



Local Cultural Council
PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Revised August 2022

Table of Contents

Purpose	2
Background: Mass Cultural Council and Local Cultural Councils	2
Local Cultural Council Operations Overview.....	3
Local Cultural Council Grant Cycle	7
Application Instructions	7
Eligibility	8
Criteria	9
Grant Restrictions	11
Council-Initiated Programming.....	11
Grant Review.....	13
Reconsideration.....	13
Grant Provisions.....	14
Grant Payment	15
A. Reimbursement Process.....	15
B. Direct Grant Process.....	16
Grant Cycle Timeline.....	17
Appendix A - Open Meeting Requirements	19
Appendix B - Conflict of Interest Requirements.....	20
Appendix C – Public Records Law	24

Purpose

This document provides guidance to local and regional cultural councils on the policies and procedures Local Cultural Councils (LCCs) must follow when awarding and disbursing revolving account dollars to grant recipients to ensure a thoughtful and fair process for distributing public money.

These guidelines are issued by the Mass Cultural Council in accordance with its authority under [Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 10 sections 52-58](#).

Please note that the Mass Cultural Council may issue additional guidelines in response to emerging situations. Local Cultural Councils will be notified if any guidelines are changed.

Background:

Mass Cultural Council and Local Cultural Councils

In Massachusetts, public funding for the arts, humanities, and sciences is provided through a central state agency, the Mass Cultural Council, and through a network of Local Cultural Councils that serve every city and town in the state. LCCs also receive support for programs from donations, fundraising events, and their local municipality.

The mission of the Mass Cultural Council is to promote excellence, education, diversity, and inclusion in the arts, humanities, and sciences to foster a rich cultural life for all Massachusetts residents and contribute to the vitality of our communities and economy.

The Mass Cultural Council receives funding from the Massachusetts Legislature and the National Endowment for the Arts and distributes these public funds through two channels:

- 1) Direct grants to individuals and organizations, available through statewide competitive grant processes; and
- 2) Distributions to Local Cultural Councils, which then regrant funds to individuals and organizations in their own communities.

The Local Cultural Council (LCC) Program was established in 1982 and was overseen by the Massachusetts Arts Lottery Council until 1990. It then merged with the Massachusetts Council on Arts and Humanities to form the Mass Cultural Council.

LCC members are appointed by the community's chief appointing authority. They are responsible for making decisions on how to award the money granted to them by the Mass Cultural Council - plus funds raised in other ways - that will best serve local cultural needs. There are currently 329 LCCs in Massachusetts that form the most extensive system of public support for community cultural programs in the country. Collectively, these councils fund thousands of cultural activities in all 351 cities and towns in the state.

Information about the LCC Program and all other Mass Cultural Council Programs can also be found online at www.massculturalcouncil.org

Local Cultural Council Operations Overview

Purpose of Local and Regional Cultural Councils. The purpose of the local and regional cultural councils is to support public programs that promote excellence, education, diversity, and inclusion in the arts, humanities, and sciences to foster a rich cultural life in communities across the Commonwealth. Local decision-making is an integral element of this system. Local Cultural Councils have the right and responsibility to award grants that address cultural needs specific to their communities.

Establishment of a Local and Regional Cultural Council. Every community in the state is eligible to receive funds from the Mass Cultural Council if the appropriate local town or city officials establish a Local Cultural Council and appoint council members who take on the responsibility of distributing funds on behalf of the community.

Cities and towns may also join forces in the establishment of regional councils. A regional cultural council shall be eligible to receive a total allocation equal to the combined individual allocations of the communities participating in the regional cultural council. If two or more towns wish to form a regional council, there must be at least one representative appointed from each community in the consortium. Regional consortia must also be approved by the Mass Cultural Council (Local Cultural Councils may consult the provisions of M.G.L. c. 10, §.58).

Local Cultural Councils consist of at least five, but no more than 22 members, appointed by the top appointing official in the community (i.e., the mayor, city manager, board of selectmen, or executive officer). Council members should have a demonstrated interest or record of service to the arts, humanities, or sciences. The chief appointing authority and members of the local appropriating authority, as defined in M.G.L. c. 59, § 21C, cannot serve as council members.

Membership on a Local or Regional Council. The term of membership for a council member is three years; members can serve a maximum of two consecutive terms, or a total of six years, unless the appointing authority removes a member before the expiration of a term. Members must remain off the council for a one-year interval before serving additional terms. Notwithstanding the expiration of a member's term, under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 10, § 58, a member with an expired term shall continue to "serve until the qualification of such member's successor." This rule is a "safe harbor" provision intended to avoid quorum problems for Councils when waiting for new appointments to be made. Councils and municipalities should not abuse this rule to allow members to serve endless or greatly extended terms. Membership and leadership transitions must be handled in a responsible and timely matter at the discretion of the municipality and Local Cultural Council.

Annually, each council must elect a chair, secretary, and treasurer. To preserve continuity of operations, the terms of individual council members should be staggered (that is, there

should never be 100 percent turnover of members in a single year, unless the Mass Cultural Council determines otherwise). Local Cultural Councils may also elect to designate former officers or members as non-voting, ex officio council members.

Management of Local Cultural Council Funds. Each Local Cultural Council must keep **all funds** (state funds from the Mass Cultural Council, interest earned and locally raised funds) in the LCC's municipal account. The LCC's municipal account must be a revolving account kept separate and apart from all other monies administered by the city or town treasurer as specified by M.G.L. c. 10, § 58. Councils are entitled to interest on their municipal account and to regular financial reports from the municipality. The funds may be spent as the Local Cultural Council directs, which must be consistent with Mass Cultural Council guidelines, and otherwise in accordance with local procedures for the expenditure of public funds. Separate checkbooks or non-municipal accounts are not permissible.

