

Nonprofit Budgeting I: Budget Basics

Shannon Ellis

Project Director

CompassPoint Nonprofit Services





Welcome

- 9:30am 4:00pm. 1 hour lunch around noon.
 A break in the morning and afternoon.
- Please sign in
- Silence mobile phones
- Wifi = CPGuest / Password = CPwelcome
- Return from breaks on time
- Questions are encouraged
- Confidentiality



Introductions

Name, organization, and role

Budget size

One word about budgeting



Learning Objectives

By the end of this workshop, you will:

- Understand the components of a budgeting process so that you can begin to develop a customized step-by-step checklist for your organization or program's budgeting process;
- Begin to explore how power dynamics influence budgeting and financial decision-making at your organization;
- Increase your understanding of the terminology and concepts involved in nonprofit budgeting;
- Practice reading different budgets and explore what might be the right format for your organization or program;
- Deepen your understanding of your role(s) in the budgeting process and begin to identify how you can positively influence the process at your organization.

Agenda

- Why We Budget
- How We Budget
 - Process Overview
 - Budget Structures
 - Monitoring Reports
- Action Planning





Table Talks

Why do we budget?

Brainstorm as many reasons as you can with others at your table. Record each idea on a separate post-it note.



Budgeting Overview: Inclusive Process

Meaningful collaboration on organizational processes yields better outcomes. The annual budgeting process is no exception to this.





Power Mapping

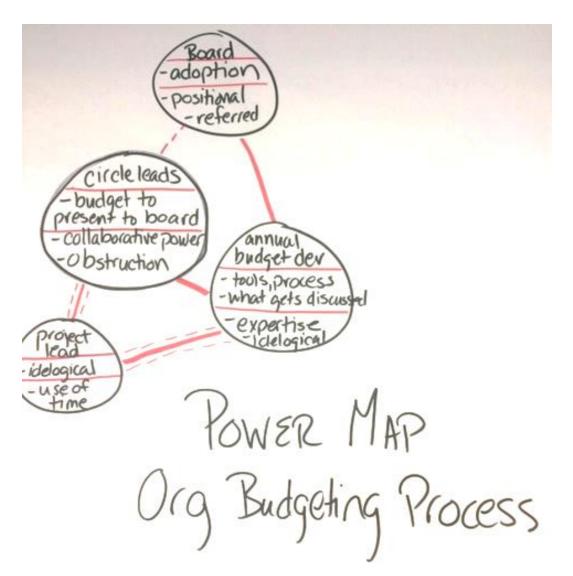


"Power in its most basic form is the ability of people to achieve the change they want."

Source: <u>Power: A Practical Guide for Facilitating Social Change</u> (Hunjan and Pettit)

- 1. Who is involved in, affected by, and/or influencing the budgeting process?
- 2. What sources of power do they draw upon?
- 3. What is the quality of connections between these people?

Power Map Example





Power Map Example





Reflection: How is Power Distributed?

- How is decision-making power currently distributed in your organizational budgeting process?
- Are there concentrations of power that should be dissipated for an improved process?
- Are there new connections that should be made?
- Who is positioned to influence these changes?
 Drawing from which source of power?



Budgeting Overview: 7 Stage Process

Design the process Clarify context and articulate goals Decide on budget structure Estimate costs Forecast income Draft budget Adopt and implement



Exploring Budget Structures



Total expenses	1,586,611
Non-personnel expenses	618,013
Utilities	42,500
Travel	20,250
Telephone	36,000
Supplies	51,500
Printing and copying	16,000
Postage and delivery	12,000
Other professional fees	39,500
Interest	8,016
Insurance	29,000
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200
Dues and subscriptions	3,650
Depreciation	38,897
Conferences and meeting	17,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000
Building expenses	27,500
Bank charges	5,000
Accounting	17,500
Personnel expenses	968,598
Training	5,600
Employee benefits	80,083
Payroll taxes	82,085
Salaries	800,830
Total income	1,615,009
Released from restriction	450,000
Total earned revenue	825,009
nterest and dividends	10,000
Government contracts	815,009
Total support	340,000
oundation grants	125,000
Fundraising events – net	135,000
Contributions	80,000

The Basics

Income

Minus Expense

Equals Change in Net Assets

(also called net income, surplus or deficit, profit or loss):

Overall financial result of an organization over a period of time (i.e. month, quarter, year). When this result is positive (surplus), the organization is building reserves. When negative (deficit), the organization is drawing from reserves.



DV Intervention & Prevention A FY 16-17 Organizational Budget	
Constraint vision o	00.000
Contributions	80,000
Fundraising events – net	135,000
Foundation grants	125,000
Total support	340,000
Government contracts	815,009
Interest and dividends	10,000
Total earned revenue	825,009
Released from restriction	450,000
Total income	1,615,009
Salaries	800,830
Payroll taxes	82,08
Employee benefits	80,083
Training	5,600
Personnel expenses	968,598
Accounting	17,500
Bank charges	5,000
Building expenses	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000
Conferences and meeting	17,500
Depreciation	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200
Insurance	29,000
Interest	8,016
Other professional fees	39,500
Postage and delivery	12,000
Printing and copying	16,000
Supplies	51,500
Telephone	36,000
Travel	20,250
Utilities	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	618,013
	4 500 04
Total expenses	1,586,61
Change in net assets	28,398

The Basics: Change in Net Assets

When should you budget for surplus, breaking even, or deficit result?

