



A New Era of Oversight: Emerging Issues for Community Action and Nonprofits

AGENDA

- **The Changing Oversight Landscape**
- **Program Integrity, Fraud, and Accountability**
- **Uniform Guidance and Federal Grants**
- **Artificial Intelligence and Grant Oversight**
- **Form 990 and Tax-Exempt Organization Developments**
- **Litigation Affecting Federal Financial Assistance**
- **Preparing Your Organization for the Evolving Oversight Environment**
- **Questions, Discussion, and Looking Ahead**

Sec 1. The Promise of Community Action.

(a) Community Action:

- 1) Changes people's lives;**
- 2) Embodies the spirit of hope;**
- 3) Improves communities; and**
- 4) Makes America a better place to live.**

(b) We care about the entire community; and

(c) We are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other.



"I wish it need not have happened in my time," said Frodo.
"So do I," said Gandalf, "and so do all who live to see such times. But that is not for them to decide. All we have to decide is what to do with the time that is given us."

— J.R.R. Tolkien, *The Fellowship of the Ring*



"A process cannot be understood by stopping it. Understanding must move with the flow of the process, must join it and flow with it."

— Frank Herbert, *Dune*

App Poll Results

Which change in the oversight environment would require the biggest adjustment for your organization?

Poll Results

109 Answers





The Changing Oversight Landscape

Prologue: What Happened in Minnesota?



The fraud investigations weren't new.

The scale and scope of the federal policy response were.

A New Era of Oversight?



The vibe is a change in posture – *not* simply “more audits.”

A New Era of Oversight?

Federal oversight is expanding across the full life of an award.



This is a change in posture – not simply “more audits.”

Earlier intervention • continuous visibility • post-award accountability

What's Driving the Shift

Oversight is being reshaped from several directions at once.

ADMINISTRATION

- White House fraud task force
- DOJ fraud enforcement + detection capacity
- Agency program-integrity, payment, and data initiatives

CONGRESS

- Anti-fraud legislation
- Hearings and investigations
- Pressure for stronger controls and accountability

COURTS

- Federal-assistance litigation
- Challenges to executive authority
- Legal limits shaping implementation

The Emerging Oversight Model

PRE-AWARD SCRUTINY

Risk review
Eligibility & application verification
Award decisions / conditions

ONGOING MONITORING

Reporting & monitoring
Data comparison / matching
Award conditions & follow-up

FEDERAL
OVERSIGHT

PAYMENT CONTROLS

Verification before payment
Payment justifications / holds
Documentation & internal controls

ENFORCEMENT & RECOVERY

Audits & investigations
Corrective action / recovery
Penalties & enforcement



Program Integrity, Fraud, and Accountability

What Do We Mean by “Fraud, Waste, and Abuse”?

These terms are often grouped together – BUT they are not interchangeable.

FRAUD

Intentional deception for financial or other benefit.

IMPROPER PAYMENT / ERROR

A payment that should not have been made — or was made in the wrong amount.

WASTE

Poor or inefficient use of resources, without necessarily involving deception.

ABUSE

Practices inconsistent with sound standards that may create unnecessary cost or misuse.

The distinction that matters most: FRAUD REQUIRES INTENT.

An improper payment, administrative error, or weak control is not automatically fraud.

Start With The Denominator

\$233B – \$521B

ANNUALLY

GAO estimate of direct federal financial losses from fraud,
based on FY 2018–2022 data

3% – 7%

of average annual federal
obligations during the period

GOVERNMENT-WIDE

Not an estimate of fraud in any
individual program or agency

A MODELED RANGE

Not a tally of identified or
adjudicated fraud cases

The scale is extraordinary! But we have some follow-up questions...

So, Who's Committing the Fraud?

→ There is no government-wide breakdown of the \$233B – \$521B estimate by perpetrator or program. ←

\$233B – \$521B
ESTIMATED FRAUD
WHO?

\$100B – \$135B

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FRAUD
GAO estimate, Apr. 2020–May 2023

Large-scale identity theft and organized criminal schemes drove substantial losses.

\$200B

POTENTIALLY FRAUDULENT PPP & EIDL FUNDS
SBA OIG estimate

Business-loan fraud • stolen identities • organized schemes

739 CASES

RESOLVED HEALTH CARE FRAUD CASES REVIEWED BY GAO

62% involved a complicit provider • 14% involved a complicit beneficiary

When you hear a large fraud number, ask: *Which program? What scheme? Who committed it?*

\$233B – \$521B ≠ \$233B – \$521B in people lying to get benefits

What Is The Administration Reporting?



\$245.7B

FRAUD “UNCOVERED”

Estimated fraud identified through data analysis

\$62.9B / YEAR

FRAUD “STOPPED”

Annualized savings attributed to administrative actions

\$59.1B

FRAUD “ENFORCED”

Indictments, settlements & civil monetary penalties

... but what do these figures actually measure?

UNCOVERED

Estimate or identified loss?

STOPPED

Loss avoided – or money recovered?

ENFORCED

Is this alleged loss, penalties assessed, or money actually recovered?

A headline “fraud” number is only as useful as the methodology behind it.

Source: White House Task Force to Eliminate Fraud, [Fraud.gov](https://www.fraud.gov) | August 2026

What Independent Oversight Tells Us

You can't enforce your way out of every fraud risk.

Program integrity is a systems-design challenge.

- Design controls before money goes out

Prevent

- Data analytics
- Monitoring
- Information sharing

Detect

Learn + Adapt

- Find root causes
- Redesign controls

Respond

- Investigate
- Enforce
- Recover where appropriate

GAO
U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs



July 2015

GAO 15-603SP

GAO continues to identify recurring challenges across federal programs:



Fragmented data



Outdated technology



Administrative capacity



Decentralized delivery



Inconsistent fraud-risk assessments

When Compliance Becomes an Enforcement Issue



False Claims Act

The FCA can create civil liability when a person or organization **knowingly**:

- submits a false or fraudulent claim for federal payment; or
- makes a false statement material to a claim.



Where This Can Show Up

- Applications
- Certifications
- Payment requests
- Representations

GRANT CONDITIONS

We'll return to challenges involving federal grant terms and conditions in the litigation section.

CAPLAW Resource

Certifications and More: The State of Federal Grantees and Anti-Discrimination Law

March 2026



Eliminating illegal diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) policies and practices is a key focus of this administration. With enforcement of federal anti-discrimination laws now directly tied to the loss of grant funds and programs, understanding what compliance looks like is critical. An analysis of last year's events and developments provides helpful insights that can inform a Community Action Agency's (CAA's) future actions. Although federal anti-discrimination laws have not significantly changed in the last year, knowing where movement has occurred on federal interpretations and enforcement of those laws can assist CAAs with addressing current questions and preparing for what might come.

This article provides an overview of the administration's multi-pronged approach to implementing its anti-discrimination initiatives, including by issuing executive orders and federal agency guidance and updating the terms and conditions in federal grant agreements. It also discusses another proposed change on the horizon that would impact all federal grantees: new System for Award Management (SAM or SAM.gov) certifications related to illegal DEI and other administration priorities.