An LCC may not accumulate **unspent state funds** at the local level. Unspent funds accrue for various reasons, typically because previously approved projects were not completed. Unspent state funds from prior fiscal years must be accounted for, reported to the Mass Cultural Council, and regranted in the next available funding cycle stipulated by the timeline set forth by the Mass Cultural Council.

LCCs may spend up to five percent of their state allocation each funding cycle for **administrative expenses**, such as paid staff, postage, and publicity. While LCCs may use administrative funds to purchase refreshments for public events, such as grantee receptions, LCCs cannot use administrative funds to purchase food for standard LCC meetings, such as grant cycle voting meetings. Also, although Local Cultural Council members cannot receive compensation, they can receive reimbursement for expenses. Together the LCC and the municipality should determine specific policies and procedures for reimbursing members for expenses.

Any locally raised money or interest earned from state funds may be used for administrative expenses without being subject to a percentage limit. Any administrative funds from the prior grant cycle, which have not been spent, or are not encumbered for specific pending expenses, should be treated as unencumbered money and should be regranted.

Council-Initiated Programs. Councils can use up to 20% of their Mass Cultural Council allocation on programs that have been developed by the council that respond to cultural needs in the community that are not being met (see the Council Programming section).

Fundraising from Sources Other than the State. Councils are encouraged to leverage funds from sources other than the state, including private contributions, local government allocations, program revenues, event fees, and so on. Donors of such funds may qualify their gift as deductible for federal income, gifts, and estate tax purposes. Funds received by gift to a Local Cultural Council are considered to be donated to a political subdivision of the Commonwealth exclusively for public purposes as defined in Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States.

Regardless of the source, all funds must be used to support programs in the arts, humanities, or sciences in Massachusetts and should meet the other requirements set forth in the *LCC Program Guidelines*. Locally raised funds and interest earned must be kept in the LCC's municipal revolving account with the LCC's state funds. Unlike state funds distributed to the LCC from the Mass Cultural Council, prior Mass Cultural Council approval for expenditure of locally raised funds and interest earned is **not** required.

Local Cultural Council Duties. Each Local Cultural Council has several mandatory duties:

- **Community Engagement.** Community engagement is essential in creating a framework for arts, culture, and community development that is relevant to and inclusive of the broader populations in a particular locale. Each Local Cultural Council is responsible for ensuring that its grants and programs benefit the community to the greatest extent possible. To this end, each council must engage with residents and other local stakeholders to assess and understand cultural needs within its community and can do so by hosting events, programs, or meetings to convene the community. Input can also be gathered through paper or online surveys.
- **Council Priorities.** All councils should develop funding priorities and guidelines, which are informed by input received from community outreach and engagement. Autonomy is encouraged in the establishment of local funding priorities, as long as it is within the parameters of the guidelines established by the Mass Cultural Council. A council's guidelines must clearly communicate any local application instructions or restrictions, while priorities help shape the kinds of applications councils receive. Examples of local priorities could include requiring a funded project to take place within your city/town, providing confirmation of a venue, focusing on a specific demographic of the community, requiring applicants to have a matched fund, and/or addressing a local community concern.

Annually, by **August 31** LCCs must update their council priorities, guidelines, and the council's contact information. They must also indicate whether their council follows a reimbursement or direct granting payment process (See Grant Payment section.) Councils update their profile through the online grants management system, SmartSimple. The information is then published on the council's public webpage at massculturalcouncil.org.

- **Communicating with the Public.** Local Cultural Councils are responsible for promoting local awareness of their programs; informing the public of the availability of funds, the application deadline, and local priorities; publicizing Local Cultural Council contact information; communicating with grant applicants and recipients; and other duties as the Mass Cultural Council establishes. Councils will be assisted in this work by the Mass Cultural Council, by maintaining a database on Local Cultural Councils; helping publicize the statewide local deadline, assisting in the distribution of applications, and so forth. Councils can begin promoting the grant cycle as early as August.

- **Reviewing and recommending action on local applications.** See the “Local Cultural Council Grant Cycle” section of the guidelines for additional information.
- **Financial Reporting.** LCCs must meet with their municipal fiscal officer between **September 1 and 30**. The municipal fiscal officer must provide the council with a completed LCC Account Form, which the municipality receives directly from the Mass Cultural Council. Any differences in the LCC’s accounting and the municipality’s accounting should be worked out at this time. Both parties sign the document and the LCC retains the signed original for their use.

The deadline for LCCs to input the information from their LCC Account Form and calculate their amount available for granting is **October 17**. There are two tabs in the Financial Report section, and both should be completed with your municipal fiscal officer.

- **Annual Reporting to Mass Cultural Council.** Once the 15-day reconsideration period is up, no later than the statewide reporting deadline **January 17** - all LCCs complete and submit their Annual Report to Mass Cultural Council through the online grants management system, SmartSimple. Failure to meet this deadline may result in the loss of that cycle’s allocation from the Mass Cultural Council.

Assuring Compliance with Local Cultural Council Duties. The fundamental operations of LCCs are reviewed and approved by the Mass Cultural Council on an annual basis before funds are released. Mass Cultural Council staff will check the following before releasing funds:

1. The Annual Report to the Mass Cultural Council was submitted by the reporting deadline **January 17**.
2. All funds from the current year were granted.

When the Mass Cultural Council finds that a Local Cultural Council has not adequately complied with its duties as specified in the *LCC Guidelines*, the Mass Cultural Council may suspend all or part of its funding for that council. The Mass Cultural Council may also specify corrective actions that the LCC must take before it can begin to receive funds again. If an LCC fails to take corrective actions specified by the Mass Cultural Council, within a time frame specified by the Mass Cultural Council, the Mass Cultural Council may redistribute any funds allocated to that Local Cultural Council.

If an LCC appears unable to comply, not only with its duties but also with corrective actions specified by the Mass Cultural Council, then the Mass Cultural Council may determine that a partial or complete change in the membership of the Local Cultural Council may be in order to enable the community to begin receiving its funds again. In these extraordinary cases, the Mass Cultural Council may authorize the local appointing authority to remove a member or members from the LCC and appoint new member or members.

