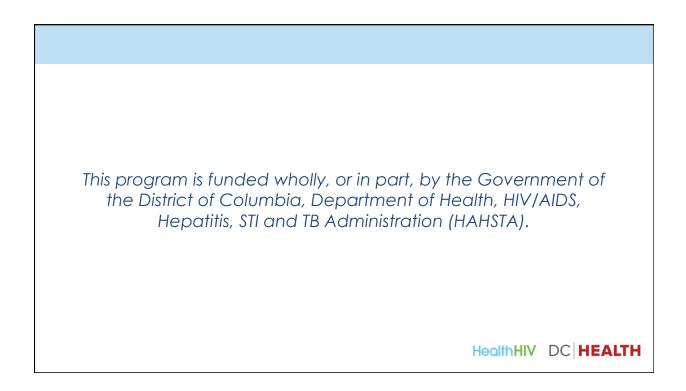
THE EFFI BARRY TRAINING INSTITUTE		
Legal, Financial, and Governance Fundamentals for New Nonprofits October 16, 2019		
Michael Gellman, CPA, CGMA Fiscal Strategies "4" Nonprofits, LLC	Benjamin Takis Takis Nonprofit Law PLLC	
	HealthHIV DC HEALTH	



Learning Objectives

You will:

Part I:

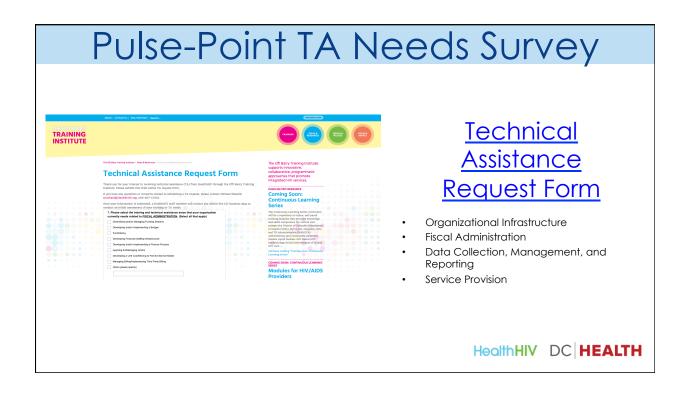
- Describe what it means to be a nonprofit corporation and what it means to be a tax-exempt public charity.
- Examine different approaches to forming and structuring a nonprofit Board of Directors and leadership team.

Part II:

- Identify the key components of accounting systems and safeguarding financial assets.
- Compare the basics of internal and external financial reporting to staff, management, board of directors, and other leadership



<section-header><section-header><section-header><image><image><complex-block><image><complex-block><image><section-header><complex-block><section-header><image><section-header><image><section-header><image><section-header><image>



What is a Nonprofit?

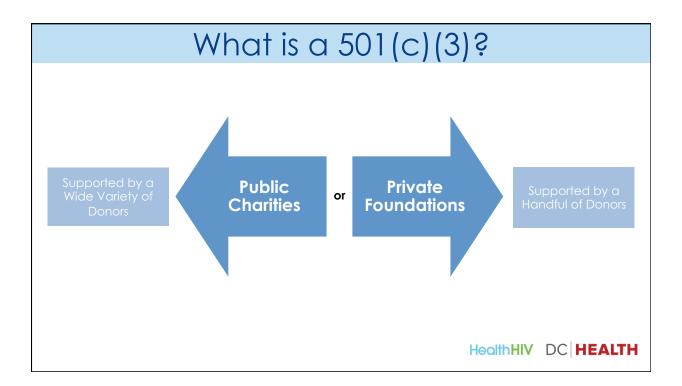
- · An entity formed under state law (preferably a corporation)
 - Choosing a state of incorporation: no particular "ideal" state
 - Generally best to incorporate where the organization will be headquartered and operating
 - Changing state of incorporation is a hassle and generally unnecessary
- Does not have owners or shareholders who receive distributions of the "profits"
 - Nonprofits are allowed to make a "profit," but must use the profits to pursue the mission
- Must comply with the organization's governing documents
 - Articles of Incorporation
 - Bylaws
 - Policies

HealthHIV DC HEALTH

What is a Nonprofit? Managed by Board of Directors (or Trustees) and Officers, who are subject to fiduciary duties Duty of Care Duty of Loyalty Duty of Obedience Directors, Officers, and volunteers are generally protected from personal liability (but not always) Subject to certain state reporting and registration rules Not necessarily 501(c)(3) or tax-exempt Many different tax exemptions, e.g. 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), 501(c)(7) Some nonprofits are taxable

What is a 501(c)(3)?

