# POLICIES! Now I've Got Them, What Do I Do With Them?

*By Bob Harris, CAE*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>IRS Question</th>
<th>Usage/Application</th>
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<tr>
<td>Whistle Blower</td>
<td>Does the organization have a written whistleblower policy?</td>
<td>Simply adopting a whistle blower policy is not enough to have an impact. The board must understand its application and the staff must be aware of its existence. The board should consider how to react when someone &quot;blows the whistle.&quot; Appoint a committee? Does the committee have any resources, such as a HR specialist or attorney? What protections will the whistle blower have? These questions should be answered and added to a leadership manual or committee operations guide. Staff will be made aware of the whistle blower processes by adding it to the personnel manual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Record Retention</td>
<td>Does the organization have a written document retention and destruction policy?</td>
<td>Organizations have documents that should be safeguarded or destroyed. Include the retention policy in an operations or procedures manual. Staff should conduct a file clean-out day, annually. Consider appointing a keeper of documents with oversight for hard copies and digital files. Who on staff will sign off on file destruction?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflicts of Interest</td>
<td>Does the organization have a written conflict of interest policy? If yes, are the officers, directors or trustees, and key employees, required to disclose annually interests that could give rise to conflicts? Does the organization regularly and consistently monitor and enforce compliance with the policy? If yes, ... how is this done?</td>
<td>The conflict of interest will take the form of a document distributed to the board annually. Consider whether it will be introduced at the nomination, installation or orientation process. If the form requires a signature, then staff must retain copies. Let the minutes reflect that board members received the policy. Conflicts arising at meetings should be recorded in the minutes. Will senior staff also be required to disclose?</td>
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<td>Audits</td>
<td>Were the organization's financial statements audited by an independent accountant? If yes, does the organization have a committee that assumes responsibility for the oversight of the audit, review or compilation ... and its selection of an independent accountant?</td>
<td>A policy dealing with financial audits will be housed in the board policy manual and included in the operations or accounting manual. If the policy includes appointment of a volunteer audit committee, its operation should be described in the listing of committee purposes. When and who will appoint the committee? How will the committee interface with the CPA, what are they responsible for?</td>
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<td>Minutes</td>
<td>Does the organization contemporaneously document the meetings held or written actions undertaken during the year by the following: (a) the governing body; (b) each committee with authority to act on behalf of the governing body?</td>
<td>While organizations are careful to record board meeting minutes, this IRS question may result in a policy directing committees to keep minutes. The organization will develop instructions or a template for committee minute taking.</td>
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<td>Public Records</td>
<td>IRS Section 6104 requires an organization to make its Form 1023 (or 1024 if applicable), 990 and 990-T (501c3s only) available for public inspection. Indicate how you make these available. Describe in Section O whether and if so, how, the organization makes its governing documents, conflict of interest policy, and financial statements available to the public.</td>
<td>Processes should be in place to ensure that the IRS public records are made available upon request. Documents such as minutes, finances, contributors, bylaws and articles may or may not be public records—often depending on state corporate laws. The board may set a policy about who may see supplemental documents (i.e. minutes), and how they will be delivered. Staff should be aware of the procedures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Did the process of determining compensation of the following persons (for CEO, Executive Director, or top management officials) include a review and approval by independent persons, comparability data and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision?</td>
<td>While the IRS question for determining compensation may not result in a policy, it does suggest the need to acquire compensation data. The board should be informed that the chief paid officer has access to the data against which the board may compare top management compensation.</td>
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**Now What?**

Adopting policies is the starting point. Their application and storage now take effect. New policies should create new processes and procedures.

The rush to comply with revised Form 990 will subside. The application and storage of the new policies will be continuous. Now is the time to determine how policies will translate into consistent application and processes.

Note: Bob Harris, CAE, offers board training, strategic planning and organizational audits. Visit his website for free documents at www.nonprofitcenter.com.

**Footnotes**

1. "Section A, B, and C request information about policies not required by the Internal Revenue Code." To view revised IRS Form 990, visit www.irs.gov.
2. The actual question from IRS Draft Form 990.
3. Visit the website of the AICPA for sample audit committee descriptions.
4. Compensation studies are often available to the national or state association of association executives, chamber executives and nonprofit councils.

**Leadership in Challenging Times**

Carol Kinsey Goman, PhD

Employees are nervous—and rightfully so. The economic crisis and its resulting layoffs, consolidations, and organizational restructuring have people worried and distracted. Motivation is down. Absenteeism is up. Everyone wants to know, "What's going to happen to me?" Rumors are running wild.

In the midst of all this uncertainty and fear, it's your job to help your team (or department or organization) stay engaged and focused on the business at hand. And for that, the "soft skills" of compassion, encouragement and motivation become crucial. People are looking to you for comfort and reassurance—and, most of all, for leadership by example.

Here are four recommendations to help you lead in challenging times:

1) **Take care of yourself.**

In times of uncertainty people need leaders who are steady and reliable. You can't be a stabilizing force for others unless you have developed a sense of personal stability. And for that, you need to take good care of yourself.

Now is the time to compensate for the demands and pressures of the workplace by developing counterbalancing activities in other areas of your life. Engage in exercise programs and...
POLICIES!

Revisions to IRS Form 990 have resulted in the adoption of policies. Now executives will be asking, "With new policies in place, how will they be applied?"

There is NO simple answer—each policy has a unique purpose. For example, a record retention policy will impact the staff's hard and digital copies. A policy on audits will affect the audit committee and relations with an accountant.

While Form 990 indicates that the policy questions are not law, one can surmise that the government is expecting organizations to comply. Once the IRS determines an organization has policies in place, the IRS will eventually be looking to gauge whether they're good policies, according to an ASAE report citing Ron Schultz, senior technical adviser for the IRS Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division. He says, "A future question the IRS will be asking is whether the policies are actually in regular use."

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POLICY BASICS
Policy basics to improve the board and staff understanding:

- Policies are the wisdom of the board in selecting the best course of action for future board members.
- Policies may not conflict with the organization's governing document.
- Policies are always adopted by a motion of the board and reflected in the minutes.
- Policies are transcribed from board minutes into a policy manual for archival and recall; annotating the date of adoption for easy reference to the minutes.
- Policies have little value if board and staff are not aware of them.

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