State Reviews. The Mass Cultural Council conducts periodic performance reviews of LCCs. Mass Cultural Council may review the applications and their supporting documentation, payment requests submitted by grantees, and adherence to following the procedures outlined in the *LCC Program Guidelines*. The Mass Cultural Council may employ third-party experts to conduct these periodic reviews.

Local Cultural Council Grant Cycle

Application Instructions

Applicants submit directly to specific Local Cultural Councils using the online application. **Paper or mailed applications cannot be accepted.** Applicants who need assistance filling out an application online should contact their [MCC Community Program Officer](#).

Mass Cultural Council is happy to offer translation, interpretation, alternative formats, and other services individuals may need to participate fully in Agency programs. Applicants should first contact the Local Cultural Council to which they are applying with requests for accommodation. The Mass Cultural Council will provide support to the Local Council to meet any such requests.

Before applying, applicants should read the LCC's local guidelines and priorities for any additional instructions. Applicants are not required to mail additional hard copies to the council to which they are applying.

Local Cultural Councils intending to use a portion of their state funds for Council-Initiated Programs should refer to the "Council-Initiated Programming" section.

LCC Grant Payments. Grantees can receive funds from an LCC in two different ways – directly or by reimbursement. Although there are two different ways to make grant payments, all other aspects of the grant cycle remain the same.

1. **Reimbursement:** This process reimburses the grantee for funds they have expended. Once the project is complete, the grantee submits a [reimbursement request](#).
2. **Direct Grant:** this process authorizes municipalities to make grant money available in full and up front to grant recipients as soon as the grantee submits their [grant agreement](#).

By August 31, councils must indicate which payment type they use by updating their council profile in the online grants management system, SmartSimple. To do this, councils will click the corresponding box to indicate direct or reimbursement. For more information about grant payments and details about the payment processes see the "Grant Payment" section.

Eligibility

Application deadline. All applicants must submit completed applications by the statewide deadline, **October 17. Late applications cannot be accepted.**

Types of grants. A Local Cultural Council may approve grants for a broad range of projects and programs, such as operating support, ticket subsidies, field trips, artist residencies, public art, fellowships, community events/programs, site specific projects, and other activities, based on local priorities. Each Local Cultural Council determines its own local eligibility requirements based on a community engagement process.

Program eligibility. Applicants may apply for grants for programs that take place during an 18-month window of eligibility from July 1, preceding the application deadline in October, through December 31 of the following year. This means that applicants may apply for projects that have already happened or which happen prior to grant announcements, with the knowledge that funding is not guaranteed. Local Cultural Councils are authorized to establish a smaller window of eligibility; if they do so, they must publish the eligible dates in their council guidelines.

Applicant eligibility. Applicants must reside or be located in Massachusetts. Local Cultural Councils may accept applications from anyone included in the following list:

- **Individuals.** Individual applicants must show that a public benefit results from the project for which they are applying. A public presentation of an individual's work may provide the needed public benefit. Individual members of Local Cultural Councils may apply for funding from a Local Cultural Council but must observe all conflict-of-interest laws and regulations in the granting process. Local Cultural Councils may also establish their own rules regarding applications from council members as long as these are consistent with the state's conflict of interest laws (see Appendix B).
- **Incorporated private nonprofit organizations.**
- **Unincorporated associations that can establish a nonprofit objective.** A group of individuals coming together with a common purpose (e.g., local community band, theater group) that do not have nonprofit status.
- **Public schools, libraries, other municipal agencies, and the Local Cultural Council itself.**
- **Religious organizations.** Religious organizations or groups with a religious affiliation are eligible to apply for funding for cultural programming that is available to the general public. LCCs can only approve applications that are primarily cultural in their intent and do not have the effect of advancing religion.

Criteria

The first three rules listed below must be followed in the review of all funding decisions by Local Cultural Councils. All three rules are equally important. Additionally, councils have the option of developing local review criteria and may decide how to weigh their importance:

1. Arts, Humanities, and Sciences
2. Public Benefit
3. Non-Discrimination
4. Local Criteria

Arts, Humanities, and Sciences. Local Cultural Council funds may only be used to support programs in the arts, humanities, and sciences in Massachusetts. This definition includes the study, pursuit, performance, exhibition, and appreciation of cultural activities in the broadest sense.

How does Mass Cultural Council define the arts, humanities, and sciences?

- **Arts** refer to the creation of work in the crafts and performing, visual, media, folk, design, literary, and inter-disciplinary arts. In addition, they also include the presentation, preservation of, and education about works in these disciplines.
- **Humanities** are types of learning that deal with human values and aspirations, human thought and culture, language, and creativity. Examples include, but are not limited to, history, social studies, philosophy, criticism, and literature.
- **Science** is limited to its cultural, interpretive, and educational expression and refers to types of learning that deal with nature, science, and technology in ways that explain how they relate to people's lives. Some organizations that conduct this type of activity include aquariums, botanical gardens, nature centers, natural history museums, planetariums, and science centers.

Public Benefit. Local Cultural Council funds must be used to support activities that contribute to the cultural vitality of the community rather than benefiting any private individual or group. However, this does not mean that a large crowd of people needs to participate to satisfy the public benefit requirement. Whenever possible, activities funded by Local Cultural Councils should be available to the public or community by exhibit, performance, demonstration, reading, or other means. Programs do not need to be in-person to provide public benefit. Virtual and remote programming are also effective ways to make programming available to the public while supporting efforts to maintain and promote public health. In looking at the requirement of applicants to offer public benefit to a community, LCCs should look towards responses from their community engagement process to better inform their council priorities.

