

Actuarial Board for Counseling and Discipline



Southwest Actuarial Forum

Austin, Texas

12 June 2009



Actuarial Board for Counseling and Discipline



Professionalism in Practice

[An ABCD Overview]
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FSA, MAAA, FCA, COPA



Agenda



- Background on ABCD
- Code of Professional Conduct
- ABCD Processes
- Existing proposals to improve effectiveness
- Examples



Actuarial Board for Counseling and Discipline



ABCD was established in 1991 by the U.S. actuarial organizations to

- Investigate alleged violations of the Code of Professional Conduct by members and <u>recommend</u> discipline
- Counsel (provide guidance to) members
- Mediate disputes between members and others.



ABCD Membership



Appointed by Selection Committee (Presidents and Presidents-elect of U.S. organizations)

Member

Curtis Huntington, Chairperson Julia Philips, Vice Chairperson Carol Sears, Vice Chairperson

Linda Bell

Paul Fleishacker

Kurt Piper

Dick Robertson

Bob Rietz

Michael Toothman

Area of Practice

Life

Health

Pension

Casualty

Health

Pension

Life

Pension

Casualty



ABCD Processes



- Follow Article X of AAA bylaws and ABCD Rules of Procedure
- All ABCD inquiries, guidance and mediation confidential, unless
 - Actuary makes public or agrees to publication
 - Court requires disclosure
 - Redacted, generic situation used for educational purposes



An ABCD Inquiry



- Is a fact-finding effort, not an adversarial forum
- Examines whether or not an actuary materially violated the Code of Professional Conduct
 - not whether the actuary is liable for damages





- The revised U.S. Code of Professional Conduct ("Code") was adopted by the five U.S.-based actuarial organizations (Academy, ASPPA, CAS, CCA & SoA), and took effect 1 January 2001.
- The Code sets forth professional/ethical standards for actuarial members of the five U.S.-based actuarial organizations.





- The Code contains 14 Precepts, along with annotations providing further guidance on adhering to the Precepts.
- The Precepts are standards that must be followed by credentialed actuaries who are members of one of the U.S.-based organizations or whose member organizations require their members to follow the U.S. Code.





Precept 1 Professional Integrity:

An actuary shall act honestly, with integrity and competence, and in a manner to fulfill the profession's responsibility to the public and to uphold the reputation of the actuarial profession





Precept 2 Qualification Standards:

An Actuary shall perform Actuarial Services only when the Actuary is qualified to do so on the basis of basic and continuing education and experience and only when the Actuary satisfies applicable qualification standards.





Precept 3 Standards of Practice

An Actuary shall ensure that Actuarial Services performed by or under the direction of the Actuary satisfy applicable standards of practice.





- Communications and Disclosure (Precepts 4, 5 and 6)
- Conflict of Interest (Precept 7)
- Control of Work Product (Precept 8)
- Confidentiality (Precept 9)





- Courtesy and Cooperation (Precept 10)
- Advertising (Precept 11)
- Titles and Designations (Precept 12)
- Violations of the Code of Professional Conduct (Precepts 13 and 14)



ABCD Inquiry



- Based on complaint from individual, typically
 - Client
 - Regulator
 - Other actuary
- At ABCD's initiative
 - Based on public document that suggests possible violation





Step 1: Initiation of Inquiry

- Complaint received
 - Reviewed by staff for completeness
- Information based
 - Chairs review public document and decide to proceed
- Sent to subject actuary for response





Step 2: Chairs' review

- Chairs evaluate for possible material violation
- Chairs decide whether to
 - Seek additional information
 - Dismiss complaint
 - Offer mediation
 - Commence investigation





Step 3: Notification

- Notify subject actuary and complainant, if any, of Chairs' decision
- Notify ABCD at next meeting





Step 4: Investigation

- Appoint investigator, subject to challenge
- Investigator
 - obtains and reviews documents,
 - interviews individuals involved,
 - prepares report of results, i.e. facts as investigator understands them
- Report sent to subject actuary for response





Step 5: ABCD consideration

- All documents sent to ABCD members
- Case discussed at ABCD meeting
- ABCD decides whether to
 - Seek additional information
 - Dismiss (with/without guidance)
 - Counsel the actuary
 - Conduct a hearing





