



**Omaha
Community
Foundation**

Growing good,
together.

Non-Profit Finances 101 Using Financials Statements to Plan for Success

Andrea Marshall, CPA, MPA, CFA

September 23, 2025

Introductions



Nathan Morgan
Donor Services Advisor



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Sr. Program Manager



Our Mission and Vision

Mission

We maximize the power of philanthropy to strengthen our community.

Vision

A connected community of passionate philanthropists, strong nonprofits, and thriving residents.



**Omaha Community
Foundation**



What is a Community Foundation?

- 900+ community foundations nationwide
- Structure: 501(c)(3)
- National Standards Accreditation
- Giving tools
 - Charitable giving funds
 - Concierge level service
 - Community connections
 - Partner grantmaking

OCF's Impact

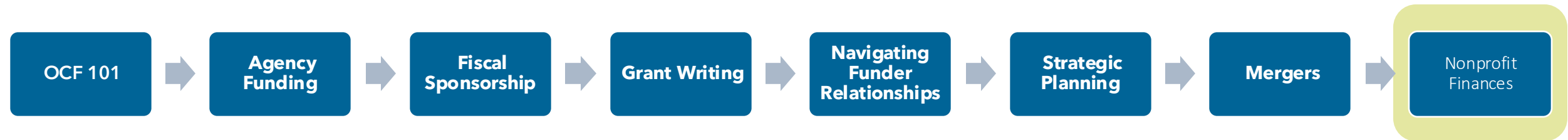
- Serving Community, Nonprofits, Donors
- 2,000+ Donor Funds
- \$240M in grants processed in 2024
- 17,000+ grants to 3,200 nonprofits
- Capacity building resources to strengthen the vital community of nonprofits to support diversified funding streams and sustainability.



Capacity Building Series

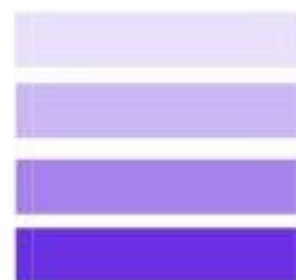
Building Resources

Each session of the Nonprofit Success Series builds upon the content of the previous session. The goal is to equip nonprofits to thrive and meet their mission.





Andrea Marshall, CPA, MPA, CAP
CEO Marshall Consulting



**ANDREA
MARSHALL
CONSULTING**

CFO + ACCOUNTING ADVISORY



**Omaha Community
Foundation**

Learning Objectives



Best practices for nonprofit's financials



Identify the composition and structure of compiled nonprofit financial statements.



Contrast the differences between various bases of accounting



Utilize assorted metrics to determine the health of an organization



Guiding Aspiration: Strategic Resilience & Financial Health

Strategic Resilience

The ability to anticipate and adapt to fluidity in the operating environment while maintaining focus on your organization's mission and long-term horizon

Financial Health

Having the types and amounts of money to cover the full cost of operations while being able to handle risk and pursue opportunity



What are a Nonprofit's Financials Best Practices?

- **Mission Moments:** Dedicated team that has the skills but also a passion for your organization
- **Tone at the Top:** Ethics, ethics, ethics
- **Fiduciary Responsibility of the Board:** Understanding of organization, right skill sets, training
- **Communication with All Levels:** Finance needs communication with leadership and development
- **Separation of Duties:** AICPA Guidelines



Seperation of Duties

Accountant	Executive Director
- Record transactions - Mail checks - Write checks - Approve payroll - Disburse petty cash - Authorize purchase orders / invoices for payment	- Approve transactions - Sign checks - Make deposits - Perform interbank transfers - Review petty cash - Sign important contracts
Reconcile accounts and bank statements	Review accounts and bank reconciliations
Prepare financial statements	Oversee financial management



Nonprofit Financial Statements

Statement of financial position



Statement of Activities



Statement of Functional Expenses



Statement of Cash Flows

Overview of Financial Reports



- Uncompiled financials may omit some reports



- Compiled financials created internally or by non-attesting firms



- Statement of Cash Flows may be omitted in compilations (noted in report)



- Reviews and audits include footnotes with required disclosures



Statement of Financial Position

Comparable to a Balance Sheet for profit companies

It is a for a fixed period (usually end of month, quarter or year/fiscal year).

Follows the Accounting Equation:

- $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$.
- Equity is presented as Net Assets because nonprofits are not owned by a person or group.

American nonprofits should use the Accrual method of accounting, following GAAP

Usually presented in comparison to a prior period.

Assets: what the organization owns. From more liquid to least liquid (liquid meaning it's convertible to cash).



