

True Paleo Inc



Policy Number: AD-TM-03

Policy Responsible Official: President, Vice President
Effective Date: 10-26-2023

Rules of Organizational Conduct

Individuals who become officers, directors, volunteers, and "agents" of not-for-profit organizations are subject to the laws pertaining thereto, individually and collectively, and must conduct themselves in accord with these requirements.

Antitrust Compliance for NonProfit Organizations

Nonprofit organizations must adhere to major federal antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Clayton Act, and the FTC Act. These laws prohibit any contracts, combinations, or conspiracies that restrain trade. Nonprofit organizations should be aware that certain practices can potentially lead to violations of antitrust laws.

Improperly denying or expelling members, setting standards, sponsoring certification programs, endorsing products or services, or engaging in actions that may unfairly advantage or disadvantage individuals or organizations could put the organization at risk of antitrust violations. Even discussing collective action, pricing, or other topics that may impact competitive advantage can lead to legal action and fines.

To ensure compliance with antitrust laws, it is essential for organization officers and directors to maintain control of meetings. Participants should avoid engaging in discussions or activities that could potentially violate these laws.

It's crucial for nonprofit organizations to stay informed about antitrust regulations and seek legal counsel when necessary to ensure compliance and avoid legal repercussions.

Guidelines for Informed and Reasoned Decision-Making

All officers and directors are expected to base their decisions on a foundation of thorough information and careful consideration. This process involves:

- **Informed Decision-Making:** Officers, directors, and staff should make decisions only after acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand. This includes staying well-informed about related legal documents and potential implications.
- **Deliberative Process:** Decisions should not be rushed but should be the result of a deliberate and thoughtful process. Actively engaging in debates and discussions is encouraged to ensure that different perspectives are considered.
- **Documentation:** It is crucial to maintain records of the decision-making process, including the information considered and the rationale behind the decisions.
- **Expert Involvement:** In situations where specialized knowledge or expertise is required, officers and directors should seek the input of experts, such as accountants, lawyers, or staff members, to ensure that decisions are well-informed.

By adhering to these guidelines, our organization can make sound and reasoned decisions that contribute to our mission and goals.

Supervision of Organization's Affairs

Directors are not responsible for the day-to-day administrative affairs of the organization. However, as members of the Board of Directors, they cannot fully delegate or evade their duties related to the organization's governance and business operations. Directors should ensure they have access to and maintain a practical understanding of the organization's affairs, policies, and assets.
