

Presenters



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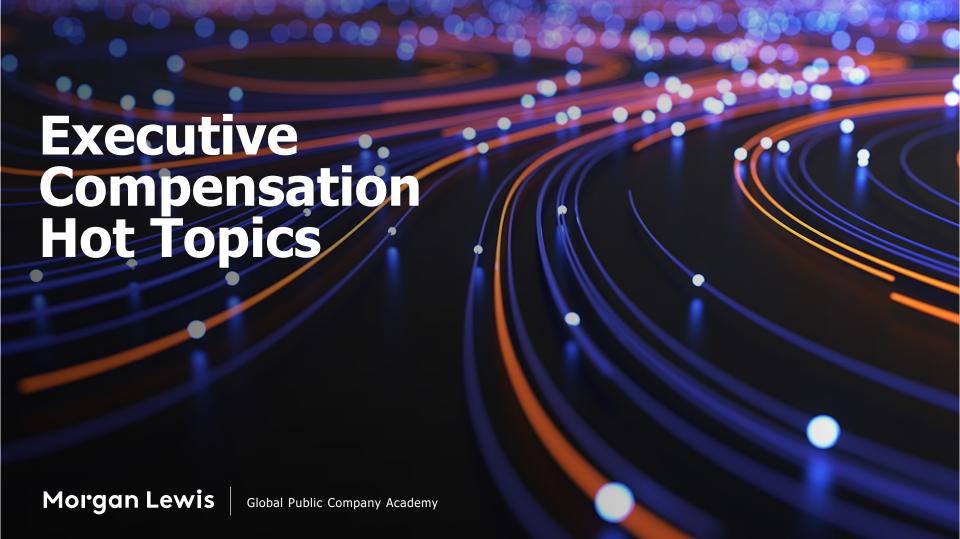


William Kennedy

Broadridge **Financial Solutions**

Overview

- I. Executive Compensation Hot Topics
- II. Virtual Shareholder Meeting 2022 Recap
- III. Annual Proxy and 10-K: Disclosure Trends
- IV. Shareholder Proposals
- V. Proxy Advisors and Institutional Investors
- VI. Selected SEC Developments



Overview of Hot Topics

- Equity Plan Approval
- Say-on-Pay
- Glass Lewis and ISS Compensation Policy Highlights
- COVID-19—Related Compensation Disclosures

Equity Plans: What Happened in 2021?

- According to ISS, the prevalence of equity plan proposals rose by 9.5% in 2021, in part due to SPAC activity. The number of proposals continues to increase since a sharp drop in proposals in 2018 on account of the repeal of the performance-based compensation exception under Section 162(m).
- The vast majority of companies that put up equity plans for shareholder approval have seen success in 2021. According to ISS, average support for equity plan proposals was 89.5% of votes cast in the 2021 proxy season, while ISS only recommended support for 71% of the proposals it analyzed. The equity plan proposal failure rate decreased to 0.8%, down from 1.3% in 2020.
- In the proposed plans, the prevalence of evergreen provisions (automatic share replenishment) increased by 30%. Provisions allowing for repricing of underwater options increased slightly, while the prevalence of provisions related to cash buyouts remained flat.

Equity Plans: Refresher on the ISS Equity Scorecard

- For the 2021 proxy season, ISS increased the threshold passing score from 55 to 57 points for its S&P 500 model and from 53 to 55 points for its Russell 3000 model.
- ISS considers the following three "pillars" in assessing omnibus equity plans:
 - 45 Points: Plan cost (i.e., dilution and overhang)
 - 38 Points: Grant practices (i.e., burn rate relative to peer companies, CEO vesting terms)
 - 17 Points: Plan features (e.g., minimum vesting periods, extent to which vesting can be accelerated on a discretionary basis, liberal share recycling, change-in-control provisions, dividends paid on unvested awards)

Equity Plans: Refresher on the ISS Equity Scorecard

- For the 2022 proxy season
 - There are no changes to the pillars, weightings or passing scores
 - Introduced the concept of a "Value Adjusted Burn Rate"
 - Is intended to use more accurate measures for the value of equity-based awards
 - Will be displayed for informational purposes only for 2022 meetings
 - Expected to replace the current burn rate factor for beginning with meetings on or after February 1, 2023
- Strategies when faced with a negative ISS recommendation:
 - Shareholder engagement, focusing on largest institutional holders
 - Well-drafted supplemental proxy material can be very effective to rebut ISS's position (particularly if Glass Lewis has expressed support for the plan)

Equity Plans: What's Next?

- Plan cost is the most heavily weighted pillar. With increasing equity values, ISS and Glass Lewis will likely give a positive recommendation if the share price has increased for months leading up to the proxy filing, and the value of the shares requested under the equity plan results in a low plan cost and dilution below the designated cap.
- If stock prices have been depressed in an industry or for individual companies, companies may need to include more restrictive plan features to gain more points for that pillar to offset a high plan cost.
- Equity clawback policies can help companies earn points in the grant practices pillar without reducing equity grants.
- For plan provisions such as an evergreen feature, option repricing, or buyout without shareholder approval, a liberal change-in-control definition will be an automatic "overriding" factor, resulting in an ISS recommendation against the equity plan.

Say on Pay

- As in 2020 and 2019, the vast majority of companies' Say on Pay (SoP) proposals passed, but the median support level declined to 95.1%, an all-time low since mandatory votes began in 2011.
- Despite continued overall passage rates, ISS has noted that the percentage of failed SoP proposals has increased to a new high of 2.6% in 2021, up from 2.1% in 2020
- 2021 has seen the percentage of SoP proposals with support rates below 80% remain essentially flat
 - 80% is significant, as this is the level at which shareholders and proxy advisors will scrutinize compensation committee members for their oversight of the compensation program and responsiveness to investor concern
- Reasons for failure include:
 - Modification of performance targets; targets that are not sufficiently rigorous
 - Lack of quantifiable performance metrics
 - Payment of cash severance on retirement in lieu of forfeited equity
 - Mega-grants covering current and future years without adequate rationale

