

# North Central Youth Football League Conflict of Interest Policy

## Article I Purpose

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect this tax-exempt organization's (Organization) interest when it is contemplated entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of the Organization or might result in a possible excess benefit transaction. This Policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

## Article II Definitions

### **1. Interested Persons:**

Any director, principle officer, or member of a committee with governing board delegated powers, who has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined below, is an interested person.

### **2. Financial interest:**

A person has financial interest if the person has, direct or indirect, through business, investments, or family:

- a. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which the organization has a transaction or agreement.
- b. A compensation agreement with the Organization or with any entity or individual with which the Organization has a transaction or arrangement.
- c. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the Organization is negotiating a transaction or arrangement.

Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. Under Article III, Section 2, a person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate governing board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exist

## Article III Procedures

### **1. Duty of Disclosure**

In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the directors and members of committees with the governing board delegated powers considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

### **2. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exist**

After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested parties, the parties may be ask to leave and board will convene in a closed session to vote: or committee may ask party(s), who may be a voting member, to recuse their voting privilege; or board may ask in closed session for voting member to recuse their voting privilege. The remaining board or committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

### **3. Procedures for addressing the conflict of Interest**

- a.** An interested person may make a presentation at the governing board or committee meeting, but after the Presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.
- b.** The chair person of the governing board or committee shall, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.
- c.** After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether the organization can obtain with reasonable efforts a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.
- d.** If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing conflict of interest, the governing board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested Directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in the organizations best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination the Board shall make a discussion as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

### **4. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy**

- a.** If the governing board or committee has reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis of failed disclosure and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.
- b.** If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the governing board or committee determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

## **Article IV** **Records of proceedings**

The minutes of the governing board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

- a.** The names of the persons who disclosed or other wise were found to have a financial interest in connection with an actual or possible conflict of interest, the nature of the financial interest, any action taken to determine whether a conflict of interest were present, and the governing board's or committee's decision as to whether a conflict of interest in fact existed.
- b.** The names of the persons who were present for discussions and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the content of the discussion, including any alternatives to be proposed transaction or arrangement, and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

## **Article V** **Compensation**

- a.** A voting member of the governing board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly from the Organization for services will recuse his/her voting privilege on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.
- b.** A voting member of any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Organization for services is will recuse his/her voting privilege on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.
- c.** No voting member of the governing board or any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters, and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Organization, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.