Change in Net Assets

(also called net income, surplus or deficit, profit or loss):

Overall financial result of an organization over a period of time (i.e. month, quarter, year). When this result is positive (surplus), the organization is building reserves. When negative (deficit), the organization is drawing from reserves.



Total expenses	1,586,611
Non-personnel expenses	618,013
Utilities	42,500
Travel	20,250
Telephone	36,000
Supplies	51,500
Printing and copying	16,000
Postage and delivery	12,000
Other professional fees	39,500
Interest	8,016
Insurance	29,000
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200
Dues and subscriptions	3,650
Depreciation	38,897
Conferences and meeting	17,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000
Building expenses	27,500
Bank charges	5,000
Accounting	17,500
Personnel expenses	968,598
Training	5,600
Employee benefits	80,083
Payroll taxes	82,085
Salaries	800,830
Total income	1,615,009
Released from restriction	450,000
Total earned revenue	825,009
nterest and dividends	10,000
Government contracts	815,009
Total support	340,000
oundation grants	125,000
- undraising events – net	135,000
Contributions	80,000

The Basics: Income

What types of income do you have?

Contributed Support:

Income that is obtained in support of the organization's cause or mission (such as donations, bequests, or foundation grants).

Earned Revenue:

Income that is obtained by providing a good or service in exchange for fees (such as tuition, ticket sales, and some but not all government contracts).

Net Assets Released from Restriction:

Income that is recognized for use when the donor-designated restriction (time or purpose) has been met. For example, funds that are restricted for a particular program are "released" for use as the costs to run the program are incurred.

Change in net assets	28,398
Total expenses	1,586,611
Non-personnel expenses	618,013
Utilities	42,500
Travel	20,250
Telephone	36,000
Supplies	51,500
Printing and copying	16,000
Postage and delivery	12,000
Other professional fees	39,500
Interest	8,016
Insurance	29,000
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200
Dues and subscriptions	3,650
Depreciation	38,897
Conferences and meeting	17,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000
Building expenses	27,500
Bank charges	5,000
Accounting	17,500
Personnel expenses	968,598
Training	5,600
Employee benefits	80,083
Payroll taxes	82,085
Salaries	800,830
Total income	1,615,009
Released from restriction	450,000
Total earned revenue	825,009
nterest and dividends	10,000
Government contracts	815,009
Total support	340,000
oundation grants	125,000
Fundraising events – net	135,000
Contributions	80,000
FY 16-17 Organizational Budget	80.0

The Basics: Expense

Does your budget provide expense information in useful groupings?

Expense

Nonprofit budgets generally list

personnel expenses first, as they are the
largest expense for most organizations.

Some organizations further group

non-personnel expenses into other

meaningful categories, which can be helpful
for producing summary reports.

Your budget categories should always align to the **chart of accounts** in your accounting system. Before you change categories a budgeting tool, be sure that you can also align it to the accounting system for useful monitoring reports.



Small Groups: Budget Review

✓ What do you learn about this organization, given this budget structure?

✓ What questions come up for you when reviewing this budget?

✓ What does this structure suggest about decision-making?



Source-based budgeting

	Total		5				Unfunded/
		Allen	Babcock	Dept of Human	Cun decicio a	All Courses	
	2016-17	Foundation	Foundation	Services	Fundraising	All Sources	Indirect
Contributions	80,000				80,000	90,000	
Contributions	,	-	-	-	,	80,000	-
Fundraising events - net	135,000	-	-	-	135,000	135,000	-
Foundation grants	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	125,000	-
Total support	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	340,000	-
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	815,009	-	815,009	-
Interest and dividends	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	825,009	-	-	815,009	-	815,009	10,000
Net assets released from restriction	450,000	125,000	320,000	-	5,000	450,000	-
Total income	1,615,009	125,000	320,000	815,009	345,000	1,605,009	10,000
.							
Salaries	800,830	62,500	156,789	321,764	115,500	656,553	144,277
Payroll taxes	82,085	6,875	17,247	31,279	11,839	67,240	14,845
Employee benefits	80,083	7,000	18,679	32,735	-	58,414	21,669
Training	5,600	440	1,500	2,000	-	3,940	1,660
Personnel expenses	968,598	76,815	194,215	387,778	127,339	786,147	182,451
Accounting	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	27,500	1,500	-	15,000	-	16,500	11,000
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	-
Conferences and meeting	17,500	10,000	-	700	2,000	12,700	4,800
Depreciation	38,897	_	-	15,000	_	15,000	23,897
Dues and subscriptions	3,650	600	1,805	1,000	250	3,655	(5)
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200	-	-	1,600	-	1,600	1,600
Insurance	29,000	_	-	12,500	-	12,500	16,500
Interest	8,016	-	-	3,600	-	3,600	4,416
Other professional fees	39,500	7,500	30,000	-	-	37,500	2,000
Postage and delivery	12,000	1,000	1,000	-	4,000	6,000	6,000
Printing and copying	16,000	· -	5,000	1,000	10,000	16,000	· -
Supplies	51,500	3,800	10,000	14,990	2,500	31,290	20,210
Telephone	36,000	2,500	7,500	14,000	-	24,000	12,000
Travel	20,250	-	15,000	3,750	1,000	19,750	500
Utilities	42,500	5,000	7,500	20,000	-	32,500	10,000
Non-personnel expenses	618,013	31,900	77,805	353,140	19,750	482,595	135,418
Total expenses	1,586,611	108,715	272,020	740,918	147,089	1,268,742	317,869
Indirect allocation, based on funder gui	•	16,285	47,980	74,091	-	138,356	(138,356)
,		125,000	320,000	815,009	147,089	1,407,098	179,513
Change in net assets	28,398	_	_	_	197,911	197,911	(169,513)
enange in net assets	20,000				107,011	107,011	(100,010)