Federal Anti-Discrimination Law

Federal anti-discrimination law, sometimes called civil rights law, includes a swath of laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of protected characteristics (i.e., race, national origin, sex, disability). These protections apply to CAAs as both employers and as service providers. The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution generally protects individuals against discrimination based on their race, gender, national origin, and other traits. In addition to this constitutional protection, two major categories of anti-discrimination laws exist: those that apply to the federally-funded programs, services, and benefits an organization provides and those that apply in the employment context.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI) applies directly to CAAs as federal grantees. Title VI prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance. CAAs are prohibited under Title VI from discriminating in the provision of their federally-funded services based on such classifications. Section 1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (Section 1981) is another anti-discrimination law that applies to certain programs and prohibits racial discrimination in the making and enforcement of contracts. See CAPLAW's article [Supreme Court Corner: Update on Anti-Discrimination in Federal Grantmaking](#) for additional information on Section 1981.

Anti-Discrimination Law



Title VII prohibits employers from discriminating on the basis of race, color, sex, and national origin. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Title VII, and also enforces other anti-discrimination laws with the Department of Labor's (DOL) Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

Title VII also prohibits employers from discriminating on the basis of sex, and supports its enforcement through various programs. EOs are issued by the administration's Executive Order 14171.

Title VII's anti-discrimination provisions, which took effect in January 2025, are enforceable by the DOL's OFCCP.

Executive Order 14171, directed federal agencies to promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility. The EO specifically prohibits federal agencies from extending any federal contract, grant, or benefit to any individual or entity that has been found to have engaged in illegal private-sector DEI practices that violate any applicable federal law, executive order, or regulation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin.

The implementation of these provisions requires organizations seeking federal contracts, grants, and contracts, and nonprofits. In early 2025, the EOs are now fully in effect.

Anti-Discrimination Law



The case continues to evolve with respect to the enforcement of the EOs. The DOL has issued guidance that enjoins DOL from enforcing the EOs.

The DOL has issued guidance to achieve the goals of the EOs. The DOL's Flash [New Federal](#) remains active.

The DOL's guidance is not of fraud occur against discrimination laws in the future.

The specific facts of each case are different. The DOL's guidance is based on decades of case law. The DOL's guidance is based on the specific facts of each case, or is capable of being liable under the qualifications that it did not meet and was not.

The DOL's guidance is based on the specific facts of each case, or is capable of being liable under the qualifications that it did not meet and was not.

Two Very Different Oversight Stories

Control design matters
ASK: what's the goal?

MEDICARE SKIN SUBSTITUTES

VULNERABILITY

\$252M → \$10B+

ASP-based reimbursement created powerful incentives around product price and utilization.

CONTROL

CHANGE THE PAYMENT INCENTIVE

CMS redesigned the reimbursement methodology.

CONSEQUENCE

Projected 90%+ reduction in 2026 spending

The intervention targets the financial incentive that helped create the vulnerability.

ARIZONA SNAP

High payment-error rates → state penalties

Federal policy raises the financial stakes for states with persistently high error rates.

INCREASE VERIFICATION

Arizona increased documentation and verification requirements.

Eligible households face new barriers

More paperwork and administrative strain can mean delays, denials, and benefit loss.



Effective program integrity targets the underlying vulnerability without creating unnecessary barriers.

Congress is Shaping Oversight

POLICY

Voters are split as GOP focuses on fraud

Party affiliation is a good indicator of whether health costs are a top priority



CQ RollCall, July 21, 2026

LEGISLATION

- **H.R. 8463 — Pre-Payment Fraud Prevention and Treasury Data Access Act:** Expands Treasury access to federal and state data for pre-payment fraud and improper-payment checks. *(Passed House — voice vote)*
- **H.R. 8464 — Stopping Fraudulent Payments Act:** Allows agencies to delay, condition, or segment payments determined to present an elevated risk of fraud. *(Passed House — 218–200)*
- **H.R. 9811 — Anti-Fraud Fund Act of 2026:** Creates an Anti-Fraud Fund using recovered health-care fraud dollars to support fraud prevention, enforcement, and recovery. *(Introduced; referred to Ways & Means and Energy & Commerce)*
- **H.R. 9721 — Fiscal Sponsorship Transparency Act of 2026:** Establishes new reporting and disclosure requirements for 501(c)(3) fiscal sponsorship arrangements. *(Approved by Ways & Means — 23–15)*
- **H.R. 2069 — Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025:** Requires federal other transaction agreements to be included in federal spending-transparency reporting. *(Passed House — voice vote; passed Senate — unanimous consent)*

JULY HEARINGS

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

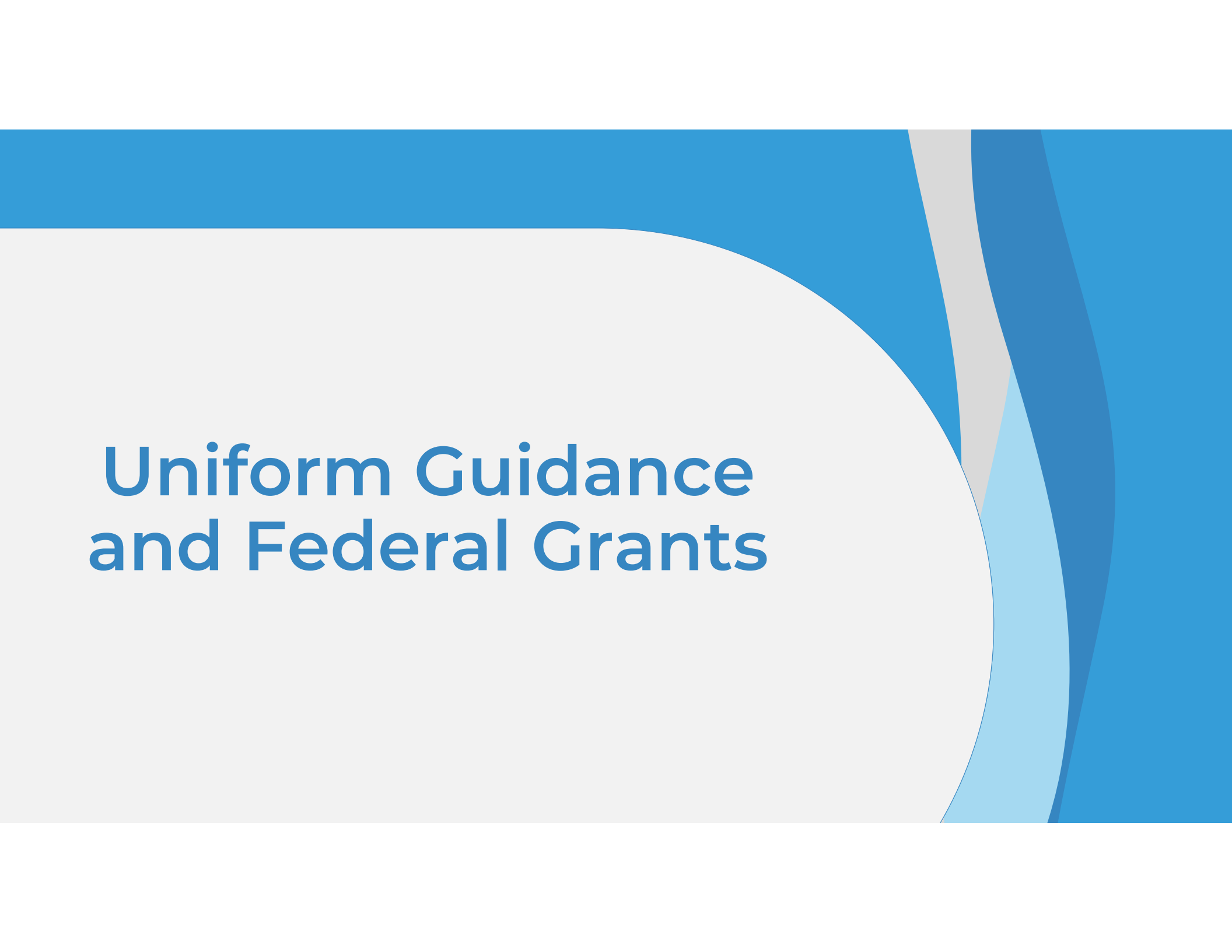
Emerging Fraud Threats and the Evolving Fraud Landscape

