

## Ch-Ch-Ch-Changes: The Latest Challenges Facing Corporate Boards

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<https://www.dorsey.com/newsresources/events/event/2016/11/corporate-counsel-symposium-2016>

1. PowerPoint Presentation
2. *SEC Proposes Universal Ballots in Contested Elections*, Kimberley Anderson, Dorsey & Whitney LLP (November 1, 2016)  
<https://www.dorsey.com/newsresources/publications/client-alerts/2016/10/sec-proposes-universal-ballots>
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<https://www.dorsey.com/newsresources/publications/client-alerts/2016/08/sec-amendments-simplify-disclosure-requirement>
5. *2016 Proxy Season Review: Shareholder Proposals*, Gary Tygesson and Cam Hoang, Dorsey & Whitney LLP (July 11, 2016)  
<https://www.dorsey.com/newsresources/publications/client-alerts/2016/07/2016-proxy-season-review-shareholder-proposals>
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<https://www.dorsey.com/newsresources/publications/client-alerts/2016/02/no-action-relief-proxy-access-of-implementation>

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### Agenda

- **Proxy Access 2.0**
- **Board Composition in an Age of Activism**
- **Cybersecurity Risk as Board-Level Issue**
- **CEO Succession Planning**

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Background

- Dominated the landscape of shareholder proposals for the second consecutive year in 2016
- Extraordinary momentum for a proposal that did not see the light of day until 2013
  - Only 17 proposals voted on, and only 4 passed that year
- Similar to the sweeping movements:
  - For majority voting for election of directors
  - Successfully de-staggering Boards

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Background

- Some data to consider: 2014-2016\*

	2016	2015	2014
Proposals voted on	105	103	21
Passed (% of those voted on)	56 (53.3%)	62 (59.1%)	9 (40.9%)
Failed (% of those voted on)	44 (41.9%)	41 (39.1%)	12 (54.5%)
Avg. % Votes cast in favor (excluding abstentions)	57.2%	55.1%	44.4%

- 39% of S&P 500 companies have now adopted proxy access procedures since 2013
  - 264 Russell 3000 companies

\* Includes both shareholder and management proposals. Data derived from SharkRepellent.net (last accessed on October 28, 2016)

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Background

- **Most observers expect continued activity in 2017**
  - Particularly, with SEC’s revised R.14a-8(i)(9) guidance in 2015 and developing guidance under R.14a-8(i)(10) in 2016
- **What do we mean by “proxy access 2.0?”**
  - First wave: proposals seeking adoption of proxy access bylaws
  - Second wave: proposals seeking to amend already adopted bylaws to provide for more shareholder-friendly terms
- **Second wave of proxy access proposals began in 2015**
  - Driven more by gadflies (McRitchie, Cheveddon) than institutions
  - Focus not only on “essential features,” but also on more technical “fixes”

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## Proxy Access 2.0: SEC Guidance (via No-Action Letter Process)

- **2015 proxy season ended with SEC “cliffhanger” about how it would respond to issuer NAL requests under R.14a-8(i)(10) (“substantially implemented”) to exclude various types of proxy access shareholder proposals**
- **Early in 2016 season, SEC Staff issued a series of NALs allowing exclusion if issuers had adopted (or were proposing to adopt) proxy access bylaws that fulfilled the “essential objective” of the shareholder proposal**
  - Therefore, proposals seeking wholesale *replacement* of adopted bylaws were excluded under R.14a-8(i)(10)
  - The Staff has continued this line of NALs for newly adopted bylaws (*see, e.g., Cisco Systems, and WD-40 Co, both issued September 27, 2016*)

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## Proxy Access 2.0: SEC Guidance (via No-Action Letter Process)

- **Most common features of bylaws that appear to represent Staff’s views on “essential objective” involve the “3/3/20/20” model:**
  - 3% of outstanding shares owned
  - Continuously held for 3 years
  - Permit nominations for up to 20% of the Board (but, at least two Board seats)
  - Limit on aggregation of ownership to no more than 20 shareholders

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Investor Approach

- **Nonetheless, certain investors have their own views of the “essential elements” of proxy access, including:**
  - 25% of Board (but, at least two Board seats)
  - No shareholder aggregation limit
- **In addition to the foregoing, certain investors are also seeking to amend existing bylaws to eliminate:**
  - Re-nomination thresholds
  - 3-day deadline to recall loaned shares for voting
  - Prohibition on proxy access during contested elections
  - Counting previously elected shareholder nominees toward limits on number of future proxy access candidates
  - Third-party compensation prohibitions

