

**Sample Conflict of Interest Policy for
Board of Directors of CAA without Head Start
September 2017**

This sample policy has not been approved by any outside authority, such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. You should review this sample policy thoughtfully and modify it as necessary to meet the individual needs of your organization and to comply with any laws and regulations that apply to your organization's particular situation as well as the terms and conditions of the funding agreements your organization has with its particular government funding sources. CAPLAW strongly recommends that when working with this policy, you consult with an attorney in your state who is well versed in the laws affecting Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and/or nonprofit organizations.

Bracketed text in italics is intended to help you better understand the policy and how to adapt it to the needs of your organization. You should delete this text when finalizing your policy.

A. What Is the Purpose of this Policy?

Conflicts of interest raise governance, tax, and regulatory issues for *[insert name of CAA]* (CAA). They also raise concerns in the mind of the public and members of the media, potentially undermining the organization's reputation and good standing.

Generally speaking, a conflict of interest is a situation in which a CAA Board Member or one of his or her family members has a personal or financial interest that compromises or could compromise the Board Member's independence of judgment in exercising his or her responsibilities to CAA.

CAA Board Members are expected to minimize conflicts of interest, disclose ethical, legal, financial, and other conflicts, and remove themselves from decision-making if they would otherwise be called on to act on a conflict involving themselves, their family members or entities with which they or their family members are closely associated.

Under this policy, Board Members are required to disclose actual or potential conflicts of interest, as well as certain relationships and transactions, to enable CAA to report required information on its IRS Form 990 and to enable the CAA Board to take steps it considers necessary or advisable to address conflicts of interest. Depending on the circumstances, a relationship and/or transaction disclosed under this policy will fall into one of three categories: the relationship/transaction 1) is not a conflict of interest, 2) is a conflict of interest that is permitted provided that certain procedures are followed, or 3) is a conflict that is prohibited altogether.

B. Who Is Covered by this Policy?

This policy covers the members of CAA's Board of Directors.

C. Who Is Responsible for Implementing this Policy?

CAA's Board of Directors has primary responsibility for implementing this policy. The policy will be disseminated to Board Members upon joining the Board and annually thereafter. The Board may delegate the responsibility for disseminating this policy and collecting signed disclosure statements to a Board committee or the Board Chair, who shall oversee the process, and may be assisted by CAA staff. The Board shall designate a Board committee to review the policy with Board Members on an annual basis, to evaluate disclosure statements and make recommendations to the Board as to whether Board action on information disclosed is required or advisable, and to monitor implementation of the policy.

[The IRS Form 990, Part VI, Question 12, inquires about whether the organization has a written conflict of interest policy, whether officers, directors and key employees have to make annual disclosures about conflicts and whether the organization consistently monitors the policy.]

D. What Is the Meaning of Terms Defined in this Policy?

1. **Board of Directors (Board)** means the CAA board of directors.
2. **Board Member** means an individual currently serving as a member of the Board.
3. **Closely Associated** means that an individual:
 - a. Has a Compensation Arrangement with an entity;
 - b. Has an Ownership Interest in an entity; or
 - c. Is negotiating, applying for or considering acquiring a Compensation Arrangement with or ownership interest in an entity.

A Compensation Arrangement is an arrangement involving direct or indirect compensation for services.

An Ownership Interest means that an individual owns at least 5% of the ownership interests (for example, shares of stock or partnership or limited liability company interests) or assets of an entity or, in the case of a publicly held corporation, at least 1% of the corporation's outstanding capital stock.

Examples:

A board member or Immediate Family Member has a Compensation Arrangement when he/she:

- is the executive director of a homeless shelter.
- receives directors' fees for serving as a board member of a bank.
- receives commissions from a technology vendor for sales of software.

A board member or Immediate Family Member has an Ownership Interest when he/she:

- is one of 10 partners in a law firm.
- is the sole proprietor of an IT consulting business.
- owns 15% of the stock of an office supply company.
- is one of 3 members of a construction business organized as a limited liability company (LLC).

A board member or Immediate Family Member has a potential Compensation Arrangement or Ownership Interest with each of the following entities when he/she:

- is applying for a job at an insurance brokerage.
- is negotiating the purchase of 40% of the stock of a car dealership.

- 4. Community Action Agency (CAA)** means *[insert name of CAA]* and any existing or yet to be formed entities controlled by or under common control with *[insert name of CAA]*, including but not limited to *[name related entities (for example, subsidiaries) here]*.
- 5. Conflict of Interest** means a situation in which a Board Member or his or her Immediate Family Member has, directly him- or herself or indirectly through another individual or entity, a personal or financial interest that compromises or could compromise the Board Member's independence of judgment in exercising his/her responsibilities to CAA.

