

# Church Structure and Governance

### The "Accountability Leadership Model" of Governance

# Basic Assumptions Behind the "Accountability Leadership Model" of Governance

- 1. Jesus Christ intended his Church to be a missional entity.
- 2. There must be a marriage of responsibilities, authority and accountability.
- 3. God has not ordained any particular kind of structure.
- 4. Most congregational structures are designed to maintain organizations.
- 5. Most structures believe in high control since leaders cannot be trusted.
- 6. Kaiser's model is intended to let leaders lead, while boards govern.
- 7. Kaiser's model is based on trust and assumes mission is risky.
- 8. This model really moves elders out of management into governance.

## Basic Governance Principles (for any workable system)

## Responsibilities

- o They are clearly stated.
- o They are mutually understood.
- o They are agreed upon by all parties.

#### Authorities

- o It is clear who has what authority.
- o It is clear what and what is not permitted.

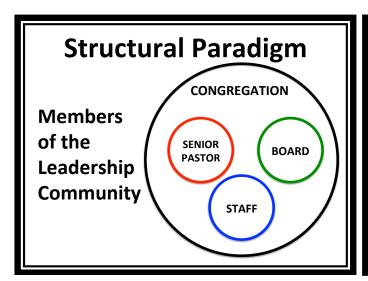
#### Accountabilities

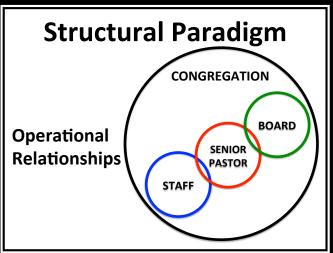
- o It is clear to whom each person is accountable.
- o It is clear for what person is being held accountable.

## "Accountability Leadership Model" - Model of Governance

- 1. Clear distinctions of responsibilities, authorities, and accountabilities are assigned.
  - a. The Senior Pastor leads.
  - b. The Pastoral Staff (paid and unpaid) oversees and equips.
  - c. The Board governs by policies not permission.
- 2. There are clear lines of communication.
- 3. There are functional policies limited to "macro" policies.
- 4. The Guiding Principles (policies) is a working document.
- 5. The Board governs through making policies and monitoring progress, not by granting permission.
- 6. The policy categories are:
  - a. Mission Outcomes (categories in which annual goals are established)
  - b. Boundary Principles (the Senior Pastor shall not...)
  - c. Accountability Principles (board process & board/executive relationships)
- 7. Policies are written, concise and kept in one place.
- 8. Policies are altered or added as needed.
- 9. The Senior Pastor makes all choices within the policies.

- 10. The Mission Policies state the mission prescriptively (outcomes not activities).
- 11. The Boundary Policies define impudent & unethical behavior (constraints).
- 12. The Senior Pastor is accountable to the elders only, and the staff to the Senior Pastor.





## The Role of the Board in the "Accountability Leadership Model"

- 1. The board demonstrates in words and actions it loyalty to the mission and vision.
- 2. The board creates, revises, and maintains explicit governing policies.
- 3. The board monitors the Senior Pastor by holding him accountable for missional goals and making sure the pastor does not go out of the Boundary policies.
- 4. The board speaks with one voice and only through written policies.
- 5. The Senior Pastor interprets and implements board policies.

#### The Role of the Board:

- 1. Establishes policy.
- 2. Fulfills fiduciary responsibilities.
- 3. Follows the pastor's leadership in developing long range plans in keeping with the mission and vision.
- 4. Empowers and resources the Senior Pastor.
- 5. Develops leaders, especially new board members.
- 6. Holds the Senior Pastor accountable to the Mission and Boundary Policies.
- 7. Helps the Senior Pastor cast the vision to all publics and stands up to those who resist.
- 8. Ensures that the congregation remains on task with the mission and vision by protecting the pastor and staff and by sharing it with the congregation.
- 9. Constantly monitors the consistent implementation of the policies.
- 10. Insures funding for the vision, individually, and collectively.

## Implementing the Model

- 1. The Senior Pastor and Board Chair communicate openly and forthrightly about the Board meetings several days before the meeting occurs.
- 2. The only essential officers on the board are the Chair (responsible for board process) and the Secretary (responsible for board documents).
- 3. Board committees are not essential, and if used they help with board issues not the work of the staff members.
- 4. Prepare a consent agenda where all recommendations (already approved by the Senior Pastor and Board Chair) are written out on a single page. This is sent out five days before the meeting. Items people want to discuss are noted and all the rest of the items are approved by common consent.
- 5. The Board meeting involves:
  - a. Leadership training by the Senior Pastor
  - b. Updates by the Senior Pastor on goals
  - c. Discussion items related to the future (no immediate vote)
  - d. Pass consent agenda
  - e. Prayer for the congregation's accomplishment of the vision and mission
  - f. Selected staff reports on key issues related to the goals
- 6. The board meets four times a year.