Current Assets

Cash: Pays the bills and employees, for example.

Investments: Usually stocks, bonds and other traded instruments. Excess cash can be held here to earn more than interest.

Accounts Receivables: What other entities owe you, doesn't exist on Cash Basis, can be broken into subdivisions.

Prepaid Expenses: Paying for an item to be used later. For example, insurance policies, down payment for a venue.

Other Current Asses: Like employee advances, accrued interest, etc.



Current and Long-Term Assets

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as of December 31, 2021
with comparative totals as of December 31, 2020

	ASSETS	
	2021	2020
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 830,753	\$ 1,581,490
Investments	2,898,478	2,453,743
Contributions receivable	27,277	19,225
Prepaid expenses	7,220	3,028
Accrued interest	—	5,512
Total current assets	<u>3,763,728</u>	<u>4,062,998</u>
Property and equipment:		
Furniture, fixtures, & equipment	45,011	39,779
Less accumulated depreciation	37,956	33,359
Total property and equipment, net	<u>7,055</u>	<u>6,420</u>
Other assets:		
Deposits	52,747	52,747
Investments—restricted for purpose	397,941	206,318
Investments—restricted in perpetuity	1,138,568	1,138,568
Total other assets	<u>1,589,256</u>	<u>1,397,633</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,360,039</u>	<u>\$ 5,467,051</u>



Long-Term Assets

Fixed Assets + Intangible Assets:

- Land, Property, Plant, Equipment (Fixed)
- Intellectual Property, Patents (Intangible)

Depreciation/Amortization:

- Using a big asset, spreading out cost over useful life.
- Depreciation = tangible
- Amortization = intangible

Capitalization policy:

- Tied to a value, usually $>x$.



Current Liabilities and Long-Term Liabilities

Current

Accounts payable

- Bills to pay
- Credit Cards (exists on Cash Basis)

Accrued Expenses

- Payroll
- Taxes
- Due to Related Entity

Deferred Revenue

- Payments received but not yet earned
- Exchange transactions, not contributions

Current portions of long-term debt

- Mortgages, loans, leases
- Part of a balance due within 12 months

Long-Term

Debit Instruments

- Mortgages, Loans, Lines of Credit
- Leases

Current Liabilities and Long-Term Liabilities

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	2021	2020
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 161,591	\$ 132,704
Accrued compensation	111,422	115,527
Deferred revenue	204,025	301,930
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	24,746	17,424
Current maturities of note payable	24,958	23,743
Total current liabilities	526,742	591,328
Long-term Liabilities		
Capital lease obligations, less current maturities	28,170	19,356
Note payable, less current maturities	252,082	276,705
Total long-term liabilities	280,252	296,061
Total liabilities	806,994	887,389

Net Assets: With and Without Donor Restriction

NET ASSETS

Without donor restrictions:

Undesignated	63,350,957	62,880,068
Board designated for endowment	5,874,333	4,380,971
Total without donor restrictions	<u>69,225,290</u>	<u>67,261,039</u>

With donor restrictions:

Restricted by time or purpose	3,276,545	4,143,671
Endowments	32,804,763	22,892,109
Restricted in perpetuity, non-endowment funds	50,000	50,000
Total with donor restrictions	<u>36,131,308</u>	<u>27,085,780</u>

Total net assets	<u>105,356,598</u>	<u>94,346,819</u>
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Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 151,367,998</u>	<u>\$ 140,839,137</u>
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Net Assets: With and Without Donor Restriction

Without Donor Restriction

- Have been earned without encumbrance or donor restriction
- Can be used for any activity
- Can be internally restricted

With Donor Restriction

- Donors specify their donation is to be used for specific programs, purposes, or events.
- Three subdivisions of restriction.
 - Purpose
 - Time
 - Permanent
- Permanent restrictions are binding agreements (if nonprofit doesn't follow through the restriction the donor can get their donation back, a nonprofit can refuse a donation).
- Permanently restricted donations may cause market losses.

