

## **Conflict of Interest Policy of *Mater Ecclesiae* Fund for Vocations, Inc.**

### **Article I Purpose**

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect the interests of *Mater Ecclesiae* Fund for Vocations, Inc (“MEFV”) when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of MEFV or might result in a possible excess benefit transaction. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

### **Article II Definitions**

#### **1. Interested Person**

Any director, principal officer, or member of a committee with governing board delegated powers, who has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined below, is an interested person.

#### **2. Financial Interest**

A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:

- a.** An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which MEFV has a transaction or arrangement,
- b.** A compensation arrangement with MEFV or with any entity or individual with which MEFV has a transaction or arrangement, or
- c.** A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which MEFV is negotiating a transaction or arrangement. Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial. A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. Under Article III, Section 2, a person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate governing board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

### **Article III Procedures**

#### **1. Mandated Practices.**

- a.** All compensation arrangements for (i) officers, (ii) directors, (iii) the five highest compensated employees who receive or will receive compensation more than \$50,000 in compensation per year (the “Highest Compensated Employees”), or (iv) the five highest compensated independent contractors who receive or will receive compensation more than \$50,000 in compensation per year (the “Highest Compensated Independent Contractors”)

(1) must be documented in writing, stating, at a minimum, the date and terms of the compensation;

(2) must be approved in advance of paying compensation;

(3) must be based on information about compensation paid by similarly situated taxable or tax-exempt organizations for similar services, current compensation surveys compiled by independent firms, or actual written offers from similarly situated organizations.

**b.** Whenever any decisions are made concerning the compensation of any officers, directors, Highest Compensated Employees or Highest Compensated Independent Contractors,

(1) the decision of each individual who decides or votes on compensation arrangements must be recorded in writing;

(2) the individuals, boards or committees deciding or voting on compensation arrangements must record in writing the information upon which the decision is based and the source(s) of that information.

**c.** Only the Board of Directors may approve compensation arrangements that pay all or part of the compensation through non-fixed payments, such as discretionary bonuses, commissions, or revenue-based payments.

**d.** All compensation decisions and other transactions involving economic benefits must comply with the procedures outlined in this policy.

## **2. Duty to Disclose.**

In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the directors and members of committees with governing board delegated powers considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

## **3. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists**

After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the governing board or committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining board or committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

## **4. Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest**

**a.** An interested person may make a presentation at the governing board or committee meeting, but after the presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.

**b.** The chairperson of the governing board or committee shall, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.

**c.** After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether MEFV can obtain with reasonable efforts a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.

**d.** If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing a conflict of interest, the governing board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in MEFV's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

## **5. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy**

- a. If the governing board or committee has reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis for such belief and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.
  - b. If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the governing board or committee determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

## **Article IV Records of Proceedings**

The minutes of the governing board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

- a. The names of the persons who disclosed or otherwise were found to have a financial interest in connection with an actual or possible conflict of interest, the nature of the financial interest, any action taken to determine whether a conflict of interest was present, and the governing board's or committee's decision as to whether a conflict of interest in fact existed.
  - b. The names of the persons who were present for discussions and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the content of the discussion, including any alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement, and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

## **Article V Compensation**

- a. A voting member of the governing board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from MEFV for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.
  - b. A voting member of any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from MEFV for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.
  - c. No voting member of the governing board or any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from MEFV, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

## **Article VI Annual Statements**

Each director, principal officer and member of a committee with governing board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement which affirms such person:

- a. Has received a copy of the conflicts of interest policy,
  - b. Has read and understands the policy,
  - c. Has agreed to comply with the policy, and
  - d. Understands MEFV is charitable and in order to maintain its federal tax exemption it must engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

## **Article VII** **Periodic Reviews**

To ensure MEFV operates in a manner consistent with charitable purposes and does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status, periodic reviews shall be conducted. The periodic reviews shall, at a minimum, include the following subjects:

- a.** Whether compensation arrangements and benefits are reasonable, based on competent survey information, and the result of arm's length bargaining.
- b.** Whether partnerships, joint ventures, and arrangements with management organizations conform to MEFV's written policies, are properly recorded, reflect reasonable investment or payments for goods and services, further charitable purposes and do not result in inurement, impermissible private benefit or in an excess benefit transaction.

## **Article VIII** **Use of Outside Experts**

When conducting the periodic reviews as provided for in Article VII, MEFV may, but need not, use outside advisors. If outside experts are used, their use shall not relieve the governing board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.