- (f) Selection of Chairperson. The chairperson is elected by the voting members of a State Commission. To be eligible to serve as chairperson, an individual must be an appointed, voting member of a State Commission.
- (g) Vacancies. If a vacancy occurs on a State Commission, a new member must be appointed by the chief executive officer of the State to serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor of such member was appointed. The vacancy will not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the duties of the Commission.
- (h) Compensation of State Commission members. A member of a State Commission may not receive compensation for his or her services, but may be reimbursed (at the discretion of the State) for travel and daily expenses in the same manner as employees intermittently serving the State.
- (i) The role of the Corporation representative. The Corporation will designate one of its employees to serve as a representative to each State or group of States. This individual must be included as an ex officio member on the State Commission, and may be designated as a voting member by the chief executive officer of a State. However, because the Corporation wishes to encourage State autonomy in the design and development of the State plan and in State national service programs, States are discouraged from allowing the Corporation representative to vote. In general, the Corporation representative will be responsible for assisting States in carrying out national service activities.

### § 2550.60 From which of the State Commission requirements is an Alternative Administrative Entity exempt?

(a) An AAE is not automatically exempt from any of the requirements that govern State Commissions. However, there are three specific State Commission requirements which the Corporation may waive if a State can demonstrate that one or more of them is impossible or unreasonable to meet. If the Corporation waives a State Commission requirement for a State entity, that State entity is, de facto, an AAE.

The three criteria which may be waived for an AAE are as follows:

- (1) The requirement that a State's chief executive officer appoint the members of a State Commission. If a State can offer a compelling reason why some or all of the State Commission members should be appointed by the State legislature or by some other appropriate means, the Corporation may grant a waiver.
- (2) The requirement that a State Commission have 15-25 members. If a State compellingly demonstrates why its commission should have a larger number of members, the Corporation may grant a waiver.
- (3) The requirement that not more than 50% plus one of the State Commission's voting members be from the same political party. This requirement was established to prevent State Commissions from being politically motivated or controlled; however, in some States it is illegal to require prospective members to provide information about political party affiliation. For this or another compelling reason, the Corporation may grant a waiver.
- (b) Again, any time the Corporation grants one or more of these waivers for a State entity, that entity becomes an AAE; in all other respects an AAE is the same as a State Commission, having the same requirements, rights, duties and responsibilities.

## § 2550.70 [Reserved]

# § 2250.80 What are the duties of the State entities?

Both State commissions and AAEs have the same duties. This section lists the duties that apply to both State commissions and AAEs—collectively referred to as State entities. Functions described in paragraphs (e) through (j) of this section are non-policymaking and may be delegated to another State agency or nonprofit organization. The duties are as follows:

(a) Development of a three-year comprehensive national and community service plan and establishment of State priorities. The State entity must develop and annually update a Statewide plan for national service that is consistent with the Corporation's broad goals of meeting human, educational, environmental and public safety needs and

# § 2250.80

that meets the following minimum requirements:

- (1) The plan must be developed through an open and public process (such as through regional forums or hearings) that provides for maximum participation and input from national service programs within the State, and from other interested members of the public.
- (2) The outreach process must, to the maximum extent practicable, include input from representatives of established State service programs, representatives of diverse, broad-based community organizations that serve underserved populations, and other interested individuals, including young people; the State entity should do so by creating State networks and registries or by utilizing existing ones.
- (3) The plan may contain such other information as the State Commission considers appropriate and must contain such other information as the Corporation may require.
- (b) Pre-selection of subtitle C programs and preparation of application to the Corporation. Each State must:
- (1) Administer a competitive process to select national service programs to be included in any application to the Corporation for funding; and
- (2) Prepare an application to the Corporation to receive funding and/or educational awards for the programs selected pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
- (c) Preparation of Service Learning applications. (1) The State entity is required to assist the State education agency in preparing the application for subtitle B school-based service learning programs.
- (2) The State entity may apply to the Corporation to receive funding for community-based subtitle programs after coordination with the State Educational Agency.
- (d) Administration of the grants program. After subtitle C and community-based subtitle B funds are awarded, States entities will be responsible for administering the grants and overseeing and monitoring the performance and progress of funded programs.
- (e) Evaluation and monitoring. State entities, in concert with the Corporation, shall be responsible for imple-

menting comprehensive, non-duplicative evaluation and monitoring systems.