Presents annual budget based on its funding source reporting requirements rather than its activities.



Small Groups: Budget Review

✓ What do you learn about this organization, given this budget structure?

✓ What questions come up for you when reviewing this budget?

✓ What does this structure suggest about decision-making?



Total expenses

Change in net assets

Activity-Based Budgeting

As of June 5, 2016			1001			
	Program A	ctivities	Supporting A	Activities		
	Shelter	Support	Admin-	Fund-	Common	Total
	Services	Groups	istration	raising	Costs	2016-17
Contributions	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Fundraising events - net	-	-	-	135,000	-	135,00
Foundation grants	-	-	-	125,000	-	125,00
Total support	-	-	-	340,000	-	340,00
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	-	-	815,00
Interest and dividends	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	815,009	-	10,000	-	-	825,00
Released from restriction	-	445,000	-	5,000	-	450,00
Total income	815,009	445,000	10,000	345,000	-	1,615,00
Salaries	295,920	194,450	106,000	115,500	88,960	800,83
Payroll taxes	30,332	19,931	10,865	11,839	9,118	82,08
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	80,083	80,08
Training	3,600	500	500	-	1,000	5,60
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968,59
Accounting	-	-	17,500	-	-	17,50
Bank charges	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,00
Building expenses	-	-	-	-	27,500	27,50
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,00
Conferences and meeting	1,000	10,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	17,50
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	38,897	38,89
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	2,300	100	250	-	3,65
Equipment rental/maint.	=	-	-	-	3,200	3,20
Insurance	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,00
Interest	=	-	=	-	8,016	8,01
Other professional fees	20,000	12,000	2,500	-	5,000	39,50
Postage and delivery	-	-	-	4,000	8,000	12,00
Printing and copying	1,000	5,000	=	10,000	-	16,00
Supplies	15,000	10,000	-	2,500	24,000	51,50
Telephone	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,00
Travel	3,750	15,000	500	1,000	-	20,25
Utilities	-		-	-	42,500	42,50
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,01
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089	403,274	1,586,61
Allocation of common costs	181,473	125,015	44,360	52,426	(403,274)	
Allocation of admin costs	109,139	53,572	(189,825)	27,114		

447,768

(2,768)

10,000

226,629

118,371

28,398

912,214

(97, 205)

Presents annual budget based on its activities (programs and supporting activities of administration and fundraising) rather than its specific funding sources.



Activity-Based Budgeting

As of June 5, 2016

	Program A	ctivities	Supporting Activities			
	Shelter	Support	Admin-	Fund-	Common	Total
	Services	Groups	istration	raising	Costs	2016-17
Contributions	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Fundraising events - net	-	-	-	135,000		135,000
Foundation grants	-	-	-	125,000		125,000
Total support	-	-	-	340,000	-	340,000
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	-	-	815,009
Interest and dividends	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	815,009	-	10,000	-	-	825,009
Released from restriction	-	445,000	-	5,000	-	450,000
Total income	815,009	445,000	10,000	345,000	-	1,615,009
Salaries	295,920	194,450	106,000	115,500	88,960	800,880
Payroll taxes	30,332	19,931	10,865	11,839	9,118	82,085
Employee benefits	-	-	-	· -	80,083	80,083
Training	3,600	500	500	-	1,000	5,600
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968,598
Accounting	_	_	17,500	-	_	17,500
Bank charges	_	-	5,000	-	_	5,000
Building expenses	-	-	, -	-	27,500	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Conferences and meeting	1,000	10,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	17,500
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	38,897	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	2,300	100	250	- ,	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	-	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Insurance	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	8,016	8,016
Other professional fees	20,000	12,000	2,500	-	5,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	-	-	=	4,000	8,000	12,000
Printing and copying	1,000	5,000	=	10,000	/ -	16,000
Supplies	15,000	10,000	=	2,500	24,000	51,500
Telephone	-	-	=	-	\$6,000	36,000
Travel	3,750	15,000	500	1,000	/ -	20,250
Utilities	-	-	=	-	42,500	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,013
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089		
Allocation of common costs	181,473	125,015	44,360	52,426	(403,274)	
Allocation of admin costs	109,139	53,572	(189,825)	27, 114		
Total expenses	912,214	447,768		226,629		
Change in net assets	(97,205)	(2,768)	10,000	118,371	-	28,398
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	\ - ,- +0)	,	,		

