

Financial Management 101 (What Executive Directors Need to Know About Money)

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2018 SouthEast Regional Directors Institute
New Executive Directors Training
Kingsport, TN
May 19, 2018



Overview

- Why Is It Important
- Internal Controls
- Budget
- Financial Statements
- Financial Reports / Audit
- Indirect Rate
- Summary



Why Is It Important

- Number One Reason Executive Directors Terminated
- Board Knowledge of Financial Matters
- Keep Doors Open and Lights On
- Meet Payroll



Internal Controls

- Division of duties and responsibilities
- Checks and balances
- Fraud prevention



Financial Statements

- Balance Sheet (Snapshot in time)
- Income Statement (Activity over time)
- Monthly, Quarterly and Year End (Fiscal Year)



Financial Statements

- Balance Sheet
- Assets (What you own)
- Liabilities (What you owe)
- Equity / Fund Balance (What you have left over)



Financial Statements

- Assets
- Cash (Money you can spend)
- Accounts Receivable (What others owe you)
- Fixed Assets (Buildings and equipment)



Financial Statements

- Liabilities
- Accounts payable (What you owe others)
- Accrued payroll and leave
(What you owe your employees)



Equity/Fund Balance

- Nonspendable (Funds that legally must remain intact)
- Restricted (Only spend for specific purpose)
- Committed (Only spend for specific purpose due to third party)
- Assigned (Intended to be spent for specific purpose)
- Unassigned (All other funds)



Income Statement

- Revenue (Money in)
 - Dues
 - Grants
 - Contracts
 - Other



Income Statement

- Expenditures (Money out)
 - Personnel (People)
 - Operating (Goods and Services)
 - Capital outlay (Equipment)
 - Debt service (Loans)
- Net Change in Fund Balance (Net gain/Net loss)



Budget

- Authority for Expending Funds
- Revenue (Hard vs. Soft)
- Expenses (Realistic)
- Amendments



Financial Reports

- Management
 - Projects / Contracts
 - Cash Flow

- Board
 - Monthly Reports
 - Balance Sheet
 - Budget to Actual Revenue (Percent Year to Date)
 - Budget to Actual Expenditures (Percent Year to Date)



Audit

- Regular vs. Single Audit (Independent auditor)
- Review sample transactions and internal controls
- Opinion (Unqualified vs. Qualified)
- Findings / Management Letter
- Board review and acceptance



Indirect Rate

- Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200.412
(Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and
Audit Requirements for Federal Awards)



Uniform Guidance

- Replaced Circulars
A-21, A-50, A-87, A-89, A-102, A-122 and A-133
- Goals
 - Streamline *guidance* to ease administrative burden
 - Strengthen *oversight* over federal funds
 - Eliminate *duplicative* and conflicting provisions



Costs

- Allowable
- Allocable
- Reasonable



Allowable Cost

- Conform to *federal guidance* and grant award
- Consistent with organization *policies and procedures*
- Consistent treatment of *similar costs*
- Accordance with generally accepted *accounting principles*
- Document *methodology*



Reasonable Costs

- Prudent person test
- Ordinary and necessary for operation
- Sound business practice
- Consistent with established practices



Allocable Costs

- Accordance with relative benefit
- Specific to project
- Benefits multiple projects
- Reasonable distribution



Cost Allocation

- Process to determine total cost of a project
- Distribute costs to a project
- Use statistical data to measure benefit to project



Total Cost

- Allowable direct costs; and
- Allocable indirect costs



Direct Costs

- Specific to a project
- Specific final cost
- Cannot be assigned to other projects



Indirect Costs

- Common or *joint* benefit to multiple projects
- *Costs remaining* after assigning direct costs
- *Cannot be allocated* if similar cost assigned to a project



Allocation Bases

- Employees
- Transactions
- Space/Square Footage
- Salaries and Wages



Indirect Cost Example

- Depreciation of buildings and equipment
(Rent and fixed asset computers)
- Operation and maintenance facilities
(Utilities, service agreements, insurance)
- Administrative salaries and expenses
(Administrative and financial staff)
- Legal services



Indirect Cost Rate

- Indirect Cost Rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Total Indirect Costs (\$)}}{\text{Direct Cost Base (\$)}}$
- *Indirect Costs are fixed / Base is variable*
 - Small Base = Large Rate
 - Large Base = Small Rate



Indirect Cost Rate Example 1

- Three projects/grants (A, B & C)
- Indirect Costs = \$500,000
- Direct Salaries & Wages = \$2,000,000
- Indirect Rate: $\frac{\$500,000}{\$2,000,000} = 25\%$



Indirect Cost Rate Example 2

- Three projects/grants (A, B & C)
- Indirect Costs = \$500,000
- Direct Salaries & Wages = \$1,000,000
- Indirect Rate:
$$\frac{\$500,000}{\$1,000,000} = 50\%$$



Types of Rate

- *Provisional Rate* - based on anticipated costs
(Subject to adjustment)
- *Final Rate* - based on known costs
(Not subject to adjustment)
- *Fixed Rate* - agreed in advance
(Difference carried forward)
- *Predetermined Rate* - agreed in advance
(Not subject to adjustment)
- *Annual Certificate of Indirect Costs*



Best Practices

- Use *consistent and reasonable* method
- Identify and *charge direct expenses* whenever possible
- Identify *primary cost drivers* of indirect cost (salary vs. space)
- Document *allocation methodology* (work papers)
- Allocate *appropriate expenses*



Summary

- Most Important responsibility
- Keep you out of trouble
- Management oversight
- Working understanding of finances