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Exposing Fraud in America

The Expanding Federal Anti-Fraud Mosaic





Uniform Guidance and Federal Grants

Disclaimer

This material is supported by Grant Number 90ET0505-03 from the ACF Office of Community Services, Community Services Block Grant within the Administration for Children and Families, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Neither the Administration for Children and Families nor any of its components operate, control, are responsible for, or necessarily endorse this material (including, without limitation, its content and any services or tools provided). The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Administration for Children and Families and the ACF Office of Community Services, Community Services Block Grant.

The contents of this resource are intended to convey general information only and do not constitute legal advice. Any communication through this resource or through CAPLAW's website does not constitute or create an attorney-client relationship. If you need legal advice, please contact CAPLAW or another attorney directly.

Uniform Guidance

Structure

- *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ([2 CFR Part 200](#))
 - Replaced the OMB Circulars in 2014
 - OMB significantly revised in 2020 & 2024
- Intended to provide a **standardized framework** for federal agencies to administer federal funds
 - Individual federal agencies (i.e., HHS) are permitted to adopt, interpret, or amend the UG to accommodate program needs

Uniform Guidance

Structure

- Title 2: Federal Financial Assistance
 - Subtitle A
 - Part 1: About Title 2
 - Chapter 1: Government-Wide Guidance
 - Chapter 2: UG

	Part / Section
▼ Title 2 Federal Financial Assistance	1 – 299
▼ Subtitle A Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance	
▼ Part 1 About Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Subtitle A	1.100 – 1.305
Subpart A Introduction to Title 2 of the CFR	1.100 – 1.110
Subpart B Introduction to Subtitle A	1.200 – 1.231
Subpart C Responsibilities of OMB and Federal Agencies	1.300 – 1.305
▼ Chapter I Office of Management and Budget Government-Wide Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance	2 – 199
<i>Parts 2-24 [Reserved]</i>	
Part 25 Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management	25.100 – 25.400
<i>Parts 26-169 [Reserved]</i>	
Part 170 Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information	170.100 – 170.300
<i>Parts 171-174 [Reserved]</i>	
Part 175 Award Term for Trafficking in Persons	175.100 – 175.300
Part 176 Award Terms for Assistance Agreements That Include Funds Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5	176.10 – 176.210
<i>Parts 177-179 [Reserved]</i>	
Part 180 OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government-Wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)	180.5 – 180.1020
<i>Part 181 [Reserved]</i>	
Part 182 Government-Wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Financial Assistance)	182.5 – 182.670
Part 183 Never Contract with the Enemy	183.5 – 183.35
Part 184 Buy America Preferences for Infrastructure Projects	184.1 – 184.8
<i>Parts 185-199 [Reserved]</i>	
▼ Chapter II Office of Management and Budget Guidance	200 – 299
Part 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards	200.0 – 200.521
<i>Parts 201-299 [Reserved]</i>	

Uniform Guidance

Structure

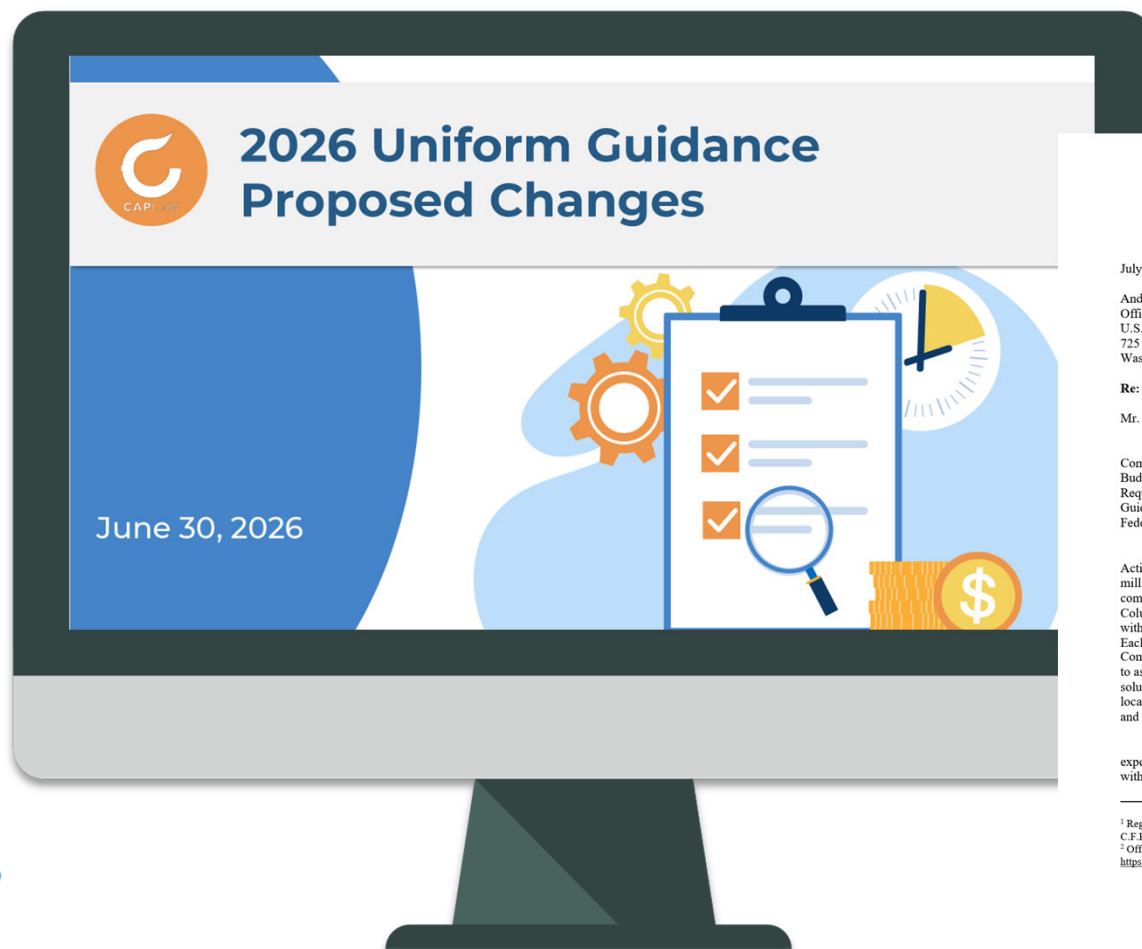
Subpart A	Acronyms and Definitions	200.0 – 200.1
Subpart B	General Provisions	200.100 – 200.113
Subpart C	Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards	200.200 – 200.217
Subpart D	Post Federal Award Requirements	200.300 – 200.346
Subpart E	Cost Principles	200.400 – 200.476
Subpart F	Audit Requirements	200.500 – 200.521
Appendices		I – XII