Compensation-Related Shareholder Proposals

- Compensation-related shareholder proposals in 2021 addressed:
 - Integration of ESG metrics into compensation programs
 - Metrics include sustainability, data privacy, human resources, customer service, employee health and safety, and workforce diversity, among others
 - Share retention policies
 - Clawbacks
 - Accounting practices
 - Severance and change in control payments
 - Equity award vesting

ISS Compensation Policies

- Starting in 2020, ISS began recommending against board members who are responsible for nonemployee director pay if there is a pattern of excessive pay over two or more years without a compelling rationale.
 - In the 2021 proxy season, ISS flagged 107 companies in the Russell 3000 Index, up from 85 companies in the prior year.
 - Pay outliers will generally be those directors whose pay exceeds the top 2% of all comparable directors (based on index and industry median)
 - If director pay is determined to be an outlier, ISS will perform a qualitative test to analyze factors that may mitigate concerns and disclosure. Almost 75% of the flagged companies were deemed to have provided a reasonable explanation.
- Benchmarking and fulsome director compensation disclosure is important
- The following circumstances, if adequately explained, will typically mitigate ISS concern:
 - One-time onboarding grants for new directors
 - Payments related to corporate transactions or special circumstances (such as special committee service)

ISS Compensation Policies

- ISS expects fulsome disclosure of payments made to terminating executives, stating that severance pay is not appropriate for executives who voluntarily resign or retire
 - Clear and direct disclosure about the nature of an executive's termination
 - Disclosure as to how the board of directors determined to pay severance to the executive, including whether there were any discretionary enhancements
 - Identify the type of termination (termination of employment without cause/resignation for good reason) and the applicable agreement provision under which severance payments were made

Glass Lewis Compensation Policies

- Responsiveness to Low Support for Say-on-Pay
 - Low support equates to an opposition of 20% or more (as opposed to ISS threshold of more than 30%)
 - Appropriate responses to such low shareholder support include:
 - Engaging with large shareholders to identify concerns
 - Where reasonable, implementing changes that directly address those concerns within the company's compensation program

Glass Lewis Compensation Policies

- Contractual Payments
 - In evaluating SOP proposals, generally disfavor contractual agreements that provide:
 - Inappropriate severance entitlements
 - Excessive or inadequately explained sign-on arrangements
 - Multiyear guaranteed awards
 - Also disfavor the extension of such entitlements through renewed or revised employment agreements

Glass Lewis Compensation Policies

- Other Compensation Matters
 - Glass Lewis will review any significant changes or modifications, including post—fiscal year end changes and one-time awards, particularly where the changes touch upon issues that are material to Glass Lewis recommendations
 - Excessively broad definitions of "change in control" in employment agreements are potentially problematic, as they may lead to situations in which executives receive additional compensation where no meaningful change in status or duties has occurred

COVID-19—Related Compensation Disclosures

ISS position

- This is the third proxy season and second year of executive pay proxy disclosure during the pandemic.
- Investors believe that 2021 boards should have returned to pre-pandemic annual incentive plan structures such that they expect for plans to use objective and transparent metrics using predetermined goals. ISS will view mid-year changes to metrics and targets, and discretionary programs negatively.
- If adjustments are warranted, ISS encourages companies to provide clearly articulated, contemporaneous disclosure of the rationale for adjusting bonuses and performance metrics, including specific pandemic-related challenges and how the challenges resulted in the original program becoming obsolete or unattainable.
- Consistent with their pre-pandemic policy, the rationale for any one-time awards should be adequately disclosed. Simply citing retention concerns will not be adequate. Vesting should be performance-based and long-term. Repeated use of one-time awards will be viewed as particularly problematic.

COVID-19—Related Compensation Disclosures

Glass Lewis position:

- Focused on pay-for-performance and do not expect any macro-economic factors to have a drastic impact on their model. Will continue to exercise a holistic approach and view pay-for-performance in context of a qualitative assessment of the company and its compensation program.
- Unless the company can show strong performance on a relative and absolute basis, any short-term increases and above target payouts will be highly scrutinized. Companies must disclose the rationale.
- Will consider certain factors in evaluating one-off awards, such as the size of the award relative to peer levels and the company's historic pay levels, whether awards are subject to additional performance and vesting criteria, the company's history of one-off grants and reasons why their regular programs could not be redesigned to adequately compensate executives.

2022 Proxy Season Preview

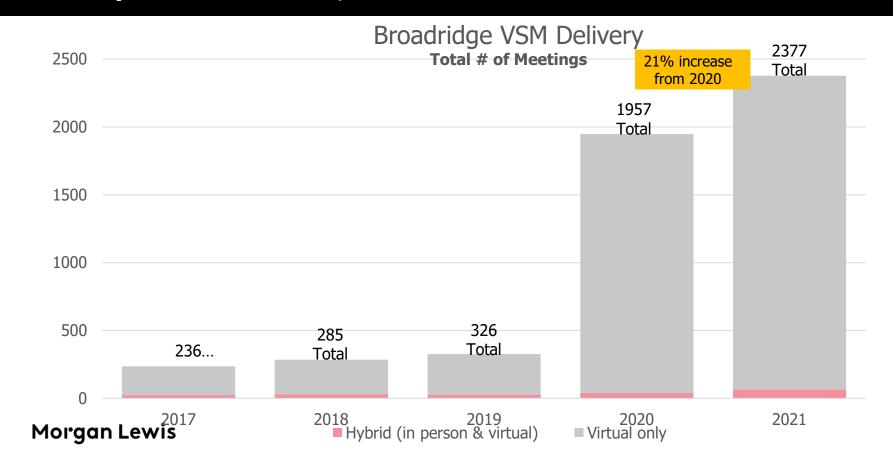
- Evergreen provisions in equity plans
- Incentive plan adjustments and one-time awards
- Performance metrics based on non-financial ESG factors
- Severance payments for executives retiring or resigning
- Enhanced board diversity disclosure
 - In 2021, ISS research reports highlighted boards of companies in the Russell 3000 and S&P 1500 that lack racial and ethnic diversity (or lack of such disclosure)
 - Starting in 2022, for company boards with no apparent racial or ethnic diversity, ISS will recommend a vote against the chair of the nominating committee
 - Starting in 2022, for company boards that do not have gender diverse directors, Glass Lewis will recommend a vote against the chair of the nominating committee
 - Nasdaq board diversity rule