Statement of Activities

**KIDSTEM MUSEUM
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended September 30, 2021**

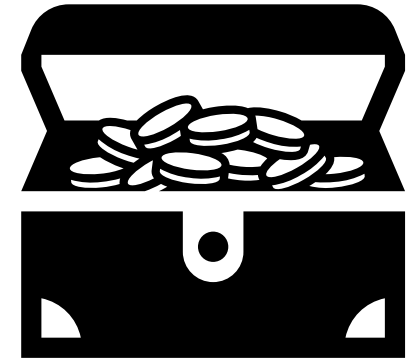
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUE AND SUPPORT			
Contributions	\$ 221,228	\$ 110,106	\$ 331,334
Program revenue	240,210	—	240,210
Memberships	10,761	—	10,761
Merchandise sales	2,142	—	2,142
Interest income	56	—	56
Gain on extinguishment of debt	138,200	—	138,200
EIDL grant	10,000	—	10,000
Gain on sale of assets	332,997	—	332,997
Miscellaneous	2,431	—	2,431
Net assets released from purpose restriction	48,213	(48,213)	—
TOTAL REVENUE AND SUPPORT	1,006,238	61,893	1,068,131
EXPENSES			
STEM program	614,363	—	614,363
Management and general	107,980	—	107,980
Fundraising	138,162	—	138,162
TOTAL EXPENSES	860,505	—	860,505



Statement of Activities

Revenue

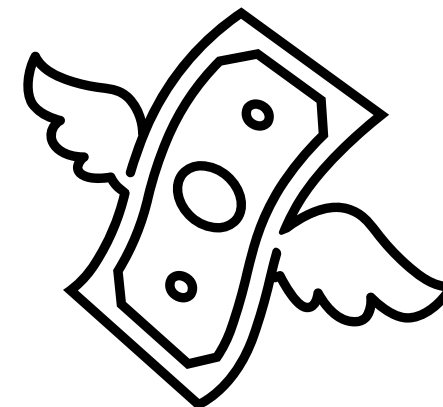
- What an organization earns from doing business
- Can include earning from non-mission-related business
 - Selling of parking spots during the week.
 - Renting out art studios, etc.
- Net Assets Released from Restriction.
Appears on classified SoAs.
 - Nets to zero.
 - Moves current and prior-year restricted donations to unrestricted
 - Can have a negative total revenue in with donor restrictions column



Statement of Activities

Expenses

- What the organization spent doing business.
- Presentation could vary significantly between organizations (lower or higher detail and buckets).
- Lowest detail can cover things like program expenses, management and general expenses, fundraising expenses, etc.



Types of Nonprofit Revenue

Revenue Type	Examples
Donations	Individual gifts, corporate giving
Grants	Foundation or government grants
Program Service Revenue	Membership fees, ticket sales
Investment Income	Dividends, interest
Other Revenue	Merchandise sales, rentals



Types of Nonprofit Expenses

Category	Examples
Program Expenses	Direct costs of running programs
Administrative Expenses	Management, staff salaries, office costs
Fundraising Expenses	Event costs, donor outreach, campaigns



Other Revenue/Expenses

What the organization earned/spent from non-operating activities, like:

- Gains/Losses on sales of stock, property
- Investment earnings

Like other comprehensive income of for-profit companies.

OTHER INCOME				
Investment earnings, net	319,253	—	319,253	33,316
Other	40,395	—	40,395	74,451
Total other income	<u>359,648</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>359,648</u>	<u>107,767</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	2,240,355	(175,000)	2,065,355	4,572,332
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swap	<u>1,512,056</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,512,056</u>	<u>(1,965,932)</u>



Change in Net Assets

- Surplus/Deficit at the end of the time-period
- When added to Net Assets at the beginning of fiscal year, the current Net Assets are determined
- The Net Assets balances at the end of the period should be equal on the SFP and the SoA

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	335,480	293,512	41,968
Net Assets—beginning of year	<u>2,051,872</u>	<u>1,189,806</u>	<u>862,066</u>
NET ASSETS—END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 2,387,352</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,483,318</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 904,034</u></u>



Statement of Functional Expenses

- Unique nonprofit statement
- Breaks down expenses from their function and natural category.
- Gives insight into where the organization is spending the most money.

	Total	Advisory Program Services	General and Administrative	Fundraising
Wages	\$ 565,066	\$ 346,402	\$ 50,856	\$ 167,808
Payroll taxes	43,428	34,308	3,909	5,211
Employee benefits	48,122	38,016	4,331	5,775
Credit card processing	14,510	11,463	1,306	1,741
Clinic expense	5,533	5,533	—	—
Communications	4,621	3,650	416	555
Continuing education	8,504	8,504	—	—
Depreciation	2,260	—	2,260	—
Meetings and events	218,632	100,000	—	118,632
Insurance	6,230	4,921	561	748
Licenses and permits	6,255	6,255	—	—
Marketing	11,355	8,970	1,022	1,363
Office	25,025	19,770	2,252	3,003
Professional fees	28,843	—	28,843	—
Rent and utilities	129,784	102,529	11,681	15,574
Repairs and maintenance	6,341	5,009	571	761
Scholarship program	214,715	214,715	—	—
Travel	1,870	1,870	—	—
Total expenses	\$ 1,341,094	\$ 911,915	\$ 108,008	\$ 321,171

Function



- Program
 - Working toward fulfilling the mission/purpose.
- Management and General
 - Work to run the business but doesn't fall into the program category.
 - Grant reports
 - Billing
 - Cutting checks
- Fundraising
 - Can be general solicitation or event based.
 - Prepping for a gala, mailers for a capital campaign, etc.
- Grouping by purpose, usually presented as columns and specific programs/groups and fundraising events can have their own column.