Uniform Guidance

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

- *Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance* ([91 FR 32198](#))
 - NPRM published May 29, 2026
 - Comment period ended July 13, 2026
 - Proposed effective date is October 1, 2026
- These are proposed changes; UG has not (yet) been revised
 - Final rule may be different from the NPRM
- UG applies to the **use of federal funds**, not recipient activities supported by state or unrestricted \$\$
 - Unless state incorporates UG in state grant requirements

CAPLAW Resources



July XX, 2026

Andrew Reisig & Joel Savary
Office of Federal Financial Management
U.S. Office of Management & Budget
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 2050

Re: Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance [OMB-2026-0034]

Mr. Reisig and Mr. Savary:

Community Action Program Legal Services, Inc. (CAPLAW) and the National Community Action Partnership (NCAP) write in response to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to revise the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), entitled "Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance," which was published in the Federal Register on May 29, 2026.¹

The Community Action Network (Network) is comprised of more than 900 Community Action Agencies (CAAs), state associations, and national partner organizations connecting millions of children and families to greater opportunity, transforming lives, and strengthening communities across the nation. CAAs serve 99 percent of counties in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and annually impact the lives of approximately 10 million people with low incomes, including five million households and one million children under age five.² Each year, the Network leverages approximately \$770 million in core funding through the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) into nearly \$10 billion in public and private resources to assess local needs, leverage community partnerships, and implement locally designed solutions that address poverty. For over six decades, CAAs have worked with federal, state, local, and private partners to responsibly administer public resources while tailoring programs and services to the unique needs, priorities, and assets of their communities.

CAPLAW is a member-based nonprofit organization that serves as the national legal expert for the Network. Through consultations, training, and resources, CAPLAW equips CAAs with the knowledge and tools to operate as accountable and effective change agents in their

¹ Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance, 91 Fed. Reg. 32,198 (proposed May 29, 2026) (to be codified at 2 C.F.R. pt. 200).

² Office of Community Services, FY2021 CSBG Fact Sheet (2022), available at <https://ocsaannualreport.acf.hhs.gov/annual-report-fy23/csbg-fact-sheet>

he 900+
r of its
red

m) improve
fy the
MB
es, clear
d
mmunity
needs
own
ork
aining
t
ind
funding
s toward
ly

tions
nity
s
ple,
ted
iging
result,
of
oader
rmance
ments
ants
on
practical,
versight,
likely
that
re
in

ges.
orm

Block
audits,
leath &
Ennes
leath &

SA1 [@Allie Fiske] can you change this to the Uniform Guidance webinar, please? And include a screenshot of CAPLAW/NCAP's comments?

Savanna Arral, 2026-08-25T18:10:54.770

Uniform Guidance

NPRM Objectives

Improving transparency, accountability, & oversight

- No fixed amount awards (§ 200.201, 333)
- Limitations on disparate impact (§ 200.218); viewpoint discrimination (§ 200.219); DEI & gender ideology (§ 200.300)
- Written justification for payments (§ 200.305)
- Suspension & termination of discretionary awards (§ 200.340)
- Changes to cost principles (e.g., § 200.432, 421, 454)

Clarifying the status of 2 CFR as regulation

Reducing recipient burden

- English language requirement (§ 200.111)
- Moving/consolidating reporting to SAM.gov (§ 200.329)
- Revised NOFO application & review process (§ 200.204, 205)
- Frequency of revising OMB Compliance Supplement (§ 200.513)

Uniform Guidance

Appropriations Bill

- [HR 6500](#), *Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2027* passed Senate and House as of September 1, 2026
 - Currently resolving differences and expected to become law
- Section 157:
 - “[T]hrough December 11, 2026, a rule to revise the . . . Uniform Guidance[], arising out of the [NPRM], or a substantially similar rule, **shall not be issued or finalized.**”
 - “[I]f [the rule] is issued or finalized prior to the enactment of this Act, such rule **shall not have force or take effect** through December 11, 2026.”

Deregulation

Grant Rules

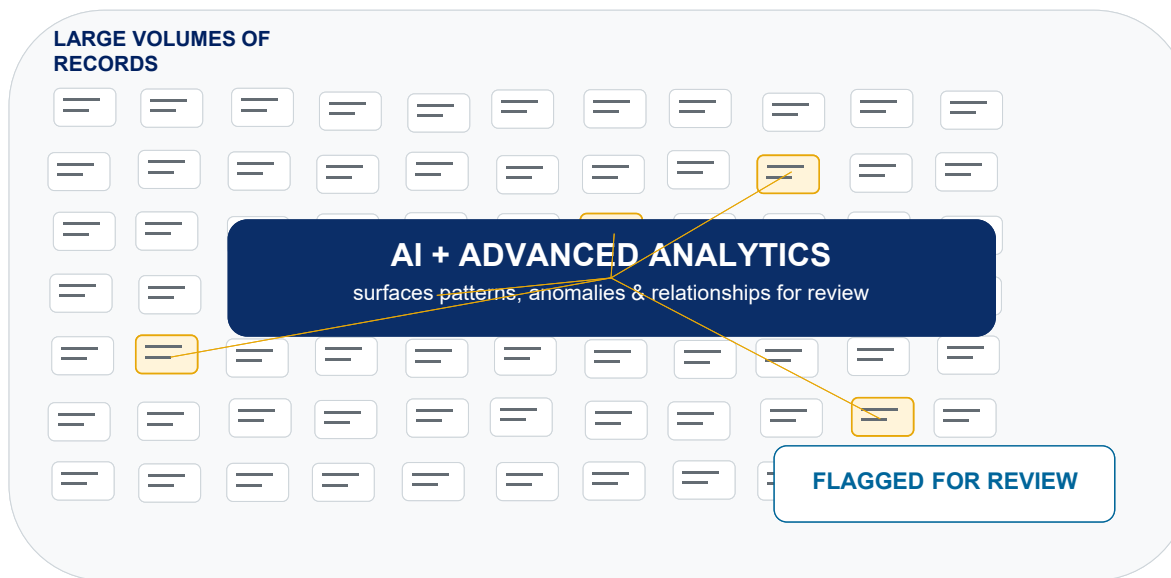
- *Reducing Bureaucracy and Burden for Community Services Programs* ([91 FR 34783](#)) amends HHS **block grant** regulations
 - Final rule June 9, 2026
- *Reducing Bureaucracy and Burden for Family Assistance Programs* ([91 FR 48268](#)) amends **TANF** regulations
 - Final rule July 31, 2026
- *Reducing Federal Burden for Head Start Programs* ([91 FR 51248](#)) amends **Performance Standards**
 - NPRM; comment period ends October 6, 2026



Artificial Intelligence & Grant Oversight

AI As An Oversight Tool

From reviewing records one at a time → to identifying risk across entire datasets



WHAT ANALYTICS CAN SURFACE

- **ANOMALY DETECTION**
Unusual transactions or patterns
- **CROSS-DATASET MATCHING**
Connections across separate sources
- **RISK SCORING**
Prioritizing records for additional review
- **DOCUMENT REVIEW**
Searching large volumes of submissions
- **PAYMENT SCREENING**
Flagging potential issues before funds go out

AI can expand the scale and speed of oversight—while potential risks still require review and judgment.

