Appendix A: Sample Conflict of Interest Policy

Note: Items marked Hospital Insert - for hospitals that complete Schedule C are intended to be adopted by hospitals.

Article I

Purpose

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect this tax-exempt organizations (Organization) interest when it is contemplating 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 law governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

Article II

Definitions

1. Interested Person

Any director, principal 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.

(Hospital Insert - for hospitals that complete Schedule C
If a person is an interested person with respect to any entity in the health care system of which the organization is a part, he or she is an interested person with respect to all entities in the health care system.)

2. Financial Interest

A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:

a. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which the Organization has a transaction or arrangement,

b. A compensation arrangement with the Organization or 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 determines that a conflict of interest exists.

Article III

Procedures

1. Duty to Disclose

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 committee with governing board delegated powers considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

2. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists

After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the governing board or committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. 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 this 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 chairperson 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 effort 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 a 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 Organization's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable.

4. Violations of the Conflict 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 for such belief 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 otherwise 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 was 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 discussion and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the nature of the discussion, including any alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement, and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

http://www.irs.gov/instructions/i1023/ar03.html
Instructions for Form 1023

a. A voting member of the governing board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Organization for services is precluded from voting 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 precluded from voting 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.

[Insert - for hospital that complete Schedule C]

d. Physicians who receive compensation from the Organization, whether directly or indirectly or as employees or independent contractors, are precluded from membership on any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters. No physician, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding physician compensation.

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Article VI

Annual Statements

Each director, principal officer and member of a committee with governing board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement which affirms such person:

a. Has received a copy of the conflicts of interest policy,

b. Has read and understands the policy,

c. Has agreed to comply with the policy, and

d. Understands the Organization is charitable and in order to maintain its federal tax exemption it must engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

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Article VII

Periodic Reviews

To ensure the Organization operates in a manner consistent with charitable purposes and does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status, periodic reviews shall be conducted. The periodic reviews shall, at a minimum, include the following subjects:

a. Whether compensation arrangements and benefits are reasonable, based on competent survey information, and the result of arm’s length bargaining.

b. Whether partnerships, joint ventures, and arrangements with management organizations conform to the Organization’s written policies, are properly recorded, reflect reasonable investment or payments for goods and services, further charitable purposes and do not result in inurement, impermissible private benefit or in an excess benefit transaction.

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Article VIII

Use of Outside Experts

When conducting the periodic reviews as provided for in Article VII, the Organization may, but need not, use outside advisors. If outside experts are used, their use shall not relieve the governing board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.
Montana Nonprofit Association (MNA)

Conflict of Interest Policy

And

Annual Statement

For Directors and Officers and
Members of a Committee with Board Delegated Powers

Article I -- Purpose

1. The purpose of this Board conflict of interest policy is to protect MNA’s interests when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interests of an officer or director of MNA or might result in a possible excess benefit transaction.

2. This policy is intended to supplement, but not replace, any applicable state and federal laws governing conflicts of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

3. This policy is also intended to identify “independent” directors.

Article II -- Definitions

1. Interested person -- Any director, principal 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 a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:
   
   a. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which MNA has a transaction or arrangement,

   b. A compensation arrangement with MNA or with any entity or individual with which MNA has a transaction or arrangement, or

   c. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which MNA 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. A person who has a financial

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1 This policy is based on the IRS model Conflict of Interest policy, which is an attachment to Form 1023. It adds information needed to allow MNA to assess director independence in order to answer questions on Form 990.
interest may have a conflict of interest only if the Board or Executive Committee decides that a conflict of interest exists, in accordance with this policy.

3. **Independent Director** — A director shall be considered “independent” for the purposes of this policy if he or she is “independent” as defined in the instructions for the IRS 990 form or, until such definition is available, the director —

   a. is not, and has not been for a period of at least three years, an employee of MNA or any entity in which MNA has a financial interest;

   b. does not directly or indirectly have a significant business relationship with MNA, which might affect independence in decision-making;

   c. is not employed as an executive of another corporation where any of MNA’s executive officers or employees serve on that corporation’s compensation committee; and

   d. does not have an immediate family member who is an executive officer or employee of MNA or who holds a position that has a significant financial relationship with MNA.