Examples:

- A Board Member's wife is a board member of a nonprofit to which CAA is considering making a grant.
- The CAA Board is deciding whether CAA should take an active role in supporting a bill in the state legislature that would prohibit certain predatory lending practices involving car loans. A Board Member owns a car dealership that engages in practices the bill would prohibit.
- A Board Member is the director of a city planning department responsible for overseeing a grant for which CAA is applying.
- A Board Member's daughter is applying for a job as a secretary at the insurance brokerage through which CAA purchases insurance.

- 6. Potential Conflict of Interest** means a situation that is not currently a Conflict of Interest but is likely to be identified as, or result in, a Conflict of Interest.

7. Immediate Family Member means a Board Member's:

- a. Spouse;
- b. Ancestor (e.g., parent, grandparent, etc.);
- c. Child, grandchild, or great grandchild;
- d. Sibling (whether by whole or half-blood); or
- e. Spouse of child, grandchild, great grandchild, or sibling.

[This definition, which comes from the IRS's definition of "family" in the sample Conflict of Interest Policy found in the Instructions for Form 1023, and from the definition of "disqualified person" in the IRS "intermediate sanctions" regulations at 26 C.F.R. section 53.4958-3(b)(1), is one possible definition of Immediate Family Member. CAAs could define the term to be more inclusive of other family members (by, for example, including domestic partner or step parents in the definition). CAPAW does not recommend making the definition less inclusive by removing family members from the definition.]

8. Interested Board Member means a Board Member with a Conflict of Interest.

9. Transaction means any financial agreement or relationship, including but not limited to those involving:

- a. The sale, lease, purchase, transfer, or provision of goods, services, equipment, facilities, or rights of any kind;
- b. The provision or receipt of a loan or grant;
- c. A joint venture, partnership or collaboration; or
- d. An investment.

10. Related Party means an Immediate Family Member or an entity with which a Board Member or his/her Immediate Family Member is Closely Associated.

E. What Types of Conflicts of Interest Are Prohibited by this Policy?

1. Compensation and Employment. A Board Member may not be a CAA employee or be compensated for his or her service on the CAA Board. A former Board Member may be hired as an employee of CAA, provided that at least 60 days have passed since he or she left the CAA Board.

[Federal Office of Community Services (OCS) Information Memorandum 82, which is non-binding guidance on CAA tripartite boards, recommends a waiting period after a board member leaves the board before s/he may be hired by the CAA. Some state CSBG or conflict of interest rules may require such a waiting period. The third sentence above is language that a CAA seeking to implement a waiting period could use; unless limited by state law, a CAA can choose whatever waiting period it wants, or could choose to not

require any waiting period between board membership and employment with the grantee.]

- 2. Provision of Professional Services.** Officers of CAA may not be paid, outside of their approved salary and benefits, for any professional or consulting services provided to CAA.

[The Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. § 200.459) and the HHS codification of the Uniform Guidance (45 C.F.R. § 75.459) prohibit the use of federal funds for this purpose.]

- 3. Participation in Contracts.** Board Members shall not participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict would arise when the Board Member, any of his or her Immediate Family Members, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract.

[This provision is based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(1), which federal agencies (including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)) have adopted by regulation. HHS regulations addressing this issue are found at 45 C.F.R. § 75.327(c)(1). Although these requirements do not specifically apply to board members who are not officers, employees, or agents of CAA, CAPLAW recommends applying this provision to all board members in order to set the “tone at the top.”]

- 4. Organizational Conflicts of Interest.** Board members shall not enter into any transaction that creates an actual or perceived Organizational Conflict of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest may arise when the CAA’s relationship with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization causes the CAA to be unable or appear to be unable to be impartial in conducting a transaction involving the parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization.

[This provision is based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(2), which federal agencies (including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)) have adopted by regulation. HHS regulations addressing this issue are found at 45 CFR § 75.327(c)(2).]

- 5. Gifts.** Board Members are prohibited from soliciting or accepting gifts, gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value, other than unsolicited items of nominal value, from:
 - a. Persons receiving benefits or services under any CAA program;
 - b. Persons or organizations performing services for or providing goods or space to CAA;or

- c. Persons who are otherwise in a position to benefit from the actions of a CAA employee, officer, or Board Member.