Nasdaq Board Diversity Rule

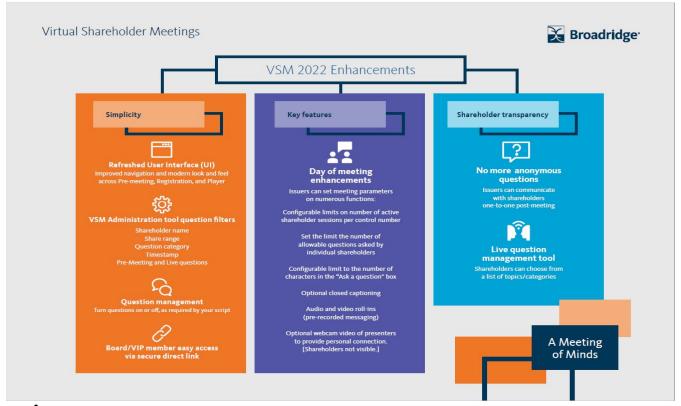
- Beginning in 2022, Nasdaq will require listed companies to have:
 - One director who self-identifies as female (regardless of the director's designated sex at birth)
 - One director who self-identifies as an underrepresented racial or ethnic minority or LGBTQ+
- Companies must provide a board diversity matrix disclosing self-identified board diversity by the later of Aug. 8, 2022 or the date of its annual proxy for 2022
- Listed companies must comply with the new Nasdaq diversity rule by the later of the below dates or the date of the company's annual proxy statement in the same year:
 - Aug. 7, 2023 (1 director) and Aug. 6, 2025 (2 directors) Nasdaq Global Select and Nasdaq Global Market
 - Aug. 7, 2023 (1 director) and Aug. 6, 2026 (2 directors) Nasdaq Capital Market
- If a company fails to meet these goals, it must provide an explanation regarding its noncompliance by the later of 180 days from the deficiency date or the company's next annual shareholders meeting.



2021 Virtual Shareholder Meetings Key Statistics January 1 – December 31, 2021

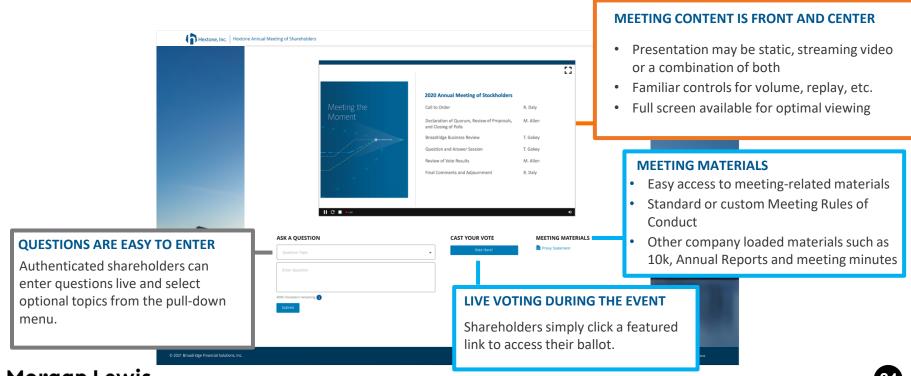


Virtual Shareholder Meetings 2022: Enhancements at a Glance



Streamlined, Modern Interface

Attendees can easily navigate and manage their experience.



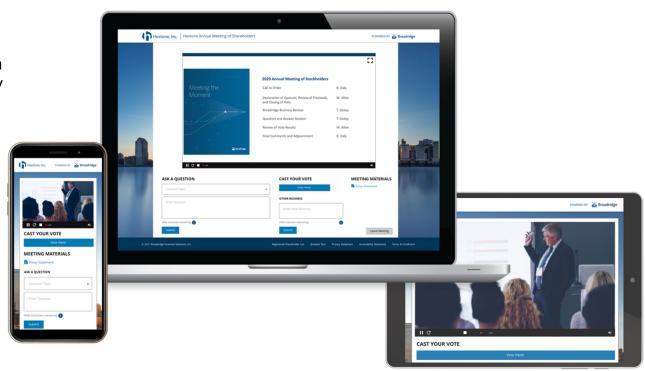
Morgan Lewis

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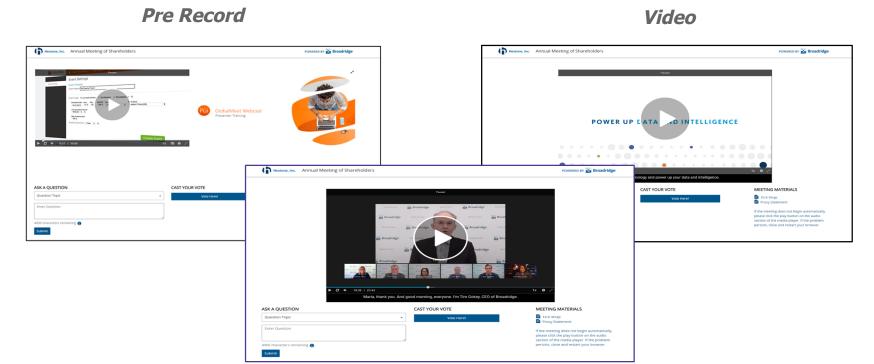
Deliver a Seamless Experience via Any Device

Shareholders can easily access your meeting from anywhere, on their phone, tablet or computer.

