

The Jewish Federation of Rockland County
WHISTLE-BLOWER
CODE OF CONDUCT POLICY

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act which was signed into law on July 30, 2002, was designed to add new governance standards for the corporate sector to rebuild public trust in publicly held companies. While the majority of this act deals directly with for profit corporations, two standards in the act, document destruction and whistle-blower protection, cover non-profit corporations.

Whistle-Blower/Code of Conduct Policy

In keeping with the policy of maintaining the highest standards of conduct and ethics the Corporation will investigate any suspected fraudulent or dishonest use or misuse of the Corporation's resources or property by staff, board members, consultants or volunteers. The Corporation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of conduct and ethical behavior and promotes a working environment that values respect, fairness, and integrity. All staff, board members and volunteers shall act with honesty, integrity and openness in all their dealings as representatives for the organization.

Failure to follow these standards will result in disciplinary action including possible termination of employment, dismissal from ones board or volunteer duties, and possible civic or criminal prosecution if warranted. Staff, board members, consultants, and volunteers are encouraged to report suspected fraudulent or dishonest conduct (i.e. to act as "whistle-blower"), pursuant to the procedures set forth below.

Reporting

A person's concerns about possible fraudulent or dishonest use or misuse of resources or property should be reported to his or her supervisor or, if suspected by a volunteer, to the staff member supporting the volunteer's work. If for any reason a person finds it difficult to report his or her concerns to a supervisor or staff member supporting the volunteer's work, the person may report the concerns directly to the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, to the Chair of the Finance

Committee or any other member of the Finance Committee who will be obligated to report the concern to the entire committee. Alternately, to facilitate reporting of suspected violations where the reporter wishes to remain anonymous, a written statement may be submitted to one of the individuals listed above.

Definitions

Baseless Allegations: Allegations made with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity. People making such allegations may be subject to disciplinary action by the Corporation, and/or legal claims by individuals accused of such conduct.

Fraudulent or Dishonest Conduct: A deliberate act or failure to act with the intention of obtaining an

unauthorized benefit. Examples of such conduct include, but are not limited to:

- forgery or alteration of documents;
- unauthorized alteration or manipulation of computer files;
- fraudulent financial reporting
- pursuit of a benefit or advantage in violation of the Corporation's Conflict of Interest Policy;
- misappropriation or misuse of the Corporation's resources, such as funds, supplies, or other assets;
- authorizing or receiving compensation for goods not received or services not performed; and
- authorizing or receiving compensation for hours not worked

Whistle-Blower: An employee, consultant or volunteer who informs a supervisor, the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, the Chair of the Finance Committee, or any other member of the Finance Committee about an activity relating to the Corporation which that person believes to be fraudulent or dishonest.

Rights and Responsibilities

Supervisors

Supervisors are required to report suspected fraudulent or dishonest conduct to the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, the Chair of the Finance Committee, or any other member of the Finance Committee.

Reasonable care should be taken in dealing with suspected misconduct to avoid:

- baseless allegations;
- premature notice to persons suspected of misconduct and/or disclosure of suspected misconduct to others not involved with the investigation; and
- violations of a person's rights under law

Due to the important yet sensitive nature of the suspected violations, effective professional follow-up is critical. Supervisors, while appropriately concerned about "getting to the bottom" of such issues, should not in any circumstances perform any investigative or other follow up steps on their own. Accordingly, a supervisor who becomes aware of suspected misconduct:

- should not contact the person suspected to further investigate the matter or demand restitution
- should not discuss the case with attorneys, the media or anyone other than the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, the Chair of the Finance Committee, or any other member of the Finance Committee.
- should not report the case to an authorized law enforcement officer without first discussing the case with the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, the Chair of the Finance Committee, or any other member of the Finance Committee

Investigation

All relevant matters, including suspected but unproven matters, will be reviewed and analyzed, with documentation of the receipt, retention, investigation, and treatment of the complaint. Appropriate corrective action will be taken, if necessary, and findings will be communicated back to the reporting person and his or her supervisor. Investigations may warrant investigation by an independent person such as auditors and/or attorneys.

Whistle-Blower Protection

The Corporation will protect whistle-blowers as defined below.

- The Corporation will use its best efforts to protect whistle-blowers against retaliation. Whistle-blowing complaints will be handled with sensitivity, discretion and confidentiality to the extent allowed by the circumstances and the law. Generally this means that whistle-blower complaints will only be shared with those who have a need to know so that the Corporation can conduct an effective investigation, determine what action to take based on the results of any such investigation, and in appropriate cases, with law enforcement personnel. (Should disciplinary or legal action be taken against a person or persons as a result of a whistle-blower complaint, such persons may also have the right to know the identity of the whistle-blower.)
- Employees, consultants and volunteers of the Corporation may not retaliate against a whistle-blower for informing management about an activity which that person

believes to be fraudulent or dishonest with the intent or effect of adversely affecting the terms or conditions of the whistle-blower's employment, including but not limited to, threats of physical harm, loss of job, punitive work assignments, or impact on salary fees. Whistle-blowers who believe that they have been retaliated against may file a written complaint with the Chair of the Corporation's Board of Trustees, the Chair of the Finance Committee, or any other member of the Finance Committee. Any complaint of retaliation will be promptly investigated and appropriate corrective measures taken if allegations of retaliation are substantiated. This protection from retaliation is not intended to prohibit supervisors from taking action, including disciplinary action, in the usual scope of their duties and based on valid performance-related factors.

- Whistle-blowers must be cautious to avoid baseless allegations (as described earlier in the definitions section of this policy).