

Agenda

Part 1:

- Federal grant vs. contract
 Uniform Guidance basics
- Type of grant
- CSBG basics
- Board composition
- Bylaws provisions
- Personnel Policies
- Lobbying & political activity

Part 2:

- Disallowances
- Attorney fees
- Contract Provisions
- Mergers and shared services
- Garnishment
- Bankruptcy

CAPLAW

Are CAAs Federal Contractors?

FEDERAL GRANT VS. CONTRACT

- Answer: CAAs, generally, are federal grantees, not contractors
- Federal gov't distinguishes between:
 - Vendors from which it buys products or services to be used by the gov't, i.e., contractors <u>AND</u>
 - Entities to which the gov't provides funds to benefit the public at large, i.e., grants or federal assistance
- Grant terms: "financial assistance award", "notice of grant award", "grant award", "grant agreement"



Who Awards Federal Funds to a CAA?

Type of Grant

Answer: Depends on type of grant a CAA receives

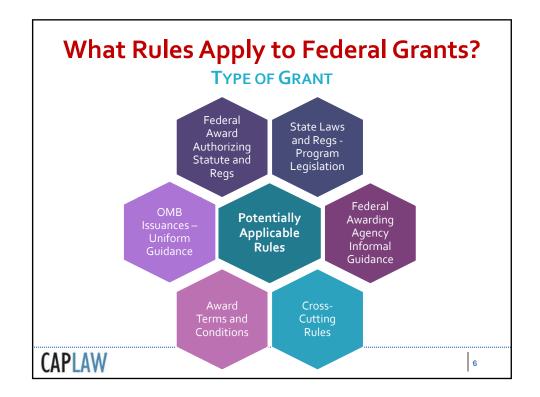
Discretionary, e.g., Head Start - Federal Agency

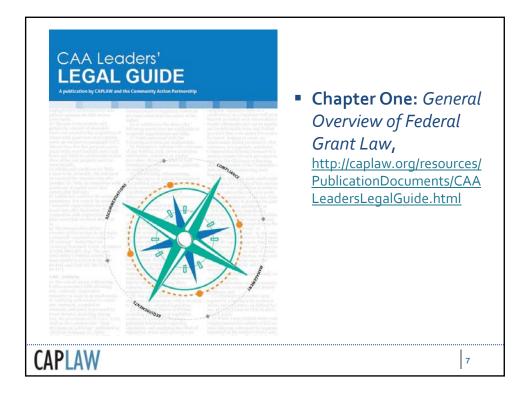
- Grantor agency **may exercise judgment** in selecting grantee and/or setting award criteria and funding levels
- Often made through a competitive grant process

Block, e.g., CSBG, LIHEAP – State Agency

- **Block grants** are awarded to one source and distributed to multiple subrecipient for various similar purposes
- Distribution under block grants often based on a **formula** set by Congress or established by the federal agency

CAPLAW





What Makes a CAA a CAA?

CSBG BASICS

- Answer: An entity must receive Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), 42 U.S.C. § 9901, et al. funding to be a community action agency (CAA)
- Approximately 1,000 CAAs across the U.S.
 - Provide services to over 15 million people
 - Serve 99% of nation's counties
- CSBG "eligible entities"
 - Nonprofit/private CAAs: Majority are nonprofit organizations (42 U.S.C. § 9909(a), (b))
 - Public CAAs: Remainder are arms of city or county government (42 U.S.C. § 9909(c))

CAPLAW

Who Facilitates a CAA's CSBG Funding?

CSBG BASICS

- Answer: CSBG is facilitated by both the:
 - Federal agency
 - Office of Community Services (OCS), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 - State agency
 - Governor appoints a state office to oversee CSBG program
 - State primarily responsible for interpreting governing statutory provisions, 45 C.F.R. § 96.50(e)



What Laws Govern CSBG Program?

