CONTRACTING 101 for NON-PROFITS





Geri Williams

Assistant General Counsel

Courtney

Tucker Corporate
Counsel

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Mission of Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta

To provide free legal assistance to communitybased nonprofits that serve low-income or disadvantaged individuals.

We match eligible organizations with volunteer lawyers from the leading corporations and law firms in Atlanta who can assist nonprofits with their business law matters.



Client Criteria

In order to be a client of Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta, an organization must:

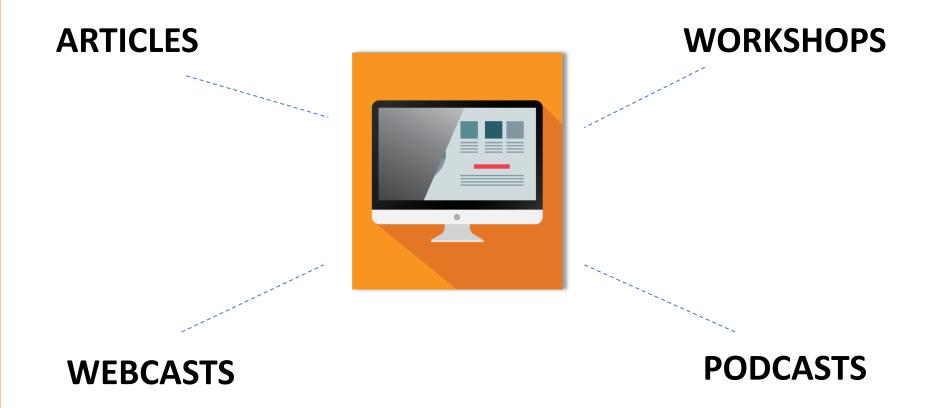
- Be a 501(c)(3) nonprofit.
- Be located in or serve the greater Atlanta area.
- Serve low-income or disadvantaged individuals.
- Be unable to afford legal services.

Visit our website at <u>www.pbpatl.org</u> to apply.



PBPA Learning Center for Georgia Nonprofits

www.pbpatl.org/resources





Legal Information

This webinar presents general guidelines for Georgia nonprofit organizations and should not be construed as legal advice. Always consult an attorney to address your particular situation.

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Agenda

- What is a Contract
- Purpose and Benefits of Contracts
- Common Types of Contracts
- Legal Requirements of a Contract
- Key Terms of a Contract
- Contracting Do's
- Contracting Don'ts
- Questions



What is a Contract?

A Contract is an agreement between two or more parties.

A Contract can be either written or oral –

- Some contracts must be in writing to be legally enforceable
- Oral contracts can be difficult to prove and enforce "I forgot"

A well-written contract should define both parties' rights and obligations and define how disputes will get resolved.



Purpose and Benefits

- Main Purpose: To memorialize key terms:
 - Who
 - What
 - When
 - Where
 - How
 - Cost and payment due date
- Main Benefit: Minimize confusion and legal disputes.





Common Types of Contracts

Purchase Contracts	Lease / License Contracts
 Services Agreement Bill of Sale Maintenance Agreement Real Property Sale Agreement 	Office LeaseEquipment LeaseSoftware license Agreement
Employment Contracts	Business Contracts



Legal Requirements of a Contract

- 2 Parties: Natural persons 18+ and valid legal entities
- Offer: A party's expression of its willingness to be bound to a contract with the other party on specified terms and conditions
- Acceptance: A party's unconditional agreement to the terms of the offer
- Consideration: An agreement to an exchange of value (includes payments)
- "Meeting of the Minds"
- Terms and Conditions





Key Terms of a Contract

Parties: The natural persons or legal entities entering the contract

Term: The duration of the contract

- Effective Date: When the contract becomes legally effective.
 Before performance begins
- Expiration Date: When the contract ends
- Auto Renewal: Should it auto-renew? Who will monitor?

Termination: The right to terminate the contract early

- Early Termination:
 - Termination for cause/breach
 - Termination for convenience
 - Termination fees



Key Terms of a Contract

Deliverables: Detail what is to be delivered by the Vendor, i.e. grant

Warranties: A Party's agreement to repair, replace or compensate for a defective product or service supplied under the contract at no additional cost to the other party

Compliance with Laws: A Party's agreement to comply with the laws applicable to it performance under the contract.

Confidentiality: An agreement to keep secret specified information

- What should be kept confidentialMark documents "confidential"

- Store and protect confidential information
 Make sure you have the right to share agency, customer, employee, and volunteer information



Indemnification

A party's agreement to pay the other party for a loss or liability incurred by such party as a result of a third-party claim.

Examples: Paint overspray and property damage and personal injury in the parking lot.

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Key Terms of a Contract

- Insurance: Require your vendors to have insurance and provide an insurance certificate.
- Limitation of Liability: When a vendor or service provider limits their legal liability under the contract.
- Waiver: When a party gives up a legal right, they have a right to enforce.
- Force Majeure: A provision that excuses a party's performance under the contract because of events that are outside the control of such party. <u>Examples</u>: COVID19, blizzards, natural disasters, wars, strikes, etc.
- Assignment: When a Party transfers its rights and obligations under the contract to a third-party.



Contracting Do's

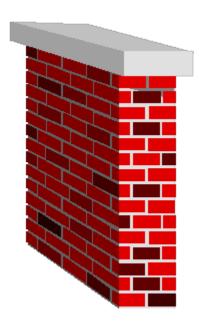
- ✓ Do Vendor due diligence before contracting
- ✓ Do Get it in writing
- ✓ Do Keep it simple avoid complexity and ambiguity
- ✓ Do Get the vendor's name right
- ✓ Do Make sure the essential terms are in the contract
- ✓ Do Read every word and every page of the contract
- ✓ Do Allocate enough time for the contracting process
- ✓ Do Obtain the required authority, reviews, and approvals
- ✓ Do Keep a complete legible copy of the contract
- ✓ Do Document all changes to the contract in an amendment





Contracting Don'ts

- ✓ Don't Be afraid to "lawyer up" for complex contracts
- ✓ Don't Forget important dates start, termination, etc.
- ✓ Don't Pre-pay for services
- ✓ Don't Sign a contract without the blanks filled in
- ✓ Don't Agree to contract terms (a) you cannot fulfill, (b) you do not understand, or (c) that violate the law or your agency's policies
- ✓ Don't Overlook the possibility of a dispute





Questions?



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