

# Thinking About Wrongdoing: Good and Bad Board Responses

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**Health South** University of Mich. Dynergy Weinstein Wells Fargo **HCA** Equifax NY Times WorldCom **Bank of America** Google **Alliance Capital** "Fortunately, as major public corporations Uber Theranos Janus Capitations come under increased public scenetion assessors fraud onkthe scateon the Ehron Base 95 **g** agen shown to be the exception and Wm. Droms, Finance and Accou Facebook Arthur Anderson **School Districts KPMG Olympic Committee** 

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# **Root Causes**

- Pride, narcissism, arrogance, etc. (Me above all) Why is success & power (esp. unconstrained) so dangerous?
- Desire to be accepted "binding and blinding,"
- Greed or Lust,
- Laziness,
- Fear,
- Conflicting commitments (loyalties)
- Jealously or envy,



#### Conditions Conducive to Wrongdoing Of which a board should be aware

- Unrealistic demands and/or disproportionately aligned rewards and punishments (e.g., Wells Fargo)
- No stated ethical and values org. standards
- Arrogance
- Secrecy
- No behavioral monitoring nor correction or consequences
- No access for whistleblowers



- Weak culture of behavioral integrity or caring (few examples for employees to see, nothing seen as normative)
- Parsimony and stinginess
- Placing people in conflict of interest situations, e.g., insiders on the board, nepotism, etc.



### **Issues to Understand**

- Wrongdoing's poisonousness & spread
- Taking it with sufficient seriousness
- The iceberg reality there is always more than meets the eye
- The possible range of wrongdoing (from questionable to gross crime) – the org. must detect early signs
- Our immense ability to rationalize our actions
- Importance of whistleblower access and protection



- Leadership's strong temptation to hide it and cover it (in the name of "protecting" the organization).
- Importance of the strength & clarity of the governance process policies dealing with behavior and threats to the good name.
- The quality and inclusiveness of the EL policies

   Are they sufficient? Does the board
   understand their implications? Are they
   preventive, or are they reactive?



## **Board Responses**

- Smelling smoke, "spotting the cockroach," attentiveness & understanding the implications,
- Act sooner rather than later,
- Answering the question, "How much must a board (or investigator) know to draw a reasonable picture & conclusion?"
- Arranging a credible investigation under Policy Governance principles. – What values and policies are at stake? The monitoring choice?
- Deciding how much control to take.



- What if the wrongdoing is by a board member?
  - Board's reputation
  - How to investigate
  - Board must have a process for itself (&the law may have something to say re due process.)
- How can a board protect the org. culture to assure a culture that counters wrongdoing?



#### **Some Notes & Observations**

- Lying is an important indicator. It always has a reason!
- Humans are very good at detecting mendacity, hence, protect trust at all costs.
- Importance of transparency for protection and credibility.
- Importance of humility. Fight arrogance.
- Impact of a person's culture or the culture in which you are operating. (e.g., Is corruption a "normal" part of business?)



- Be aware of the love-hate (polarization), trustdistrust continua.
- Detect it early and stop it.
- Communicate, communicate, communicate.
- All slopes are slippery when we are leaders. Beware.



Oucsing & Discussion

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