- 501(c)(3) is a federal tax status
 - Generally exempt from federal corporate income tax
 - Generally exempt from state corporate income tax
 - Often (but not always) exempt from state property and sales tax
- Must be granted 501(c)(3) status by the IRS based on the organization's mission, activities, and governing documents
 - Includes education, scientific research, "promotion of health," advancement of religion, providing relief to the poor and distressed or underprivileged, and other categories
 - Must use IRS Form 1023 or Form 1023-EZ
 - No 501(c)(3) status until the IRS approves
 - Can be revoked by the IRS
 - State-level applications may be required



What is a 501(c)(3)?

- Specific benefits and burdens
 - Benefits:
 - Net earnings are tax-exempt
 - Donations can qualify for the charitable deduction
 - Eligible for foundation and government grants
 - Burdens:
 - Finances subject to public scrutiny
 - Possible audit requirements
 - Complicated legal and accounting restrictions
 - Maintaining public charity status

HealthHIV DC HEALTH

Getting and Keeping 501(c)(3) Status

- Explore alternatives first: fiscal sponsorship
- Required provisions in Articles of Incorporation
 - Organized and operated exclusively for 501(c)(3) purposes
 - At least 3 Directors on the Board at all times
 - Distribution of assets upon dissolution
- Watch for conflicts of interest
 - Inurement
 - Intermediate sanctions
- Having a "501(c)(3) purpose": three key legal principles
 - The "private benefit rule"
 - The "commerciality doctrine"
 - The "unrelated business income tax"

Form 1023 Tips

- Articles of Incorporation must be certified by the state and have all required provisions
- File no later than 27 months after incorporation
- The narrative:
 - Remember it's not a marketing document or grant proposal
 - Aim for 5 paragraphs and include specific examples of "good" activities
 - Know the hot button issues associated with organizations like yours
- Have a qualified, diverse Board of Directors
- Adopt and attach a conflict of interest policy (and follow it)
- Public charity status
 - Mainly donations/grants: probably "509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)"
 - Mainly fees for services: probably "509(a)(2)"



Board of Directors

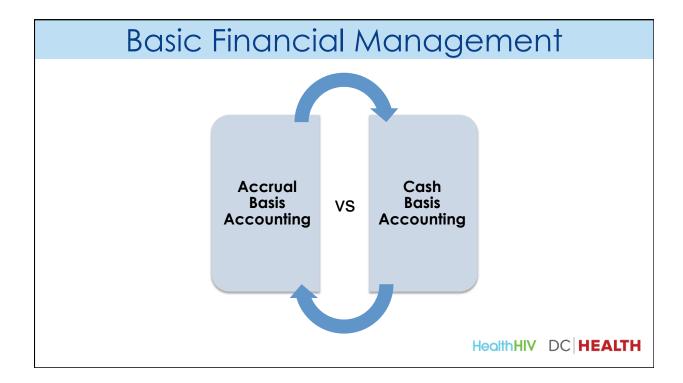
- Term of Board service (Bylaws)
 - Length of term
 - Removal of Board members
 - Consider term limits
 - Staggering terms
- Keep records of start and end dates for all Board members
- Different Board roles to explore (Bylaws)
 - Chairperson
 - "Ex Officio"
 - Non-Voting
 - Executive Committee
 - Advisory Committee
 - Other Committees