- View video and listen to audio commentary
- Cast votes
- Ask questions
- Access meeting materials



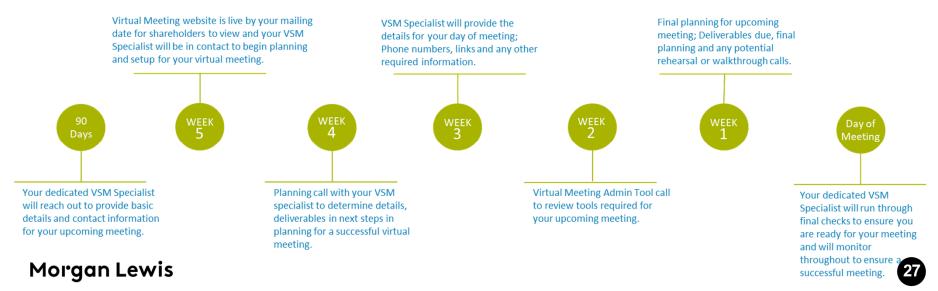
VSM Options: Video Roll-in (Pre Record) / Video / Webcam



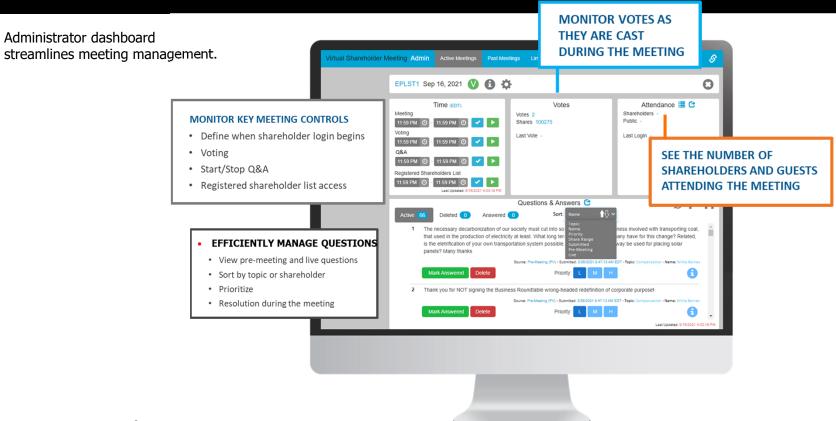
Webcam

Virtual Meeting Service Overview

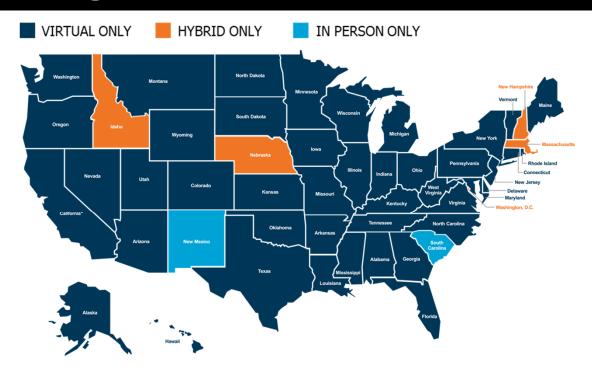
- Dedicated VSM Specialist partnering with you throughout the process.
- Main point of contact throughout your virtual meeting planning process
- Best practices, sample documentation and checklists provided
- Detailed planning and timeline of deliverables
- Day of meeting support to ensure a successful meeting



Greater Transparency and Control



States that Allow and Prohibit Virtual Shareholder Meetings



VIRTUAL ONLY

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California*
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas

Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nevada New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota

Ohio

Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming

HYBRID ONLY

District of Columbia Idaho Massachusetts Nebraska New Hampshire

IN PERSON ONLY

New Mexico South Carolina

SOURCE: Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc.

*Allow for Virtual Only meetings but have specific restrictions/criteria that must be met in order to permit VO meeting.



Trends in Disclosures

- Many companies are addressing trending issues with additional proxy statement and 10-K disclosures relating to:
 - ESG matters
 - Covid-19
 - Human capital management (HCM)
 - Management diversity
- Broadridge has undertaken surveys to track trends in these disclosures
 - Most recently with Broadridge's <u>Early Filers</u> survey, which collects disclosures by noncalendar year-end companies (e.g. 9/30 FYE)

Disclosures in 10-Ks and Annual Proxy Statements: Early Filers

Annual Proxy Statements: September FYEs

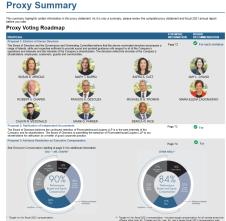
Company		Industry	Proxy Statement	Summary	CD&A	ESG	Covid	14a-8	VSM
APD	Air Products	Chemicals	₽	₽	₽	₽	~	~	<u>Y</u>
ABC	AmerisourceBergen	Health	TBF						_
AAPL	Apple	Technology	₽	▶	₽	\triangleright	\triangleright	₽	Υ
ARMK	Aramark	Business Services	ዾ	~	<u> </u>	<u>@16</u>	~	~	<u>Y</u>
BDX	Becton Dickinson	Health	ዾ	▶	▷	<u>@5</u>	<u>@5</u>	▶	N
DLB	Dolby	Technology	ዾ	₽		~	~	~	Υ
FICO	Fair Isaac	Business Services	TBF						
HOLX	Hologic	Medical Devices	TBF						
<u>JACK</u>	Jack in the Box	Restaurants	TBF						
<u>JCI</u>	Johnson Controls	Technology	TBF						
POST	Post Holdings	Food	▶	▶	<u> </u>	₽	~	~	Υ
QCOM	Qualcomm	Technology	TBF						
RJF	Raymond James	Financials	₽	₽	₽	~	~	~	<u>Y</u>
ROK	Rockwell	Industrials	₽	₽	₽	₽	~	~	<u>Y</u>
SBUX	Starbucks	Restaurants	TBF						
TSN	Tyson Foods	Food	₽	₽	₽	₽	~	₽	N
<u>v</u>	Visa	Financials	ዾ	₽	₽	₽	~	~	Υ
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	₽	₽	₽	₽	<u>@2</u>	₽	Υ

