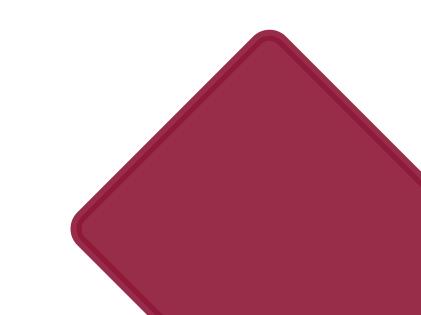




- CESSE CEO MEETING - FEBRUARY 9-12, 2020 - TUCSON, AZ







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Association CEO Employment Contracts: Key Negotiating Tips, Strategies, Pitfalls, and Best Practices

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Association CEO Employment Contracts

Four Key Elements

- **Term** (including renewal provisions, typical term is 2-5 years)
- Termination (including severance pay, definition of "cause," etc.)
- Compensation and Benefits (including annual pay increases and bonuses, who does CEO report to, who conducts CEO's annual performance evaluation, and who sets CEO's salary and bonuses?, structuring benefits to be non-taxable or tax-deferred to CEO, more expansive benefits than for other staff (e.g., deferred comp, added life insurance (and possibly lifetime pre-paid premiums), car allowance, business- or first-class travel, social or health club dues, companion travel expenses), comparability analysis to ensure fair market value, etc.)
- Authority and Responsibility (CEO should have sole and exclusive authority for the hiring, firing, supervision, promotion, and compensation of all other association staff, subject to budgetary parameters set by the Board)







Term of the Agreement

- Termination Mid-Term The association and executive should consider the ways the term can end prior to its expiration
- End of Term All agreements should specify what happens at the end of the initial and/or renewal term
- Possible scenarios at the end of the initial or renewal term
 - Expiration (possibly with severance pay)
 - Automatic Renewal (unless prior notice of non-renewal is provided, possibly with severance pay)
 - Notice Requirement: Both parties usually want such a provision included
- Merger or Other Change of Control of Association Triggers severance obligation







Compensation

- Salary Typically specified with provisions for future upward adjustments
 - Associations should be cautious about specifying guaranteed or minimum increases, but executives generally push for them; specify
 no decrease in annual salary
 - Critical to spell out the process for the annual performance evaluation, and who will conduct the evaluation (generally preferable to have the executive committee serve such function)
- Bonus Should be tied to the attainment of mutually agreed-upon and yet-to-be specified goals
 - The agreement should specify that other factors may be considered
 - The agreement should spell out the process for setting the goals and determining the bonus amount, and who will serve such function (e.g., executive committee)
- Long-term incentive plan
- Employee benefits (e.g., medical and dental insurance, life insurance, fringe benefits, car allowance) taxable or not? Certain benefits are subject to specific disclosure on the IRS Form 990 (e.g., first-class or charter travel, social or health club dues, companion travel, housing allowance, personal services, tax indemnification and gross-up payments)
- Retirement plans
- **Deferred compensation** Be aware of Internal Revenue Code Section 409A
- Total compensation (must be "reasonable" compared to similarly situated organizations)
 - Cannot exceed fair market value
 - Potential IRS penalties Risk can be mitigated by using the "rebuttable presumption of reasonableness"
- Compensation from affiliated organizations







Other Typical Contract Terms

- Conflicts of interest
- Ability to serve on nonprofit and/or corporate boards; outside employment
- Professional development
- Travel and other business expenses
- Non-competition
- Non-solicitation of employees, sponsors, exhibitors, donors, etc.
- Paid Time Off (more than other staff; ability to rollover; payout upon departure?)
- Sabbatical after certain number of years of service
- Relocation allowance
- Legal fee reimbursement for negotiation of employment agreement
- Indemnification
- Dispute resolution (e.g., arbitration, mediation (e.g., mandatory non-binding mediation for certain types of claims), loser pays legal fees)







Questions?



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