Nominal value means \$50 or less per gift and \$75 or less for all gifts received from a particular individual or entity per calendar year. Acceptance of gifts of nominal value must be disclosed according to the procedures set forth in this policy. However, the prohibition on soliciting or accepting gifts does not include acceptance of token gifts of low-cost promotional items, such as pens, note pads, caps, calendars, and coffee mugs, and such gifts do not need to be disclosed.

[This provision is based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c)(1), which federal agencies (including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)) have adopted by regulation. HHS regulations addressing this issue are found at 45 CFR § 75.327(c)(1). Although these requirements do not specifically apply to board members who are not officers, employees, or agents of CAA, CAPLAW recommends applying this provision to all board members in order to set the “tone at the top.” Your organization can choose the value of the gift to designate as nominal; \$50-\$100 is a typical limit. Delete this definition if your organization chooses to prohibit all gifts regardless of value.]

Example: If CAA’s insurance broker offers a Board Member a week’s free use of a beach house, the Board Member may not accept it.

- 6. **Loans.** CAA is prohibited from making a loan to or guaranteeing an obligation of any of its Board Members.

[Many states’ nonprofit corporation laws prohibit nonprofit corporations from making loans to or guaranteeing the obligations of their board members or officers. Check your state’s law on this point.]

- 7. **Federal Employees.** Board Members who are federal employees are prohibited from serving in any capacity that would require them to act as an agent of or attorney for CAA in its dealings with any federal government departments or agencies (for example, as chair of CAA’s Board).

[See 18 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 205]

- 8. **Diversions of CAA Resources.** Board Members and Board Members’ Related Parties are prohibited from using CAA equipment, facilities, assets, or staff time for non-CAA purposes.

Example: CAA’s housing program has a construction crew on staff. A Board Member may not have the CAA construction crew renovate her kitchen.

[IMPORTANT NOTE: Work with an attorney to determine whether any other rules on prohibited conflict of interest should be incorporated into your policy. For example, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs often have stringent conflict of interest rules prohibiting certain financial conflicts of interest and, in some cases, non-financial conflicts as well. In addition, state and local government entities may have conflict of interest rules that may prohibit board members who are also officials, employees or agents of state or local government entities from taking certain acts affecting or receiving certain benefits from your organization. Consult with an attorney to identify whether any such rules apply to people connected with your CAA and, if so, how to incorporate those rules into your conflict of interest policies.]

F. Are There Exceptions to What Is Considered a Conflict of Interest under this Policy?

The situations listed below are not considered to be Conflicts of Interest under this policy.

- 1. Provision of Services/Benefits.** Provision of services/benefits by CAA to a Board Member or an Immediate Family Member solely because the individual is a member of a charitable class that CAA intends to benefit as part of the accomplishment of its charitable purposes, provided that:
 - a. The individual meets all applicable eligibility criteria for the services/benefits, including funding source rules on the provision of services/benefits to individuals with a close connection to the organization;
 - b. The individual does not receive preferential treatment in receiving the services/benefits due to his or her connection with CAA as a Board Member or as an Immediate Family Member;
 - c. The services/benefits are provided on terms similar to services/benefits provided to individuals who are neither Board Members nor Immediate Family Members; and
 - d. The Board Member is not involved in the decision about whether to provide services/benefits to the individual.

[The IRS recognizes that these transactions between insiders and the organization are not conflicts as long as the insider is being treated like a member of the public. See 26 C.F.R. § 53.4958-4(4)(v). To ensure compliance with funder rules and withstand public scrutiny, it is important that low-income board members (and members of their families) applying for services/benefits from the CAA not be treated more favorably than other applicants simply because they are board members (or family members of board members). For example, a low-income sector board member who is eligible for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) may receive LIHEAP benefits from the organization, provided that s/he is not treated more favorably than other applicants (e.g., her application is not given special priority, she does not receive a larger benefit amount, and her eligibility is checked in the same manner as other applicants). Be sure to check the funding source rules that apply to the programs your CAA operates to see if there are other requirements that should be incorporated into this section.]

2. **Expense Reimbursements.** Expense reimbursements made by CAA to a Board Member or Immediate Family Member for reasonable, necessary and documented expenses incurred by the Board Member or Immediate Family Member in the course of performing authorized services as a Board Member or volunteer for the organization, provided that the reimbursements are made pursuant to CAA's Board-approved expense reimbursement plan and are permitted by any applicable funding source rules. Unless required by the Board in a particular circumstance, receipt of reimbursements meeting these criteria need not be disclosed under this policy.