Disclosures in 10-Ks and Annual Proxy Statements: Early Filers

10-Ks: September FYEs

Company		Industry	10-K	Business	НСМ	Risk Factors	MD&A	ESG Website	Sustainability Report
<u>APD</u>	Air Products	Chemicals	₽	ዾ	<u>@8</u>	ዾ	₽	ዾ	₽
<u>ABC</u>	AmerisourceBergen	Health	ዾ	₽	<u>@6</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
<u>AAPL</u>	Apple	Technology	ዾ	₽	<u>@6</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
ARMK	Aramark	Business Services	ዾ	₽	<u>@6</u>	₽	₽	₽	<u> </u>
BDX	Becton Dickinson	Health	₽	₽	<u>@8</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
DLB	Dolby	Technology	ዾ	₽	<u>@10</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
FICO	Fair Isaac	Business Services	▷	<u>D</u>	<u>@12</u>	₽	▶	₽	~
HOLX	Hologic	Medical Devices	ዾ	₽	<u>@17</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
JACK	Jack in the Box	Restaurants	▶	₽	<u>@6</u>	₽	▷	₽	~
<u>JCI</u>	Johnson Controls	Technology	₽	₽	<u>@8</u>	₽	₽	₽	ዾ
POST	Post Holdings	Food	▶	₽	<u>@12</u>	₽	▶	₽	~
QCOM	Qualcomm	Technology	₽	ዾ	<u>@16</u>	ዾ	₽	ዾ	₽
RJF	Raymond James	Financials	▶	₽	<u>@8</u>	₽	▶	₽	₽
ROK	Rockwell	Industrials	₽	₽	<u>@4</u>	ዾ	₽	ዾ	₽
SBUX	Starbucks	Restaurants	₽	₽	<u>@2</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
TSN	Tyson Foods	Food	ዾ	₽	<u>@5</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽
<u>V</u>	Visa	Financials	₽	₽	<u>@12</u>	₽	₽	ዾ	₽
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	₽	₽	<u>@1</u>	₽	₽	₽	₽

Early Filer Examples





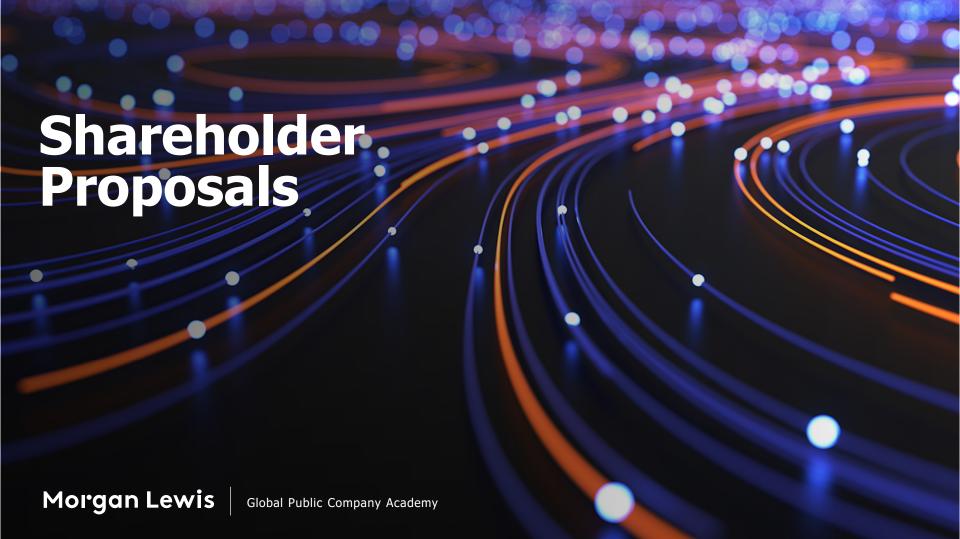




Walt Disney Proxy Summary

Apple CD&A (with ESG modifier)

VISA ESG



Shareholder Proposals: SEC Rule 14a-8

Enables shareholders of public companies to submit proposals to be included in the annual proxy statement and to be voted on at the annual meeting:

• Sliding-scale requirement of a minimum amount of ownership (\$2,000 to \$25,000) over a one-, two-, or three-year period of time

Company can seek to exclude a proposal on procedural and substantive grounds specified in Rule 14a-8

SEC arbitrates with a no-action letter process

Proposals tend to fall into the following categories:

- Corporate governance
- Business practices -- 14a-8(i)(7)
- Environmental
- Social
- Executive compensation

Shareholder Proposals – Recent developments

Staff Legal Bulletin 14L (Nov, 3 2021)

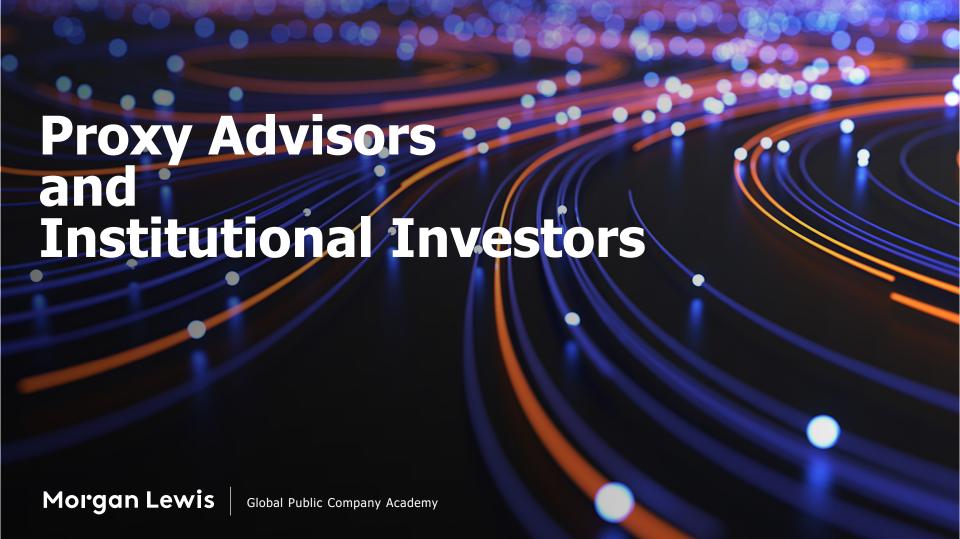
- Rescinds staff legal bulletins 14I, 14J, 14K
- Refocuses "ordinary business" exception for proposals raising significant social policy issues on the policy issue, rather than impact on the company
- Micromanagement exception curtailed
- Proposals requesting targets/timelines allowed if they afford discretion to management regarding implementation
- Economic relevance exception inapplicable for proposals that raise issues of broad social or ethical concern related to the company's business

