RULE XXX CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY:

Section 1: IGRA Board member are required to reveal verbally or in writing, any potential conflicts of interests related to any financial transaction/contract/engagement that the BOD may be considering.

Section 2. 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 IGRA’s conflicts of interest policy,

B. Has read and understands this policy,

C. Has agreed to comply with this policy

Section 3. Violations of this policy will be handled by the EPRB process.

Section 4. Acknowledgment

I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acknowledge that I have read and understand my responsibility to adhere to the COI policy outlined above.

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RULE XXX CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

Section 1. The purpose of this policy is to protect IGRA’s interest when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director. 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.

Section 2. Definitions. A. 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. B. Financial Interest. A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family. 1. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which IGRA has a transaction or arrangement, 2. A compensation arrangement with IGRA or with any entity or individual with which IGRA has a transaction or arrangement, or 3. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which IGRA is negotiating a transaction or 2020 IGRA STANDING RULES Standing Rules 39 12/01.2019 arrangement. Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

Section 3. Procedures.

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest. 1. 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. 2. The chairperson of the governing board or committee may, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement. 3. After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether IGRA 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. 4. 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 IGRA’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. D. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy.

1. 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.

2. 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.