

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY
OF
LUTHERAN DEAF MISSION SOCIETY**

Article I

Purpose

The purpose of the conflicts of interest policy is to protect Lutheran Deaf Mission Society (the "Corporation") interest when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of the Corporation. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state laws governing conflicts of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable corporations.

Article II

Definitions

1. Interested Person

Any director, principal officer, or member of a committee with 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 the Corporation has entered into a transaction or arrangement, or
- b. a compensation arrangement with the Corporation or with any entity or individual with which the Corporation has a transaction or arrangement, or
- c. a potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the Corporation is negotiating a transaction or arrangement.

Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are substantial in nature.

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 board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

Article III

Procedures

1. Duty to Disclose

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

2. 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 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.

3. Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest

- a. An individual with a conflict of interest may be present during the portion of the meeting of the board or committee where the remaining directors discuss and vote upon the proposed transaction. Such individual, however, shall not participate in the discussion concerning the transaction or otherwise use his or her personal influence on such remaining directors respecting the proposed transaction and shall abstain from voting on the proposed transaction. The chairperson of the board or committee shall, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.
- b. After exercising due diligence, the board or committee shall determine whether the Corporation can obtain a more advantageous transaction or arrangement with reasonable efforts from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.
- c. If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably attainable under circumstances that would not give rise to a conflict of interest, the board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in the Corporation's best interest and for its own benefit and whether the transaction is fair and reasonable to the Corporation and shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement in conformity with such determination.

4. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

- a. If the board or committee has reasonable cause to believe that 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 response of the member and making such further investigation as may be warranted in the circumstances, the board or committee determines that the member has in fact 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 board and all committee with board-delegated powers shall contain:

1. 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 board's or committee's decision as to whether a conflict of interest in fact existed.
2. 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 therewith.

Article V

Compensation

1. A voting member of the board of directors who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Corporation for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.
2. A voting member of any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Corporation for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

Article VI

Compliance Statements

Each director, principal officer and member of a committee with board delegated powers shall receive a copy of the conflicts of interest policy, and agree to comply with the policy.

Article VII

Periodic Reviews

To ensure that the Corporation operates in a manner consistent with its charitable purposes and that it does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its status as an organization exempt from federal income tax, periodic reviews shall be conducted. Directors, officers, and committee members, periodically as appropriate, shall be educated and re-educated respecting this Conflicts of Interest Policy.

Article VIII

Miscellaneous

1. Effect on Indemnification

Nothing contained in the Policy or these procedures shall be construed in any manner to affect or limit any indemnification or protection afforded the Corporation's directors, committee members, officers, and others in the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws as the same may exist from time to time or under any applicable law or contract.

2. Additional Miscellaneous Provisions

This Conflicts of Interest Policy may not be amended without the approval of a majority of the board of directors at a meeting duly called and held.