



Policy on Conflict of Interest

I. Application of Policy

This policy applies to board members, staff and certain volunteers of Friends of the Lower Appomattox River (FOLAR). All staff and volunteers are covered under this policy if that person has been granted significant independent decision making authority with respect to financial or other resources of the organization. Persons covered under this policy are hereinafter referred to as “interested parties.”

II. Conflict of Interest

A conflict of interest may exist when the interests or concerns of an interested party may be seen as competing with the interests or concerns of the organization. There are a variety of situations which raise conflict of interest concerns including, but not limited to, the following:

Financial Interests - A conflict may exist where an interested party, or a relative or business associate of an interested party, directly or indirectly benefits or profits as a result of a decision made or transaction entered into by the organization. Examples include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- the organization contracts to purchase or lease goods, services, or properties from an interested party, or a relative, or business associate of an interested party;
- the organization purchases an ownership interest in or invests in a business entity owned by an interested party, or by a relative or business associate of an interested party;
- the organization offers employment to an interested party, or a relative, or business associate of an interested party, other than a person who is already employed by the organization;
- an interested party, or a relative or business associate of an interested party, is provided with a gift, gratuity or favor, of a substantial nature, from a person or entity which does business, or seeks to do business, with the organization;
- an interested party, or a relative or business associate of an interested party, is gratuitously provided use of the facilities, property, or services of the organization;



Other Interests - A conflict may also exist where an interested party, or a relative or business associate of an interested party, purposefully seeks to obtain a non-financial benefit or advantage that he would not have obtained absent his/her relationship with the organization, or where his/her duty or responsibility owed to the organization conflicts with a duty or responsibility owed to some other organization. Examples include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- an interested party seeks to obtain preferential treatment by the organization for himself, or relative, or business associate;
- an interested party seeks to make use of confidential information obtained from the organization for his own benefit, or for the benefit of a relative, business associate, or other organization;
- an interested party seeks to take advantage of an opportunity, or enable a relative, business associate or other organization to take advantage of an opportunity, which s/he has reason to believe would be of interest to the organization;

III. Disclosure of Actual or Potential Conflicts of Interest

An interested party is under a continuing obligation to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest as soon as it is known, or reasonably should be known.

An interested party shall complete a questionnaire (Attachment A, Annual Affirmation of Compliance and Disclosure Statement), to fully and completely disclose the material facts about any actual or potential conflicts of interest. The disclosure statement shall be completed upon his/her association with the organization, and shall be updated annually thereafter. An additional disclosure statement shall be filed at such time as an actual or potential conflict arises.

For board members, the disclosure statements shall be provided to the Executive Director or the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

In the case of staff or volunteers with significant decision-making authority, the disclosure statements shall be provided to any Board of Director's member and forwarded to the Executive Director or the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall file copies of all disclosure statements with the official corporate records of the organization.



IV. Procedures for Review of Actual or Potential Conflicts

Whenever there is reason to believe that an actual or potential conflict of interest exists between FOLAR and an interested party, the Board of Directors shall determine the appropriate organizational response. This shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, invoking the procedures described in Section V, below, with respect to a specific proposed action or transaction.

Where the actual or potential conflict involves a contract staff person of the organization other than the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall be responsible for reviewing the matter and may take appropriate action as necessary to protect the interests of the organization. The Executive Director shall report to the Chairperson the results of any review and the action taken. The Chairperson, in consultation with the Executive Committee, shall determine if any further board review or action is required.

V. Procedures for Addressing Conflicts of Interest - Specific Transactions

Where an actual or potential conflict exists between the interests of FOLAR and an interested party with respect to a specific proposed action or transaction, FOLAR shall refrain from the proposed action or transaction until such time as the proposed action or transaction has been approved by the disinterested members of the Board of Directors of the organization. The following procedures shall apply:

- An interested party who has an actual or potential conflict of interest with respect to a proposed action or transaction of the corporation shall not participate in any way in, or be present during, the deliberations and decision making of the organization with respect to such action or transaction. The interested party may, upon request, be available to answer questions or provide material factual information about the proposed action or transaction.
- The disinterested members of the Board of Directors may approve the proposed action or transaction upon finding that it is in the best interests of the corporation. The board shall consider whether the terms of the proposed transaction are fair and reasonable to the organization and whether it would be possible, with reasonable effort, to find a more advantageous arrangement with a party or entity that is not an interested party.
- Approval by the disinterested members of the Board of Directors shall be by vote of a majority of directors in attendance at a meeting at which a quorum is present. An interested party shall not be counted for purposes of determining



whether a quorum is present, nor for purposes of determining what constitutes a majority vote of directors in attendance.

- The minutes of the meeting shall reflect that the conflict disclosure was made, the vote taken and, where applicable, the abstention from voting and participation by the interested party.

VI. Conflicts of Interest and Compensation

A voting member of the Board of Directors who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from FOLAR for services is precluded from participating in discussion about, or voting on, matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

A voting member of any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the FOLAR for services is precluded from participating in discussion about, or voting on, matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

Any voting member of the governing board or any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from FOLAR, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

VII. Violations of Conflict of Interest Policy

If the Board of Directors has reason to believe that an interested party has failed to disclose an actual or potential conflict of interest, it shall inform the person of the basis for such belief and afford the person an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.

If, after hearing the response of the interested party and making such further investigation as may be warranted in the circumstances, the board determines that the interested party has in fact failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.