Shareholder Proposals – Tracking Voting Results

	Company	Industry	Proxy Statement	Meeting Date	Proponent	Category	Proposal	Approved	For	Against
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	<u>@79</u>	2022.03.09	National Legal	Social	Human rights	~	~	~
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	@75	2022.03.09	Mercy Invst	Social	Lobbying	~	~	~
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	@81	2022.03.09	A. Butterfield	Business practices	Pay equity	~	~	~
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	@77	2022.03.09	K. Steiner	Governance	Special meeting threshold	~	~	~
DIS	Walt Disney	Media	@83	2022.03.09	National Center	Business practices	Workplace non-discrimination	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	▷	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Chinese censorship of apps	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	<u> </u>	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Civil rights audit	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	⊳	2022.03.04	n/d	Governance	Convert to a CA social purpose corporation	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	▷	2022.03.04	n/d	Business practices	Employment agreement concealment clauses	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	⊳	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Forced labor in supply chain	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	⊳	2022.03.04	n/d	Business practices	Pay equity	~	~	~
DE	Deere	Industrials		2022.02.23	n/d	Governance	Special meeting threshold	~	~	~
IMKTA	Ingles Markets	Food Drug Stores	⊳	2022.02.15	n/d	Business practices	Cage-free eggs	~	~	~
IMKTA	Ingles Markets	Food Drug Stores	<u> </u>	2022.02.15	n/d	Governance	Eliminate dual class voting	~	~	~
TSN	Tyson Foods	Food	⊳	2022.02.10	n/d	Environment	Sustainable packaging	~	~	~
WBA	Walgreens Boots	Food Drug Stores	@103	2022.01.27	n/d	Governance	Convert to a DE public benefit coprporation	~	~	~
WBA	Walgreens Boots	Food Drug Stores	@107	2022.01.27	n/d	Social	Public health costs of tobacco	~	~	~
WBA	Walgreens Boots	Food Drug Stores	@105	2022.01.27	n/d	Governance	Special meeting threshold	~	~	~
HRL	Hormel Foods	Food	▷	2022.01.25	HEST Australia	Social	Public health cost of antimicrobial resistance	~	~	~
BDX	Becton Dickinson	Health	⊳	2022.01.25	K. Steiner	Governance	Special meeting threshold	~	~	~
COST	Costco	Retailing	⊳	2022.01.20	National Center	Social	Charitable giving	~	~	~
COST	Costco	Retailing		2022.01.20	Green Century	Environment	Greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
COST	Costco	Retailing	⊳	2022.01.20	American Baptist Home	Social	Racial justice / Food equity	~	~	~
FDS	FactSet Research	Business services	⊳	2021.12.21	J. McRitchie	Governance	Proxy access	No	33.1%	66.9%
AZO	AutoZone	Auto	⊳	2021.12.15	As You Sow	Environment	Climate transition plan	Yes	70.4%	29.6%
csco	Cisco	Technology	⊳	2021.12.13	K. Steiner	Governance	Proxy access	No	40.5%	59.5%
LRN	Stride	Education		2021.12.10	SEIU	Social	Lobbying	Withdrawn	~	~
CMCTP	CIM Commercial Trust	REIT	⊳	2021.12.09	CalPERS	Governance	Majority vote	Withdrawn	~	~
CPB	Campbell Soup	Food	⊳	2021.12.01	K. Steiner	Governance	Simple majority vote	No	41.1%	58.9%
СРВ	Campbell Soup	Food	<u> </u>	2021.12.01	Humane Society	Governance	Virtual shareholder meetings	No	23.1%	76.9%
MSFT	Microsoft	Technology	@79	2021.11.30	NorthStar	Business practices	Criminal background checks	No	13.8%	86.2%
MSFT	Microsoft	Technology	@77	2021.11.30	Harrington Invst	Social	Facial recognition technology	No	4.1%	95.9%
MSFT	Microsoft	Technology	@81	2021.11.30	St. Joseph Sisters	Social	Lobbying alignment	No	38.0%	62.0%
MSFT	Microsoft	Technology	@73	2021.11.30	Arjuna co-filer	Business practices	Pay equity	No	40.0%	60.0%
MSFT	Microsoft	Technology	@75	2021.11.30	Arjuna Capital	Social	Sexual harassment policies	Yes	78.0%	22.0%
SYY	Sysco	Business services	▷	2021.11.19	As You Sow	Environment	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Yes	92.1%	7.9%
CBRL	Cracker Barrel	Restaurants	▶	2021.11.18	Humane Society	Governance	Virtual shareholder meetings	Yes	58.0%	42.0%
NWS	News Corp	Media	<u> </u>	2021.11.17	K. Steiner	Governance	Simple majority vote	No	30.2%	69.8%
CLX	Clorox	Household	▶	2021.11.17	J. McRitchie	Governance	Worker board representative	No	6.6%	93.4%
TPL	Texas Pacific Land	Real estate	@33	2021.11.16	G. Gliksberg	Governance	Declassify board	Yes	56.5%	43.5%
FOXA	Fox	Media	▷	2021.11.10	n/d	Governance	Convert to a DE public benefit corporation	No	1.1%	98.9%

Shareholder Proposals – Select Proposals

Company		Industry	Proxy Statement	Meeting Date	Proponent	Category	Proposal	Approved	For	Against
AAPL	Apple	Technology	<u> </u>	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Chinese censorship of apps	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	₽	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Civil rights audit	~	~	~
<u>AAPL</u>	Apple	Technology	<u> </u>	2022.03.04	n/d	Governance	Convert to a CA social purpose corporation	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	₽	2022.03.04	n/d	Business practices	Employment agreement concealment clauses	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	<u> </u>	2022.03.04	n/d	Social	Forced labor in supply chain	~	~	~
AAPL	Apple	Technology	<u> </u>	2022.03.04	n/d	Business practices	Pay equity	~	~	~
<u>TSN</u>	Tyson Foods	Food	₽	2022.02.10	n/d	Environment	Sustainable packaging	~	~	~
WBA	Walgreens Boots	Food Drug Stores	<u>@107</u>	2022.01.27	n/d	Social	Public health costs of tobacco	~	~	~
COST	Costco	Retailing	ዾ	2022.01.20	Green Century	Environment	Greenhouse gas emissions	~	~	~
COST	Costco	Retailing	₽	2022.01.20	American Baptist Home	Social	Racial justice / Food equity	~	~	~
AZO	AutoZone	Auto	<u> </u>	2021.12.15	As You Sow	Environment	Climate transition plan	<u>Yes</u>	70.4%	29.6%
SYY	Sysco	Business services	₽	2021.11.19	As You Sow	Environment	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<u>Yes</u>	92.1%	7.9%
NIKE	Nike	Apparel	ዾ	2021.10.06	As You Sow	Social	Diversity inclusion efforts	<u>No</u>	35.6%	64.4%
NIKE	Nike	Apparel	<u> </u>	2021.10.06	Domini Impact	Social	Human rights	<u>No</u>	27.7%	72.3%
WOR	Worthington	Industrials	₽	2021.09.29	As You Sow	Environment	Climate policy	<u>No</u>	40.9%	59.1%
FDX	FedEx	Transportation	<u>@97</u>	2021.09.27	NorthStar	Social	Corporate culture / Racism	<u>No</u>	18.6%	81.4%