**Article III -- Procedures**

1. **Duty to Disclose** — 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 Board or Executive Committee.

2. **Recusal of Self** — Any director may recuse himself or herself at any time from involvement in any decision or discussion in which the director believes he or she has or may have a conflict of interest, without going through the process for determining whether a conflict of interest exists.

3. **Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists** — After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the Board or Executive Committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining Board or Executive Committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

4. **Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest**

   a. An interested person may make a presentation at the Board or Executive 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 Chairperson of the Board or Executive 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 Board or Executive Committee shall determine whether MNA 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 a conflict of interest, the Board or Executive Committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in MNA's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination, it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

5. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

a. If the Board or Executive 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 for such belief 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 Board or Executive 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 Board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

a. The names of the persons who disclosed or otherwise 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 was present, and the Board's or Executive 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 the 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 Board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from MNA for services is precluded from voting 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 MNA for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

c. No voting member of the Board or any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from MNA, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

**Article VI – Annual Statements**

1. Each director, principal officer and member of a committee with Board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement which affirms such person:

   a. Has received a copy of the conflict of interest policy,

   b. Has read and understands the policy,

   c. Has agreed to comply with the policy, and

   d. Understands MNA is charitable and in order to maintain its federal tax exemption it must engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

2. Each voting member of the Board shall annually sign a statement which declares whether such person is an independent director.

3. If at any time during the year, the information in the annual statement changes materially, the director shall disclose such changes and revise the annual disclosure form.

4. The Executive Committee shall regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with this policy by reviewing annual statements and taking such other actions as are necessary for effective oversight.

**Article VII – Periodic Reviews**

To ensure MNA operates in a manner consistent with charitable purposes and does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status, periodic reviews shall be conducted. The periodic reviews shall, at a minimum, include the following subjects:

a. Whether compensation arrangements and benefits are reasonable, based on competent survey information (if reasonably available), and the result of arm's length bargaining.
b. Whether partnerships, joint ventures, and arrangements with management organizations, if any, conform to MNA's written policies, are properly recorded, reflect reasonable investment or payments for goods and services, further charitable purposes and do not result in inurement or impermissible private benefit or in an excess benefit transaction.

**Article VIII – Use of Outside Experts**

When conducting the periodic reviews as provided for in Article VII, MNA may, but need not, use outside advisors. If outside experts are used, their use shall not relieve the Board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.

The End

Revision History by the MNA Board
Initial Conflict of Interest policy adopted April 19, 2006
Restated April 17, 2008
Director and Officer
Annual Conflict of Interest Statement

1. Name: ________________________________ Date: __________________

2. Position:
   Are you a voting Director? Yes  No
   Are you an Officer? Yes  No
   If you are an Officer, which Officer position do you hold:
   ________________________________

3. I affirm the following:
   I have received a copy of the MNA Conflict of Interest Policy. _________ (initial)
   I have read and understand the policy. _________ (initial)
   I agree to comply with the policy. _________ (initial)
   I understand that MNA is charitable and in order to maintain its federal tax exemption it must
   engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of tax-exempt purposes. _________
   (initial)

4. Disclosures:
   a. Do you have a financial interest (current or potential), including a compensation arrangement, as
doing the Conflict of Interest Policy with MNA? Yes  No
      i. If yes, please describe it: ________________________________
         ii. If yes, has the financial interest been disclosed, as provided in the Conflict of Interest
             policy? Yes  No
   b. In the past, have you had a financial interest, including a compensation arrangement, as defined in
   the Conflict of Interest policy with MNA? Yes  No
      i. If yes, please describe it, including when (approximately):
         ii. If yes, has the financial interest been disclosed, as provided in the Conflict of Interest
             policy? Yes  No

5. Are you an independent director, as defined in the Conflict of Interest policy? Yes  No
   a. If you are not independent, why? ________________________________

Signature of director ________________________________ Date: __________________

Date of Review by Executive Committee: ________________________________