What are your "full program costs"?

Full Program Costs:

While there is no precise definition of this phrase, it typically refers to the total of a program's direct costs, as well as an allocation of "indirect" costs that may include common costs and supporting costs (administrative and/or fundraising costs). Calculating full operating costs in this way can help to ensure effective fundraising targets for programs and support effective cost recovery efforts from grants and contracts.

As of June 5, 2016

Activity-Based Budgeting

AS OI JUILE 5, 2016						
	Program A		Supporting	Activities		
	(Shelter	Support	Admin-	Fund-	Common	Total
	Services	Groups	istration	raising	Costs	2016-17
Contributions				00,000		00.000
Contributions	-		-	80,000	_	80,000
Fundraising events - net	-	-	-	135,000	- `	135,000
Foundation grants	-	-		125,000	-	125,000
Total support	-	-	-	340,000	-	340,000
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	-	_	815,009
Interest and dividends	-	-	10,000	=	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	815,009	-	10,000	-	-	825,009
Released from restriction	_	445,000	-	5,000	-	450,000
Total income	815,009	445,000	10,000	345,000	-	1,615,009
Oplorion	005.000	404.450	400.000	445 500	00.000	000 000
Salaries	295,920	194,450	106,000	115,500	1	800,830
Payroll taxes	30,332	19,931	10,865	11,839	9,118	82,085
Employee benefits		-	-	-	80,083	80,083
Training	3,600	500	500	407 220	1,000	5,600
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968,598
Accounting	_	-	17,500	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	_	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	_	-	· -	-	27,500	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Conferences and meeting	1,000	10,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	17,500
Depreciation	_	-	-	-	38,897	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	2,300	100	250	-	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	-	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Insurance	_	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	8,016	8,016
Other professional fees	20,000	12,000	2,500	-	5,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	-	-	-	4,000	8,000	12,000
Printing and copying	1,000	5,000	-	10,000	-	16,000
Supplies	15,000	10,000	-	2,500	24,000	51,500
Telephone	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,000
Travel	3,750	15,000	500	1,000	-	20,250
Utilities	-	-	-	-	42,500	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,013
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089	403,274	1,586,611
Allocation of common costs	181,473	125,015	44,360	52,426	(403,274)	
Allocation of admin costs	109,139	53,572	(189,825)	27,114		
Total expenses	912,214	447,768		226,629		
Change in net assets	(97,205)	(2,768)	10,000	118,371	_	28,398
go iii iiot accoto	(0.,200)	(=,. 50)	.0,000			_0,000

Functional Expenses:

Categorizing organizational expenses based on the activity that incurs them. This way of categorizing costs is driven by the requirements of the Form 990 and by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Expenses are categorized as either program services (activities that result in goods or services being distributed to beneficiaries, customers, or members in order to fulfil the purpose or mission for which the organization exists) or supporting services (activities other than program services, including management/ administrative and fundraising).

Change in net assets

Activity-Based Budgeting

	Program A	ctivities	Supporting A	Activities		
	Shelter	Support	Admin-	Fund-	Common	Total
	Services	Groups	istration	raising	Costs	2016-17
Contributions	-	-	-	80,000		80,000
Fundraising events - net	-	-	-	135,000	-	135,00
Foundation grants	-	-	=	125,000	-	125,00
Total support	-	-	-	340,000	-	340,00
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	-	-	815,00
Interest and dividends	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	815,009	-	10,000	-	-	825,00
Released from restriction	-	445,000	-	5,000	-	450,00
Total income	815,009	445,000	10,000	345,000	-	1,615,009
Salaries	295,920	194,450	106,000	115,500	88,960	800,83
Payroll taxes	30,332	19,931	10,865	11,839	9,118	82,085
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	80,083	80,083
Training	3,600	500	500	-	1,000	5,600
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968,59
Accounting	-	-	17,500	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	-	-	-	-	27,500	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,00
Conferences and meeting	1,000	10,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	17,500
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	38,897	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	2,300	100	250	-	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	-	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Insurance	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	8,016	8,016
Other professional fees	20,000	12,000	2,500	-	5,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	-		-	4,000	8,000	12,000
Printing and copying	1,000	5,000	-	10,000		16,000
Supplies	15,000	10,000	-	2,500	24,000	51,500
Telephone	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,000
Travel	3,750	15,000	500	1,000		20,250
Utilities	-		<u>-</u>	-	42,500	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,01
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089	403,274	1,586,61
Allocation of common costs	181,473	125,015	44,360	52,426	(403,274)	
Allocation of admin costs Total expenses	109,139 912,214	53,572 447,768	(189,825)	27,114 226,629		

(2,768)

(97,205)

10,000

118,371

28,398

Common Costs:

(also called shared costs):
Organizational expenses that cannot be attributed to a single function or activity of the organization. Expenses such as rent, general office supplies, or insurance are often categorized as common rather than attributed to a specific program or supporting service.