Proxy Advisors and Institutional Investors

- Approximately 70% of publicly traded equity shares are owned by institutional investors, rather than retail investors.
 - Mutual funds, index funds, pensions, hedge funds, etc.
 - Most prominent investment funds are Vanguard, BlackRock and State Street may cast as much as 40% of all votes at S&P 500 companies.
 - When combined, Vanguard, BlackRock and State Street are the largest owners in 88% of S&P 500 companies.
- Institutional investors also have significantly higher voting rates than retail investors and often rely on proxy advisory firms for voting recommendations or guidelines.
- Biggest two proxy advisory firms are Institutional Shareholder Services and Glass Lewis & Co.
 - Academic studies show that proxy advisory firms have substantial influence over ultimate vote outcomes, and recent real-world examples have demonstrated that these firms and institutional investors can compel significant change within companies.

Environmental and Social Matters

- Leading investors, including BlackRock and Vanguard, have indicated an increased willingness to support E&S resolutions in 2021 and hold boards accountable for a lack of attention to material E&S risks.
 - In the most recent proxy season, BlackRock supported 64% of environmental shareholder proposals and 35% of social shareholder proposals, compared to 6.3% and 6.8% support, respectively, in the prior year.
- A clear supermajority of institutional investors have indicated that ESG data is used in their analyses.
 - However, almost as many believe that companies puff up their ESG disclosure.

Environmental and Social Matters (cont.)

- BlackRock will continue expecting companies to report in accordance with the TCFD framework, and provide near, medium and long term Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goals.
 - If a company's disclosure uses SASB, BlackRock wants disclosure of tailored SASB metrics.
 - BlackRock seeks fleshed out Net Zero plans considering different approaches to climate change mitigation and equity.
- Vanguard may oppose re-election of directors if there is a failure of risk oversight by the board, including climate risks.
 - Seeks disclosure allowing investors to price material risks, and of strategies to mitigate and comply with Paris Agreement standards.

Environmental and Social Matters (cont.)

- State Street expects companies to provide TCFD-based disclosure, and has prepared a list of questions that it may ask companies.
 - This year, may vote against independent board leaders if insufficient disclosure about board oversight of climate issues, greenhouse gas emissions and goals, and TCFD framework information.
 - Specific expectations for carbon-intensive industries.
 - May support climate-related shareholder proposals.

Environmental and Social Matters (cont.)

- ISS will recommend against responsible incumbent directors, committees, or full boards if the company has not been taking minimum steps to understand and address climate change-related risks in relation to the company and the larger economy as a whole.
 - May recommend against directors at greenhouse gas emitters if the company is deemed to not be taking appropriate steps.
 - Will support shareholder approval of management climate transition plans if sufficiently rigorous and complete.
- Glass Lewis will recommend against governance committee chairs at companies inadequately disclosing board oversight of E&S issues.
- SEC rules regarding climate risk disclosure are expected soon.
 - SEC released a sample comment letter to companies about climate disclosure in September.
 - Goal is to improve disclosure consistency and comparability.
 - Concerns about greenwashing and climate disclosure related litigation.

Board Diversity

- Vanguard may vote against chairs of nominating committees if there is a lack of progress on board diversity – expectation of disclosure of intended composition strategy, planned milestones and current board composition.
- State Street may vote against nominating committee chairs if there is insufficient board diversity disclosure, or no directors from underrepresented groups (including women).
 - In 2023 at Russell 3000 companies if board is not 30% women or have a specific plan to achieve that goal.
 - May vote against entire nominating committee if three years of board diversity failures.
- Goldman Sachs Asset Management will generally vote against nominating committee members of S&P 500 and FTSE 100 companies without at least one director from an underrepresented ethnic minority group, and two women.
- BlackRock has an aspirational policy for boards to be 30% diverse, with at least two directors who identify as female and one from an underrepresented group.

Board Diversity (cont.)

- Starting this year Glass Lewis will begin opposing nominating committee chairs on boards of Russell 3000 companies that have less than two gender diverse directors.
 - Oppose entire nominating committee if no gender diversity.
 - In 2023, the standard will become 30% gender diversity.
 - Glass Lewis may oppose nominating committee chairs of companies that inadequately disclose board diversity.
- ISS has committed to addressing board diversity by:
 - Opposing nominating committee chairs on boards of S&P 1500 and Russell 3000 companies lacking racial/ethnic diversity, beginning in 2022.
 - Opposing nominating committee chairs at all companies that do not have at least one female director, beginning in 2023.

Board Diversity (cont.)

- Board diversity disclosure:
 - BlackRock asks companies to disclose how diversity characteristics of the board are aligned with company's strategy/business model; whether a diverse slate is considered for all open board seats.
 - Vanguard believes board diversity disclosure should cover, at least, race, ethnicity, gender, at the board level, and tenure, skill, and experience at the individual level.
 - State Street wants disclosure covering at least how nominating committee ensures diverse candidates, and disclosure of diversity by gender, race/ethnicity, on the board or individual level. Disclosure of other types of diversity encouraged.
 - Glass Lewis will be tracking percentage of diversity on boards, whether board's definition explicitly includes race/ethnicity or gender, whether diverse candidates are required to be considered for openings on the board, and board skill disclosure.

Board Diversity (cont.)