Step 6: Notification

- Notify subject actuary, complainant and investigator of decision
- Schedule hearing, if so decided





Step 7: Hearing

- Conduct fact finding hearing attended by
 - Investigator
 - Subject actuary
- Hearing is recorded by a court reporter
- Investigator presents results
 - ABCD and actuary question investigator
- Actuary presents case
 - ABCD questions actuary





Step 8: Deliberations

- ABCD discusses hearing and documents
- Decides whether to
 - Dismiss
 - Counsel
 - Recommend discipline
 - Obtain more information, reopen hearing





Step 9: Notification

- Notify subject actuary, complainant and investigator of decision
- If discipline is recommended, transmit to appropriate organization(s)
 - Statement of ABCD findings
 - All documents used by ABCD
 - Transcript of hearing





Step 10: Member Organization

- If discipline is recommended
- Conducts "proceedings" hearing according to its rules
- May decide to
 - Impose recommended discipline
 - Impose greater level of discipline
 - Impose lower level of discipline or none



Request for Guidance



- Private guidance by ABCD member
 - Expresses member's own opinion
- Private guidance by ABCD
 - Expresses views of board
- Public guidance by ABCD
 - At request or agreement of actuary(ies)
 - Provides guidance to profession
 - Expresses views of board



Request for Guidance



Example of RFG Topics

- How do I know if I am qualified?
- How can I become qualified?
- How can I do a job that involves more than one area of expertise?
- How much can I rely on my supervisor?
- How much can I rely on my staff?
- How much documentation of my work should I save?
 What if I leave my company?
- When should I refuse an assignment?
- When should I make a complaint about another actuary?
- When is a violation of the Code material?
- When is a violation of the Code resolved?



Mediation



- If all parties agree
- Facilitate resolution of issue without inquiry



Contacting the ABCD



- Letter: 1850 M St., N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036
- Telephone: (202) 223-8196; (202) 872-1948 (fax)
- Website: <u>www.abcdboard.org</u>
- Contacting any individual ABCD member or ABCD staff (contact information on website)





- Improve process for learning about potential violations
 - Outreach to regulators and actuaries
 - Follow up to discipline or counseling
 - Automatic triggers for inquiries
 - Legislative changes to
 - Allow sharing with JBEA
 - Protect whistleblowers





- Have ABCD issue private reprimands
- Create combined discipline body
 - Replace individual organization discipline committees
 - Impose uniform discipline
 - Appeals process to member organizations





- Create ASB/ABCD oversight board
 - Include non actuaries
 - Select ABCD members
 - Oversee ABCD process





- Clarify ABCD relationships to organizations
 - Formal feedback process to ASB, etc.
 - Selection Committee approves budget of ABCD/ASB/oversight board
 - Transparent member dues for these





SITUATION ONE:

- A client of yours has retained another independent firm to provide a second opinion on some of your work.
- The other firm is a competitor.
- The other firm is now requesting information from you.
- They ask for copies of your notes, test runs and assumption setting analysis.





SITUATION ONE [Questions]

- 1. What are your professional responsibilities to support their work?
- 2. What part of the Code of Conduct and ASOPs apply to you? to them?
- 3. Do you need a release from the client?
- 4. How do you retain your proprietary rights without inappropriately frustrating their audit of your work?





SITUATION TWO:

- 1. You are attending a 60 minute session at the SWAF Spring 2009 Meeting.
- 2. 20 minutes into the session, your seat neighbour leaves the room.
- 3. You notice that she completes an attendance ticket, including ratings for speakers who have yet to present.
- 4. You witness that she drops the ticket in the attendance basket.





PRECEPT 13:

An Actuary with knowledge of an apparent, unresolved, material violation of the Code by another Actuary should consider discussing the situation with the other Actuary and attempt to resolve the apparent violation.

If such discussion is not attempted or is not successful, the Actuary shall disclose ...





PRECEPT 13 (Continued):

...such violation to the appropriate counseling and disciplinary body of the profession, except where the disclosure would be contrary to Law or would divulge Confidential Information.





SITUATION TWO [QUESTIONS]:

- 1. Should you do anything about this occurrence?
- 2. Under what circumstances would this definitely create a possible Code violation?
- 3. Under what circumstances would it appear not to have constituted a Code violation?





OTHER SITUATIONS



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THANK YOU



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