From Silos to A Cross-Program Paradigm



1 | SEPARATE

Program data viewed in silos

Weatherization Acres

Est. 1976



2 | COLLECT + ANALYZE

Data viewed across programs

When data is connected across programs, new relationships and patterns become visible.

What AI Changes For Grantees

GREATER CROSS-PROGRAM VISIBILITY + ANALYTIC CAPABILITY

SURFACE UNUSUAL PATTERNS

Earlier Detection

Actual problems may surface sooner.

False Positives

Unusual does not necessarily mean improper.

CONNECT INFORMATION ACROSS CONTEXTS

System-Level Insight

Recurring issues may be easier to see.

Loss of Context

Similar activity can have different explanations.

REUSE INFORMATION ACROSS SYSTEMS

Less Duplicative Review

Existing information could reduce repetition.

Data Quality Compounds

Incomplete or outdated data can affect analysis.

FOCUS OVERSIGHT ATTENTION

More Targeted Oversight

Reviews may focus on stronger risk indicators.

Expanded Scrutiny

A signal in one context could draw attention elsewhere.

FOR GRANTEES:
CONSISTENCY ACROSS SYSTEMS MATTERS MORE

Information created for one program or purpose may increasingly be viewed alongside information from elsewhere.



Form 990 & Tax-Exempt Organization Developments

Form 990 – More Than A Tax Filing

APRIL 23, 2026: Treasury announces Form 990 Transparency Initiative

THREE AREAS TREASURY IDENTIFIED FOR CLEARER OR ENHANCED REPORTING



GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Sources and uses of government funding



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Government contract revenue and related activities



FISCAL SPONSORSHIPS

Who operates projects, who controls funds, and how funds are used

TREASURY'S STATED GOALS

Greater transparency · Better tax administration · Clearer visibility into public funding · Fraud and abuse prevention

DETAILS STILL TO COME

Specific requirements · affected sections/schedules · timing

EXPECTED PROCESS BEFORE FINAL CHANGES

PROPOSED
REGULATIONS



PUBLIC
COMMENT



FINAL
CHANGES

Direction announced. Exact Form 990 revisions have not yet been proposed.

What To Watch On Tax-Exempt Oversight

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS

MORE DETAIL

Government grants & contracts

Source → Amount → Use

The nonprofit sector has also called for clearer reporting.

Independent Sector previously recommended changes to improve how government revenue is identified and classified on Form 990.

Form 990 Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax

Under section 501(c), 527, or 4947(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (except private foundations)

Do not enter social security numbers on this form as it may be made public.

Go to www.irs.gov/Form990 for instructions and the latest information.

OMB No. 1545-0047

2025 Open to Public Inspection

A For the 2025 calendar year, or tax year beginning 2025, and ending 20

B Check if applicable: ☐ New organization, ☐ Address change, ☐ Name change, ☐ Initial return, ☐ Final return/terminated, ☐ Amended return, ☐ Application pending

C Employer identification number

D Telephone number

E Name and address of principal officer: Name, Address, City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code

F Name and address of principal officer: Name, Address, City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code

G Gross receipts: ☐ Yes ☐ No

H Are all subsidiaries included? ☐ Yes ☐ No

I Tax-exempt status: ☐ 501(c)(3), ☐ 501(c)(1), ☐ 501(c)(29), ☐ 4947(a)(1) or ☐ 527

J Website

K Form of organization: ☐ Corporation, ☐ Trust, ☐ Association, ☐ Other

L Year of formation

M State of legal domicile

Part I Summary

1 Briefly describe the organization's mission or most significant activities:

2 Check this box ☐ if the organization discontinued its operations or disposed of more than 25% of its net assets.

3 Number of voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1a)

4 Number of independent voting members of the governing body (Part VI, line 1b)

5 Total number of individuals employed in calendar year 2025 (Part V, line 2a)

6 Total number of volunteers (estimate if necessary)

7a Total unrelated business revenue from Part VIII, column (C), line 12

7b Net unrelated business taxable income from Form 990-T, Part I, line 11

8 Contributions and grants (Part VIII, line 1h)

9 Program service revenue (Part VIII, line 2g)

10 Investment income (Part VIII, column (A), lines 3, 4, and 7d)

11 Other revenue (Part VIII, column (A), lines 5, 6d, 8c, 10c, and 14d)

12 Total revenue—add lines 8 through 11 (must equal Part VIII, column (A), line 12)

13 Grants and similar amounts paid (Part IX, column (A), lines 1–3)

14 Benefits paid to or for members (Part IX, column (A), line 4)

15 Salaries, other compensation, employee benefits (Part IX, column (A), lines 5–10)

16a Professional fundraising fees (Part IX, column (A), line 11e)

16b Total fundraising expenses (Part IX, column (D), line 25)

17 Other expenses (Part IX, column (A), lines 11a–11d, 11f–24e)

18 Total expenses. Add lines 13–17 (must equal Part IX, column (A), line 25)

19 Revenue less expenses. Subtract line 18 from line 12

20 Total assets (Part X, line 16)

21 Total liabilities (Part X, line 26)

22 Net assets or fund balances. Subtract line 21 from line 20

Part II Signature Block

MORE VISIBILITY

Fiscal sponsorships

Project → Control → Funds

MORE SCRUTINY

Greater detail could make funding relationships and organizational activities easier to examine.

Current Form 990 • illustration only

Specific revisions have not yet been proposed.

The direction is clearer. The details—and implications—are not yet.



