



Legal Issues for Boards

ARECA Insurance Exchange Workshop

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October 6-7, 2015

Overview



- Board structure
- Fundamental responsibility
- Fiduciary duties
- Role of Board officers
- Governance Issues
 - -Cyber Liability
 - -Enterprise Risk Management



AIE Board of Trustees



- ARECA Insurance Exchange
 - —An inter-insurance exchange whose subscribers inter-insure one another by exchanging contracts of insurance through an attorney-in-fact
 - An insurance exchange is similar to,
 but different than, a mutual insurance company
- Two separate entities
 - -Reciprocal inter-insurance exchange
 - -Attorney-in-fact (AIM) ring the Power of Community



AIE Board of Trustees



- Board of Trustees
 - -Subscribers advisory committee (a/k/a **Board of Trustees)**
 - -Composed of one person selected by each member that elects to choose a Trustee
 - -Terms are for four (4) years
 - -If a member elects not to select a person to serve on the Board, then it must be notified at least once every two years of its right to do so Insuring the Power of Community



Fundamental Responsibility



- AIE Board of Trustees charged with:
 - -Supervision of finances
 - -General oversight of operations
 - -Procure audits/review investments
 - -Review surplus requirements / adjust surplus accounts
 - —Choosing/monitoring attorney-in-fact
- AIE Board matters of policy
- AIE Management Iday Interveday munity



Duty of Care (Diligence)

- Must act with the care that a reasonably prudent person in a similar position would use in similar circumstances
- Perform duties in good faith
- Attentive to the best interests of the cooperative and the membership
- Seek all material information reasonably available prior to making a decision



Duty of Loyalty



- In your role as a board member, your allegiance is to AIE not your local cooperative
- Required to refrain from engaging in personal activities which would injure or take advantage of the Exchange
- Undivided and unselfish loyalty to Exchange
- May not compete to the detriment of the system or usurp an Exchange opportunity



Conflict of Interest



- Importance of a policy
 - -Applies to directors and employees
 - -Disclosure of financial and other business interests
 - -Training and annual review
 - -Consistent enforcement
 - -Annual written statements



Confidential Information



- Importance of a policy
 - -Applies to directors and employees
 - -Exclusive property of the Exchange
 - -Definition all information and any ideas in whatever from pertaining in any manner to the business of the Exchange
 - —Duty to keep confidential
 - —Duty to return upon resignation or retirement



Duty of Obedience



- Required to perform duties in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, ordinances, charter, bylaws, policies
- Keep the organization within the stated bounds of its mission
- Ultra vires acts are those which exceed the legal powers of the Exchange – voidable by law and may result in personal liability



Role of the Board Chair

- AIE General Bylaw provisions:
 - -Preside at all meetings of members and the Board
 - -Sign documents as authorized by the Board or required by law
 - -Ex officio member of all standing committees
 - Perform all duties incident to the office of Chair and such other duties as assigned by the Board
 - -Appoints members of Executive Community



Role of the Board Vice-Chair

- AIE General Bylaw provisions:
 - —In the absence or disability of the Chair, the Vice Chair shall perform all the duties of (and be subject to all of the restrictions upon) the Chair





- AIE General Bylaw provisions:
 - -Keep a record of minutes of all meetings of the Board, both regular and special
 - -Document the names of those present at Trustees' meetings and the number of members present at members' meetings
 - -If a special meeting is called, the Secretary must record how the meeting was authorized and the manner and time of notice given



Nomination/Election of Board of Trustees

- One member, one vote
- Each member selects a representative to the subscribers' advisory committee also known as the AIE Board of Trustees
- Four year terms
- If member chooses not to select Trustee, they must be notified at least every 2 years



Executive Committee



- Appointed by Chairperson of the Board
- Consists of seven persons, including Chair
- May include individuals who are not Trustees, but no more than two
- EC has power of Board of Trustees while Board not in session (with limitations)



Governance Issues --Cyber Security



- Data breaches have become commonplace
- Safeguard customer data
 - -Cost of notice to customers
 - -Price of credit monitoring
- Protect against interruption of service
- Enterprise Risk Management -perform an audit of your IT risk





- Does our organization have a social media policy and what does it cover?
- Is there a designated person in the organization to manage social media?
- Do we monitor social media internally, or is the function outsourced?





- Does our organization have a cyber incident response plan to mitigate reputational damage from a cyber incident?
- What role would the board have in responding to a cyber incident, and is that role clearly defined?
- Where does the responsibility for risk and crisis management lie with the board?

