Avoiding Association Bylaw and Governance Pitfalls

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Governance Hierarchy

- State Nonprofit Corporation Law
- Articles of Incorporation
- Bylaws
- Policies and Procedures





Inconsistent with the Applicable State Nonprofit Corporation Law

- Out-of-date language that is not enforceable
- Recent revisions to many state nonprofit corporation laws allow for greater flexibility – but generally only if your Bylaws expressly allow for it
- Getting stuck with statutory default language





Too Much Detail

- Bylaws should allow an association to remain flexible
- Overly detailed Bylaws restrict the association from being nimble
- Reserve the detail for policies and procedures, which are generally easier to amend





Unwieldy Governance Structure

- Large board of directors
- Overinvolvement of previous leaders (e.g., past Presidents)
- Too many layers of governance and approval processes
- High voting thresholds for members and directors/boards





Out-of-Date

- No longer reflective of the practices of the association
- Includes practices that are not followed
- Inconsistently applied to the management of the association





Bylaws Amendment Process

- Create a Bylaws task force (not a standing committee)
- Review your purposes clause
- Work with experienced association legal counsel
- Be flexible





Bylaws Task Force

- Representative of the current membership of the association
- Individuals who have diverse backgrounds
- Individuals who are well respected in the association
- Previous committee or leadership experience





Purposes Clause

- Consistent with your Articles of Incorporation and IRS taxexemption application and IRS Forms 990
- Reflective of the current purposes of the association; things change over time; be sure it is broad enough (can affect the application of UBIT)





Working with Legal Counsel

- Keep legal counsel involved from the beginning, working hand-in-hand with the Bylaws task force
- Advise on current best practices and common pitfalls
- Familiarity with state nonprofit corporation laws and taxexempt associations





Be Flexible

- Range for board size
- Give the board flexibility to add officers, committees, etc.
- Include options for meetings and voting actions
- Do not include unrealistic quorum or voting requirements and processes
- Don't make it too difficult to amend the Bylaws (or the Articles of Incorporation)





Voting Actions

- High quorum and voting thresholds can hinder your ability to act
- Differences between board action and membership action
- Allow the board to act quickly in emergencies ("emergency powers")
- Consider unanimous written consent and ballot voting, including by electronic means





Quorum and Voting Thresholds

- Failure to include quorum requirements then defaults to the state nonprofit corporation statute
- State default requirements tend to be much higher than necessary
- Set realistic quorum and voting thresholds (for both board and membership meetings and voting outside of a meeting)





Policies Outside of Bylaws

- Bylaws should not include the policies of the association
- Membership criteria
- Membership dues amounts
- Elections
- Other policies





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Policies and Procedures

- The board sets policies and procedures; a membership vote should not be required for amendments
- A change in election processes, membership dues, or membership criteria should not require membership vote
- Separate policies and procedures (outside of Bylaws) allow the association to remain nimble





Questions?

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