

# PTC-FAYETTE PICKLEBALL ASSOCIATION, INC.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

January 21, 2019

### Article I

#### Purpose

The purpose of the Conflict of Interest Policy is to protect the interests of PTC-Fayette Pickleball Association, Inc. (“PTC-FPA”) when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an Officer, Director, or Committee Member of PTC-FPA, 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 Person** – Any Director or Officer of PTC-FPA, or Committee Member appointed by the President of PTC-FPA with 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 PTC-FPA has a transaction or arrangement,

**b.** A compensation arrangement with PTC-FPA or with any entity or individual with which PTC-FPA has a transaction or arrangement, or

**c.** A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which PTC-FPA 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 exists.

**3. Excess Benefit Transaction** – Generally, an excess benefit transaction is any transaction in which a non-profit organization provides an economic benefit to any person and receives less than the value of the benefit in return.

### 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 Officers of PTC-FPA and/or Committee Members

appointed by the President of PTC-FPA with 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 Board of Directors’ or Committee Meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining Directors 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 a the Board of Directors’ 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 presiding officer of the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors or Committee shall determine whether PTC-FPA 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 of Directors or Committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested parties whether the transaction or arrangement is in PTC-FPA’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.

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

**a.** If the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors and all Committees with Board delegated powers shall contain:

**a.** The name(s) of the person (s) 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 of Directors' 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 the proposed transaction or arrangement; and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

### **Article V Compensation**

All Officers, Directors and Committee Members shall scrupulously avoid any conflict between their own respective individual interests and the interests of PTC-FPA.

**a.** A voting member of the Board of Directors who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from PTC-FPA 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 Association for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

**c.** However, a voting member of the Board of Directors or any Committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from PTC-FPA, either individually or collectively, is not precluded from providing any pertinent information regarding compensation to the Board of Directors or any Committee.

### **Article VI Annual Statements**

Each Director or Officer of PTC-FPA, and Committee Member appointed by the President of PTC-FPA with 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 PTC-FPA is a recreational/educational organization 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.

**Article VII**  
**Periodic Reviews**

To ensure PTC-FPA operates in a manner consistent with its recreational/educational 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 companies conform to PTC-FPA'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.

**Article VIII**  
**Use of Outside Experts**

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