

Policy Governance	Principles
-------------------	-------------------

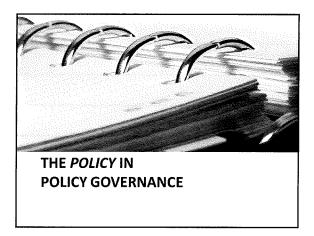
- 1. Ownership
- 7. Policy Sizes
- 2. Position of the Board 8. Clarity and Coherence
- 3. Board Holism
- of Delegation
- 4. Ends Policies
- 9. Any Reasonable
- 5. Board Means Policies
- Interpretation
- 6. Executive Limitations
- 10.Monitoring

Content

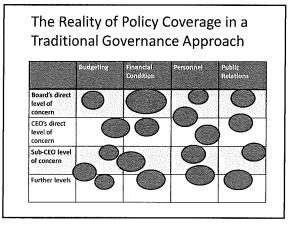
- The policy in Policy Governance®
- · Delegating Achievement of Ends
- Tips for Better Executive **Limitations Policies**
- Executive Limitations policies Review







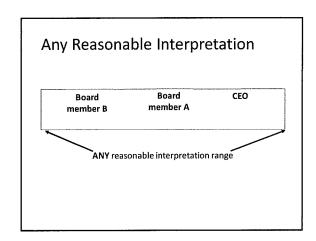
Traditional Governance Approach to Policy Budgeting Financial Condition Personnel Public Relations Board's direct level of concern CEO's direct level of concern Sub-CEO level of concern Further levels Source: John Carver





Policy Governance Approach Budgeting Financial Personnel Relations Board's direct level of concern CEO's direct level of concern Sub-CEO level of concern Further levels Source: John Carver

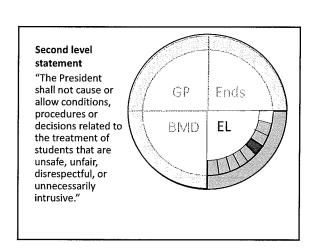
2 Key Policy Development Principles				
Principle 7: Policy Sizes				
	Principle 9: Any Reasonable Interpretation			



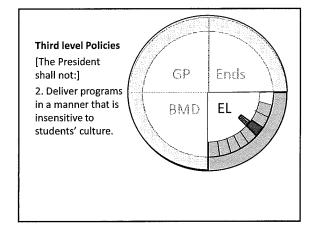


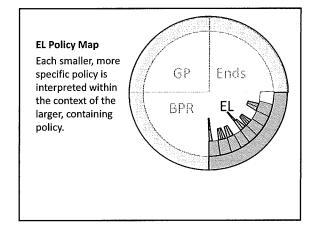
4 Policy Categories • Ends • Executive Limitations • Governance Process • BoardManagement Delegation GP Ends BMD EL

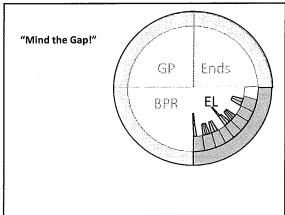
Sample Highest Level **Executive Limitations** Policy "The President shall not cause or allow GP Ends any practice, activity, decision or organizational EL BMD circumstance which is either unlawful, imprudent or in violation of commonly accepted business and professional ethics."

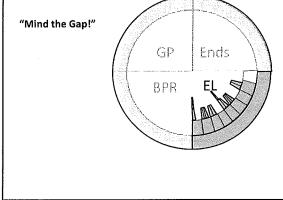










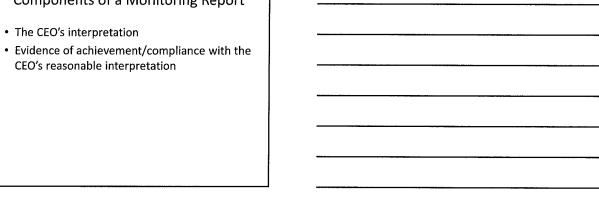




Benefits of the Policy Structure · Comprehensive coverage · Manageable level of policies: - Regular content review - Regular compliance monitoring • Any reasonable interpretation enables the delegate flexibility for efficient and effective action Sample EL Monitoring Report **Board Policy:** • [...the CEO shall not:] Permit staff to be unaware of the performance standards by which they will be assessed. Report: \circ I have received no complaints that staff are unaware of their expected performance

Components of a Monitoring Report

standards.





What is an interpretation?

- "Operational definition" which explains how the concept in the policy will be measured and the standard (e.g., benchmark) for acceptable achievement/compliance
- Rationale for why the operational definition and standard are reasonable –unless selfevident

Why Operational Definitions are Important

- When collecting data, it is essential that everyone in the system has the same understanding and collects data in the same way
- Anyone should be able to repeat the measurement independently – if an external auditor or the board itself did the measurement, it should get the same result as the CEO

Replicability

Interpretation – Rationale

- Statement of why the operational definition is defensible
- · May include:
 - Opinion of external, unbiased, expertise
 - Comparisons to similar organizations or situations

The
Governance
Coach™

Methods of Monitoring

 Internal Report – direct written report from CEO indicating compliance with the policy



• External report, e.g., Auditor



 Direct inspection of documents or activities by board or board committee) to assess compliance with policy criteria



Summary:

Any Reasonable Interpretation

- · An operational definition
- May be different than board members would provide
- Delegatee's interpretation must have rationale
- Assessed by a majority of the board as falling within the range of reasonable interpretation

Summary:

Policy Writing Principles

- Begin with the broadest policy for the category
- Move to more detailed policies, in sequence
- · Subsets are contained by "parents"
- Do not skip levels
- Stop when any reasonable interpretation by the delegate is acceptable

	<u> </u>	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



Benefits of the Policy Structure

- Comprehensive coverage
- Manageable level of policies:
 - Regular content review
 - Regular compliance monitoring
- Any reasonable interpretation enables the delegate flexibility for efficient and effective action



DELEGATING ACHIEVEMENT OF ENDS

Means...

- Anything that is not an Ends statement
- Includes:
 - Services
 - Programs
 - Projects
 - Budgets
 - -- Plans
 - Etc.





Types of Means

- · Board Means
- · Operational Means

Delegating to the CEO with Policy Governance:

- Prescribe Ends to achieve
- Proscribe unacceptable means
- Empower CEO to use any means to achieve a reasonable interpretation of Ends while complying with a reasonable interpretation of Executive Limitations policies



Unacceptable Means

Means that would be unacceptable even if they were successful at achieving the Ends





Negative Language • Clarifies the boundaries · Reinforces board's message "everything is permitted unless it is forbidden" • Encourages discipline not to prescribe preferred means **TIPS FOR BETTER EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS POLICIES** Avoid "Backdoor" Prescriptions • Prescriptions in negative language • Often stated as: "... the President shall not fail <u>to</u>..." • Test: Would it be unacceptable even if it worked to achieve Ends?



Policy Sizes • A criterion sta

• A criterion stated at a higher level, need not be repeated at a lower level.



Any Reasonable Interpretation

- The President's interpretation need not stay the same
- Test the policy against various reasonable interpretations



Condition versus Process

• Instead of stating limitations as processes, identify the unacceptable condition.