[The IRS recognizes that expense reimbursements by the organization to insiders are not conflicts as long as the reimbursements are made under an expense reimbursement plan that requires that expenses be related to the organization's operations and adequately accounted for with receipts and similar records and that any excess reimbursements be returned to the organization within a reasonable period of time. See 26 C.F.R. §§ 53.4958-4(4)(ii) and § 1.62-2(c). Check funding source rules for programs your organization may operate regarding expense reimbursements to board members and incorporate them into this policy as necessary.]

G. What Information Must Be Disclosed under this Policy and How Should It Be Disclosed?

1. **Disclosures by Candidates for Board Seats.** The Board shall require each individual applying for a position on CAA's Board to disclose on his or her application Conflicts of Interest involving him- or herself or any of his/her Related Parties.
2. **Disclosures by Board Members**
 - a. **Obligation to Disclose.** Each Board Member has a continuing obligation to disclose promptly and fully any actual or potential Conflicts of Interest of which he or she is aware.
 - b. **Form and Frequency of Disclosure.** Each Board Member shall complete and sign on an annual basis and at such times as Conflicts of Interest arise, a Conflict of Interest disclosure statement, in the form attached to this policy, fully and completely disclosing the material facts about any actual or potential Conflicts of Interest of which he or she is aware.

H. How Are Conflicts of Interest to Be Addressed under this Policy?

1. **Board Review.** The Board shall review and determine, with the assistance of legal counsel if necessary, how to address situations involving Conflicts of Interest.
2. **Exclusion of Interested Board Members.** An Interested Board Member shall not participate in any way in, or be present during, the deliberations and decision making

with respect to an actual or potential Conflict of Interest in which s/he is involved. In addition, when the Board is considering a proposed Transaction between CAA and a Board Member or a Related Party, no Interested Board Member with respect to any proposed or existing Transaction with CAA may participate in any way in, or be present during, the deliberations and decision making. Interested Board Members excluded from deliberation and decision making may, however, be available upon request to answer questions or provide material factual information about the situation under consideration.

Examples:

- The Board is considering whether to approve a grant to another nonprofit. A CAA Board Member serves as a board member of that nonprofit. The Interested Board Member must disclose that Conflict of Interest and recuse herself from deliberations and decision making on the proposed grant. If the Interested Board Member does not voluntarily recuse herself, the Board must exclude her from deliberations and decision making on the grant.
- The Board is considering whether CAA should purchase a building from Board Member A. Board Member B's wife is a paid fundraising consultant to CAA. Both Board Members A and B must recuse themselves from deliberations and decision-making on whether CAA should purchase the building from Board Member A.

- 3. Voting and Quorum.** The Board shall act on actual or potential Conflict of Interest situations by affirmative vote of a majority of Board Members at a meeting at which a quorum is present, provided that Interested Board Members with respect to the matter (and, in the case of a proposed Transaction between CAA and a Board Member or Related Party, with respect to any proposed or existing Transaction with CAA) shall not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present, nor for purposes of determining what constitutes a majority vote of Board Members in attendance.

Example: In the situation above regarding CAA's proposed purchase of a building from Board Member A, neither Board Member A nor Board Member B cannot be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present or for determining what constitutes a majority of Board Members in attendance.

[Review voting and quorum requirements for conformity with your organization's bylaws and your state's nonprofit corporation law.]

- 4. Board Determination.** The Board (excluding any of the Interested Board Members required to be excluded by Subsections H.2. and H.3. above) shall decide whether there is: no Conflict of Interest; a Conflict of Interest that is not prohibited under this policy or other applicable laws, regulations or rules; or a Conflict of Interest that is prohibited.

- a. No Conflict of Interest. If the Board determines that no Conflict of Interest exists, it shall inform any Board Members involved in the situation of its determination and take any other actions it deems prudent.
- b. Conflict of Interest Not Prohibited.
 - i. Generally. If the Board concludes that a Conflict of Interest exists and it is not prohibited by this policy, the Board shall inform any Board Members involved in the situation of its determination and take any other actions its deems prudent to address the Conflict of Interest, including excluding Interested Board Members from deliberations and decision making as described in Sections H.2. and H.3. above.
 - ii. Proposed Transaction. Where a Conflict of Interest is not prohibited and involves a proposed Transaction between CAA and a Board Member or Related Party, the Board shall gather and review appropriate data, including appropriate data as to comparability, to determine whether the terms of the Transaction are fair and reasonable to and in the best interests of CAA.

