



Board Self-evaluation Tools

Enhancing Board Effectiveness

Ed Barnicott National Association of State Boards of Accountancy January 24, 2014 11:45-12:30

Board Effectiveness

It is in our MISSIONs "Enhance the effectiveness and advance the common interests of the Boards of"
"Enhance the Effectiveness and Success of Member Boards and Agencies"
"Provide education, services, and guidance to Member Boards that help them fulfill their statutory, professional public, and ethical obligations."
"dedicated to the mutual assistance of its members in striving for the better regulation of the to protect the health, welfare and safety of the general public."
"To provide assistance to Member Boards in fulfilling statutory, professional, public and ethical obligations in legal regulation and enforcement"
"providing vision, leadership and resources in the development and improvement of state, regional and localsystems"
"Strengthen protection of the public by providing support and services to the regulatory community to advance safe, competent, and ethical practices"
"Protecting the public by promoting excellence in regulation through services to our member boards."

But what is effectiveness relative to regulatory boards?



A Definition of Effectiveness

An <u>effective</u> regulatory board is one that protects the public welfare by fulfilling the letter and intent of the jurisdictions statutes and regulations in an efficient manner.



Dimensions of Board Effectiveness

What does a board need to be good at?

- Initial Qualification and Licensure
- 2. Continuing Competency & Compliance
- 3. Board Operations
- 4. Enforcement
- 5. Legislation & Rules
- 6. Relationships



Effectiveness & Independence

- Assumption: an independent board is a more effective board.
- Reality: while a level of independence can have a positive impact on board effective, it does not guarantee it.
- The Corollary: being part of a consolidated agency does not necessarily hinder board effectiveness.

We must work with our boards as they are.



Nature of Independence

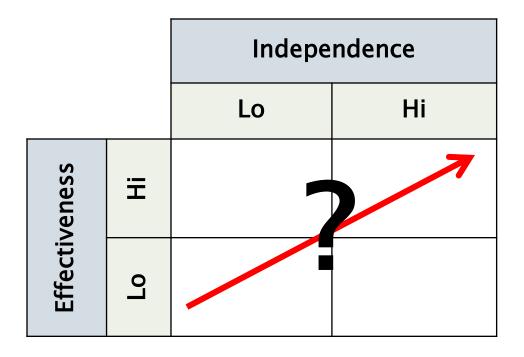
It is a continuum, not an either/or

Level of Independence

- Factors defining a boards level of independence:
 - Governance
 - Finances
 - Staffing
 - Composition
 - Rule Making
- Key factors are:
 - Governance Reporting relationships
 - Staffing Qualified, dedicated staff vs Shared Staff
 - Finances Adequate funding



Research Needed





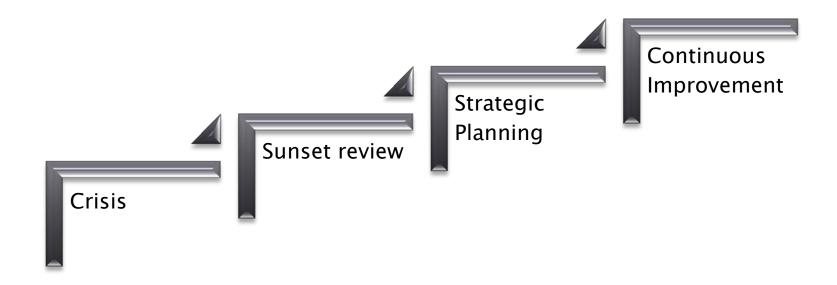
Finding an appropriate Mirror

 There is no intrinsic standard, only the combined experience of your boards

Therein lies the challenge!



Motivation for self-evaluation





Board Self-evaluation

- Requires a willingness to change openness
- Requires a working mirror a standard
- Requires an external "guide" people/tools
- Requires persistence it is the beginning of the journey



Best Practices vs. Results

- "Best Practices" are about what we do and how we do it.
- "Results" are about the effect that best practices produce.
 - Specific
 - Measureable
 - Valid
 - Reliable

You Cannot Manage What You Do not Measure



What is out there now?

- Consultants
 - Strategic Planning
 - Board Retreats
- Jurisdictional administrative law/regulations
 - Sunset Reviews
 - Constraints
- YOU
 - National associations provide the only forum that can bring boards together to develop standards and objective ways to assess effectiveness



Approaches to Assessing Board effectiveness

- Peer Review
- Balanced Score Card
- ▶ 360 Evaluation
- Ongoing Standards-based Self Assessment



Peer Review

- Engaging board "A" to lead an assessment of board "B"
- Requires a high level of trust
- Can become subjective and arbitrary in the absence of standards



Balanced Score Card

- Can provide a broad performance perspective
 - heuristic
- Appropriate for aligning & assessing performance against strategy
- Value based on the quality of the vision and

strategy

Aim at the wrong target and you are unlikely to hit the right one.





360 Evaluation

- Feedback from a variety of stakeholders (multi-rater)
- Only as good as the tool used and the candor of those participating
- Participant selection can be problematic
- Can create broader awareness of the review
- Research has shown that self-rating paints a rosier picture than multi-rating - may be more accurate



Ongoing Standards Based Self-Assessment

- Goal is to understand performance relative to a set of standards
- Requires a "community of practice" that can develop standards (member boards)
- Allows visibility into change over time an ongoing process (Annual board census?)
- Metrics based can be less subjective



Developing Standards

- Determine key metrics that reflect effectiveness:
 - Cost per licensee?
 - Number of complaints closed?
 - Ratio of public protection cases to administrative cases?
 - Time to closure on complaints?
- Cost per licensee, by itself, is probably the worse measure you could use.

"We have the lowest cost per licensee in the country!"



Benefits

- Provides a baseline for understanding progress
- Potential for a better understanding of your boards
- Provides material for sunset reviews



Challenges

- Big board dominance
- Status Quo
- Sunshine laws
- WADITW
- Fear of Comparison to other Boards

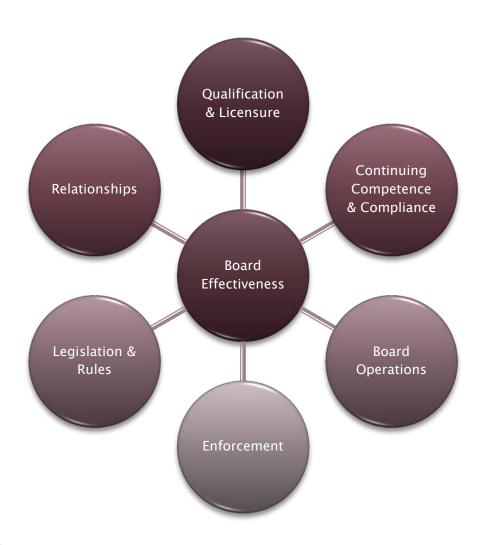


So what? Now what?

- Assessment alone is not enough
- Improvement is the order of the day
- Provide Boards with the tools to increase their effectiveness
- The objective is to help boards become more effective
 - Understanding where they need to improve (assessment)
 - Providing the tools that will help them address specific needs (improvement)



Clusters of Excellence





Questions?

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