

**COMMUNITY ACCESS TELEVISION FOR MALDEN, INC.
CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY**

ARTICLE I

Purpose

The Board of Directors of COMMUNITY ACCESS TELEVISION FOR MALDEN, INC. (“UMA”), a corporation formed under Chapter 180 of the Massachusetts General Laws, wishes to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest in UMA's operations and to follow best practices recommended by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to any transactions involving director or officer compensation or other potential conflicts.

This policy applies whenever any transaction or decision of UMA might benefit the private interest of an Officer, Director, member of a committee, employee or person in a position of significant authority of UMA or might result in possible self-dealing or an “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, Officer, member of a committee, employee or person in a position of significant authority of UMA, 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 UMA has a transaction or arrangement,
- b. a compensation arrangement with UMA or with any entity or individual with which UMA has a transaction or arrangement, or
- c. a potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which UMA 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 of this policy, 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. 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.

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, the interested person 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.

3. 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, the interested person 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 special committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement. The special committee shall be composed entirely of nonmembers of the governing board or committee.
- c. After exercising due diligence, the special committee shall determine whether UMA 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 special committee shall determine whether the transaction or arrangement is in UMA'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.

4. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

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

ARTICLE IV

Records of Proceeding

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 UMA 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 UMA 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 UMA, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

ARTICLE VI

Annual Statements

Each Director, Officer, member of a committee, employee or person in a position of significant authority of UMA 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 UMA 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 UMA 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 UMA'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 VII

Use of Outside Experts

When conducting the periodic reviews as provided for in Article VII, UMA may, but need not, use outside advisors. UMA shall consider, in determining whether to use outside advisors, the extent and quality of the survey information available; the ability of UMA to relate the survey information to the transactions under consideration; and the cost of outside advisors. If outside experts are used, their use shall not relieve the governing board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.