Examples of appropriate data as to comparability include:

- In the case of compensation, compensation levels paid by similarly situated organizations for functionally comparable positions, the availability of similar services in CAA's geographic area, and current compensation surveys compiled by independent firms; and
- In the case of property, independent appraisals and offers received as part of an open and competitive bidding process.

In the event that the proposed Transaction involves procurement, CAA's standard procurement rules, including any rules that may require competitive bidding, shall be followed.

If, after consideration of the comparability data and any other relevant factors (including, where appropriate, information on alternatives to the Transaction), the Board determines that, all factors being considered, the Transaction is fair and reasonable and in the best interests of CAA, it may approve the Transaction.

Example: A CAA Board Member is one of 150 partners at a law firm. CAA is considering hiring the law firm to represent it in defending an employment discrimination claim. The Board Member will not work on the matter. Before hiring the law firm, the Board must determine whether the Board Member's compensation or her prospects of promotion will be affected by the services the firm will be providing to CAA. The Board must also gather data (such as cost estimates from other law firms and the expertise of their attorneys) to determine whether the terms of the engagement are fair and in

CAA's best interests. The Board Member must recuse herself from all deliberation and decision-making on the matter. In addition, CAA's standard procurement rules must be followed.

c. **Prohibited Conflict of Interest.** If the Board determines that a prohibited Conflict of Interest exists or that a proposed Transaction would result in a prohibited Conflict of Interest, the Board shall decide either: (i) to decline to enter into the proposed Transaction, if applicable; or (ii) to request the resignation of Interested Board Member(s) and, if the Interested Board Member(s) do(es) not resign, follow appropriate legal procedures to remove the Interested Board Member(s).

5. Delegation to Committee. The Board may establish or designate a committee of the Board to review any conflicts of interest questions raised by this policy, to determine whether a particular situation involves a Conflict of Interest, and to make recommendations to the Board about how to address Conflicts of Interest.

6. Reporting to Grantor. CAA must disclose in writing any actual or potential Conflict of Interest to the relevant federal awarding agency or pass-through entity in accordance with applicable federal awarding agency policy. This provision only applies to actual or potential Conflicts of Interest that involve the use of federal awards, whether those federal awards were received directly or through a pass-through entity.

[This provision is based on the requirement in the Uniform Guidance, at 2 C.F.R. § 200.112 (for HHS grantees, 45 C.F.R. §75.112) that federal awarding agencies establish conflict of interest policies for federal awards and that recipients of federal awards must disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity in accordance with the federal awarding agency's policy.]

I. How Should the Board's Decisions about Conflicts of Interest Be Documented?

The Board or committee shall document its decisions about a Conflict of Interest in its meeting minutes (and attachments to the minutes, if applicable). The minutes shall include: material facts regarding the Conflict of Interest; the basis for the Board's decision; the names of Board Members present and of those who voted on the matter; and any actions taken with respect to Interested Board Members with respect to the matter (for example, whether they were excluded from discussion and voting on the matter). The minutes must be prepared before the latter of the next Board or committee meeting or 60 days after the final action is taken on the matter. Once prepared, the minutes must be reviewed and approved by the Board or committee (whichever is applicable) within a reasonable time.

J. What Are the Consequences of Violating this Policy?

If the CAA Board has reason to believe that a Board Member has failed to disclose a Conflict of Interest or otherwise violated this policy, it shall inform the Board Member of the basis for this belief and afford him or her an opportunity to explain the alleged failure or violation.

If, after hearing the response of the interested party and making such further investigation as may be warranted in the circumstances, the Board determines that the Board Member has in fact failed to disclose an actual or Potential Conflict of Interest or otherwise violated this policy, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action, which may include removal from the Board.

Your Name:

Date:

Annual or Other Disclosure (circle one)

Conflict of Interest Disclosure Statement for CAA Board Members

Reason for Policy. Conflicts of Interest raise governance, tax and regulatory issues for CAA. They also raise concerns in the mind of the public and members of the media, potentially undermining CAA's reputation and good standing. For these reasons, CAA's Board Members should avoid Conflicts of Interest, disclose ethical, legal, financial and other such conflicts, and remove themselves from deliberations and decision-making on matters in which they have a Conflict of Interest.

Reason for this Statement. CAA's Board of Directors is committed to the highest ethical standards in how CAA conducts its business and operations. Completing this statement helps CAA Board and management identify and evaluate situations and relationships that could be problematic for CAA, including ones that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status or ability to obtain grants or other funding. It also assists CAA in reporting information required on its IRS Form 990.