Litigation Affecting Federal Financial Assistance

Litigation 101

Life Cycle of a Civil Case



Administrative Procedure Act

5 U.S.C. § 551 et seq.

- Federal statute that governs how administrative agencies act (e.g., procedures for rulemaking)
- Only “final agency action” is **reviewable** by courts
- Courts may **compel or set aside** unlawful agency action
 - “arbitrary [and] capricious”
 - “contrary to constitutional right [or] power”
 - “in excess of statutory [] authority”
 - “without observance of procedure required by law”

SCOTUS Cases

Term Starts October 5

- SCOTUS decides ~50-80 merits cases per year and *many* more via the **interim docket**
- Recent decisions of note:
 - *Trump v Slaughter* ([25-332](#)) & *Trump v Cook* ([25A312](#))
 - *Rollins v RI State Council of Churches* ([25A539](#))
- On the horizon:
 - *St. Mary Catholic Parish v Roy* ([25-581](#))
 - *U.S. Doge Service v USDC for DC* ([25-1103](#))
 - Emergency applications for **injunctive relief** or stay

Circuit/District Court Cases

All Across the Country

- Cases challenging:
 - Recent **EOs** or other presidential documents
 - Agency policies or revised/retracted guidance
 - New or modified grant agreement **terms & conditions**
 - Termination or freeze of grant funding or programming
 - Restructuring of federal agencies
 - Rulemaking or lack thereof (i.e., failure to follow **APA**)
- Every case is at a different stage and moves at a different pace

Key Recent Cases

Just a Sprinkling

- *Nat'l Assn. Diversity Officers in Higher Ed. v Trump* (D. MD)
- *City of Fresno v Noem* (D. CA)
- *Illinois v HUD* (D. CA)
- *Massachusetts v USDA* (D. MA)
- *San Francisco v DOE* (D. CA)
- *Chicago Transit Authority v DOT* (D. IL)
- *Nat'l Alliance to End Homelessness v HUD* (D. RI)
- *Planned Parenthood v HHS* (D. DC)
- *Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council v USDA* (D. RI)

Tracking a Court Case

For More Information

- Create a free Public Access to Court Electronic Records ([PACER](#)) account to view **federal dockets**
- Read [SCOTUSblog](#) case previews & opinion/argument analysis
- For SCOTUS cases, check [Congressional Research Service](#) publications for impact evaluation
- Subscribe to docket updates for specific cases on the Free Law Project's [CourtListener](#)
- Check Circuit Courts' websites for **argument schedules**
- Befriend a law school librarian with **legal database** access

CAPLAW Resources

CAPLAW news flash!



Further Court Action Taken on OMB Pause Memo

February 3, 2025

Two court cases were filed last week regarding the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) federal memorandum M-25-13 (OMB Memo) which attempted to "temporarily pause all activities related to obligations of financial assistance that may be implicated by the Executive Orders (EOs). The most recently filed is a restraining order (TRO) that prohibits the administration from implementing the OMB Memo and the EOs. As such, the TRO prevents the administration from pausing or freezing any awards or obligations based on the EOs.

The first case was filed on Tuesday, January 28 in the District of Columbia (D.C.) against OMB by a group of associations. The judge in that case issued an order requiring OMB to refrain from implementing the OMB Memo until the court has time to consider the request for a TRO. The judge specifically noted that it did not affect the OMB's ability to award new awards, or other relevant federal agency actions. In other words, federal agencies could not pause their ongoing awards but could continue reviewing new applications. The administration's priorities as set forth in the EO are not affected. The TRO is in effect as of 12:01 PM Eastern time today, February 3, 2025. The TRO is expected to be in effect for at least 30 days.

CAPLAW news flash!

CAPLAW news flash!



Litigation Update: Executive Orders on DEI and More

March 3, 2025

Following the new administration's Executive Orders (EOs) on DEI, the court has issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the federal government from implementing the EOs. CAPLAW is currently reviewing the EOs, and we will provide updates as they are released. CAPLAW represents the latest updates on the EOs.

Update: Lawsuit Continues to Pause PRWORA Changes

September 12, 2025

On September 10, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island issued a preliminary injunction effectively extending a pause in enforcement of recent interpretations of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) by several federal agencies.

As detailed in two prior CAPLAW News Flashes, [Lawsuit Pauses PRWORA Changes](#) (Aug. 7) and [Initial Reactions to HHS Notice Interpreting PRWORA and "Federal Public Benefit"](#) (July 10), federal agencies released notices this summer that significantly narrowed immigrant eligibility for certain public benefits impacting numerous programs and services offered by Community Action Agencies (CAAs), including CSBG and Head Start. Following the release of these notices, 21 state attorneys general sued the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other government officials and agencies in [Rhode Island federal court](#). A few days later, as a part of that case, the government agreed to "stay enforcement and application" of the notices until September 10, 2025.

The court's preliminary injunction applies in the 21 states that are party to the litigation and prevents the federal government from enforcing its recent PRWORA interpretations. The court's decision is a significant victory for immigrants and their families, and it ensures that federal agencies cannot implement the new rules until the court has had time to consider the request for a TRO.

More

CAPLAW news flash!



New Federal Grantmaking Executive Order

August 12, 2025

On August 7, 2025, the president released a new executive order, [Improving Oversight of Federal Grants](#), which directs federal agencies to revise their grant-making processes to ensure they are more efficient and effective. The order focuses on scientific and technical grants and discretionary awards. The order does not include any provisions regarding formula grants, or disaster relief grants.

The order also directs federal agencies to ensure that the grant-making process is transparent and that the public has access to the information. The order also directs federal agencies to ensure that the grant-making process is efficient and effective. The order also directs federal agencies to ensure that the grant-making process is fair and equitable. The order also directs federal agencies to ensure that the grant-making process is consistent with the law.

CAPLAW news flash!



Update on Department of Energy Policy Litigation

October 2, 2025

CAPLAW has recently received questions regarding litigation related to a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) policy, [Financial Assistance Letter 2025-05](#) (the "FAL"). This News Flash is intended to address recent developments in the lawsuit shared by parties to the case but not yet formally released by the court.

Over the summer, DOE issued the FAL, which capped indirect and fringe benefit costs for recipients and subrecipients of DOE funds. Nineteen state (plus the District of Columbia) attorneys general filed a complaint against the DOE in Oregon federal court seeking to stop the implementation of the FAL—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The court held a hearing on a motion to determine part of the case on September 29, 2025. That hearing resulted in a "bench ruling" where the judge orally issued his decision immediately following the arguments. The judge's ruling is not currently available in writing. However, [multiple attorneys general who are party to the lawsuit](#) have issued press releases indicating the ruling was favorable to the states.

According to those press releases, the judge concluded that the FAL violated the Administrative Procedure Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Organic Act, and the National Energy Policy Act.



CAPLAW



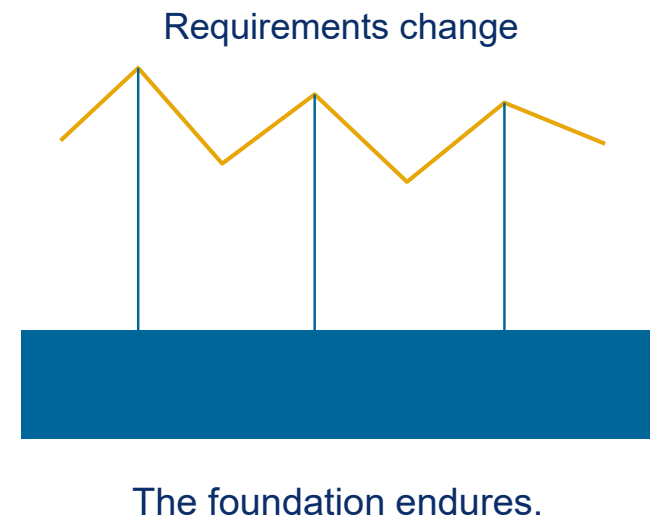
Preparing Your Organization for the Evolving Oversight Environment

