CITY OF SANTA CLARITA CREATIVE CONNECTION PROGRAM

Nonprofit Financial Sustainability and Impact

What Does It Really Cost to Achieve Impact?

Presented by:

David Greco

Social Sector Partners @DavidRGreco

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GOALS FOR THIS SESSION



- 1. To increase financial awareness of social sector leaders for better planning and decision-making.
- 2. To improve the ability of participants to communicate the financial story of their organization to donors, potential board members, and other stakeholders.
- 3. To help social sector leaders better understand what it really costs to deliver excellent outcomes.



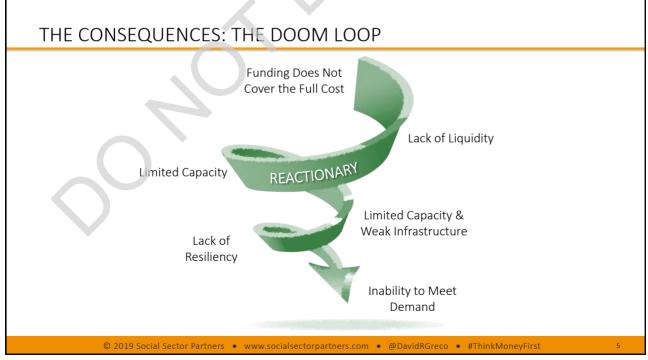
How bad "best practices" undermine impact



BUT IN THE NONPROFIT SECTOR...

Like any corporation, nonprofits (a.k.a. for-purpose businesses) and social enterprises need to cover the fully loaded cost of doing business:





DISINVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPACITY

Nonprofit leaders OPTION 1: and boards are Cut or Reduce very reluctant to Program<u>s</u> cut programs REDUCED or **INSUFFICIENT** Nonprofits choose **FUNDING** OPTION 2: to cut salaries, benefits, and other Squeeze more costs before cutting work out of staffs. programs*

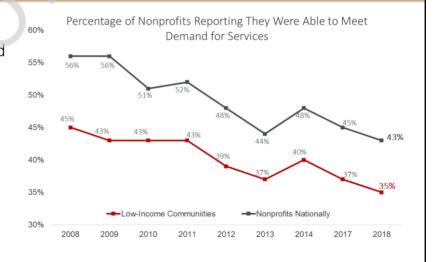
> Nonprofits close the gap between the funding they receive and what it really costs to deliver their programs by relying on large numbers of their lowest-paid staff working unpaid overtime hours.

> > Source: The Urban Institute

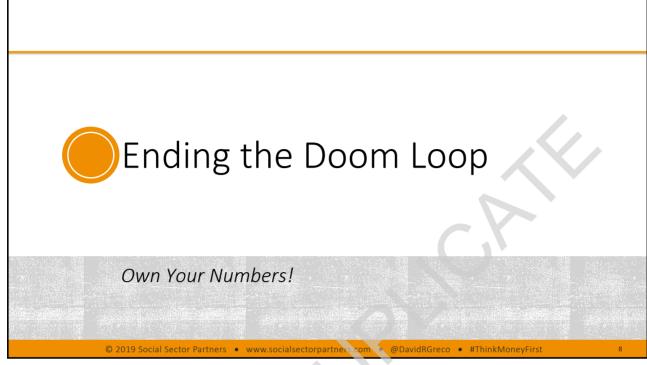
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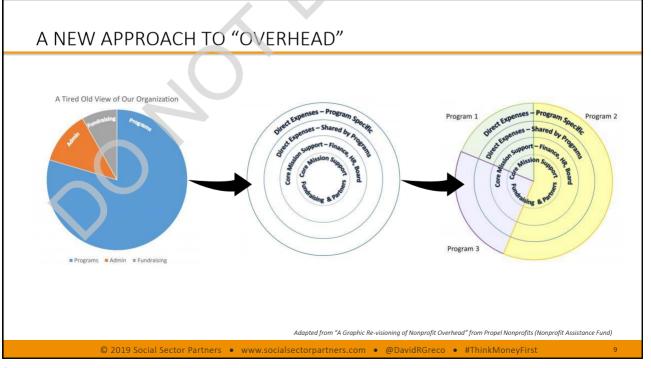
CONSEQUENCES: INABILITY TO MEET DEMAND

Facing dramatic increases in demand and without the human capacity, infrastructure and financial strength, nonprofits struggle to meet the demand for their services...