Non-Discrimination. In accordance with state law, Local Cultural Councils may not discriminate against applicants and/or programs on the basis of age, ability, ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, nationality, geographic origin, or immigration, military, or socio-economic status. Nor may Local Cultural Councils fund projects that discriminate based on these attributes.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that persons with disabilities have access to public programs or services on an equal basis with the rest of the public. Furthermore, federal law mandates that any programs or services that receive federal or state funding must be accessible to persons with disabilities and there must be reasonable accommodation made to provide an accessible environment. All events and programs funded by the LCCs must consider access for persons with disabilities, including the facility or event location, as well as the content of the program. To ensure equitable access, an applicant's first step is a candid assessment and identification of barriers (physical, virtual, cultural, communication) followed by a bold and innovative plan for improvement.

If an applicant puts forward a proposal for a project with strong potential for public benefit, but the Local Cultural Council has concerns about access for persons with disabilities, the council may choose to award a conditional approval (see the "Grant Provisions" section). This would allow the applicant the opportunity address the concerns and improve access as a condition of receiving the grant.

For further information on ensuring accessible programming, please refer to the Accessibility page for LCCs at <https://massculturalcouncil.org/>.

Local Criteria.

Local Cultural Councils are authorized and encouraged to develop additional criteria based on their mandatory annual community input process and may give different weight to their criteria to reflect local concerns and community cultural needs. Councils should formulate council priorities that ensure funding is broadly available to the widest range of diverse community needs.

Council priorities must be posted to the LCC's Council Profile by **August 31** each year in order to be used as criteria for granting decisions.

Because of the impact COVID-19 continues to have on the cultural sector, LCCs are strongly encouraged to review their local criteria to ensure that they are responsive to the ongoing crisis and uncertainty artists and organizations face. Based on community input and community need Local Cultural Councils could consider:

- Encouraging applications for operating support to allow organizations more responsive, flexible support.

- Loosening local requirements for a set date and set venue at the time of application given the uncertainty applicants face in planning at this time.
- Encouraging applicants to apply for costs associated with moving to virtual programming.
- Describing what your council will be looking for in online/virtual programming to ensure it benefits your community.
- Prioritizing funding for communities most severely impacted by COVID-19 including BIPOC (black, indigenous, and people of color) communities, individuals with disabilities, low-income communities, and individual artists.

Grant Restrictions

Refreshments. Grant funds received from a Local Cultural Council may not be used to purchase food or beverages.

Scholarships. Although individual students are not eligible to apply for scholarships, an organization may apply to an LCC to sponsor a scholarship, provided the council feels the scholarship program provides sufficient public benefit and meets all other state and local criteria.

Council-Initiated Programming

Councils are encouraged to develop their own programs and activities to respond to cultural needs that are not otherwise being addressed in the community or that support the council's local priorities. A council may spend up to 20% of its state allocation each funding cycle to support programs initiated by the Local Cultural Council itself. The funds can be used to support the program administration, program staffing, and other program-related expenses. Councils are strongly encouraged to use their community engagement process to ask for specific suggestions for projects or to elicit feedback on proposed initiatives.

The dollars approved for council programs come directly from that Local Cultural Council's annual allocation. Councils that choose to set aside these funds for their Council Programs must complete the Council Program section of the Annual Report.

Restrictions. Funds raised locally from council-initiated programs must be deposited into the LCC's municipal account. In addition, it must observe the following restrictions:

- Council-initiated program funds cannot be spent on general LCC administrative expenses including paying for an LCC member's time or standard council publicity efforts. (See the "Management of Local Cultural Council Funds" section.)
- Council-initiated program funds cannot be set aside "just in case." They must be spent prior to the next grant cycle on programs specifically organized by the council. Unspent money must be treated as unencumbered funds and must be

granted out the following grant cycle according to the Mass Cultural Council timeline and process.

- Council-initiated program funds cannot be used to fund late or ineligible grant applications. These funds are intended for use in programming and activities led by the council itself.
- Each member of the council must carefully follow the conflict-of-interest procedures outlined in Appendix B of this document. This information is not intended as legal advice and only serves as general guidance on how to comply with the conflict-of-interest law. Council programs cannot create foreseeable opportunities for compensated work that council members then take advantage of. Examples include:
 - If a council is putting on a festival, a council member who is a musician cannot then become a paid performer for that festival.
 - If a council creates a program that requires the support of a paid staff person, a council member cannot then assume that position once it is created.

In addition to oneself, each LCC member must be careful if family members or business partners, or an organization a member is affiliated with, have a potential financial interest in council programming. If a conflict-of-interest situation arises for any Local Cultural Council member, they should obtain legal advice prior to engaging in any conduct which might violate the conflict-of-interest law. [The Ethics Commission's Legal Division is available to provide free, confidential legal advice to any LCC member during business hours every weekday at \(617\) 371-9500.](#)

Accessing the funds. All funds for council-initiated programming, no matter the source, must be kept in the council's municipal revolving account and can be accessed by:

- Direct advance payments to third party vendors for goods or services.
- Reimbursement to council members or vendors for expenses related to the project.

The expenditure of these funds may be subject to state procurement laws as they apply to municipalities (such as requiring bids from multiple vendors, requiring payments upon completion of service, etc.). Councils undertaking their own programming should work closely with their municipalities to establish specific processes for expending and tracking funds and ensuring compliance with procurement laws.

Council-Initiated Program Final Report. Councils who use state funds to support their prior year Council Program must complete a final report by **January 17**. If the project is not complete the council should send an update. Final reports are emailed to the LCC's [Mass Cultural Council Community Program Officer](#).

Grant Review

Technical Disapprovals. LCCs cannot accept late applications. Meeting the statewide application deadline is a requirement, not a “technicality.”

Applicant Interviews. The Mass Cultural Council **discourages** LCCs from holding interviews unless it is absolutely necessary to reach a granting decision. If councils find it useful to conduct applicant interviews as part of the grant review process, they must take extra precautions to ensure that the interview process is consistent, fair, and equitable. Interviews must not be required of applicants. Councils cannot disapprove an application for the sole reason that the applicant was unable to attend an interview.