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## Proxy Access 2.0: R.14a-8(i)(10) Applied

- In a series of letters this fall, SEC Staff has denied company requests under R. 14a-8(i)(10) to exclude shareholder proposals to amend existing bylaws to reflect some or all of above terms
  - *H&R Block* (July 21, 2016)
  - *Microsoft* (September 27, 2016)
  - *Apple Inc.* (October 27, 2016)
- Two other companies have submitted NAL requests under R. 14a-8(i)(10) along same lines; no Staff response as of November 7, 2016
  - *Oshkosh* (submitted September 20, 2016)
  - *Walgreens Boots Alliance* (submitted September 19, 2016); also made R. 14a-8(c) (“multiple proposals”) argument

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## Proxy Access 2.0: The Fallout to Date

- Investor reactions have been mixed to the second wave proposals:
  - *H&R Block* proposal received 30% support
    - But, that included support from CalSTRS, CalPERS and four other institutional pension fund investors
  - *Microsoft* 2016 approach:
    - After receiving shareholder proposal, it made four modifications to its bylaw and then unsuccessfully sought NAL relief
    - Its proxy statement argues that its bylaw, as revised, is “mainstream” and properly balances shareholder interests
      - It notes that bylaw was product of discussions with many shareholders and governance experts
      - It also sets forth its “strong corporate governance” structure
    - Its shareholder meeting will be held on November 30, 2016

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## Proxy Access 2.0: ISS Weighs In

- Under its new “QualityScore” index (f/k/a “QuickScore”), ISS will be scoring four questions focused on proxy access that were previously incorporated in its non-scored factor:
  - *What is ownership threshold?*
    - Notes that 3% is most common
  - *What is ownership duration threshold?*
    - Notes that longer than 3 years will be considered “excessive”
  - *What is shareholder nominee cap?*
    - Notes that 20%-25% range is generally acceptable to investors
  - *What is aggregate limit on shareholders nominating group?*
    - Notes that 20 is generally considered reasonable

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Who Should Be Concerned?

- Companies without proxy access bylaws: no prior proposals
  - Just as with majority voting and Board de-staggering, activists are moving down the S&P 500 and Russell 3000 lists to mid-cap and small-cap companies
  - Need to decide whether to:
    - Continue monitoring the situation
      - Will need to decide how to react if proposal is made in future
    - Pre-emptively adopt a bylaw
      - If so, need to consider carefully which terms to include/exclude
    - Prepare a form of bylaw to have “on the shelf”
      - Under existing R.14a8-(i)(10) precedent, this can be used to deflect a shareholder’s initial adoption proposal

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Who Should Be Concerned?

- **Companies without proxy access bylaws: prior precatory proposal passed**
  - Need to engage with key shareholders before next proxy season to understand their views
  - Be prepared either to:
    - Adopt a bylaw before next proxy season or
    - Have good explanation, with sufficient shareholder support, for why you have not done so
  - Be aware of ISS and Glass-Lewis positions on “non-responsive” directors
    - May lead to negative voting recommendations for directors nominated for upcoming election

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Who Should Be Concerned?

- **Companies with proxy access bylaws**
  - Should expect a “second wave” proposal at some point
  - Should analyze current bylaw against known concerns of
    - Investors active in this arena, and
    - If applicable, your key institutional investors
  - Consider amending bylaw in advance of receiving proposal to eliminate troublesome secondary terms that are not “mission critical” to Board

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## Proxy Access 2.0: What to Do Now

- **Stay informed of developments, and keep your Board and governance committee up-to-date**
- **Be aware of terms used by others adopting/amending proxy access bylaws**
- **Follow SEC guidance on subject and related R.14a-8 procedural grounds for exclusion**
- **Learn proxy advisory firms' policies on issue**
- **Understand the preferences of your top shareholders; review their published policies, if any**
  - Consider including topic in regular engagement meetings
- **Review existing bylaws governing advance notice and director qualification provisions**

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## Proxy Access 2.0: Related Topics