Preparing for the Evolving Oversight Environment

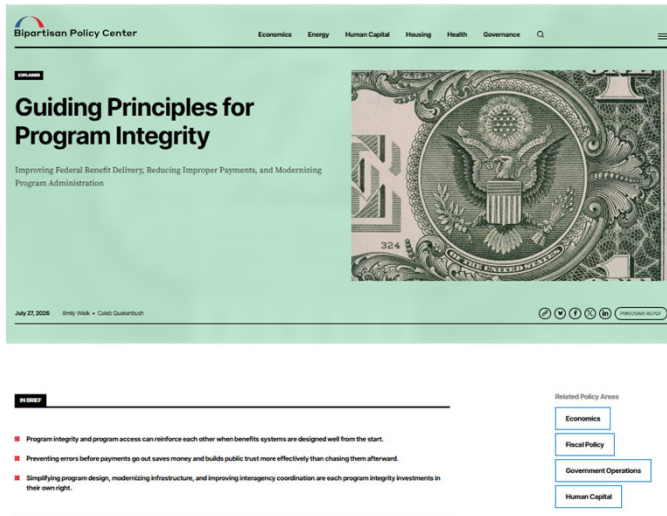
WHAT IS CHANGING → WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

You don't need to predict every new rule.

Build systems that travel well across changing requirements.



Ask These 5 Readiness Questions



Bipartisan Policy Center, 2026

CAN WE EXPLAIN IT?

Can we clearly explain how federal dollars are used?

DO WE DO WHAT WE SAY?

Are our policies written—and actually followed?

DOES OUR DATA TELL THE SAME STORY?

Is information consistent across systems, submissions, and records?

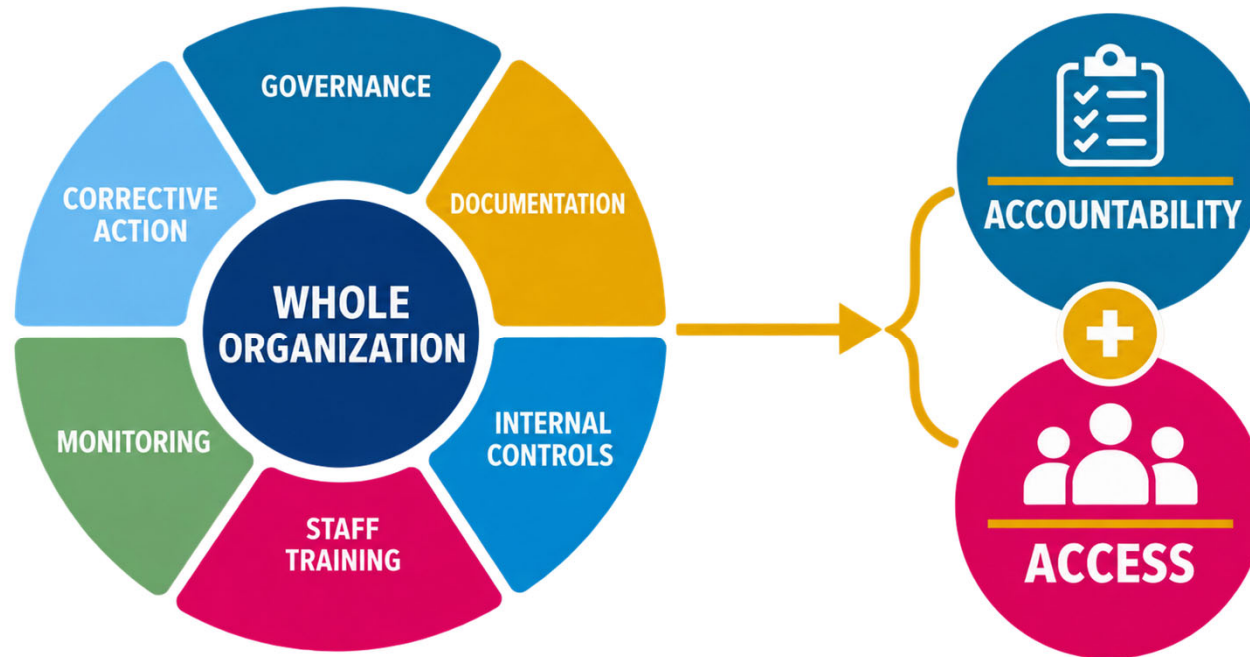
CAN WE CATCH PROBLEMS EARLY?

Can we identify, investigate, and correct issues before they grow?

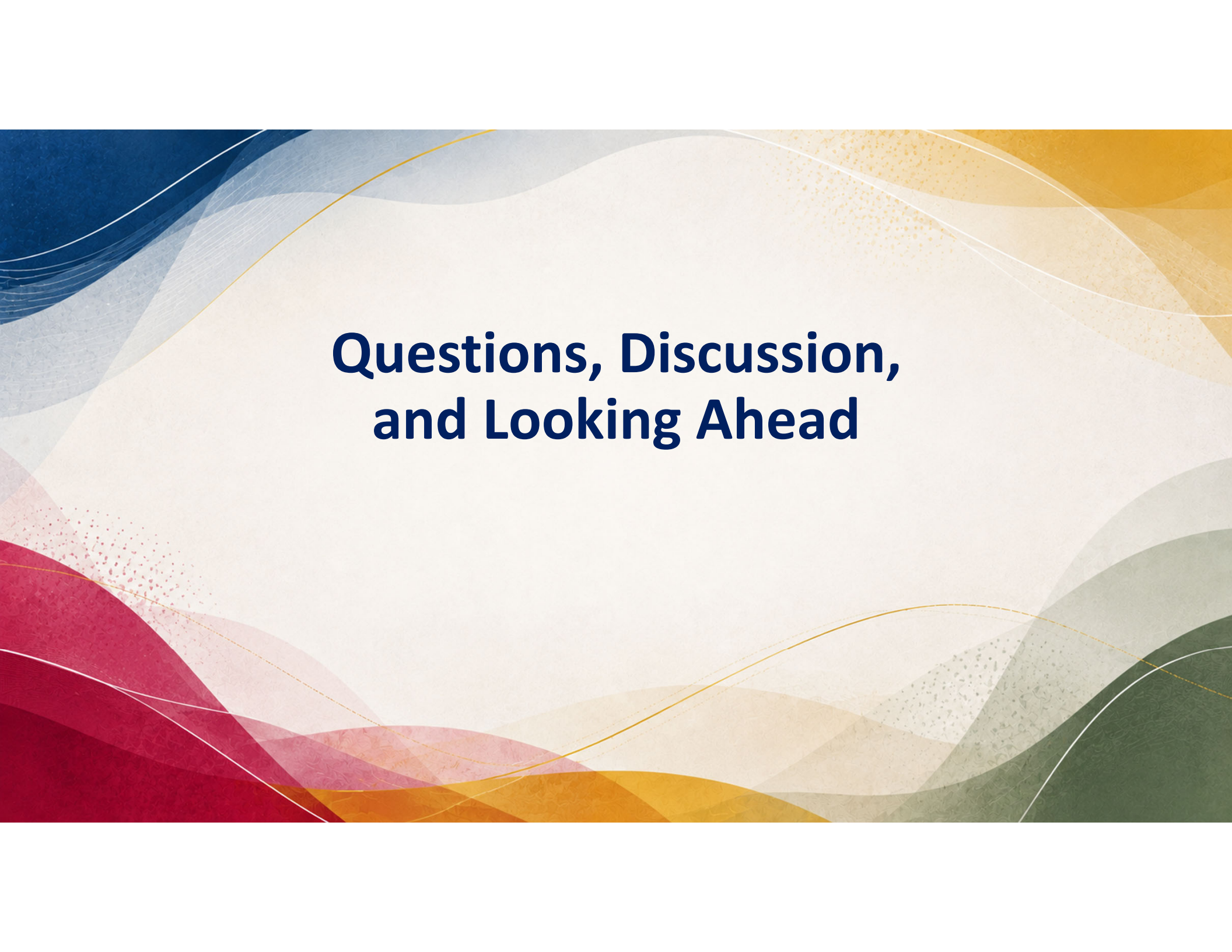
WHO IS WATCHING THE HORIZON?