- ISS has asked companies for disclosure of the race/ethnicity of each director and NEO, both on an aggregate and self-identified basis.
 - Indicated that this outreach is an effort to ensure the accuracy of data in research and proxy reports.
- NYC Comptroller Scott Stringer has asked companies to adopt a "Rooney Rule" diversity search policy requiring that qualified female and racially/ethnically diverse candidates be included in the pool of nominees from which directors and CEOs are selected.
- Investor campaigns pushing for disclosure of racial/ethnic and gender composition of Boards in prescribed matrices.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- State Street will vote against S&P 500 company compensation committee chairs that don't disclose their workforce demographics in at least EEO-1 or equivalent detail.
 - Wants information on how board oversees DE&I and specific goals and timeframes for meeting them.
- State Street will vote against proposals for racial equity/civil rights audits if companies have disclosed process for oversight, specific risks overseen, and the plan to address those risks.
 - Will abstain if companies have committed to identification and oversight of such risks.
- Vanguard is taking a case-by-case approach to racial equity audits.
 - Generally supported management proposals, but not when perceived as inapposite.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (cont.)

- ISS will make case-by-case recommendations on proposals requesting companies to conduct racial equity or civil rights audits after considering a company's processes or framework for addressing racial inequity and discrimination, value congruence, community engagement and market norms.
- Glass Lewis will also make case by case recommendations on gender/racial pay equity related proposals, considering a company's industry, current efforts and disclosure, and market practices.
 - Glass Lewis also supports proposals for disclosure of EEO-1 reports, and generally supports proposals for more information on workforce diversity and promotion of diversity in workforce.
- NYC Comptroller has called for companies to publicly disclose their annual EEO-1 report data in order to match their statements regarding commitments to diversity and inclusion.
 - Institutional investors have introduced voting policies to vote against compensation committee chairs at companies that do not disclose EEO-1 reports.

Overboarding

- Overboarding remains an area of increases interest for investors, driven by concerns about director capability and time commitments.
 - This has coincided with an increased focus on board diversity and refreshment.
- ISS and Glass Lewis consider service on more than five public company boards excessive.
 - ISS limits CEOs to three boards.
 - Glass Lewis limits NEOs to two boards.

Overboarding (cont.)

- Institutional investors may vote against directors if they serve on:
 - More than four public company boards (BlackRock, Capital Group, Fidelity, Invesco, JP Morgan, Legal & General, Northern Trust, State Street, Wellington and Vanguard).
 - More than three public company boards (Alliance Bernstein, others).
 - For NEOs, more than two public company boards (Vanguard and State Street). Vote would be against the outside board positions.
- Some investors have extended stricter limitations for executives to board chairs and lead independent directors:
 - State Street: Vote against a board chair that is on more than three public company boards.
 - Capital Group: Vote against a board chair that is on more than two public company boards.

Dual Class Capitalization

- Glass Lewis will be voting this year against governance committee chairs at companies with different voting rights for different classes of equity without reasonable sunset provisions.
- ISS has announced that beginning in 2023, it will generally recommend votes against directors at all companies that have a structure with unequal voting rights, regardless of when they went public.
- BlackRock thinks companies with extant multiple class share structures should receive shareholder approval on a periodic basis.
- Vanguard thinks companies that IPO with multiple class share structures should have sunset provisions, but will vote case by case on proposals to eliminate such structures.

Exclusive Forum Provisions

- Unilateral board adoption of exclusive forum provisions was the sixth most common reason that Glass Lewis recommended against directors in 2021.
 - Glass Lewis now recommends a vote against the governance committee chair if a company adopts a state court or federal exclusive forum provision, but has exceptions for tailored clauses with sunset provisions.
- ISS will generally recommend in favor of provisions that designate Delaware courts as the exclusive forum for corporate law matters, for Delaware companies.
 - For non-Delaware companies, the ISS will maintain its case-by-case approach and generally vote against provisions preferring a specific local court in the state of incorporation or other states.

Exclusive Forum Provisions (cont.)

- Vanguard generally opposed independent board chairs/nominating committee members if the board's actions meaningfully limit shareholders rights.
 - For 2022, this includes exclusive forum provisions without shareholder approval.
- BlackRock will generally support proposals that seek exclusive forum for certain shareholder litigation.
 - It will vote against an independent chair or director and members of the governance committee if a board unilaterally adopts exclusive forum provisions that it deems to be unfavorable to shareholder interests.

Institutional Shareholder Enfranchisement

- Blackrock has announced that it will allow its institutional clients to make their own voting decisions.
 - Clients may vote on their own proxies, tell BlackRock how they'd like BlackRock to vote, follow others voting guidelines, or have BlackRock vote for them.
 - It will begin by granting this power to institutional clients invested in index strategies but is looking to expand the choice to even more investors.
 - Debate as to how this policy will affect vote tracking and how much of an impact it will have.
- Institutional investors are embracing shareholder proposals.
 - Consider what your large shareholders' stated policies are, and be prepared to engage on their hot-button issues.



Universal Proxy Cards

- New Rule 14a-19 and amendments to existing rules effective for meetings starting September 1, 2022.
- Provides for use of universal proxy cards in contested elections.
 - Each of company's and dissident's proxy card will include all director nominees.
 - Likely to lead to an increase in threatened proxy contests.
 - Does not require share ownership thresholds/holding period requirements.
 - Does require dissident to file own definitive proxy statement and follow other procedures.
 - Will cut costs of proxy contests for dissidents significantly.
- Companies will need to disclose deadline for timely notice of director nominations in their proxy statements.
 - Consider adopting or refreshing advance notice bylaws.
- Proxies will need enhanced disclosure about voting options and mechanics.

New Disclosure Requirements on the Horizon

- On December 15, 2021, the SEC proposed new rules targeting potential gaps in insider trading law.
- New proposed conditions for Rule 10b5-1 plans, including:
 - Cooling off periods;
 - Certifications by insiders that they are not aware of MNPI/adopting plan in good faith;
 - Good faith operation of plan; and
 - Only one plan at a time, and only one single trade plan a year.
- New disclosure requirements:
 - Plans adopted/terminated in a quarter.
 - Checkbox on Forms 4 and 5 to indicate Rule 10b5-1 plan trades.
 - Timing and amount of option grants around release of MNPI.
 - Insider trading policies.
- If adopted, new rules would lead to disclosure of such option grants and corporate insider trading policies in proxy statements.

Questions?

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