Governance Issues Risk Management



- Identification of risk factors
- Review of key business controls
- Periodic review of external vendors
 - -Auditors
 - -Attorneys
 - -Actuaries
 - -Consultants
- Conflicts of interest





- Does our organization have a strategy that we believe will enable us to achieve its goals?
- Does our organization have the resources necessary to achieve our objectives?
- Does our board have the right qualifications for the current environment?





- What is the board's working relationship with management?
- Is there a constructive, positive dialogue among directors and management regarding strategic choices?
- Are we confident management and the board are "on the same page" regarding strategy?





- How aligned is our organization's risk appetite with its strategic choices?
- Are we too risk averse to consider and fully explore alternative strategy alternatives?
- Or is our risk appetite so great that we are in danger of making unsound strategic choices?





- Does the board hold strategic retreats or meetings? How often?
- Does each retreat build upon the prior retreats, so the board progressively expands its knowledge and understanding of strategic issues?



Summary



- Fiduciary duties
 - -Duty of care, loyalty, obedience
- Role of Board officers
- Governance issues
 - -Cyber Liability
 - -Enterprise Risk Management



APPENDIX



- AIM Board Structure
- AIM Board Responsibilities
- More information re director compensation (for your home cooperative)



Fundamental Responsibility



- AIM Board has broadly defined powers
 - -"...shall have control and management of the affairs and business of the corporation..."
- AIM Board is "attorney-in-fact" of AIE
- AIM Board matters of policy / general oversight functions
- AIE Management Inday to eday munity



Role of the Board President



- General Bylaw provisions:
 - -Preside at all meetings of members and the Board
 - -Fix the compensation of all employees and agents of the corporation, subject to approval
 - -Sign documents as authorized by the Board or required by law
 - -Perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as assigned by the Boarding the Power of Community

Role of the Board President



- Providing leadership
- Making procedural decisions
- Setting the agenda for Board meetings
- Running an efficient meeting
- Encouraging Board members to voice their views
- Operating within the parameters established by the Board



Role of the Board President



- Lead the Board, not the CEO
- Lead the Board to define its own job
- Lead the Board to design its discipline
- Lead the Board to evaluate its performance
- Take responsibility for the agenda
- Run participative but efficient meetings
- Take the long view build capability





- General Bylaw provisions:
 - -Preparing the minutes of the Board meetings
 - -Authenticating the corporation's records
 - -Fixing the cooperative's seal to any document authorized by the Board
 - Keep records of all shareholders, including number and class of shares
 - -Performing all other duties as assigned Insuring the Power of Community



- Seeing that all notices are duly given as required by bylaws or by law
- Safekeeping of the corporate books and records
- Keeping a register of the names and post office addresses of all members
- File of complete copy of Article of Incorporations and Bylaws, including amendments
 - Furnishing copies to each member





- Minutes
 - —Denoting adequate discussion
 - -Recording votes
 - Ensuring an adequate file is kept of all documents and other information available to the Board
 - -More than a minimalist approach
 - -Less than a tape-recorded approach
 - -Notes and other documents



Role of the Board Treasurer



- General Bylaw provision custody or all corporate funds and securities and the receipt, deposit or investment of all corporate monies
- Sign and endorse on behalf of the corporation all checks, drafts, notes, or other payment
- Keep accurate books of account and other financial records
- Report on the condition of finances at each regular Board meeting Power of Community



Role of the Board Treasurer



- Review in light of increasing roles of CEO's and CFO's
- Transformation to chairman of the Audit Committee
- Primary Board contact for the outside auditor



Governance Issues



- Nomination and election of directors
- Director compensation
- Performance expectations
 - -Board self-evaluation
 - -Director education and development
 - -CEO evaluation
 - -Attorney evaluation
 - -Auditor evaluation



- Director Compensation
- Three components to determining director compensation
 - What are directors being paid to do?
 - -How are directors being paid?
 - -How much should directors be paid?
- AIE Board of Trustees
 - No compensation for service other than reimbursement for expenses incurred in conformance with Board policy



Director Compensation



NACD principles:

- 1. Director compensation should be determined by the Board and disclosed completely to the members
- 2. Director compensation should be aligned with the long-term interest of the members
- 3. Compensation should be used to motivate director behavior



Director Compensation



NACD principles:

- 4. Directors should be adequately compensated for their time and effort.
- 5. Director compensation should be approached on an overall basis, rather than as an array of separate elements.



Director Compensation

- Legal authority
 - -State statutes
 - -Cooperative bylaws
 - -Board policy
- Methodology
 - -Reliance on comparable data
 - Review prior to making determination
 - -Concurrent documentation (minutes)



Performance Expectations



- Board self-evaluation
- Director education and development
- CEO evaluation
- Attorney evaluation