Open Meeting Law. Massachusetts law states that all meetings of local government bodies, including those held by LCCs, must be open to the public. For additional requirements and guidelines on open meeting law, see Appendix A.

Conflict of Interest Law. In cases where there is a conflict of interest the member should abstain from both the discussion and vote. For additional requirements and guidelines on conflict-of-interest law, see Appendix B.

Public Records Law. All records of the actions of Local Cultural Councils are considered public information and are subject to the state's public records law. LCCs must be available to respond to requests to view these materials “without unreasonable delay.” The public records law establishes a maximum delay of 10 days from the day of the request. For additional requirements and guidelines on public records law, see Appendix C.

Reconsideration

An applicant may request reconsideration of an LCC decision on their application if the applicant can demonstrate that the LCC failed to follow published Mass Cultural Council guidelines and/or Local Cultural Council local guidelines or priorities. Dissatisfaction with the denial of an application or with the amount of an award does not constitute grounds for reconsideration.

Disapproval letters will be sent automatically through the online grants management system, SmartSimple, once the LCC marks the application as denied in the system. The notice will provide the clear reason for the denial based on state guidelines or local priorities. “Insufficient funds” does not provide applicants with adequate rationale for disapproval.

Reconsideration requests should be made via email. The request must be sent to the Mass Cultural Council at our email address lcc@art.state.ma.us within 15 days of the notification date on the disapproval letter (timestamp on email). Business days, weekends, and holidays count toward the 15-day limit. The applicant should also send a copy of the request to the LCC. The request should include:

- The council's disapproval letter to the applicant.
- The applicant's reason for requesting reconsideration stating how the LCC failed to follow published state guidelines or local priorities.

Within 15 days of receiving a reconsideration request, the Mass Cultural Council will determine if the applicant has grounds for reconsideration and will notify both the applicant and council of its decision.

If the Mass Cultural Council determines that the applicant has grounds for reconsideration, the Local Cultural Council must convene a quorum of members and review the application, as if for the first time. Following all published state guidelines and local priorities, the Local Cultural Council must decide whether to approve or deny the grant request and must notify the applicant of the final determination.

A decision on any requests for reconsideration should be made before LCCs finalize funding decisions and complete the Annual Report to the Mass Cultural Council. Only after the Annual Report to the Mass Cultural Council has been completed can successful applicants be notified of their approval.

Grant Provisions

Conditional Approvals. LCCs may place conditions on approved applications (i.e., the applicant must hold the proposed program during the town festival, or the performing group must provide free tickets to senior citizens). Conditions may also require submission of specific documentation related to receipt of grant funds or with final reports. LCCs must communicate any conditions to the applicant in writing (email or hard copy) and note them in the minutes for that meeting. If the applicant does not agree to the condition, they can choose not to accept the grant.

Grant Extensions and Modifications. Grant recipients have one year from the date of their approval notification to request reimbursement. Grant recipients need the LCC's written permission (email or hard copy) to make changes to their projects. At their discretion, LCCs can approve reasonable extensions and modifications for projects. The modification should not significantly alter the original purpose of the approved application.

Project extensions and modifications must be requested in writing and responded to in the same manner. To review an extension or other modification to an approved grant, a subcommittee of a minimum of two members can review and approve the request. The joint decision should be documented and later reported to the full council at the next meeting. If the subcommittee is unsure whether or not to approve the request the LCC must convene a quorum of LCC members and vote. The LCC must inform the applicant of their decision in writing and ensure that the vote is reflected in the meeting minutes.

Credit and Publicity Requirements. All grant recipients are required to acknowledge the financial support of the LCC that approved their grant and the Mass Cultural Council in published materials and announcements about their project. More information about the credit policy for LCC grant recipients can be found on the Mass Cultural Council website (www.massculturalcouncil.org).

Grant Payment

There are two different processes that Local Cultural Councils can choose between to pay grants:

- 1. Reimbursement Process.** All grant recipients have one year from the date of their approval notification to request reimbursement. To request reimbursement, the recipient must complete a [reimbursement form](#), which is provided by the council. Reimbursements may be made either directly to the applicant or to third party vendors who have provided goods, materials, or services to the applicant. In either case, the LCC must retain a copy of the documentation provided by the applicant as part of the council's records.

If the council is satisfied that the project has been completed as promised, a sub-committee of a minimum of two council members must approve the payment. Both members can sign the form to indicate approval, **or** one member can sign the form on behalf of both members. The form is then forwarded to the municipal treasurer, who will authorize the release of funds to the grantee. If only one member signs the form, it is important that the joint decision is documented and later reported to the full council at the next meeting. LCCs should process reimbursements as they arrive to ensure timely payment of grantees. Councils should take no longer than four weeks to forward approved reimbursement requests to the municipal treasurer.

Progress payments may be made at the discretion of the LCC but should be proportionate to the percentage of the project that has been completed.

Because the payment is made after the project is completed, a final report is not required of grantees unless the LCC has local guidelines specifying this requirement.

Project/Program Completion Concerns for Reimbursement Grants. If the council is not satisfied that the project was completed as promised or not completed at all, the council must contact the grantee with their concerns and allow the grantee the opportunity to respond. Two council members and the grantee may work out a solution, which should be finalized in writing (email or hard copy). If a compromise cannot be reached, the council must convene a quorum of members to vote on the reimbursement request. The council may vote for full, partial, or no reimbursement. Results should be reflected in the meeting minutes, and the grantee should be given final notification in writing of the outcome of the vote.