Examples of common costs:

- Office supplies, postage
- Occupancy (rent and utilities)
- Salaries of staff who support all activities (IT Manager, ED)
- Payroll taxes and benefits



Activity-Based Budgeting

7 10 01 04110 0, 2010	Program A	ctivities	Supporting	Activities		
	Shelter	Support	Admin-	Fund-	Common	Total
	Services	Groups	istration	raising	Costs	2016-17
				J		
Contributions	-	-	-	80,000	=	80,000
Fundraising events - net	-	-	-	135,000	=	135,000
Foundation grants	-	-	-	125,000	-	125,000
Total support	-	-	-	340,000	-	340,000
Government contracts	815,009	-	-	-	-	815,009
Interest and dividends	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	815,009	-	10,000	-	-	825,009
Released from restriction	-	445,000	=	5,000	=	450,000
Total income	815,009	445,000	10,000	345,000	-	1,615,009
Salaries	295,920	194,450	106,000	115,500	88,960	800,830
Payroll taxes	30,332	19,931	10,865	11,839	9,118	82,085
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	80,083	80,083
Training	3,600	500	500	-	1,000	5,600
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968 598
Accounting	-	-	17,500	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	-	-	-	-	27,500	2 7,500
Clients, direct assistance to	250,000	-	-	-	-	2 50,000
Conferences and meeting	1,000	10,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	17,500
Depreciation	=	-	=	-	38,897	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	2,300	100	250	-	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	-	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
Insurance	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	8,016	8,016
Other professional fees	20,000	12,000	2,500	-	5,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	-	-	-	4,000	8,000	12,000
Printing and copying	1,000	5,000	-	10,000	-/	16,000
Supplies	15,000	10,000	-	2,500	24,000	51,500
Telephone	-	-	-	-	36,000	36,000
Travel	3,750	15,000	500	1,000	/-	20,250
Utilities	-	-	-	-	42,500	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,013
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089	403,274	1
Allocation of common costs (181,473	125,015	44,360	52,426	(403,274)	
Allocation of admin costs	109,139	53,572	(189,825)	27,114		
Total expenses	912,214	447,768		226,629		
Change in net assets	(97,205)	(2,768)	10,000	118,371	_	28,398
	(0.,=00)	\=,: 50)	,	,		

Cost Allocation:

The process of distributing common costs among two or more activities that benefit from those costs. Many organizations allocate common costs based on staff time for each activity, square footage allotted for each activity and/or total direct expenses of each activity. Cost allocation process should be reasonable, documented, and consistently applied.

Frequently used cost allocation rates

FTE	FTE for Each Activity Total FTE – Shared Cost FTE
Square Footage	Square Footage for Each Activity Total Agency Square Footage
Specific Expense	Specific Expenses for Each Activity Total Specific Expenses for the Org

Activity-Based Budgeting: Cost Allocation

As of May 29, 2016

	Shelter Services	Support Groups	Admin	Fund- raising	Common Costs	Budget 2016-17
Personnel expenses	329,852	214,881	117,365	127,339	179,161	968,598
Non-personnel expenses	291,750	54,300	28,100	19,750	224,113	618,013
Total specific costs	621,602	269,181	145,465	147,089	403,274	1,586,611
% of FTE's	45%	31%	11%	13%	100%	0%
Allocation of common costs	181,47 3 (=	— — 1 2 5,015	 44 ,360 -	<u>52,426</u>	(403,274)	-
Expenses before admin costs	928,075	469,196	189,825	224,514		1,586,611
% of direct costs	57%	29%	100%	14%	0%	(0)
Allocation of admin costs	109,139	53,572	(189,825)	27, 1 14		(0)
Total expenses	912,214	447,768		226,629	-	1,586,611

- Common Cost Allocation (FTE basis)
- Administrative Cost Allocation (Specific Expense Basis)



Activity-Based Budgeting: "Indirect"

ORGANIZATIONAL

FUNDER

Direct Costs

Common Costs

Admin Costs

Direct Costs

Indirect

Costs



Small Groups: Budget Review

✓ What do you learn about this organization, given this budget structure?

✓ What questions come up for you when reviewing this budget?

✓ What does this structure suggest about decision-making?



Activity-Based Budgeting: Budgeting for Compliance and Cost Recovery

What are the unintended consequences of this model?