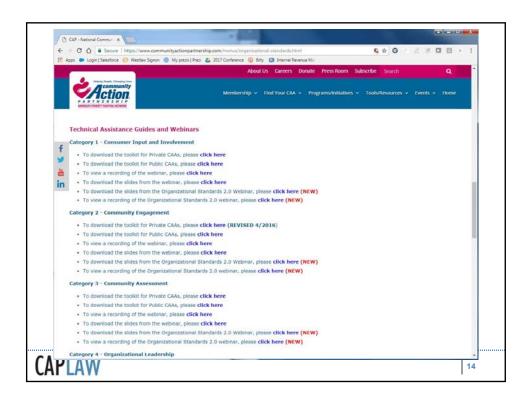
CSBG BASICS

- Federal Community Services State CSBG Laws Block Grant (CSBG) Act
 - 42 U.S.C. § 9901, et. seq.
- **Federal Block Grant** Regulations
 - 42 C.F.R. Part 96
- Information Memoranda (IMs)
 - Non-binding guidance
 - https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-information-memoranda

- - Statutes and regulations
 - CSBG Organizational Standards, IM 138
- Office of Management and **Budget (OMB) Uniform** Guidance
 - 45 C.F.R. Part 75; 2 C.F.R. Part





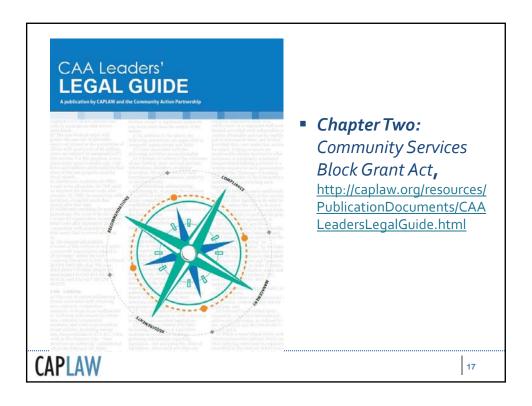


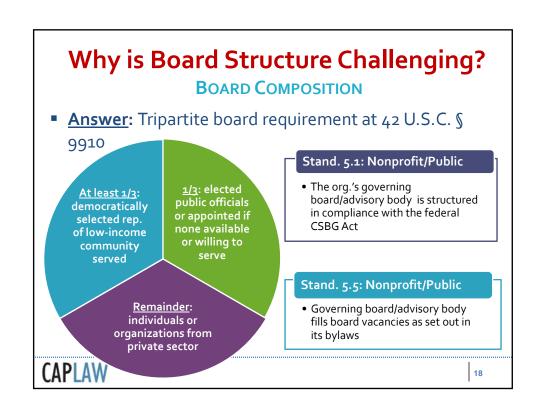


Why is CSBG Funding Important?

CSBG BASICS

- Answer: CSBG usually not a CAA's largest source of funding, but important because:
 - Flexible use of funds: (42 U.S.C. § 9901)
 - Based on local community needs
 - Supports and enhances a CAA's other anti-poverty programs and links them together
 - OCS Information Memorandum 37
 https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/im-no-37-definition-and-allowability-of-direct-and-administrative-cost









Why is Board Structure Challenging?

BOARD COMPOSITION

- Answer: Other federal funding sources impose board composition requirements, for example:
 - Head Start funding requires (42 U.S.C. § 9837(c)(1)(b)):
 - Licensed attorney familiar with board issues
 - Early child hood education expert
 - Fiscal management or accounting expert
 - Reflect community served and include current/former HS parents
 - HUD Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), funding requires (24 C.F.R. § 92.2):
 - At least 1/3 low-income community representatives
 - No more than 1/3 public officials (broad definition)
 - Remainder unrestricted

CAPLAW 2

Does CAA Designation Affect Bylaws?

