While there are many successful financial institutions that have taken unique paths to success, the one common theme among most profitable, well-run banks is that they tend to have a strong corporate governance infrastructure that has been established under the leadership of the board of directors and management team. Good corporate governance is more than just a recommended set of processes and procedures. It is an institutional philosophy that permeates all aspects of a well-run organization from the top down. In the highly regulated banking environment, good corporate governance is critical to a financial institution’s ability to maintain compliance with the myriad of rules and regulations that govern the industry. As the banking industry continues to consolidate with banks becoming larger and more complex, it is particularly important for growing institutions to realize that enhancements to the corporate governance infrastructure must accompany that growth. In this course, we will explore the role of the board of directors and management team in establishing good corporate governance practices and will review some of the ongoing steps that can be taken to enhance your institution’s infrastructure including the following:

Program Topics:
- Corporate Governance Guidelines
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
- Conflicts of Interest
- Committee Charters
- Related Party Transactions
- Performance Evaluations
- Board Composition and Responsibilities
- Director Independence
- Board and Management Succession
- Transparency with Shareholders

Who Should Attend:
Board Members, CEOs, Sr. Management, Board Secretaries, CFOs, COOs

Webinar Speaker:
Lowell Harrison is one of the three founding partners of Fenimore, Kay, Harrison & Ford, LLP. Mr. Harrison’s practice focuses on the corporate, securities and regulatory representation of commercial banks, thrifts, holding companies, other financial institutions and their shareholders. The primary focus of his practice includes mergers and acquisitions of public and private financial institutions; stock and asset acquisitions for publicly-traded and private corporations; SEC reporting and compliance (including annual and quarterly reports and proxy materials and Section 16 reporting); public and private securities offerings (e.g., common stock, preferred stock, synthetic equity and trust preferred securities); establishment and relocation of bank offices; branch purchase and assumption transactions; acquisitions of bank control; acquisition and formation of non-banking subsidiaries (e.g., insurance, brokerage and non-banking activities); acquisitions of troubled financial institutions; and director and officer liability issues.