- 2. Direct Grant Process.** All grant recipients have one year from the date of their approval notification to request their funds. For direct grants, it is suggested, however, that the grantee submit the paperwork for direct payment within two weeks of receiving their approval notification. A sub-committee of a minimum of two council members must approve the payment. Both members can sign the form to indicate approval, or one member can sign the form on behalf of both. The form is then forwarded to the municipal treasurer, who will authorize the release of funds to the grantee. If only one member signs the form, it is important that the joint decision is documented and later reported to the full council at the next meeting.

LCCs who are providing direct grants **must** attach a copy of the [Grant Agreement Form](#) to their approval letter. The form serves the dual purpose of stating performance terms and conditions, as well as, authorizing a payment.

Using the [Grant Agreement Form](#), the grantee will provide payment information and accept the terms and conditions of the grant. Because the payment process is different from the reimbursement-based process, the council's award letters must reflect this new payment process. You can view a [Sample Direct Grant Approval Letter](#) at our website. Councils may amend the Grant Agreement Form to reflect any penalties to the grantee if the project is not completed and the funds not returned.

The grantee will also be asked to complete a W-9 Form which will be attached to the Grant Agreement Form. It is a step necessary to receive a municipal payment. If grant funds are to be paid directly to a third-party vendor, the vendor must fill out the form and return it to the LCC. In each case, the LCC will forward the W-9 to the appropriate municipal fiscal officer, typically the city auditor or town accountant, so that funds can be authorized and released to the grantee through the local vendor warrant process. The LCC **will not** keep a copy of the W9.

LCCs should review grant agreements as they arrive and forward copies to the municipal fiscal officer as soon as possible to ensure timely release of funds to grantees. LCC should communicate with local their municipal fiscal officer early to verify that funds can be released within four weeks of receiving a payment request from the LCC.

Payment may be made either directly to the applicant or to third party vendors who will provide goods, materials, or services to the applicant. In either case, the LCC must retain a copy of the documentation provided by the applicant as part of the council's records.

Final Reports for Direct Grants. A [Final Report](#) for direct grant recipients is due to the council *within two weeks of completing their funded program*. Grantees should send Final Reports to the LCC. Councils may require grantees to submit additional materials with their Final Report, if so, those requirements must be stated in the approval letter.

Project/Program Completion Concerns for Direct Grants. If the council is not satisfied that the project was completed as per the Grant Agreement Form, the council must contact the grantee with their concerns and allow the grantee the opportunity to

respond. If it is still possible, two council members and the grantee may work out a compromise solution, which should be finalized in writing (email or hard copy). If a compromise cannot be reached, the council must convene a quorum of LCC members to vote on whether to formally request repayment of funds in accordance with the agreement. The council may vote for full, partial, or no repayment.

Grantees that do not repay the grant funds to the Local Cultural Council will jeopardize future funding. Councils have the leeway to state in their [Grant Agreement Form](#), the penalties that will occur if grant funds are not repaid. (For example, the grantee would not be able to apply for funding for a certain amount of time.)

Local Cultural Councils should request repayment in writing and make a good faith effort to secure the funds. If the grantee is not responsive, the council should institute the penalties as outlined in the [Grant Agreement Form](#).

Grant Cycle Timeline

July

- LCCs start making the following updates in the online grants management system, SmartSimple:
 - Council profile and contact information
 - Whether the council will use a direct grant or reimbursement payment process.
 - Local guidelines and priorities

August

- LCCs continue making the following updates in the online grants management system, SmartSimple. These are due by **August 31**:
 - Council profile and contact information
 - Whether the council will use a direct grant or reimbursement payment process.
 - Local guidelines and priorities
 - Member list
- LCCs publicize the grant program locally
- Mass Cultural Council notifies LCCs of their allocation amount

September

- New grant cycle opens on **September 1**. LCC's local guidelines and priorities become visible on their Mass Cultural Council profile page.
- LCCs continue to publicize the grant program locally.
- Councils meet with their Municipal Fiscal Officer to receive their LCC Account form and calculate the amount available for granting for the new fiscal year no later than **September 30**.

- LCCs hold grant workshops.

October

- Online grant applications due to LCCs by **October 17**.
- LCCs complete the Financial Report in the online grants management system, SmartSimple, by **October 17**. This includes two tabs:
 - The LCC Account Form
 - Calculate Amount Available for Granting
- LCCs generate their panel books using the online grants management system, SmartSimple.
- LCCs schedule and plan for their grant cycle voting meeting.

November – December

- LCCs conduct their grant cycle voting meetings.
- LCCs use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to send disapproval notifications immediately following their voting meeting.
- Mass Cultural Council receives reconsideration requests and notifies LCCs.
- LCCs observe the 15-day reconsideration period.
- LCCs use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to approve applications.
- LCCs use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to complete their Annual Report. A brief approval notification is sent through the system, but LCCs must send the full approval letter to grantees outside of the system.

January

- LCCs continue to use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to send disapproval notifications immediately following their voting meeting.
- LCCs use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to approve applications.
- LCCs use the online grants management system, SmartSimple, to complete their Annual Report. Due by **January 17**.
- A brief approval notification is sent through the online system, but LCCs must send the detailed approval letter to grantees outside of the system.
- Final reports from the previous fiscal year's Council-Initiated Program are due by **January 17**.
- After the Annual Report is complete, LCCs publicize grant awards.
- LCCs begin processing reimbursement or direct grant requests.

Spring/Summer

- LCCs process reimbursement requests.
- LCCs ensure grant recipients acknowledge Mass Cultural Council and LCC funding.

- LCCs hold grant receptions and invite Mass Cultural Council program staff and elected officials.
- LCCs conduct community engagement.
- LCCs update local guidelines and priorities based on community input.
- LCCs present the programs and individuals they have funded to the municipality.

Appendix A - Open Meeting Requirements

FY23 Update: Because Open Meeting requirements have changed and continue to evolve through the pandemic and reopening. LCCs should visit [Guidance for LCCs and their Grantees in Response to COVID](#) for up-to-date information on Open Meeting Law Requirements or should seek guidance directly from their municipality. The following information references pre-pandemic Open Meeting Requirements.