- (f) Technical assistance. The State entity will be responsible for providing technical assistance to local nonprofit organizations and other entities in planning programs, applying for funds, and in implementing and operating high quality programs. States should encourage proposals from underserved communities.
- (g) Program development assistance and training. The State entity must assist in the development of subtitle C programs; such development might include staff training, curriculum materials, and other relevant materials and activities. A description of such proposed assistance must be included in the State comprehensive plan referred to in paragraph (a) of this section. A State may apply for additional subtitle C programs training and technical assistance funds to perform these functions. The Corporation will issue notices of availability of funds with respect to training and technical assist-
- (h) Recruitment and placement. The State entity, as well as the Corporation, will develop mechanisms for recruitment and placement of people interested in participating in national service programs.
- (i) Benefits. The State entity shall assist in the provision of health and child care benefits to subtitle C program participants, as will be specified in the regulations implementing the subtitle C programs.
- (j) Activity ineligible for assistance. A State commission or AAE may not directly carry out any national service program that receives financial assistance under section 121 of the NCSA or title II of the DVSA.
- (k) Make recommendations to the Corporation with respect to priorities within the State for programs receiving assistance under DVSA.
- (1) Coordination—(1) Coordination with other State agencies. A State entity must coordinate its activities with the activities of other State agencies that administer Federal financial assistance programs under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et

seq.) or other appropriate Federal financial assistance programs.

- (2) Coordination with volunteer service programs. In general, the State entity shall coordinate its functions (including recruitment, public awareness, and training activities) with such functions of any division of ACTION, or the Corporation, that carries out volunteer service programs in the State. Specifically, the State entity may enter into an agreement with a division of ACTION or the Corporation to carry out its functions jointly, to perform its functions itself, or to assign responsibility for its functions to ACTION or the Corporation.
- (3) In carrying out the activities under paragraphs (1) (1) and (2) of this section, the parties involved must exchange information about the programs carried out in the State by the State entity, a division of ACTION or the Corporation, as well as information about opportunities to coordinate activities.

[58 FR 60981, Nov. 18, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 39607, July 8, 2005]

#### § 2550.90 Are there any restrictions on the activities of the members of State Commissions or Alternative Administrative Entities?

To avoid a conflict of interest (or the appearance of a conflict of interest) regarding the provision of assistance or approved national service positions, members of a State Commission or AAE must adhere to the following provisions:

- (a) General restriction. Members of State Commissions and AAEs are restricted in several ways from the grant approval and administration process for any grant application submitted by an organization for which they are currently, or were within one year of the submission of the application, officers, directors, trustees, full-time volunteers or employees. The restrictions for such individuals are as follows:
- (1) They cannot assist the applying organization in preparing the grant application;
- (2) They must recuse themselves from the discussions or decisions regarding the grant application and any other grant applications submitted to the Commission or AAE under the

same program (e.g., subtitle B programs or subtitle C programs); and

- (3) They cannot participate in the oversight, evaluation, continuation, suspension or termination of the grant award.
- (b) Exception to achieve a quorum. If this general restriction creates a situation in which a Commission or AAE does not have enough eligible voting members to achieve a quorum, the Commission or AAE may involve some normally-excluded members subject to the following conditions:
- (1) A Commission or AAE may randomly and in a non-discretionary manner select the number of refused members necessary to achieve a quorum;
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(1) of this section, no Commission or AAE member may, under any circumstances, participate in any discussions or decisions regarding a grant application submitted by an organization with which he or she is or was affiliated according to the definitions in paragraph (a) of this section; and
- (3) If recused members are included so as to achieve quorum, the State Commission or AAE must document the event and report to the Corporation within 30 days of the vote.
- (c) Rule of construction. Paragraph (a) of this section shall not be construed to limit the authority of any voting member of the State Commission or AAE to participate in—
- (1) Discussion of, and hearings and forums on, the general duties, policies and operations of the Commission or AAE, or general program administration; or
- (2) Similar general matters relating to the Commission or AAE.

# § 2550.100 Do State entities or their members incur any risk of liability?

- (a) State liability. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a State must agree to assume liability with respect to any claim arising out of or resulting from any act or omission by a member of the State Commission or AAE, within the scope of the service of that member.
- (b) *Individual liability*. A member of the State Commission or AAE shall have no personal liability with respect to any claim arising out of or resulting