- Funding-driven and siloed structure and practice
- False compartmentalization of efforts in an era of increasing integration/systems-thinking
- False separation of action, reflection, and learning
- Maintenance of systems and reporting that do not reflect how people actually want to and are working to contribute to impact
- Under-capitalization



Cartoon credit: http://www.chumans.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Systems-Thinking.jpg



Changing the conversation...

- The Overhead Myth (2013/2014)
- OMB Revisions on Indirect (2014)
- Nonprofit Overhead Project (2015)
- The Real Cost Project (2015)
- "Why Funding Overhead is Not the Real Issue: The Case to Cover Full Costs" by Claire Knowlton, NPQ (2016)
- "Pay-What-It-Takes Philanthropy" by Jeri Eckhart-Queenan,
 Michael Etzel, & Sridhar Prasad, SSIR (2016)
- "Demanding that Nonprofits Not Pay for Overhead is Preventing Them from Doing Good" by Ben Paynter, Fast Company (2016)
- "A Graphic Re-visioning of Nonprofit Overhead" by Curtis Klotz, NPQ (2016)



Small Group Discussions

Based on excerpts from: "Why Funding Overhead is Not the Real Issue: The Case to Cover Full Costs" by Claire Knowlton, Nonprofit Finance Fund - Nonprofit Quarterly, January 26, 2016

- What is "overhead"?
- What are "full costs"?
- What is "the doom loop" and how do we contribute to it?
- How can we contribute to changing these dynamics?



Closing Exercises

Your choice!

- Process planning reflection (pp. 7-8)
- Circle of concern/influence (pp. 10-12)
- Program planning tool (pp. 24-25)

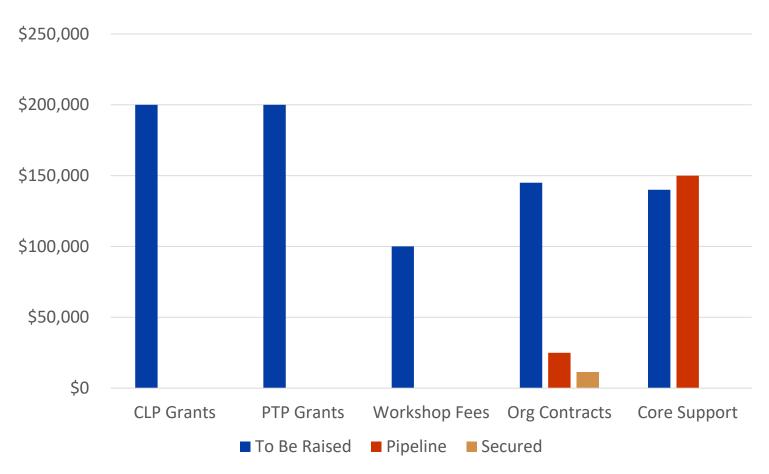


Case Study: 2019 CompassPoint Budget

2019 REVENUE SUMMARY	Secured/ Reliable	To Be Raised in 2019	TOTAL REVENUE
Foundation Grants - CLP Restricted	\$976,136	\$200,000	\$1,176,136
Core Support (change capital)	\$750,000		\$750,000
Workshop Participant Fees	\$245,000		\$245,000
Foundation Grants - PTP Restricted		\$200,000	\$200,000
Workshop Participant Fees - Experiments		\$100,000	\$100,000
Organizational Contracts	\$5,000	\$145,000	\$150,000
Core Support (indiv/foundation)		\$140,000	\$140,000
Interest & Miscellaneous	\$7,500		\$7,500
TOTAL REVENUE (without pass through)	\$1,983,636	\$785,000	\$2,768,636