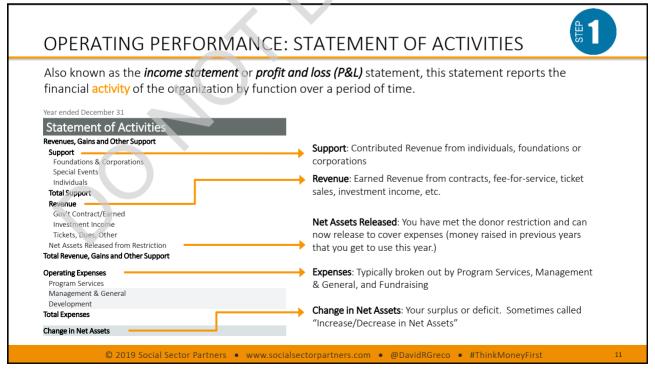


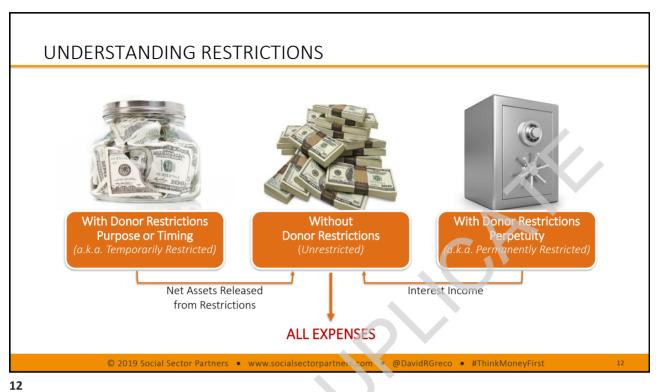
From Nonprofit Finance Fund's State of the Nonprofit Sector











		Ť	HOMEBOY I					
	Statement of Activities							
	January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014				
	Temporarily		Temporarily					
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		
REVENUE								
Grants and Contributions	7,264,203	1,761,121	9,025,324	6,757,789	2,531,544	9,289,333		
Gov't Contract/Earned	633,673	-	633,673	574,407	-	574,407		
Sales	6,045,935	-	6,045,935	4,856,671	-	4,856,671		
Other income	507,067		507,067	434,431		434,431		
Total Support	14,450,878	1,761,121	16,211,999	12,623,298	2,531,544	15,154,842		
Net Assets Released from Restriction	2,537,935	(2,537,935)	-	2,017,977	(2,017,977)			
TOTAL REVENUE	16,988,813	(776,814)	16,211,999	14,641,275	513,567	15,154,842		
EXPENSES								
	1.975.568	-	1.975.568	2.094.193	-	2,094,193		
0	1 1	-	1 1	, ,	_	1,160,937		
Program Services	13,025,784	-	13,025,784	11,136,104		11,136,104		
TOTAL EXPENSES	16,510,218	- '	16,510,218	14,391,234	- '	14,391,234		
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	478,595	(776,814)	(298,219)	250,041	513,567	763,608		
•						1,: 11,:		
GE IN NET ASSETS	i i	(776.814)			513.567			
ANGE IN NET ASSETS	478,595 What YOU want	(776,814)	(298,219) What the IRS	250,041	513,567	763,608		

KFY TAKFAWAYS

KEY QUESTION

Is your organization generating enough unrestricted revenue to to pay salaries, light bills, and to deliver programs and services?



Understanding Operating Performance

- Understand the difference between Total Revenue (What the IRS Needs to Know) and Unrestricted Revenue (What You Need to Know)
- 2 Remember: Revenue ≠ Cash. Revenue can also be in the form of receivables
- 3 Budget should include only unrestricted revenue (including net assets released) but do not include the "restricted" portion of revenue (restricted dollars received for a subsequent vear).

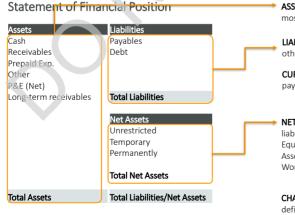
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ABILITY TO HANDLE RISK: THE BALANCE SHEET



The Statement of Financial Position, better known as the Balance Sheet, shows the assets, financial resources, debts, and other liabilities at any given moment. It also reveals the net assets – particularly the unrestricted net assets – available to support the organization.



