

OPHA Conflict of Interest Policy



Oak Park
Homes Association™
A Better Place to Live...

Purpose

This Conflict of Interest Policy governs the activities of the volunteer leadership and staff of Oak Park Homes Association (OPHA). Questions about the policy should be directed to the Executive Director or President of the Board. It is the duty of all board members and staff to be aware of this policy and to identify conflicts of interest and situations that may result in the appearance of a conflict. These situations/conflicts/or potential conflicts of interest must be disclosed by volunteer leaders and/or management firm staff to either the Executive Director, the President of the Board or other designated person, as appropriate.

This policy provides guidelines for identifying conflicts, disclosing conflicts and procedures to be followed to assist the OPHA manage conflicts of interest and situations that may result in the appearance of a conflict. All new Board members are advised of this policy prior to or upon entry into office.

What is a conflict of interest?

A conflict of interest arises when a volunteer leader has a personal interest that conflicts with the interests of OPHA or arises in situations where a volunteer leader has divided loyalties (also known as a “duality of interest”). The former can result in situations that result in inappropriate financial gain to persons in authority at OPHA which can lead to financial penalties and violations of IRS regulations. Similarly, situations or transactions arising out of a conflict of interest can result in either inappropriate financial gain or the appearance of impropriety or a lack of integrity in OPHA’s decision-making process. Both results are damaging to OPHA and are to be avoided.

- *Example #1:* a person in a position of authority over OPHA may benefit financially from a transaction between OPHA and the board member; or others closely associated with the board/staff member may be affected financially. Family members, or their businesses, or other persons or the businesses of persons with whom the board/staff member is closely associated, could benefit from similar transactions.
- *Example #2:* A conflict of interest could be a direct or indirect *financial interest* such as those described above, or a *personal interest* such as the situation where a board member of OPHA is also a board member of another nonprofit or for-profit entity in the community with which OPHA collaborates or conducts business.

Who might be affected by this policy?

Typically persons who are affected by a conflict of interest policy are the OPHA’s board members, officers, and senior staff. In some cases a major donor could also be in a conflict situation. OPHA takes a broad view of conflicts and board/staff are urged to think of how a

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situation/transaction would appear to outside parties when identifying conflicts or possible conflicts of interest.

Disclosure of Conflicts

Board members and senior management firm staff will annually disclose and promptly update any disclosures previously made to the Executive Director or President of the Board on an Annual Conflict Disclosure Questionnaire form provided by the OPHA that requests them to identify their interests that could give rise to conflicts of interest, such as a list of family members, substantial business or investment holdings, and other transactions or affiliations with businesses and other organizations or those of family members as well as other nonprofit organizations.

Board and management firm staff are also urged to disclose conflicts as they arise as well as to disclose those situations that are evolving that may result in a conflict of interest. Advance disclosure must occur so that a determination may be made as to the appropriate plan of action to manage the conflict. Management firm staff should disclose to their supervisor / Executive Director and board members should disclose to the President of the board as soon as they person with the conflict is aware of the conflict/potential conflict or appearance of a conflict exists.

Procedures to manage conflicts

For each interest disclosed, the full board, or the Executive Director or the President of the board, as appropriate, will determine whether the organization should:

- Take no action or
- Disclose the situation more broadly and invite discussion/resolution by the full board of what action to take, or
- Refrain from taking action and otherwise avoid the conflict.

In most cases the broadest disclosure possible is advisable so that decision-makers can make informed decisions that are in the best interests of the organization.

1. When the conflict involves a decision-maker, the person with the conflict ("interested party"):
(i) must fully disclose the conflict to all other decision-makers; (ii) may not be involved in the decision of what action to take (e.g., may not participate in a vote) but may serve as a resource to provide other decision-makers with needed information.
2. In some cases, the person with the conflict may be asked to recuse him/herself from sensitive discussions so as not to unduly influence the discussion of the conflict.
3. In all cases, decisions involving a conflict will be made only by disinterested persons.
4. The fact that a conflict was managed, and the outcome, will be documented in the minutes of board meetings if the conflict was related to a board member, and reported by the Executive Director to the President of the board/other appropriate committee of the board (e.g., Audit committee) if the conflict was related to a management firm staff member.
5. The President of the board/Executive Director will monitor proposed or ongoing transactions of the organization (e.g., contracts with vendors and collaborations with third parties) for conflicts of interest and disclose them to the Board and staff, as appropriate, whether discovered before or after the transaction has occurred.