- **SEC Staff views on use of graphics in shareholder proposals**
  - **GENAL request denial (February 23, 2016)**
    - No *per se* prohibition
  - **Staff June 2016 Stakeholder Meeting:**
    - Do not count against 500-word limit
    - Case-by-case analysis, using traditional lens of “false or misleading” or irrelevant or impugning character
  - **Business Roundtable recently requested Staff to prohibit or “set reasonable limits” on use of images in proposals**
- **Universal proxy card for contested elections**
  - **SEC’s October surprise (October 26, 2016 release)**
  - **Makes proxy access bylaw prohibition on use of access in contested situations even more relevant**

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Board composition covers:**
  - Board tenure
  - Board diversity
    - Gender
    - Race, ethnicity
    - Experience
    - Expertise
    - Geography
  - Possible imposition of age limits
  - Possible imposition of term limits
  - Refreshment

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Basic data for S&P 500 in 2016:**
  - Average Board size: 10.9 directors
  - Average ages: 63.1 (male) and 60.2 (female)
    - New directors: 57
  - Mandatory retirement age: 72 (most common), followed by 75
    - 73% had a retirement age policy
  - Board seats held by women: 21.3%
  - Boards with at least one female member: 98%
  - Boards with at least one minority member: 79%
  - CEOs serving as Board chairs: 50.3% (down from 56.2% in 2012)
  - Almost 10% of directors were new in 2016 (up from 8.7% in 2013)

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Is lack of diversity a problem?**
  - Per 2016 SpencerStuart global BOD survey:
    - Male (older, especially): “lack of qualified female candidates”
    - Female: diversity is not a priority in recruiting; traditional networks are male-dominated
  - 2016 ISS policy survey of investors:
    - 53% identified absence of newly appointed independent directors in recent years as indicative of a problem
    - 51% flagged lengthy average tenure as problematic
    - 68% believe that a high proportion of directors with long tenure is “cause for concern”
    - Investors identified additional factors of concern:
      - age of directors
      - a high degree of overlap between the tenure of the CEO and the tenure of the non-executive directors
      - lengthy average tenure, coupled with underperformance

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Diversity proposals receiving more support in 2016**
  - Majority votes at two companies
    - Joy Global (52%)
    - FleetCore Technologies (72%)
  - Three other companies received proposals that were subsequently withdrawn after they agreed to add female directors
    - Comcast, Equifax and Simon Property Group
  - Two companies were targets for “withhold” campaigns against the Nom. and Gov. Comm. chair due to lack of Board diversity
    - Garmin and Nabors Industries

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Several influential institutional investors have adopted Board refreshment voting policies**
  - **CalPERS**: adopted threshold for “excessive tenure” of 12 years for individual directors no longer considered independent
    - Adopted a “comply or explain” approach
  - **Legal & General Investment Management**: 15 years for similar “excessive tenure” threshold
  - **State Street Global**: relies on market averages for each industry and will vote against Governance Committee chair for failing adequately to address Board refreshment and director succession planning

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- **Several influential institutional investors have adopted Board refreshment voting policies**
  - **BlackRock**: may vote against any or all of independent chair, lead director, Gov. Comm. chair and/or longest-tenured director, due to
    - “Lack of responsiveness” to Board composition concerns
    - “Evidence of Board entrenchment”
    - “Insufficient attention to Board diversity” and/or
    - Failure to address Board succession planning
  - **NYC Pension Plans**: may oppose incumbent nominees who serve on the Gov. Comm. if Board has failed to ensure adequate director succession planning and Board refreshment

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- ISS new “QualityScore” adds three new factors focused on Board tenure, refreshment and diversity:
  - *What proportion of non-executive directors has been on Board for less than 6 years?*
    - Increasing credit for increasing proportion, up to 1/3 of Board
  - *Does Board have any mechanisms that encourage refreshment?*
    - E.g., “rigorous annual evaluation of directors,” mandatory retirement age or term limits
    - Note that, for 2017 season, this will be a *non-scored* factor
  - *What is proportion of women on Board?*
    - This is in addition to existing ISS factor that evaluates *number* of women on Board

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## Board Composition in an Age of Activism

- What is your Board doing to refresh/diversify its membership?
  - Periodic review of Board composition and search priorities, with Board skills matrix?
  - More robust evaluations, including 360° evaluations of all directors by all directors and senior management?
  - More consistent communications with director-search firms?
    - With search firms that focus on minority or women candidates?
- Are you considering the use of:
  - Term limits?
  - Mandatory retirement age?
  - Other mechanisms to achieve a “soft exit”?