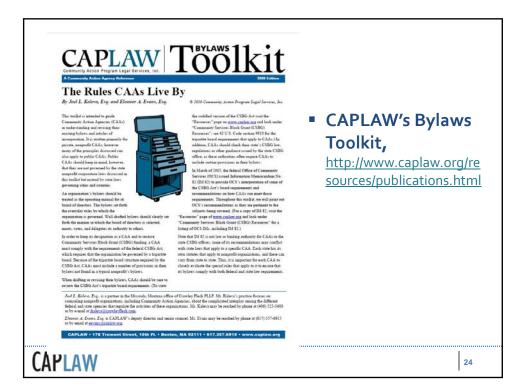
BYLAWS PROVISIONS

- Answer: yes, a handful of bylaws provisions are potentially affected by CAA-specific requirements, such as:
 - Board composition (42 U.S.C. § 9910)
 - Petition for representation (42 U.S.C. § 9908(b)(10))
 - Board size, terms and terms limits may be addressed by state CSBG laws and policies
 - Meeting requirements such as open meeting/sunshine laws, if applicable
- CSBG Org. Standards require attorney review of bylaws w/in past 5 yrs (Stand. 5.3 (Nonprofit CAAs))

How do Sunshine Laws Apply to CAAs?

BYLAWS PROVISIONS

- Answer: sunshine/open meetings laws (OMLs) apply to public CAAs as divisions/depts of a local gov't; however, the application of OMLs to nonprofit CAAs varies by state and may apply for reasons such as:
 - OML applies to entities that receive a certain % of public funds;
 - OML specifically applies to CAAs;
 - Attorney general or state office charged with enforcing OML interprets it as applicable to CAAs via published opinions; or
 - State CSBG laws require all CAAs to comply with OML





Are Personnel Policies Affected by CSBG?

PERSONNEL POLICIES

- Answer: yes, Category 7 of the CSBG Org Standards (now incorporated in a state's CSBG laws/policies) require certain actions be taken w/r to HR management, such as:
 - Stand. 7.1, written personnel policies <u>reviewed by an attorney</u> and approved by board w/in past 5 yrs
 - Stand. 7.2, employee handbook available to all staff who are notified of any changes
 - Stand. 7.3, written job descriptions for all positions updated w/in past 5 yrs
 - Stands. 7.4, 7.5, board evaluates and sets ED compensation annually
 - **Stand. 7.6,** policy for regular written employee evaluations by supervisors
 - **Stand. 7.7**, board approved whistleblower policy
 - Stands. 7.8, 7.9, new employee orientation w/in 60 days of hire and ongoing training for staff either conducted or made available





Are Lobbying Rules Different for CAAs?

LOBBYING & POLITICAL ACTIVITY

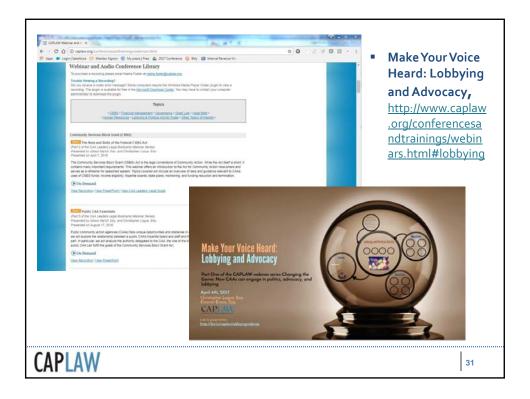
- Answer: yes, in addition to IRS rules applicable to tax-exempt nonprofits (i.e., nonprofit CAAs) and local gov't rules applicable to gov't entities (i.e., public CAAs), <u>CAAs generally may not use</u> <u>federal funds for lobbying</u>:
 - Anti-Lobbying Act may apply to CAA's federal grant funds (18 U.S.C. § 1918)
 - Annual federal appropriation acts are broad; may include state and local regulatory or administrative action
 - Uniform Guidance specifically prohibits use of funds for lobbying, including costs of membership in orgs whose primary purpose is lobbying are unallowable (Uniform Guidance 2 C.F.R. § § 200.____, 200.454)

CAPLAW



Chapter One: General
 Overview of Federal
 Grant Law and
 Chapter Two:
 Community Services
 Block Grant Act,
 http://caplaw.org/resources
 /PublicationDocuments/CA
 ALeadersLegalGuide.html