ASSETS: Everything the organization has or owns. Typically listed from most liquid to least liquid.

LIABILITIES: Everything the organization owes to

CURRENT: Any asset that you can turn into cash or liabilities you must pay in the next 12 months

NET ASSETS: What the organization has or owns, free and clear of any liabilities. While for-profit businesses have something called Owners' Equity, nonprofits aren't "owned" by anyone, hence they have Net Assets (i.e. Total Assets less Liabilities). For individuals, this is called "Net Worth."

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS: A surplus increases your net worth while a deficit decreases your net worth.

MFASURING RISK

Balance Sheet: Months of Cash on Hand

INDICATOR	CALCULATION		
Months of Cash on Hand	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Months of Cash of Fland	Average Monthly Expenses		

Balance Sheet:

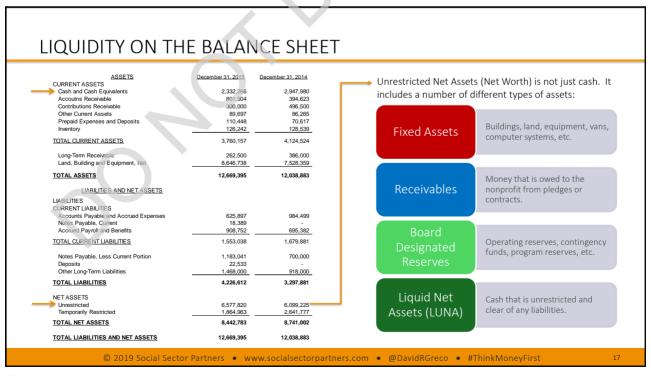
Liquid Unrestricted Net Assets (LUNA)

INDICATOR	CALCULATION
Months of Liquid Net Assets	Unrestricted Net Assets – (P&E – Mortgage)
(a.k.a Operating Cash Reserve)	Average Monthly Expenses

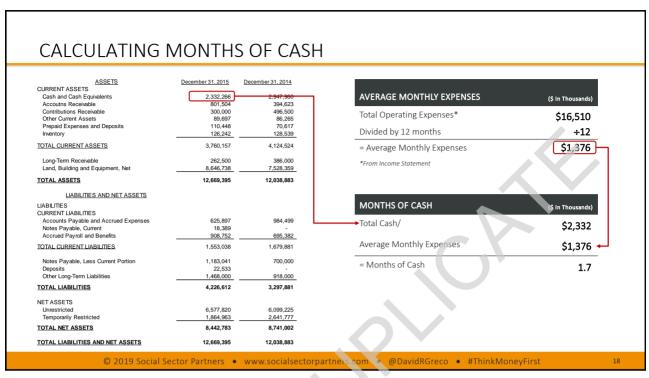
For more information on understanding LUNA:

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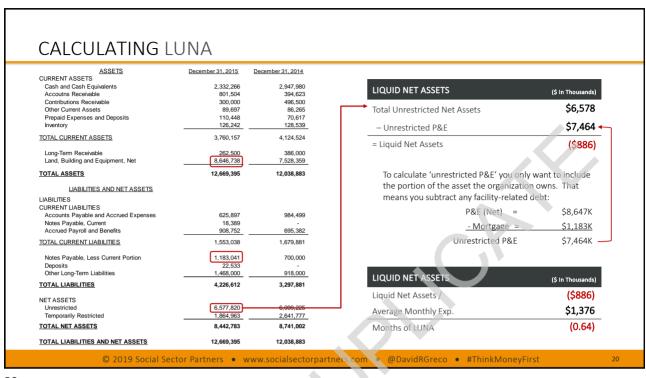
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[&]quot;The Key to Long Term Financial Health: Liquid Unrestricted Net Assets (LUNA)" by Hilda Polanco, Fiscal Management Associates







KEY TAKEAWAYS

KEY QUESTION

What is the ability of your organization to manage risk, pursue opportunities, and to effectively plan for the future?



Understanding the Balance Sheet

- Understand the difference between Total Cash (Months of Cash) and Unrestricted Cash (LUNA or Operating Cash Reserve)
- Remember: Not all cash is available for operations. Cash maybe obligated for liabilities or it may be temporarily or permanently restricted.
- In calculating LUNA or unrestricted operating cash, remember to back out the cash value of buildings and equipment (P&E – Facility Related Debt).