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## Cybersecurity and the Board

- **Cybersecurity is a top issue of concern for Boards**
  - Top of mind issue for directors (2016 SpencerStuart’s worldwide directors survey)
  - Taking up more and more time of directors (2016 BDO U.S. public company directors)
  - Recent *Salesforce* leak raises stakes for individual directors
    - Director Colin Powell’s emails were hacked, revealing range of potential M&A targets for Salesforce from confidential Board presentation
- **Particularly true for largest financial institutions**
  - On September 13, 2016, NY’s Governor announced proposed regulations of NY’s Dept. of Financial Services
    - “Cybersecurity Requirements for Financial Services Companies”
    - Requires covered institutions to have cybersecurity programs, policies, procedures and controls; very comprehensive
    - Compliance may be as early as June 30, 2017

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## Cybersecurity and the Board

- **Particularly true for largest financial institutions (part 2)**
  - On October 21, 2016, three federal agencies overseeing U.S. financial system issued an “advance notice of proposed rulemaking for comment”
    - Goal is to create “enhanced cyber risk management standards”
      - Would extend beyond large financial institutions to certain non-banks and to third-party service providers of the large institutions
    - Covers five categories of cyber standards:
      - Cyber risk governance
      - Cyber risk management
      - Internal dependency management
      - External dependency management
      - Incident response, cyber resilience and situational awareness

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## Cybersecurity and the Board

- **How is your Board addressing risk management issue?**
  - Directors w/specific expertise?
  - CISO/CIO regularly reporting to Board/committee?
  - Management updates on specific cyber topics relevant to your industry?
  - Requiring management to game-play scenarios?
  - Updates from outside experts?
  - Review of management's cyber response protocols?
  - Periodic reviews of internal policies governing use of company computers, PDAs, use of social media?

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## CEO Succession Planning

- **Data from The Conference Board's recent annual review of S&P 500 CEO succession practices:**
  - 56 succession events occurred in 2015
    - About 10% used interim CEOs (for 2-10 months)
  - Succession from inside is becoming more common
    - In 2014, 85% were promoted after at least 1 year with company
  - Rare for new CEO to be named Board Chair
    - For 3<sup>rd</sup> year in row, only 10% of incoming CEOs in 2015 were also appointed as Chair of Board
  - Advance notice is becoming more common
    - About 70% of 2015 succession announcements were made before effective date of succession
  - Large (assets of \$10BB or more) financial services firms provide more CEO succession planning disclosure
    - About 83% (vs. less than 50% of non-financial companies)

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## CEO Succession Planning

- Event can be result of long-term plan
- But, event can also occur quite unexpectedly and without warning, due to
  - Death or significant illness
  - Unexpected resignation
  - Activity coming to light and leading to termination for cause
  - Company crisis making current CEO untenable
- General counsel must be prepared to
  - Advise Board (initially, might be just Chair or Lead Director)
    - Legal (fiduciary) duties
    - Process for selection of successor
      - Internal, external, Board member? Interim or permanent?
      - Has Board confidentially designated an internal, emergency successor?
      - Agree on confidential Board meeting and communications protocol
    - Disclosure timeline and risks
      - Communications plans

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## CEO Succession Planning

- General counsel must be prepared to (continued)
  - Have external experts available:
    - Counsel: Employment, benefits, securities (disclosure)
    - Public relations, investor relations
      - Preparation of communication plans (internal and external)
      - Preparation of crisis management plan (if necessary)
  - Understand disclosure obligations
    - Item 5.07(b) of Form 8-K
    - Form of press release
- Developing issue: “right” of GC to real-time information about health and healthcare management of CEO

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## CEO Succession Planning

- **Best practices at Board level:**
  - Prepare written succession plan
  - Review at least annually
  - Use CEO to develop internal talent
    - Receive periodic reports on talent development
  - Periodic interviews of/exposure to leading internal candidates
    - Assess against skills needed, development plans
  - Use recruiting firm periodically to assess external candidates on confidential basis
  - Create solid transition plan
  - Retiring CEO to remain on Board, if at all, for short period of time

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## Appendix

- **Proxy Access 2.0: ISS Views on Key Terms**
- **Proxy Access in Practice: View from Overseas**
- **Non-GAAP Financial Measures Disclosure**
- **SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Initiative**
- **SEC's Universal Proxy Card Proposal**
- **Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement**
- **Auditor Independence: SEC Enforcement**

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## Appendix:

### Proxy Access 2.0: ISS Views on Key Terms

- **Certain restrictions viewed as “potentially problematic,” especially when used in combination, include:**
  - Prohibitions on resubmission of failed access nominees
  - Restrictions on third-party compensation of access nominees
  - Restrictions on use of proxy access and proxy contest procedures for same meeting
  - How long and under what terms an elected access nominee will count towards permitted number of access candidates
  - When access right will be fully implemented and accessible to qualifying shareholders

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## Appendix:

### Proxy Access 2.0: ISS Views on Key Terms

- **Two types of restrictions are considered “especially problematic” because, in ISS’ view, they are so restrictive as to effectively nullify the proxy access right:**
  - Counting individual funds within a mutual fund family as separate shareholders for purposes of an aggregation limit
  - Imposing post-meeting shareholding requirements for nominating shareholders

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## Appendix: Proxy Access in Practice: A View from Overseas

- In general, proxy access has been used sparingly and in situations where management and Boards have not been responsive to shareholder demands
- Over past three years, it has been used in
  - Canada: once (successfully)
  - Australia: 11 times, but only once successfully
  - United Kingdom: 16 times -- successfully on 8 occasions, unsuccessfully 6 times, and twice nominees' names were withdrawn

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## Appendix: Non-GAAP Financial Measures Disclosure

- SEC Staff updated its C&DIs on disclosure of non-GAAP financial measures on May 17, 2016
- Staff has issued over 150 comment letters since update
- Most common comments:
  - Present most directly comparable GAAP financial measure “with equal or greater prominence”
  - Explain why company believes its non-GAAP measures provide useful information to investors regarding company’s financial condition and results of operations
  - Label non-GAAP measures properly as such
  - Do not make misleading adjustments
  - Provide additional detail on reconciliations
  - Reconcile non-GAAP financial guidance that is “available without an unreasonable effort”

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## Appendix:

### SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Initiative

- Initiative mandated by JOBS and FAST Acts to promote timely, material disclosure and facilitate investor access
- September 2015: request for comment on financial disclosure requirements
- April 2016: Reg. S-K concept release outlines and seeks comment on three broad areas of potential reform:
  - Overall disclosure framework:
    - Principles-based vs. prescriptive disclosure requirements
    - Fundamental level of materiality
  - Existing and potential disclosure requirements:
    - Core company business information
    - Company performance, financial information and future prospects
    - Risk and risk management, including risks associated with cybersecurity, climate change and arctic drilling
    - Registrant's securities
    - Exhibits

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## Appendix:

### SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Initiative

- Three broad areas of potential reform (continued):
  - Existing and potential disclosure requirements (continued):
    - Industry guides
    - Public policy and sustainability
    - Scaled disclosure requirements
    - Frequency of interim reporting
  - Presentation and delivery:
    - Cross-referencing
    - Incorporation by reference
    - Hyperlinks
    - Company websites,
    - Standardized formatting
    - Layered disclosure
    - Structured data

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## Appendix: SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Initiative

- **July 2016:** proposed amendments to eliminate duplicative requirements in Reg. S-K and Reg. S-X
- **Executive compensation and corporate governance, Edgar modernization, and audit committee disclosure reform also contemplated**
- **Sen. E. Warren:** Initiative was “designed to reduce disclosures to ease the burden on issuers – not to address actual investor concerns.”

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## Appendix: SEC’s Universal Proxy Card Proposal

- **On October 26, 2016, SEC voted 2-1 to propose use of a universal proxy card for contested director elections at annual meetings**
- **Would require:**
  - **Defined notice periods between issuer and dissident to identify each party’s nominees**
  - **Dissidents to solicit at least majority of shares entitled to be voted**
  - **Defined time frame for dissident to file its proxy statement**
  - **Each party to reference, in its proxy statement, other party’s proxy statement for information about that party’s nominees**
  - **Special formatting rules for proxy card to ensure fairness**

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## Appendix: SEC's Universal Proxy Card Proposal

- Proposal would also require inclusion on proxy card of an:
  - “against” voting option, where it would have legal effect
  - “abstain” voting option, where majority vote standard applies
- SEC's stated purpose was to “level the playing field” for all shareholders, whether or not they attend a meeting
  - Without a universal ballot, only attendees can split their votes between management and dissident candidates
- Comment period ends 60 days after proposal is published in Federal Register

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## Appendix: Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement