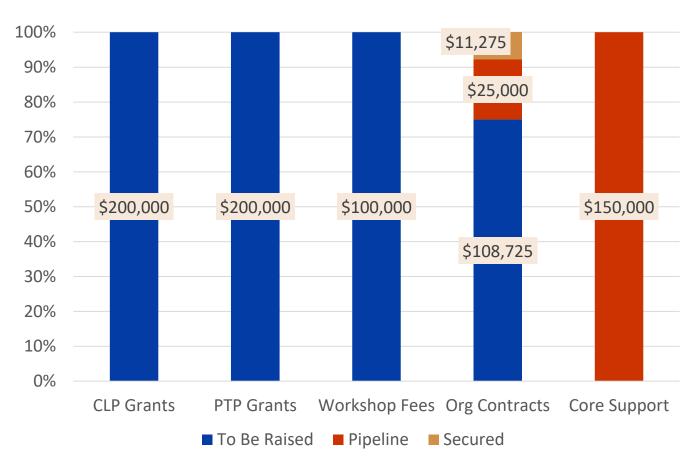


Headlines and Bottom Lines: \$785K in revenue to be raised



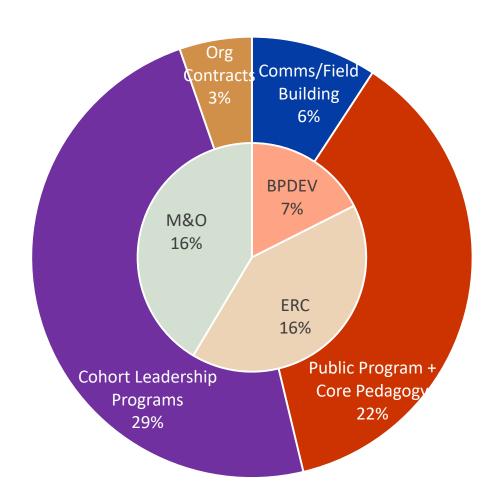


Headlines and Bottom Lines: \$785K in revenue to be raised





2019 Projected Staff Time Distribution





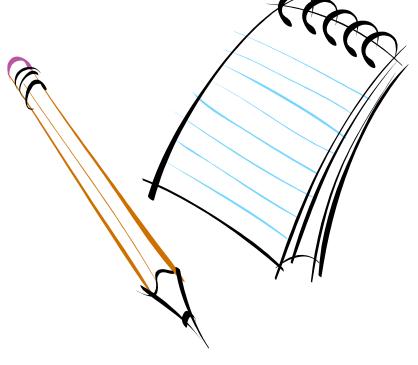
Action Plan

Three things I will do differently, practice, focus on additional learning, try, or share with my coworkers:

1.

2.

3





Wrap up & Evaluation

- Resources will be emailed after workshop
- Email me with questions –
 shannone@compasspoint.org
- Other upcoming workshops
- Evaluation
- Thank you!





Block Party!



"Why Funding Overhead is Not the Real Issue: The Case to Cover Full Costs" by Claire Knowlton, Nonprofit Finance Fund

- Nonprofit Quarterly, January 26, 2016



Spreading the fires of injustice...



"How the focus on overhead disenfranchises communities of color and fans the flames of injustice" by Vu Le

- Nonprofit with Balls, April 3, 2017

"The "Overhead" Myth is no longer a laughing matter. Families are being torn apart. Parents and children are living in fear. Hate crimes have increased. The policies for equity and inclusion we've helped to advance over the past few decades are getting erased day by day.

Funders and donors, if you are restricting funding and focusing on "overhead," you are actively preventing nonprofits from doing their work. You are helping to spread the fires of injustice. And at the same time, you are also disenfranchising the organizations led by communities of color and other communities most affected by inequity."

"Full Program Costs" – expanded definition

The Nonprofit Finance Fund defines the guiding equation of full costs like this - add together:

- Day-to-day operating expenses
- Unfunded expenses (e.g., underpaid staff)
- Working capital (cash for day-to-day needs)
- Reserves (e.g., savings, rainy day fund)
- Fixed asset/technology additions
 (money to purchase a building, or new computers)
- Change capital (e.g., resources to adapt, grow, and/or expand)
- Debt



Impact-Based Budgeting

	Core	New Costs/	Variable/	Total
	Work	Change Capital	Pass-Through	2016-17
Contributions	80,000	_	_	80,000
Fundraising events - net	135,000	_	_	135,000
Foundation grants	90,000	35,000	_	125,000
Total support	305,000	35,000	-	340,000
	,			210,000
Government contracts	565,009	-	250,000	815,009
Interest and dividends	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	575,009	-	250,000	825,009
Net assets released from restriction	408,000	_	42,000	450,000
Total income	1,288,009	35,000	292,000	1,615,009
	,	,		
Salaries	778,910	21,920	-	800,830
Payroll taxes	79,849	2,236	-	82,085
Employee benefits	80,083	-	-	80,083
Training	5,600	-	-	5,600
Personnel expenses	944,442	24,156	-	968,598
Accounting	17,500	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	27,500	-	-	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	_	-	250,000	250,000
Conferences and meeting	7,500	-	10,000	17,500
Depreciation	29,634	9,263	-	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	3,650		-	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200	-	-	3,200
Insurance	29,000	-	-	29,000
Interest	8,016	-	-	8,016
Other professional fees	7,500	-	32,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	12,000	-	-	12,000
Printing and copying	16,000	-	-	16,000
Supplies	51,500	-	-	51,500
Telephone	36,000	-	-	36,000
Travel	20,250	-	-	20,250
Utilities	42,500	-	-	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	316,750	9,263	292,000	618,013
Total expenses	1,261,192	33,419	292,000	1,586,611
Change in net assets	26,817	1,581	-	28,398

Presents an annual budget that distinguishes between an organization's "core" work and specific projects that may be temporal or require particular focus, including capital investments, one-time events, and pass-through funds such as subcontracts or direct program expenses that would not be incurred without a specific source of funding.