Under Massachusetts law, meetings of a local “government body,” including an LCC, must be open to the public (M.G.L.c.30A, 18-25). The Massachusetts Attorney General has all interpretation and enforcement authority over open meeting law. More information about open meeting law can be found at www.mass.gov.

The open meeting law applies to every meeting of a quorum of a government body if any public business over which the government body has jurisdiction is discussed or considered. A quorum is a simple majority of the members of the council. Because violation of the open meeting law can result in the invalidation of the action taken, the following summary is designed to help a Local Cultural Council comply with the open meeting law.

A notice of any meeting of a Local Cultural Council must be filed with the city or town clerk at least 48 hours prior to the meeting, not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Example: a Monday night meeting must be posted before Thursday night. Notices must (1) include a list of topics the chair reasonably anticipates will be discussed, i.e., agenda, and (2) be posted in or on a municipal building to be visible to public at all hours.

Minutes must contain the date, place, time, and matters discussed and shall include summaries of matters discussed, list of documents used, all decisions made/votes taken.

Emails are expressly included in the definition of “deliberation,” which is prohibited outside of meetings; but distribution of agendas, scheduling information, or reports to be discussed at the next meeting is permitted. While the law specifically refers to “email” as constituting deliberation, similar types of electronic communication, such as blogging, electronic chatrooms, and social networking sites also fall within the scope of the definition of “deliberation” if a quorum of the public body is involved.

Meetings may be recorded on audio or video tape. The person desiring to record a meeting must notify the chair, however, and the chair must inform everyone in the room of the recording.

No person may address a public meeting of an LCC without permission of the presiding council member, and all persons shall, at the request of the presiding officer, be silent.

Appendix B - Conflict of Interest Requirements

The purpose of the conflict-of-interest law, Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 268A, is to ensure that public employees' private financial interests and personal relationships do not conflict with their public obligations. Local Cultural Council members are considered special municipal employees for purposes of the conflict-of-interest law. All public employees, including Local Cultural Council members must also avoid conduct which creates an appearance of conflict of interest, or conduct which creates a reasonable impression that they will act with bias.

This information is not intended as legal advice, and only serves as general guidance on how to comply with the conflict-of-interest law. If a conflict-of-interest situation arises for any Local Cultural Council member, they should obtain legal advice prior to engaging in any conduct which might violate the conflict-of-interest law. The Ethics Commission's Legal Division is available to provide free, confidential legal advice to any LCC member during business hours every weekday at (617) 371-9500. As special municipal employees, LCC members are required to complete the Conflict of Interest Law Online Training program at <https://www.mass.gov/how-to/online-training-conflict-of-interest-law-training-for-state-county-and-municipal-employees>

The conflict-of-interest law regulates the following situations that may arise:

- An LCC member applying for a grant.
- An LCC member applying for a grant on behalf of someone else.
- An LCC member, their immediate family, or organization they are affiliated with has a financial interest in a grant.
- An affiliate of an LCC member or non-immediate family member has a financial interest in a grant.
- Restrictions for former members.
- An LCC is faced with an application from a former member.
- Using one's LCC position to obtain benefits for oneself or others.
- Holding another municipal position in addition to the LCC position, including second positions that are part-time and unpaid.
- Giving, requesting, or receiving "gifts" related to LCC work.
- Acting in a manner that suggests one can be improperly influenced.
- Abstentions affecting the quorum

Possible Conflict of Interest Scenarios:

Some of the scenarios below indicate that an LCC member must abstain from participating in the review of an application due to a conflict of interest. If the application is awarded a grant, council members who abstained from reviewing the application should also abstain from participating in the review of project modifications or extension requests and should not review or approve payments to the grantee.

An LCC member applying for a grant. When an LCC member applies for a grant from the cultural council on which they serve, there are three important steps to avoid a conflict of interest:

1. The LCC member cannot participate in the council's consideration of their own application for a grant. The member should make a verbal disclosure at the voting meeting which will be recorded in the minutes, and then leave the room during the discussion and voting of her grant application. In order to protect the LCC from accusations of biased decision-making it is important to record who abstained from which grant decisions in the meeting minutes.
2. It is possible that their financial interest could be affected by participating in discussion and awarding other grants that are in competition with their grant for a limited pool of funds. To avoid this possibility, the LCC member should abstain from those applications unless, prior to participating in the matter, the LCC member makes a written disclosure to their appointing authority and receives an exemption allowing them to participate in the review of the other grants. Exemption form: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/vq/disc-20c-special-munic-contract-new.doc>
3. When LCC members are faced with an application from a fellow LCC member, all members who are voting on the grant from the current LCC member should file written disclosures with their appointing authority prior to taking action on the grant request. This will dispel any appearance of a conflict of interest.
Disclosure form: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/municipal-employee-disclosure-forms>

An LCC member applying for a grant on behalf of someone else. An LCC member **may not** apply for a grant on someone else's behalf from the cultural council on which they serve – regardless of whether or not they are paid to do so. This prohibition includes signing a grant application, representing, or advocating for the application before the LCC.

LCC members may offer standard guidance to applicants (i.e. can answer questions about the guidelines, help with filling out the budget, etc.) but they may not complete or present an application for funding in the capacity of an advocate or agent for that application.

An LCC member, their immediate family, or organization they are affiliated with has a financial interest in a grant. If an LCC member, their immediate family (immediate family includes the member's spouse/partner and both sets of parents, children, brothers, and sisters) or an organization they are affiliated with has a financial interest in a grant, the LCC member must **either**:

- Abstain from participating in the review of the grant application. The member should leave the room during the discussion and voting. In order to protect the LCC from accusations of biased decision-making, it is important to record who abstained from which grant decisions in the meeting minutes. The MCC recommends this course of action.
- **Or**, prior to participating in the matter, the LCC member can make a written disclosure to the appointing authority and request an exemption allowing them to participate. They can participate only if the exemption is approved. A verbal disclosure should also be made at the voting meeting and recorded in the minutes.