- SEC highlighting on its website that total payouts to whistleblowers have now surpassed \$100 million
- SEC continues to seek out opportunities to deliver message that protection of whistleblowers is a key priority for the agency
  - Looking for examples of retaliation and “pre-taliation”
    - Latter cases involve no evidence of *actual* prevention of communication to SEC
- SEC brought its second retaliation case, against International Game Technology, on September 29, 2016
  - First “stand-alone” retaliation case

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## Appendix: Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement

- **Key facts:**
  - Employee with years of positive performance reviews informs senior management and SEC about possible financial statement irregularities
  - Within weeks of reporting, he is removed from significant work assignments; 3 months later, he is fired
  - IGT required to pay fine of \$500K
- **A couple of points of note:**
  - Employee did not oversee IGT's accounting functions
  - IGT conducted appropriate investigation (using outside counsel) and concluded that financial statements did not contain misstatements. SEC, apparently, did not dispute that conclusion
  - Highlights SEC's perspective that termination of *even an incorrect whistleblower* violates the Dodd-Frank Act

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## Appendix: Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement

- **Recent “pre-taliation” cases**
  - **BlueLynx Holdings (August 10, 2016):** severance agreement issue
    - Form contained confidentiality language requiring departing employee to inform company prior to disclosing certain information to any third party, without exempting reporting to governmental agencies (which, SEC found, violated DFA)
    - Form also contained same type of impermissible waiver of recovery provision as in Health Net agreement (*see below*)
      - plus potential loss of severance and other benefits
    - Note: In addition to revising form, and paying fine, BlueLynx required to take reasonable steps to inform all parties that agreement did not prohibit disclosures to SEC or receipt of whistleblower awards
  - **Health Net (August 16, 2016):** severance agreement issue
    - Form impermissibly eliminated individual's right to any monetary recovery based on reporting to government agencies (although it did not prohibit such reporting)
    - Note: Same remedies as in *BlueLynx* applied to Health Net

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## Appendix: Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement

- **Anheuser-Busch InBev (September 28, 2016): actual cessation of communications with SEC**
  - Key facts:
    - Indian subsidiary employee reports possible FCPA violations
    - is terminated
    - begins communicating with SEC
    - then negotiates settlement agreement with AB InBev
      - includes \$250K liquidated damages if he breaches agreement
    - He then stops communicating with SEC
  - SEC concluded that liquidated damages clause improperly muzzled former employee, violating DFA
  - In addition to a fine, SEC ordered AB InBev to add to its separation agreements with confidentiality restrictions explicit language acknowledging that:
    - Those agreements do not restrict departing employees from reporting possible violations of law to any governmental agency or entity, and
    - Departing employee does not have to inform AB InBev of such reporting

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## Appendix: Whistleblower Update: SEC Enforcement

- **Takeaways**
  - SEC is aggressively protecting whistleblowers
  - Retaliation can occur even if employee is wrong about underlying whistleblower claim
  - Be cautious in taking any action that could be perceived as retaliation against an individual who has reported alleged misconduct internally
  - Review and revise severance agreements with employees to avoid *BlueLynx/Health Net* problem
  - Note that SEC remediation plan may include notifying former employees of their rights to inform government agencies of violations of law

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## Appendix:

### SEC Enforcement of Auditor Independence

- **E&Y case (September 19, 2016): first time SEC has brought enforcement action for auditor independence failures due to close personal relationships between auditors and client personnel at two different clients**
  - *First case:* E&Y asked partner to improve relationship at “troubled account;” after extensive entertainment and personal contacts, he had an inappropriately close personal friendship w/CFO and son. E&Y aware of excessive spending, but did not follow-up
  - *Second case:* audit team member engaged in romantic relationship w/financial executive at client. Supervisor heard rumors, but did not follow-up
  - SEC noted that E&Y’s procedures did not “specifically inquire about non-familial close personal relationships that could impair the firm’s independence”
  - Penalties: total of \$9.3MM paid by E&Y; individuals at E&Y suspended from practicing as accountant before SEC for at least 3 years (and paid minor fines)

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## Appendix:

### SEC Enforcement of Auditor Independence

- **Raises questions not only about internal monitoring at auditor, but also about client’s responsibilities**
  - Could potentially raise issues about client’s audit committee’s oversight of auditor independence
    - Should audit committee now be asking questions of audit partners and internal financial personnel about extent of travel, entertainment and other personal contacts between audit team and client team?
  - Should company add a new question to its annual D&O questionnaire?

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