Who owns monitoring emerging federal requirements and organizational risk?

Build for Accountability and Access



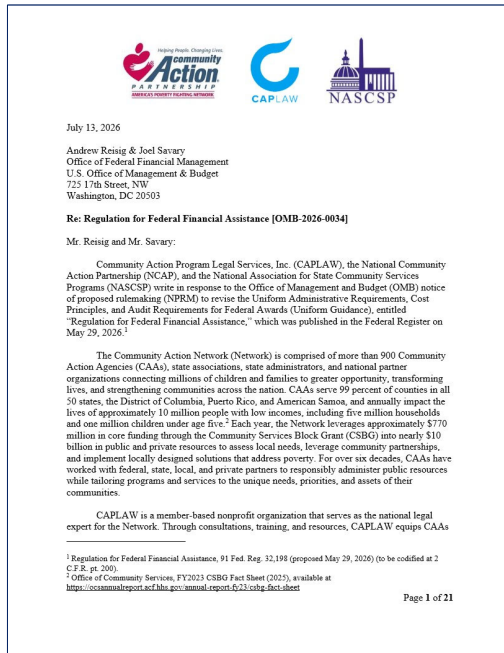
Strong controls should protect public funds without creating unnecessary barriers for eligible people.



Questions, Discussion, and Looking Ahead

Oversight Policy Resources

- U.S. Government Accountability Office — [Fraud Risk Management: Federal Fraud Loss Estimates](#)
- Bipartisan Policy Center — [Guiding Principles for Program Integrity](#)
- Congressional Research Service — [Centralizing Access to Data to Prevent Improper Payments](#)
- Federal News Network — [Receiving Federal Funds Now Comes With a Different Kind of Risk Calculus for Grantees](#)
- OMB / Federal Register — [Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance](#) — Proposed Rule
- NCAP, CAPLAW & NASCSP — [Comments on OMB's Proposed Regulation for Federal Financial Assistance](#)
- U.S. Department of the Treasury — [Form 990 Transparency Initiative](#)
- Independent Sector — [Bipartisan Amendment Advances to Protect IRS Due Process for Nonprofits](#)
- Protect Democracy — [Nonprofit Toolkit: Resources for Organizations Facing Government Investigations](#)
- CAPLAW — [Resource Library](#)





**The National
Legal Experts for
Community
Action Agencies**

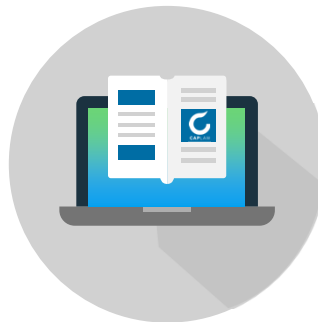
caplaw.org



**One-on-One
Consultations**



**In-Person and
Virtual Trainings**



**Online Resource
Library**

Tips on Preparing for a Possible Government Shutdown

2025 Update



2. Submit expense reimbursements

7. **Hold off on hiring staff (if possible) or granti**
continuing resolution or approved a budget f

10. Keep your Congressional delegation informed. If a shutdown has negative impacts on your community, especially if the shutdown lasts longer than a few days, let your Congressional delegation know. You can call or write your representatives and senators, or visit their websites to find out how to contact them. You can also contact your local congressional office or the Congressional Black Caucus. Letting your delegation know about the impact of the shutdown on your community helps them understand the needs of their constituents and can help them advocate for solutions.



Events & Trainings Calendar



Free

SEPTEMBER 29, 2026

All About the 990

Date

September 29, 2026

Time

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm

Organizer

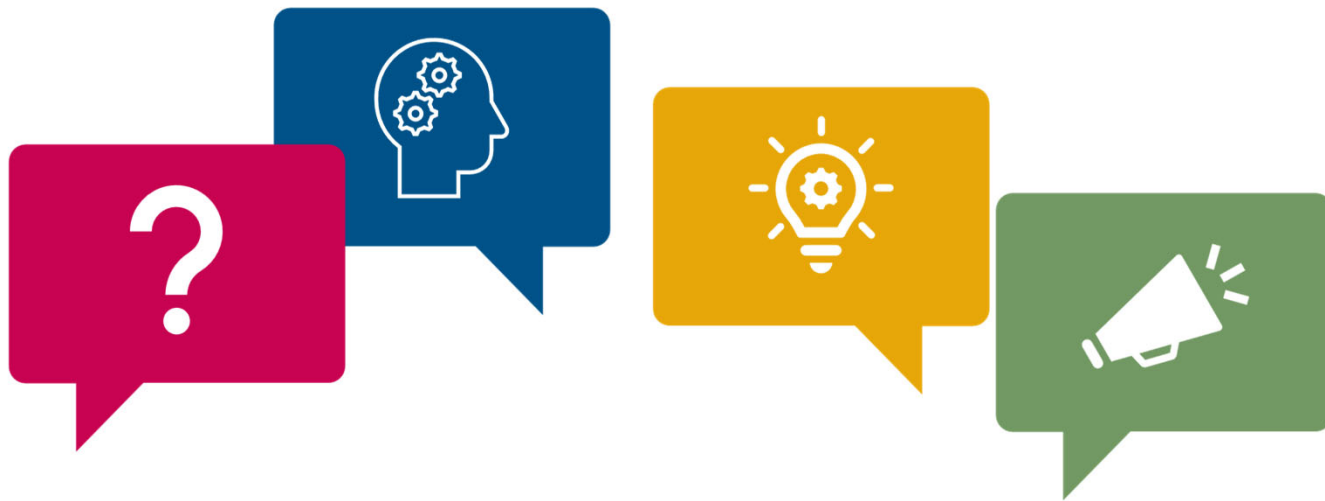
[TechSoup](#)

Website

[Register Now](#)

CAAs can attend this webinar to learn more about completing, filing, and using the Form 990. This webinar is not sponsored by or affiliated with CAPLAW.

Questions & Discussion



Get in Touch!

Savanna Arral, Esq., CCAP

Staff Attorney

Community Action Program Legal Services (CAPLAW)

savanna.arral@caplaw.org



Ryan P. Gelman, Esq., CCAP

Director, Public Policy & Advocacy

National Community Action Partnership

rgelman@communityactionpartnership.com

