

Not-for-Profit Directors and Officers Liability Insurance

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Basics

- Liability insurance payable to (or on behalf of)
 directors and officers of an organization or to the
 organization itself as indemnification for wrongful
 acts
- Can include defense costs associated with criminal and regulatory matters



All policies cover

- Claims against Insured Persons
- For Wrongful Acts
- Except as excluded



Insuring Agreement

- The Company will pay on behalf of
 - A. The **Insured Person** (Coverage A) ...
 - B. The Insured Organization as required by indemnification requirement (Coverage B) ...
 - C. The **Insured Organization** (Coverage C Entity) ...
- For Wrongful Acts

See page 1, *I. A-C*



Insureds

- Insured: Insured Persons and the Insured
 Organization
- Insured Person:
 - member of the board (directors, trustees, regents, governors, etc.)
 - Executive Officer
 - Employee
 - Volunteer
 - Committee member
 - Estates of these

See Page 2, F-H



Wrongful Act

- Actual or alleged act, error, omission, misstatement, misleading statement, or breach of duty or neglect by
 - an Insured Person in that capacity or
 - the Insured Organization.
- Any matter asserted against an **Insured Person** just because he or she is one.
- All <u>except as excluded</u>

See page 3, P-Wrongful Act



Exclusions

- Bodily injury, property damage
- War and Nuclear perils
- Pollution
- Prior claims, notices, litigation, awareness
- ERISA
- Derivative Actions
- Contractually assumed risk
- Fraud
- Compliance costs
- Amounts otherwise owed
- Employment Practices (some might cover)
- Professional Liability (some might cover)



Loss

- Defense Expenses and money an Insured is legally obligated to pay due to a Claim.
- Incudes settlements, judgments, front and back pay, and punitive damages (if allowed by law)
- Excludes civil or criminal fines and any amount allocated to non-covered losses

See page 2, I-Loss



Claim

- Written demand for monetary damage and nonmonetary relief
- Formal administrative or regulatory proceeding
- Arbitration, mediation or similar alternative dispute resolution if the **Insured** is obligated to participate
- Deemed as first made when
 - an Executive Officer receives written notice
 - any Insured Person receives written notice under certain circumstances

See page 1, A-Claim



Duties

- Written notice of claim
- Cooperation
- Not-for-profit coverage is usually Duty to Defend
 - Insurer chooses counsel



Settlement Options

- Company has the right to settle.
- Company may not settle without consent.
- Hammer Clause: Anything beyond what the Company could have settled for is on the insured.
- Velvet Hammer Clause: Company and Insured split (various percentages) anything beyond what the Company could have settled for.

See page 6, *B-Settlement*



Limits

- Apply in aggregate for all claims.
- Include defense costs.
- Shared by all.
- Is the limit high enough?



Retention

- Similar to a deductible
- Does not apply to coverage A, claims brought against individuals.
- Applies to Indemnification (Coverage B) and Entity (coverage C)
 - May not apply to defense costs if there is no liability

See page 5, Conditions, A. Retentions



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Prior and Pending

- Date prior to which no coverage is provided
 - Civil, criminal administrative or regulatory proceeding
 - Knowledge of prior fact, circumstance, situation, or event that could reasonably regarded as the basis for a claim
 - Claims submitted to previous insurer

See page 4, 5-7



Changing Insurers

- Try to get same P&P date as on current policy
- If not, make sure potential claims reported to current insurer



Extended Reporting Period

- Provides coverage for claims in the future after cancellation of a policy
- Typically one year (maybe up to three) after cancellation or non-renewal
- Additional premium of 50% to 100% per year of extension
- If policy is *replaced* properly, coverage is not necessary



Louisiana Immunity

- § 2792 Directors, officers of non-profit hospitals, etc. are not individually liable to anyone receiving benefits
- § 2792.1 Directors and Officers not paid a salary are immune from personal liability if their actions are in good faith and within scope of official duties, except for willful or wanton misconduct
- § 2792.3 Directors, officers, and voluntary workers of almost any loosely structured organization are immune from liability unless willful or wanton misconduct

This is a very broad and inaccurate interpretation of Louisiana law – NOT LEGAL ADVICE!



Claims Scenarios

- Misuse of funds: State attorney general sued a large charitable foundation, alleging the *trustees were* overpaid and underworked. Settlement: \$5,000,000.
- Failure to manage a property lease: CC failed to renew its lease on golf course. Members sued its board. Settlement: \$2,000,000.
- Anti-trust: Trade association sued for anti-trust for rejection of application for membership. Defense costs were \$175,000.
- Restraint of trade: Animal owner sued thoroughbred registry after it refused registration. Defense and settlement costs exceeded \$2,000,000.



Other coverages often available

- Crime
- Employment Practices Liability
- Fiduciary Liability
- Identity Fraud
- K&R
- Miscellaneous Professional
- Cyber



For Further Information

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