

Oversight over Public Charities: Fiduciary Duties of Trustees & Officers

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Preliminary Matters

Disclaimer: Views and tips are my own and not those of the AGO, do not constitute official AGO guidance, and are not intended to serve as a statement of the law or as an official AGO opinion. Rather this presentation serves as advice based on experience and is offered to help board members and potential board members. Official guidance documents are available on the AG's Website:

www.mass.gov/ago/charities

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• AGO Jurisdiction:

"Public Charities" & Professional Fundraisers

• AGO Role:

Due Application, Proper Administration of Funds

- Fiduciary Duties
 - Duty of Care
 - Duty of Loyalty



Attorney General's Jurisdiction: Public Charities

"Public Charity": 3-prong test:

- Not-for-profit
- Charitable purpose
- Indefinite class of beneficiaries

Excluded non-profits:

- Non-charitable entities
 - country clubs, unions, trade associations
- Public or quasi-public entities that report to the state



Attorney General's Role

AG role takes many shapes

- Support, education, guidance for charitable sector
- Support transparency, accountability
- Publicize financial filings

Remedy wrongdoing, deter bad practices, support good practices, provide guidance



Attorney General's Role

- Law enforcement
 - Inquiry
 - Civil Investigative Demand \rightarrow Formal Investigation
 - File Lawsuits
 - Governance Agreements, Public Reports, Private Letters
 - Monitoring
 - Monetary Judgment



Trustee Duties

Trustees are Fiduciaries:

- <u>Duty of Care</u>:
 - Be careful, diligent, and thoughtful
- <u>Duty of Loyalty</u>:
 - The organization's interests come first
 - Avoid conflicts of interest



Duty of Care

Perform duties as a trustee or officer:

(a) in <u>good faith</u>, in a manner you reasonably believe is

 (b) in the <u>best interests</u> of the corporation, and
 (c) with such care as an <u>ordinarily prudent</u> <u>person</u> in a like position in a <u>similar</u> <u>corporation</u> would act under <u>similar</u> <u>circumstances</u>.

(MGL ch. 180, § 6C)



Duty of Care: Examples

<u>Standard</u>: complete good faith + exercise of reasonable intelligence

Oversight of Management

Assess senior staff, ask questions, and avoid micromanaging

Fiscal Soundness

• Be familiar with financial statements and what they represent

Legal, Regulatory Compliance

- Bring your professional mind, background, life experience; be curious
- Make sure regulatory filings are up-to-date



Duty of Care: Examples

Board Self-Assessment

 Performance, engagement, areas needing improvement

Policies and Procedures

- Periodic review, revision
- Document board processes and decisions via agendas, minutes, reports, etc.



Duty of Care: Examples



By Sander van der Wel from Netherlands (Bury your head in the sand...) [CC BY-SA 2.0], via Wikimedia Commons

Willful Blindness -- avoidance of information -- is bad

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Duty of Loyalty

Act in good faith in a manner you reasonably believe to be in the organization's best interests.

The organization's interests come first, even ahead of your own

Avoid conflicts of interest

Follow State Ethics Law



Duty of Loyalty: Examples

- Conflicts of Interest
 - State Ethics Law
 - Personal financial gain from corporate decisions
 - Steering business to your firm, a friend, family
 - Failing to disclose information about your interest in a corporate action
 - Loans, compensation, self-dealing
 - Non-financial conflicts





Handling Conflicts of Interest

- Disclose, discuss, and manage
- Documentation of discussion, recusal, and decisions by disinterested trustees
 - Who voted which way

If have questions, ask!





• AGO Website: www.mass.gov/ago/charities

• Public Charities Annual Filings

"Findings and Recommendations"

 Governance Agreements
 AG's Guide for Board Members





• IRS Form 990: Governance Questions

IRS Exempt Organizations Website

 model policies and procedures, governance practices

- Community Foundations
- Mass Nonprofit Network