National Kidney Advisory Board, Inc.
Statement of Functional Expenses
For the year ended September 30, 2021

	Total	Advisory Program Services	General and Administrative	Fundraising
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Natural



Grouping by the economic benefit received
(what the expenses are, not what they're for).

Usually presented as rows.

National Kidney Advisory Board, Inc. Statement of Functional Expenses For the year ended September 30, 2021				
	Total	Advisory Program Services	General and Administrative	Fundraising
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Linking the Business Statement to Income Dynamics

What are the major revenue sources (donations, grants, ticket sales)?

Are there event revenues or other one-time changes in income?

What is operating vs non-operating revenue?

Which expenses are fixed vs variable?

Which expenses are within management's control?

Are expenses aligned with strategic goals?



Statement of Cash Flows

- Shows the changes in cash from sources and uses.
- Helps reconcile between Accrual Basis and Cash Basis.
- There are 2 versions to create this report:
 - Direct, only cash transactions.
 - Indirect, starts with net income and adjusts for non-cash transactions and changes on SFP.

National Kidney Advisory Board, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended September 30, 2021	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Change in Net Assets	\$ 335,480
Adjustments to reconcile Changes in Net Assets to Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Depreciation	2,260
PPP loan forgiveness	(93,615)
Net unrealized gains on investments	(39,483)
Other changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts receivable	(71,013)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid expenses	(1,889)
(Increase) Decrease in Security deposits	(1,748)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued expenses	(17,191)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	112,801
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	112,801
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of year	1,866,001
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 1,978,802</u></u>
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information	
Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest expense	\$ —
Income taxes	\$ —



Nonprofit Accounting Methods

Cash Basis

Accrual Accounting

Modified Exceptions



Cash Accounting & Accrual Accounting

Cash

Advantages:

- Simple to use
- Makes tracking cash flow easier

Disadvantages:

- Can overstate financial health if cash is available but obligations exist
- Funders may receive inaccurate assessment of stability

Accrual

Advantages:

- Provides comprehensive understanding of financial situation
- Shows accounts payable and receivable
- Identifies unrestricted vs restricted portions of grants

Disadvantages:

- Revenue recorded when promised, not when cash received
- More complicated, requires detailed permanent records

Budgeting Basics

Why Budgets Matter: Planning and Accountability

The 5 W's of a Budget



Why Budgets Matter: Planning and Accountability

Involve the Board and Past Funders

- What are your dreams and aspirations
- Expand current programs
- Fund a new program
- Build a surplus for sustainability



The 5 W's of a Budget

What is a budget?

- Roadmap and guide
- A financial plan for a future time-period
- An expression of the dollars you expect will come in and will be spent in the future
- A repository of your thought process around the numbers



The 5 W's of a Budget

Why create a budget?

- Rare opportunity to process and reflect holistically about how your mission is advanced
- Goals become for concrete and possible
- Learning opportunity
- Communication tool
- Equity: FULL COSTS



The 5 W's of a Budget

When to begin creating a budget?

- Start the budgeting process at least 3 months before the end of the fiscal year
- Finalize for board approval



The 5 W's of a Budget

Who should be engaged in the process of creating a budget?

- Executive Director + Leadership
- Program Directors + Development
- Finance Committee of Board
- Board



The 5 W's of a Budget

Where should my budget live?

- Special budgeting software is not required
- Options include but are not limited:
 - Excel
 - Google Spreadsheets



The 5 W's of a Budget

How do I get started?

- No numbers first: Begin with goals and visioning
 - Plan your programs
 - Set concrete goals for next year
- Make a broad list of everything that you need to accomplish your goals
 - Work backwards from goals
 - Research and gather data: revenue and expense
 - Sort and organize into common categories



Thank you!

Andrea Marshall, CPA, MPA, CAP

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Thank you!

Please Take 5 Minutes
to Complete a Brief Evaluation
of the Workshop

Please Contact Us with Any Questions:

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