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ELEMENTS OF FULL COST: REVENUE & CAPITAL



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EXAMINING INVESTMENT NEEDS

How much risk can they take? What are the additional needs beyond existing programs and operating expenses?



- Investments in **staff and organizational capacity**: bringing staff salaries and benefits inline with market rates (attract and retain staff); new staff needs; or consultants.
- Investments in **infrastructure**, **systems**, **technology**: fundraising software, CRM databases, outcome and evaluation systems.



- Investments in **new revenue or business models**: the fundraising business, earned revenue ventures, social enterprises, opening new sites or expanding into new markets.
- Liquidity & reserve needs: working capital, contingency reserves, facility reserves, or endowments

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HOMEBOY: THE FULL COST

	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
OPERATING COSTS				
Existing Programs (per 2015 Audit)				
Existing Management & Fundraising (per 2015 Audit)				
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				<!--</b-->
CAPITAL				
Recovery Capital				
Working Capital (3 months of expenses)*				
Debt Repayment (balloon payment of \$623K due in 2020)				
Facilities Reserve (est. based on annual depreciation)				
Contingency Reserve (est. at one month of program costs)				
Other needs?				
TOTAL CAPITAL				
THE FULL COST				
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KEY TAKEAWAYS

KEY QUESTION

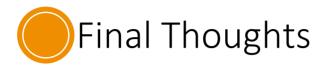
What is your fully loaded cost of doing business including programmatic costs, operating expenses, investments in capacity & Infrastructure, and long-term financial needs?



Understanding Full Costs

- Full Costs includes program expenses, operating costs, liquidity needs, facility costs, growth and paying debt
- Overhead" and Full Costs are not the same. Overhead is part of your operating expenses while Full Costs includes all of the elements needed for long term financial sustainability.
- All corporations for-profit and nonprofit – need both revenue and investment capital to succeed and thrive.

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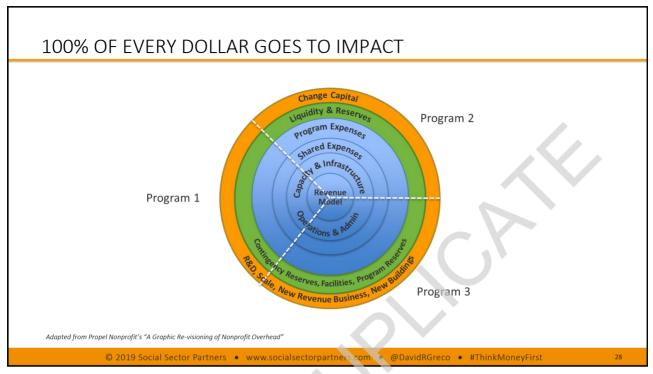
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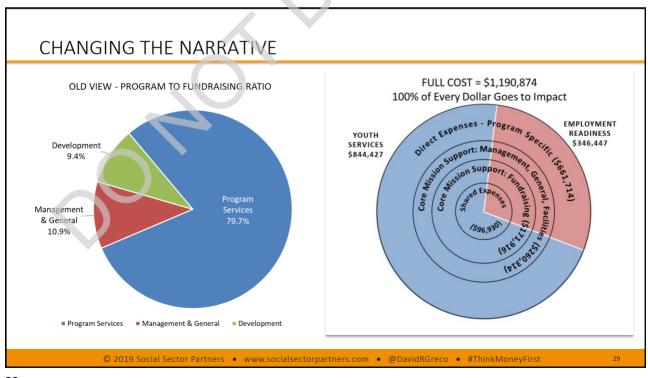
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ENDING THE DOOM LOOP: WHAT NONPROFITS CAN DO

- Own your Numbers
- Don't Apologize!
- Understand both revenue & capital needs
- Share full cost with your board
- Share full cost with your funders
- Articulate your financial story
- Focus on communicating the impact of your organization's activities







COMMUNICATING YOUR FINANCIAL STORY



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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

Strong Nonprofits (www.StrongNonprofits.org) from the Wallace Foundation and Fiscal Management Associations provides a wealth of free financial tools and resources of financial management including:

Cornerstone OnDemand Foundation (www.NonprofitReady.org) - a library of free online training on everything finance to governance to human resources.

Propel Nonprofits (formerly Nonprofit Assistance Fund) (www.propelnonprofits.org) provides training, tools and a great resource library on financial health and sustainability.