CAPLAW

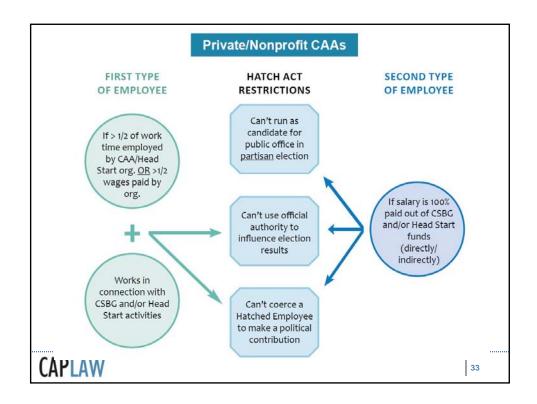


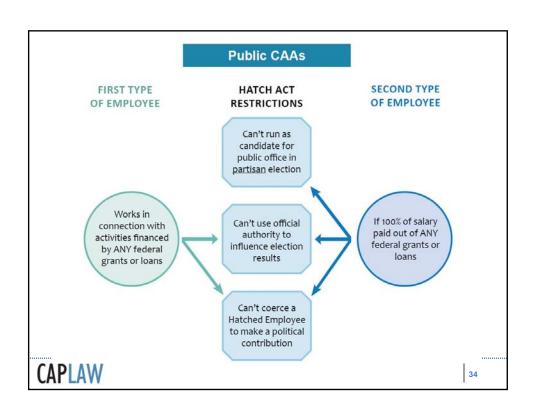
Are Political Activity Rules Different for CAAs?

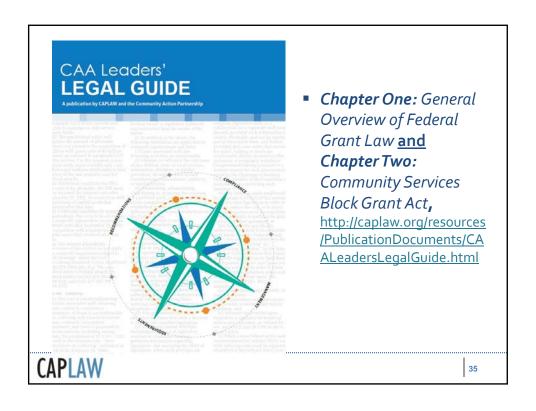
LOBBYING & POLITICAL ACTIVITY

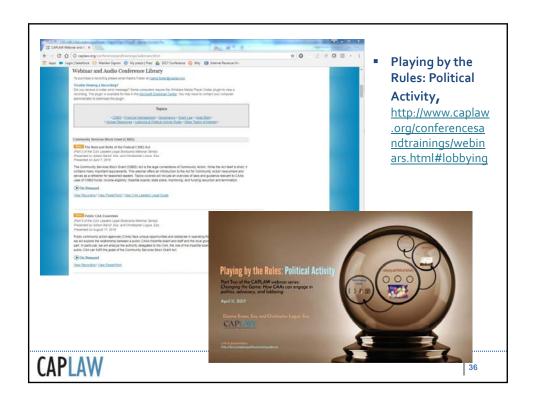
- Answer: yes, in addition to IRS rules applicable to tax-exempt nonprofits (i.e., nonprofit CAAs) and local gov't rules applicable to gov't entities (i.e., public CAAs), all CAAs must comply with the following federal grant rules:
 - Uniform Guidance <u>prohibits</u> use of federal funds for influencing the outcomes of elections, referenda or initiatives or contributing to political parties, campaigns or PACs (2 C.F.R. § 200.450(c)(ii))
 - Federal CSBG Act (42 U.S.C. § 9918(b)(1),(2))
 - <u>Prohibits</u> use of CSBG funds to provide services or use employees in a manner that <u>identifies</u> programs with any partisan or nonpartisan political activity, voter registration activities or transportation to the polls or similar activities
 - Requires compliance with the Hatch Act

CAPLAW









This training is part of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Legal Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) Center. It was created by Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW) in the performance of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services Cooperative Agreement – Grant Award Number 90ET0441-03.

Any opinion, findings, and conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

CAPLAW