. Are there any questions?

TRUSTEE DORTCH: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make sure for the record that those who are listening in and who would be here understand this is strictly a motion to give this board options. It is in no way a selection of bypassing the process that we told the general public that we were going to follow. So for the record, we don't want anyone to go out and say the Board voted to take some action on selecting a president.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: For clarity, as I understand the motion, the motion is simply to ask for a waiver of the existing state stature/requirement. That's all we're asking for motioning on today. So are there any other questions or additional clarifications on the motion?

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Just a quick question.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes. Absolutely. TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Is it the case that FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
if we require a waiver that the Board of Governors is going to require additional information as to what -- that -- it's my understanding from the General Counsel that if we -- it was if we choose not to do a search, we required a waiver which made it sound like we would have to then have some justification for that waiver. In this posture, since we have not come to that decision what does that justification look like?

TRUSTEE PERRY: I've extensively reviewed the reg -- 1.002 and one of the things we must be mindful of is one, that the other universities will be watching to see if they grant an exception. We would have to carve out certain things that would distinguish us that would make us different because they're not going to want to grant it because it will open the door.

And I've looked at some things that would put us in good stay to justify the granting of an exception. Dr. Robinson -- if we choose to do that -- if we get to that process -- has served us on at least three prior occasions, I believe this being the fourth occasion.

During each of those occasions, he's faced many challenges that he's had to overcome and he has led us through turbulent times on four different occasions. He has done that with distinction. He's been very successful. One of the distinguishing points is that his leadership would bring stability back to the university. He has been a stabilizing force on at least four different occasions. You know, we've had public quorum where we've gotten input from faculty. We've gotten input from students. We've gotten input from the alumni, we've gotten input from basically the general family that constitutes FAMU.

One thing he also brings besides his experience is his talent. And there are a number of other factors we would need to list in a document requesting the exception because if we just simply ask for an exception, we're not going to get it. We have to outline why this situation is unique. And once we do that -- and we also need to get our liaison on board from the Board of Governors.

And one of the things that we would probably have to do because there is also
(inaudible) which calls for what they call a background check. We can also go ahead and do that and include all of that information in our request plus what we've gone through here, show how Dr. Robinson -- if we choose to go that route -- fits within the criteria that we have set up.

So as Mr. Dortch has said, if we choose that route we're just keeping all our options open, but if we want to be successful in that option, that's what I think we need to do.

TRUSTEE MOORE: I agree.
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Just a quick
followup.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Sure.
TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: As a supplemental
material, I think it behooves us as a board to consider an evaluation. We haven't performed one this cycle in the previous three years. We have annually done evaluations of our leader. I think that is key to supplemental materials.

TRUSTEE DORTCH: One more thing I think is important and one of the reasons for asking for the exception and be clear -- and I'm clear that this board still would need to vote on
whatever it decided to do. This is one that gives an option, one the Board of Governors meets next month.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Later this month.
TRUSTEE DORTCH: Later this month.
Dr. Robinson's contract ends in November, the current contract that we have. And in consideration that there are at least 14 HBCUs, not to mention others that have vacancies, I would think we'd want to at least be in the position one, ensuring after what we've been through that Dr. Robinson or anybody would have to go through this evaluation process that we just went through also.

In addition to what would be our annual evaluation, Mr. Chair, I think that Dr. Robinson would have to go through an assessment against what we just did as measures just as we were acquiring anybody else. But what this does is gives us a flexibility one, to ensure come November if we aren't doing something we haven't measured up and we decided so he would not go looking into these other 14 positions. I think we want to be in position that if the Board -- based on what I -- the
constituents have said or stakeholders have said if he meets that then the Board has the flexibility to make a decision there.

And the other side of it, again, is it being -- it's being prepared not -- you know, so that you can have these options to our advantage. And that would be my main reason for supporting this motion.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: And just to add -- and I know the motion is on the floor, but I want to add just a couple things that maybe -thoughts of consideration as well.

For me, I wanted to keep -- my goal is to keep all of our options open. So this is not a surprise to anyone, I did alert the Governor's Office that we may consider this option. I did alert the chancellor that we may consider this option. And I also alerted the chairman of the Board of Governors that we may consider this option, so if this motion moves forward, there are no surprises to anyone that this has been something that at least I've been contemplating. But I wanted to see where the full board stood on it.

TRUSTEE BRUNO: So to be clear, the
motion that we're doing is to consider waiving their requirement so that at some point later on, we'll focus on whether or not we want these metrics?

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes. Seeing as there -- are any other questions? Call the question -- all those -- well, let's do a roll call vote, Attorney Barge-Miles, just to make sure we --

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Bruno.
TRUSTEE BRUNO: I -- yes.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Carter.
TRUSTEE CARTER: Yes.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Dortch. TRUSTEE DORTCH: Yes.

ATtORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Grable. TRUSTEE GRABLE: Yes.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawrence.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Lawson. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes.

ATtORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Moore. TRUSTEE MOORE: Yes.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Perry. TRUSTEE PERRY: Yes.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Reed. TRUSTEE REED: Yes.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trustee Washington.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON: Yes.
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Trusty Woody. TRUSTEE WOODY: Yes.

ATTORNEY BARGE-MILLS: Trustee Mills, have you joined the call?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: You have to note that Trustee Mills was absent.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: What's the count?
ATTORNEY BARGE-MILES: Eleven.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Eleven? Motion
carries. Thank you.
Next order of business. We'd like to now move into the approval of the minutes; the June 8th and June 30th minutes were posted on the Board's website by Trustee (inaudible) if you need to review them. Are there any corrections?

TRUSTEE DORTCH: So moved.
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Motion moved. Second?
TRUSTEE WOODY: Second.

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CHAIRMAN LAWSON: All those in favor, please say I.
(Affirmative indications.)
CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Motion carries. The next item is our Choice Metric. And now, I'd like to recognize Dr. Maurice Edington from -who is the vice president of strategic planning, analysis, and institutional effectiveness to discuss the university's Choice Metric. Dr. Edington, you are recognized.

DR. ROBINSON: Mr. Chairman, this is
Dr. Robinson. Before Dr. Edington's time, I would like to correct a couple of items in that last discussion, if you don't mind.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Sure.
DR. EDINGTON: I really appreciate the lofty comment from Judge Perry; however, this is only my third time serving in this capacity. It may seem like four times, but it's just three. And also unless I'm terribly mistaken -- I don't carry it around in my back pocket, but I believe my current contract ends on September the 15th.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: We just need to
double-check. Attorney Thomas is here. We just need to double-check. And we'll add that to the record for clarity or amend the record for clarity so that we are accurate there.

So, Dr. Robinson, were those your only comments?

DR. ROBINSON: Yes, sir. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: All right. Thank you. Is Dr. Edington there?

DR. EDINGTON: Yes. Good morning, sir. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes, good morning,

Dr. Edington. The Florida Board of Governors is requiring each University Board of Trustees to approve three metrics for BOG consideration as replacement for the existing BOT Choice Metric, Metric No. 10. Each Board of Trustees should propose benchmarks for excellence and improvement for each of the three metrics. The three approved metrics should be submitted to the BOG no later than September 1, 2017. The university will have an opportunity to discuss this proposed metric at the BOG workshop in October.

The university administration is FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
recommending that the Board of Trustees approve the following three metrics as ranked along with their corresponding benchmarks for excellence and improvement. Metric 1 would be total degrees awarded; second rank metric would be four-year graduation rates for transfers with AA degrees from the Florida college system; and the third rank system would be number of $F T S$ transfers with number of AA degrees head count enrollment. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Are there any questions on the recommendation from Dr. Edington? TRUSTEE DORTCH: I move an approval. TRUSTEE CARTER: Second. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The motion has been made and properly seconded. Are there any questions? All those in favor, please say I. (Affirmative indications.) CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Motion carries. Thank you, Dr. Edington. All right. Next item on the agenda is a finalization of our budget. Vice President Ford, you are recognized to present the final 2017, '18 budget.

VICE PRESIDENT WANDA FORD: Thank you. FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS

Good morning, trustees. Approval of the '17, '18 final operating budget is in accordance with the BOG Regulation 9.007 that imparts as a final operating budget must be approved by the University Board of Trustees prior to submission to the Board of Governors.

This year the final operating budget is due to the BOG on August 21st. The document and materials is the '17, '18 operating budget Schedule 1. This final budget has undergone reconciliation and necessary adjustment.

In comparing the preliminary and final budget, you will see that changes included reclassification, the inclusion of the receivable amounts of contracts and grants and an increase in the beginning sum balance which is relative from less expenditures than originally projected.

The university is projecting an overall ending fund balance of 76 million for fiscal year '17, '18. This amount includes all funds and comprises of restricted and/or committed reserve amount. I'd to point out for general revenue the projected carry-forward is 34 million. Of this total, 8.5 million is the FIRST COAST COURT REPORTERS
mandatory reserve amount imposed by the Board of Governors, and 8.5 million is the mandated reserve amount for the Board of Trustees. The remaining 17 million will be committed to help address issues such as deferred maintenance, campus security and initiatives related to student services, enrollment and retention. Mr . Chair, this concludes my presentation of this item. CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Are there any questions for Dr. Ford? TRUSTEE WOODY: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Yes. TRUSTEE WOODY: I would like to make a recommendation to approve the final budget. TRUSTEE DORSEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: The motion has been made and properly seconded. All those in favor, please say I. (Affirmative indications.)

CHAIRMAN LAWSON: Motion carries. At this point, seeing as there's no further business to come before the Board, this meeting is officially adjourned. (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned.)

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA )
COUNTY OF DUVAL )

I, Stephanie Shear, Court Reporter and Notary Public, duly qualified in and for the state of Florida, do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings; and that the transcript is a true record of the testimony given by the witness.

I further certify that $I$ am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

$$
\text { Dated this 13th day of September } 2017 .
$$

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