Fiscal Management Associates (www.fmaonline.net) provides consulting and advisory services around accounting and fiscal management as well as outsource financial management services.

Nonprofit Finance Fund (www.nff.org) provides financial consulting services and lending to nonprofit organization across the country.

National Council of Nonprofits

(www.councilofnonprofits.org/) is a national advocate for the nonprofit sector and is leading the effort to have government increase overhead rates. Great tools, resources and research. #OwnYourOwnCosts

UNDERSTANDING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Here are some great resources on reading and interpreting the income statement and balance sheet:

StrongNonprofits.org

http://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/resources-for-financial-management/pages/videounderstanding-audited-financial-statements.aspx

Propel Nonprofits

- Balance Sheet Cheat Sheet
 - https://www.propelnonprofits.org/resources/balance-sheet-cheat-sheet/
- Income Statement Basics What's Behind the Bottom Line
 - https://youtu.be/-wd39AABPiE
- Reading Nonprofit Balance Sheets
 - https://youtu.be/tW8yiBxRFp8

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IRS FORM 990 RESOURCES

The following resources can help you read and interpret the IRS Form 990:

Propel Nonprofits 990 Decoder

https://www.propelnonprofits.org/resources/irs-990-decoder-worksheet-resource/

North Carolina Grantmakers 990 Cheat Sheet

http://www.ncgrantmakers.org/NCGrantMakers/media/TestFolder/Form-990-Cheat-Sheet.pdf

Guidestar (now Candid)

https://learn.guidestar.org/help/highlights-of-irs-form-990

https://www.guidestar.org/Articles.aspx?path=/rxa/news/articles/2001-older/understanding-the-irs-form-990.aspx

Charity Navigator

https://990.charitynavigator.org/

ADVOCACY RESOURCES

Guidestar (www.guidestar.org) aims to revolutionize philanthropy by providing information that advances transparency, enables users to make better decisions, and encourages charitable giving. Check out GuideStar's "Six Tips for Busting the Overhead Myth".

Forefront (formerly Donors Forum) (https://myforefront.org/increase-funding-real-costs) is developing tools and trainings to help both grantmakers and nonprofits address the issue of real cost funding.

Fund the People (http://fundthepeople.org/) advocates for investing in the nonprofit workforce to increase performance and impact across the social sector.

The Overhead Myth (www.overheadmyth.com) is a joint project of GuideStar, BBB Wise Giving Alliance, and Charity Navigator to end the Overhead Myth—the false conception that financial ratios are the sole indicator of nonprofit performance.

Charity Defense Council (www.charitydefensecouncil.org/) works to correct misconceptions about charity that compromise nonprofit effectiveness.

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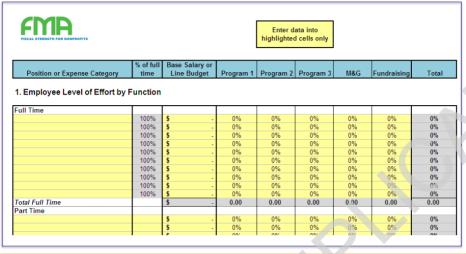
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KEY TAKEAWAYS: OWN YOUR NUMBERS

- ➡ Finance is about decision-making.
- **Nonprofits Need Profits:** Being a 501(c)(3) is a tax status, not a business model.
- Operating Performance: Focus on how much <u>unrestricted</u> revenue you have to cover operating expenses.
- ➡ Liquidity: Ensure you have enough <u>unrestricted</u> cash to cover expenses for at least 3 months
- Understand Both Revenue and Long-Term Investment Needs.
- Tell Your Financial Story: Remember, 100% of every dollar goes to impact!

SESSION 2: DECEMBER 10

The Full Cost Program Budget: 100% of Every Dollar Goes to Impact



Visit StrongNonprofits.org to download a free copy of the Program-Based Budget Builder

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ABOUT SOCIAL SECTOR PARTNERS

Healthy, vibrant, and just communities require a strong and sustainable social sector. Social Sector Partners provides a range of training and workshops for both nonprofit leaders and funders to help build the capacity, financial sustainability and impact of community-based organizations.

David Greco, President & CEO

E: david@socialsectorpartners.com

P: 213-640-9295

Twitter: @DavidRGreco

Web: www.socialsectorpartners.com

www.thinkmoneyfirst.org

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