

To: All Governor Councils
From: MD4 CBL Committee
Date: September 25, 2025

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee recommended a change to the MD4 Policy and Procedures Manual regarding conflicts of interest. That section establishes a Conflict of Interest Policy for MD4. MD4 Council implemented the MD4 CBL Committee's recommendation which included a signed agreement from each sitting Council member.

The MD4 CBL Committee is passing this information on to the District Governors for their District, and, for their Clubs.

This is important since the IRS maintains that a failure to adopt and follow a Conflicts of Interest Policy may be grounds for revocation of 501(c)4 and 501(C)3 status as shown:

The screenshot shows the IRS website interface. At the top is the IRS logo and navigation links: Help, News, English, Charities & Nonprofits, and Tax Pros. Below this is a dark blue header with links: File, Pay, Refunds, Credits & Deductions, Forms & Instructions, and a search bar. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home / File / Charities and nonprofits / Lifecycle of an exempt organization / Applying for tax exempt status / Form 1023: purpose of conflict of interest policy. The main heading is "Form 1023: purpose of conflict of interest policy". On the left is a sidebar menu with categories: Individuals, Businesses and self-employed, and Charities and nonprofits. Under Charities and nonprofits, the menu items are: Exempt organization types, Lifecycle of an exempt organization, Before applying for tax-exempt status, Applying for tax exempt status (highlighted), How to stay exempt, Revocation of exemption, Audits, Annual filing and forms, and Charitable contributions. The main content area is titled "What is the purpose of the conflict of interest policy?" and contains text explaining the IRS's oversight role and the purpose of the conflict of interest policy.

Form 1023: purpose of conflict of interest policy

Charities and nonprofits

- Exempt organization types
- Lifecycle of an exempt organization
- Before applying for tax-exempt status
- Applying for tax exempt status**
- How to stay exempt
- Revocation of exemption
- Audits
- Annual filing and forms
- Charitable contributions

What is the purpose of the conflict of interest policy?

Charitable organizations are frequently subject to intense public scrutiny, especially where they appear to have inappropriately benefited their officers, directors or trustees. The IRS also has an oversight role with respect to charitable organizations. An important part of this oversight is providing organizations with strategies that will help avoid the appearance or actuality of private benefit to individuals who are in a position of substantial authority. The recommended conflict of interest policy is a strategy we encourage organizations to adopt as a means to establish procedures that will offer protection against charges of impropriety involving officers, directors or trustees.

A conflict of interest occurs where individuals' obligation to further the organization's charitable purposes is at odds with their own financial interests. For example, a conflict of interest would occur where an officer, director or trustee votes on a contract between the organization and a business that is owned by the officer, director or trustee. Conflicts of interest frequently arise when setting compensation or benefits for officers, directors or trustees. A conflict of interest policy is intended to help ensure that when actual or potential conflicts of interest arise, the organization has a process in place under which the affected individual will advise the governing body about all the relevant facts concerning the situation. A conflict of interest policy is also intended to establish procedures under which individuals who have a conflict of interest will be excused from voting on such matters.

Apart from any appearance of impropriety, organizations will lose their tax-exempt status unless they operate in a manner consistent with their charitable purposes. Serving private interests more than insubstantially is inconsistent with accomplishing charitable purposes. For example, paying an individual who is in a position of substantial authority excessive compensation serves a private interest. Providing facilities, goods or services to an individual who is in a position of substantial authority also serves a private interest unless the benefits are part of a reasonable compensation arrangement or they are available to the public on equal terms and conditions.

Attached are templates you can use to create a policy if needed and a template for an agreement statement.

The MD4 CBL Committee will continue to provide information to assist you in compliance as laws and regulations change.