Impact-Based Budgeting

	Core	New Costs/	Variable/	Total
	Work	Change Capital	Pass-Through	2016-17
Contributions	80,000	_	K _	80,000
Fundraising events - net	135,000	_	_	135,000
Foundation grants	90,000	35,000	7	125,000
Total support	305,000	35,000	-	340,000
• •			\	
Government contracts	565,009	-	250,000	815,009
Interest and dividends	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	575,009	-	250,000	825,009
Net assets released from restriction	408,000	_	42,000	450,000
Total income	1,288,009	35,000	292,000	1,615,009
Salaries	778,910	21,920	-	800,830
Payroll taxes	79,849	2,236	-	82,085
Employee benefits	80,083	-	-	80,083
Training	5,600	-	=	5,600
Personnel expenses	944,442	24,156	-	968,598
Accounting	17,500	_	-	17,500
Bank charges	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	27,500	-	-	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	, -	-	250,000	250,00
Conferences and meeting	7,500	-	10,000	17,500
Depreciation	29,634	9,263	-	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	3,650		-	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200	-	-	3,200
Insurance	29,000	-	-	29,000
Interest	8,016	-	-	8,016
Other professional fees	7,500	-	32,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	12,000	-	-	12,000
Printing and copying	16,000	-	-	16,000
Supplies	51,500	-	-	51,500
Telephone	36,000	-	-	36,000
Travel	20,250	-	-	20,250
Utilities	42,500	_	-	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	316,750	9,263	292,000	618,01
Total expenses	1,261,192	33,419	292,000	1,586,61
Channe in not assets	00.047	4.504		00.000
Change in net assets	26,817	1,581	-	28,39

Change Capital: Specific infusion of funds meant to support periods when the organization is experiencing volatility in its pursuit of change. During these periods, organizations must take risk and have room in their budgets for trial and error.

Pass-through revenue:

Funds provided to the organization that must be spent on behalf of, or passed through to, a secondary agent. Common examples include re-grants or specifically funded program expenses such as site rental or participant stipends.



Impact-Based Budgeting

	Core	New Costs/	Variable/	Total
	Work	Change Capital	Pass-Through	2016-17
Contributions	80,000	_	_	80,000
Fundraising events - net	135,000	_	R _	135,000
Foundation grants	90,000	35,000	_	125,000
Total support	305,000	35,000	-	340,000
Government contracts	565,009	_	250,000	815,009
Interest and dividends	10,000	_	-	10,000
Total earned revenue	575,009	-	250,000	825,009
Net assets released from restriction	408,000	-	42,000	4,50,000
Total income	1,288,009	35,000	292,000	1,615,009
Salaries	778,910	21,920	-	800,830
Payroll taxes	79,849	2,236	-	82,085
Employee benefits	80,083	-	-	80,083
Training	5,600	-	-	5,600
Personnel expenses	944,442	24,156	-	968,598
Accounting	17,500	-	-	17,500
Bank charges	5,000	-	-	5,000
Building expenses	27,500	-	-	27,500
Clients, direct assistance to	-	-	250,000	250,000
Conferences and meeting	7,500	-	10,000	17,500
Depreciation	29,634	9,263	=	38,897
Dues and subscriptions	3,650		=	3,650
Equipment rental/maint.	3,200	-	=	3,200
Insurance	29,000	-	=	29,000
Interest	8,016	-	-	8,016
Other professional fees	7,500	-	32,000	39,500
Postage and delivery	12,000	-	-	12,000
Printing and copying	16,000	-	-	16,000
Supplies	51,500	-	-	51,500
Telephone	36,000	-	-	36,000
Travel	20,250	-	-	20,250
Utilities	42,500	-	-	42,500
Non-personnel expenses	316,750	9,263	292,000	618,013
Total expenses	1,261,192	33,419	292,000	1,586,61
Change in net assets	26,817	1,581	-	28,398

Fixed Costs: Expenses that have to be paid by the organization regardless of the revenue generated. These costs do not change when the amount of services increase or decrease. For most organizations, basic operating expenses such as salaries, rent, and insurance fall into this category.

Variable Costs: Expenses that increase or decrease depending on the amount of services provided. For example, the cost of workshop personnel and supplies could vary with the number of sessions offered, the cost of meals could vary with the number of participants served, or the cost of filing fees will vary with the number of legal orders filed.

Change Capital

Change Capital is defined as an investment that is:

- Extra-ordinary, and of limited duration: it is not meant to function as regular earned or contributed revenue.
- Flexible: how the organization chooses to spend the investment matters less than what it achieves.
- Understanding: the funds are meant to support periods when the organization is experiencing volatility in its pursuit of change. During these periods, organizations must take risk and have room in their budgets for trial and error. It can, on occasion, cover planned temporary operating deficits.
- Must support long-term sustainability: Once the capital is spent, the organization should be able to more fully cover costs using reliable revenue, until their next period of change.



Change Capital

Organizations use Change Capital for a variety of purposes, which include but are not limited to:

- Supporting projects (e.g., technology, facility, services) specifically intended to improve the efficiency or quality of its programs or operations.
- Supporting growth, downsizing, or other adjustments to the size and scope of the organization.