Exemption form: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/vq/disc-20c-special-munic-contract-new.doc>

Examples include:

- A member of an LCC's immediate family applies to the LCC they serve on or will accept compensation to perform in a program funded by the LCC.
- An organization submits a grant for an event at which an LCC member will be a paid performer.
- An LCC member is a teacher at a school and another teacher from the same school is applying to their LCC for a grant. Or an LCC member volunteers at the library and the library applies to their LCC for a grant.
- An LCC member who owns a company patronized by LCC grant applicants, where grant money is likely to be used to make purchases from their company.

An affiliate of an LCC member or non-immediate family member has a financial interest in a grant. If an affiliate of an LCC member or relative beyond a member's immediate family (i.e. cousin, aunt, nephew, etc.) applies for or will benefit financially from a grant, the LCC member must **either**:

- Abstain from participating in the review of the grant application. The member should leave the room during the discussion and voting. In order to protect the LCC from accusations of biased decision making, it is important to record who abstained from which grant decisions in the meeting minutes. The MCC recommends this course of action.
- **Or**, prior to participating in the matter, the LCC member can make a written disclosure to the appointing authority and request an exemption allowing them to

participate. They can participate only if the exemption is approved. A verbal disclosure should also be made at the voting meeting and recorded in the minutes.

Disclosure form: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/municipal-employee-disclosure-forms>

Examples include:

- A member of an LCC's non-immediate family applies to the LCC or will accept compensation to perform in a program sponsored by the LCC.
- A close friend or associate of an LCC member applies to the LCC for a grant or will accept compensation to perform in a program sponsored by the LCC.

Restrictions for former members. A former LCC member may never act on another party's behalf on any matter in which they participated while an LCC member. For example, if an LCC member reviewed and approved an application for an arts festival and then after leaving the LCC becomes a volunteer for the festival, that former member cannot submit a request for an extension or project modification to the LCC on behalf of the festival for the grant that they reviewed while on the council.

An LCC is faced with an application from a former member. When LCC members are faced with an application from a former LCC member, they can award a grant to the former LCC member providing that they act on the merits of the application and not because of their relationship with their former colleague. All LCC members who worked with the former LCC member should file written disclosures with their appointing authority to dispel any appearance of a conflict of interest prior to taking action on the grant request.

Disclosure form: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/municipal-employee-disclosure-forms>

Using one's LCC position to obtain benefits for oneself or others. An LCC member may not award a grant to an applicant if at the same time they are negotiating for employment with the applicant. LCC members also cannot exploit grant applications to create foreseeable future opportunities for compensated work, and then take advantage of those opportunities. Examples include:

- An LCC member who votes to approve a grant that would create a position compensated by the grant money at an organization can't then assume that position once it is created.
- An LCC member who is a musician cannot approve a grant for a group to put on a music festival and then become a paid performer for that festival.

Holding another municipal position in addition to the LCC position, including second positions that are part-time and unpaid. LCC members are considered special municipal employees for purposes of the conflict-of-interest law. A special municipal employee who is a full-time, part-time, or unpaid employee of the municipality in another capacity must at a minimum file a disclosure with the city or town clerk and may be required to

receive an exemption from the board of aldermen, city council, or board of selectmen to serve on the Local Cultural Council.

Exemption form: <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/vq/disc-20c-special-munic-contract-new.doc>

Giving, requesting, or receiving "gifts" related to LCC work. It is illegal to request or accept anything of "substantial value" (more than \$50) from anyone with whom you have or are likely to have official dealings (absent some family or social relationship which would explain the gift) even if the motivation for the gift is to express gratitude for a job well done or to foster goodwill. Items of "substantial value" range from cash, additional compensation, and tips to free tickets and passes to entertainment events. In addition, free or discounted services such as construction or accounting work are considered gifts.

Acting in a manner that suggests one can be improperly influenced. The conflict-of-interest law prohibits all public employees from seeking or receiving bribes, gifts, promises, or anything else of value in return for an official favor or a promise of action or inaction. In addition, the law prohibits public employees from accepting anything of value in exchange for committing any fraud on a state, county, or municipal agency (or allowing anyone else to commit such a fraud).

A public employee violates this section if the employee acts with "corrupt intent." As a general rule, whenever there is an agreement that a public official will receive something of value from a private party for certain official action (or inaction), that agreement is sufficient evidence that the public employee is acting with corrupt intent.

Abstentions affecting the quorum. It may occur that an LCC has more than one member who has a conflict and are therefore abstaining on a particular grant application. If such disqualification reduces the number of members who can participate to below a quorum (a simple majority of the members of the council) please call your staff contact at the MCC to determine how to proceed.

Appendix C – Public Records Law

Minutes of all meetings, disclosure forms, and any other records of LCCs must be maintained in a public place. A copy of the pdf panel book containing the council's applications must also be maintained in a public place. Councils should seek guidance from their city or town clerk as to whether this should be an electronic or hard copy. Approval and denial letters should be archived in the same manner. At least six years' worth of records must be kept in a secure space identified by the city or town clerk. Records more than six years old should be archived using the same procedures employed by the local government. City or town clerks can reference Massachusetts Statewide Records Retention Schedule (L13 24) for additional information.

To facilitate access to the current year's records, the chair may keep those records in their home; however, the city or town clerk should be apprised of their location. Information on members should be entered directly into the online grants management system, SmartSimple. The town clerk's office should also be provided with up-to-date council contact information so potential applicants can find LCC contacts and get assistance when needed.

All records of the actions of Local Cultural Councils are considered public information and are subject to the state's public records law. LCCs must be available to respond to requests to view these materials "without unreasonable delay." The public records law establishes a maximum delay of 10 days from the day of the request.