Completing this Statement. Each Board Member is required to complete and sign this statement annually and at such times as they become aware of actual or potential Conflicts of Interest. This statement should take no more than 10 to 15 minutes for most Board Members to complete. It asks intentionally broad questions, with the hope of identifying all relevant actual or potential Conflicts of Interest.

Defined Terms Used in this Statement. Capitalized terms used in this statement are defined in the Conflict of Interest Policy for CAA Board Members.

Identifying a Conflict or Relationship Does Not Necessarily Mean There Is a Problem. In some instances, you may need to reveal a conflict or relationship when responding to a question. This does not necessarily mean that you have done something improper or violated the Conflict of Interest Policy for CAA Board Members. By identifying conflicts and relationships, you permit CAA's Board and management to make an informed judgment, further permitting them to address issues through appropriate action or safeguards. Being forthright now is the best approach.

If You Have Questions about the Policy or this Statement. If you have questions about CAA's Conflict of Interest Policy for Board Members or this Statement, ask the Board Chair or a member of the *[insert name of committee]*, which has been designated by the Board to implement the policy.

[Continued on next page]

Your Name:

Date:

Annual or Other Disclosure (circle one)

Please base your answers to the questions below on facts that exist now or that have arisen since you last completed this form.

Do any of your Immediate Family Members serve as a CAA Board Member, officer, or employee?

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the individual, his or her position and your relationship to him or her:

To the best of your knowledge, are you or any of your Related Parties engaged in any Transactions with a CAA Board Member, officer, or employee? For this purpose, a Transaction does not include a transaction between an attorney and client, or a medical professional (including psychologist) and patient.

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the individuals or entities involved and the Transactions in which they are involved:

To the best of your knowledge, are you, any other Board Members, or any Immediate Family Members of Board Members (including your own Immediate Family Members) engaged in or considering engaging in a Transaction with CAA (including providing professional or consulting services to CAA)?

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member and/or Immediate Family Member and describe the Transaction:

Your Name:

Date:

Annual or Other Disclosure (circle one)

To the best of your knowledge, are you, any other Board Members, or any Immediate Family Members of Board Members (including your own Immediate Family Members) Closely Associated with any entity that is engaged in or considering engaging in a Transaction with CAA?

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member and/or Immediate Family Member, the entity and the Compensation Arrangement or Ownership Interest, and describe the Transaction:

To the best of your knowledge, have you or any other Board Members solicited or accepted gifts, gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value (other than token gifts of low-cost promotional items, such as pens, note pads, caps, calendars, and coffee mugs) from: (a) persons receiving benefits or services under any CAA program; (b) persons or organizations performing services for or providing goods or space to CAA; or (c) persons who are otherwise in a position to benefit from the actions of a CAA employee, officer, or Board Member?

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member, the item that was solicited or accepted, and the person or entity from whom the item was solicited or accepted:

Your Name:

Date:

Annual or Other Disclosure (circle one)

To the best of your knowledge, have you or any other Board Members participated in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal award if you have a real or apparent conflict of interest? Such a conflict would arise when the Board Member, any of his or her Immediate Family Members, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of these parties, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract.

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member, the contract and the conflict of interest.

To the best of your knowledge, have you or any other Board Members entered into any Transaction that creates or would create an actual or perceived Organizational Conflict of Interest? Organizational Conflicts of Interest may arise when CAA's relationship with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization causes CAA to be unable or appear to be unable to be impartial in conducting a transaction involving the parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization.

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member and the Conflict of Interest.

To the best of your knowledge, have you, any other Board Members or Board Members' Related Parties (including your own Related Parties) used CAA equipment, facilities, assets, or staff time for non-CAA purposes?

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Member or Related Party, the CAA equipment, facilities, assets or staff used, and the purpose for which it was used:

Your Name:

Date:

Annual or Other Disclosure (circle one)

To the best of your knowledge, are you aware of any other Conflicts of Interest not already disclosed above? A Conflict of Interest is a situation in which a Board Member or his or her Immediate Family Member has, directly him- or herself or indirectly through another individual or entity, a personal or financial interest that compromises or could compromise the Board Member's independence of judgment in exercising his/her responsibilities to CAA.

Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please identify the Board Members and any other parties involved and describe the situation:

By signing this form, I certify that:

I have received a copy of the Conflict of Interest Policy for CAA Board Members, that I have read and understand it; and I agree to abide by it; and;

To the best of my knowledge, my responses on this statement are accurate, true and complete.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

Please return this form to *[insert name of person designated to collect disclosure forms]*