**GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT DEFINITIONS**

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**GOVERNANCE MANAGEMENT DEFINITIONS**

**General Definitions**

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| **#** | **Term** | **Definition** | **Source/Reference**  |
| 1 | Governance | Governance has been defined as the process of providing strategic leadership. It entails the functions of setting direction, making policy and strategy decisions, overseeing and monitoring performance, and ensuring overall accountability. The meaning of governance is relatively different for non-profit and governmental settings. Public sector (government) governance refers to the political process of policy and decision-making for communities and political jurisdictions, whereas non-profit governance refers to the process of providing leadership, direction, and accountability for a specific non-governmental, not-for-profit organization. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 2 | Leadership | Governance is a central and essential dimension in the leadership of non-profit organizations, and the boards of directors that engage in the work of governance are central to the success of the organizations they serve. Community leaders are recruited to serve as a member of a non-profit organization’s board of directors and leaders can be one of the most influential roles they can play as a volunteer, and the rewards of effective service accrue to both the volunteer and their community. Such service is essential to the future of our civil society. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 3 | Strategy | Strategy is the process of selecting among alternative courses of action, using the chosen goals and outcomes as the basis for the selection, and implementing these strategies to achieve these results and outcomes. The process involves gathering information and using it to inform the decision process with the expectation that effective strategy choices will result in organizational success. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |

**Governance Entities/Group Definitions**

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| **#** | **Term** | **Definition** | **Source/Reference** |
| 1 | Ad Hoc/Subcommittee | Executive committee members can be appointed to support special projects and oversee other ad hoc committees often comprised of lower-tier members of management or even non-management personnel. The member appointed in this role provides leadership to these other committees, making sure objectives are met. This leader receives and reviews status reports and then provides updates to the executive committee, serving as a conduit between the ad hoc committees and the board of directors. A subcommittee is a committee that is a subset of a larger committee. Committees that have a large workload may form subcommittees to further divide the work. Subcommittees report to the parent committee and not to the general assembly. | https://careertrend.com/list-6629915-duties-executive-committee-.html |
| 2 | Board of Directors | The board of directors is the primary group of people entrusted with and accountable for the leadership and governance of the nonprofit corporation. Governance (see definition of governance for more detail) is a central responsibility of the board, yet the typical board’s work goes beyond that of governance alone. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 3 | Committee | A committee is a body of one or more persons subordinate to a board for example. Usually, the assembly sends matters into a committee as a way to explore them more fully than would be possible if the assembly itself were considering them. Committees may have different functions and their types of work differ depending on the type of the organization and its needs. | https://careertrend.com/list-6629915-duties-executive-committee-.html |
| 4 | Executive Committee | This committee is typically comprised of the officers and sometimes will also include committee chairs or other selected board members. It usually has the authority to act on behalf of the board between meetings and to address organizational emergencies. Some executive committees have the authority to act independently, but many are required to have their actions reviewed and ratified by the full board. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 5 | Finance Committee | This committee is responsible for planning, monitoring, and overseeing the organization’s use of its financial resources, including developing a budget to allocate the organization’s funds. This committee will develop for board action the financial policies the organization requires. Unless the organization has a separate audit committee, the finance committee will also oversee and review the organization's independent audit or financial review. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 6 | Information Technology Committee | The information technology committee’s primary purpose is overseeing and providing counsel on matters of innovation and information technology, security, and privacy. | https://legacymt.pg.com/pgcom-en-us/downloads/company/governance/Innovation\_and\_Technology\_Committee\_Charter.pdf |
| 7 | Joint Task Force | Joint task force(s) are formed because there are opportunities to work in response to were for example, jurisdictions are shared or that when forming a task force, the collaboration will help with emergency response efforts to co-ordinate resources and efforts to immediately respond. | https://www.wufa.ca/article-445/joint-task-forces |
| 8 | Joint Technical Working Group | Typically under common board governance structures a joint technical working group is struck for a group of people who investigate a particular problem and suggest ways of dealing with the problem through solutions. They tend to represent, for example, the executive (board officers), finance, governance, risk and audit, etc. Most technical working groups are established through a terms of reference to guide their roles and responsibilities as per their duties, loyalties, and their professional skill set. Some examples of technical working groups include those that deal with emergencies, pandemic planning, information technology, and many other technical areas. | https://digitalprinciples.org/resource/omnis-ipsam-consequuntur-enim-ut-aperiam/ |
| 9 | Nominating Committee | This committee has the responsibility for recruiting candidates for board and committee membership and preparing a “slate” of candidates or nominees for consideration and action by the full board. Some also nominate officers. It is increasingly common to define this committee’s responsibilities to include a year-round cycle of board development activities, including new member orientation, member self-assessment, board self-assessment and development, and the development of board training programs and retreats. | http://www.orgwise.ca/sites/osi.ocasi.org.stage/files/resources/Overview-nonprofit-governance.pdf |
| 10 | Task Force | Typically under common board governance structures a task force is a temporary grouping under one leader for the purpose of accomplishing a definite objective. Task forces are usually struck with a specific task in mind. In the emergency response area, they are typically experts who are trying to respond to emergencies. | https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/task%20force |