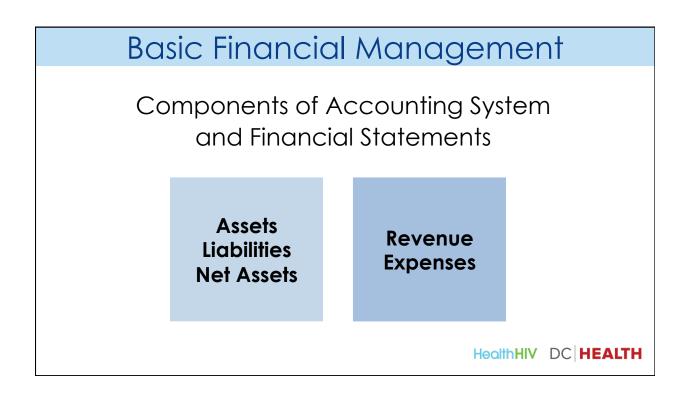
HealthHIV DC HEALTH

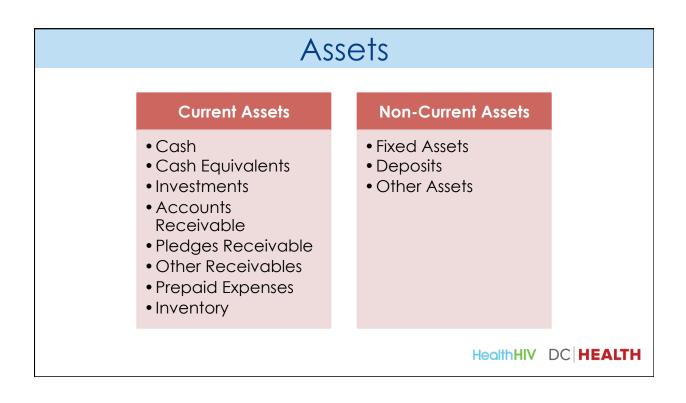
Officers and Leadership Team

- Required Officers
 - President
 - Secretary
 - Treasurer
- President vs. Executive Director vs. CEO
 - Authority more important than title
- Authority of Officers
 - When to seek Board approval (a surprisingly difficult question)
 - Financial controls
 - Requiring signature/approval of two officers for certain expenditures
 - Requiring signature/approval of Board/Chairperson for certain expenditures
 - Board authority over appointment and compensation of Officers
 - Officer authority over hiring and compensation of other staff

Officers and Leadership Team Board members vs. non-Board members as Officers One Model: Board President, Board Secretary, Board Treasurer ٠ Executive Director or CEO reports to President; CFO reports to Treasurer Another Model: Board led by Chairperson • Non-Board members as President/ED/CEO, Secretary, and Treasurer Term of Officer service ٠ - Interaction with Board terms - Interaction with contract rights The "outsourced" Executive Director - Independent contractor vs. employee Be careful when the Executive Director is an "Officer" under Bylaws HealthHIV DC HEALTH







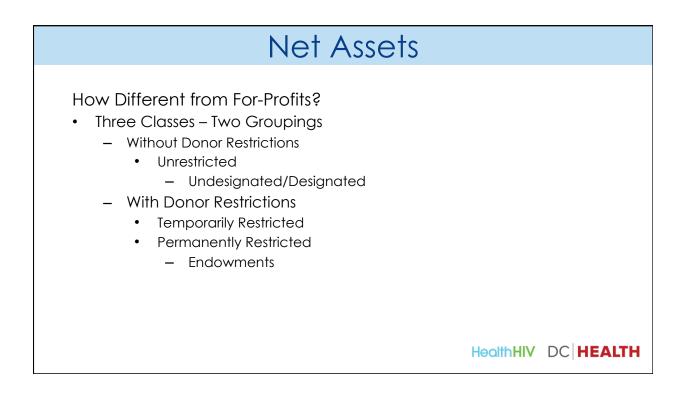
Liabilities

Current Liabilities

- Accounts Payable
- Accrued Expenses
- Deferred Income
- Deferred Liabilities
- Grants Payable
- Debt

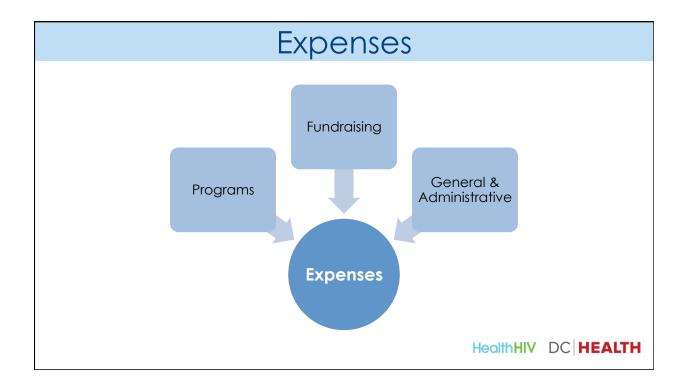
Non-Current Liabilities

- Accrued Expenses
- Deferred Income
- Deferred Liabilities
- Grants Payable
- Debt



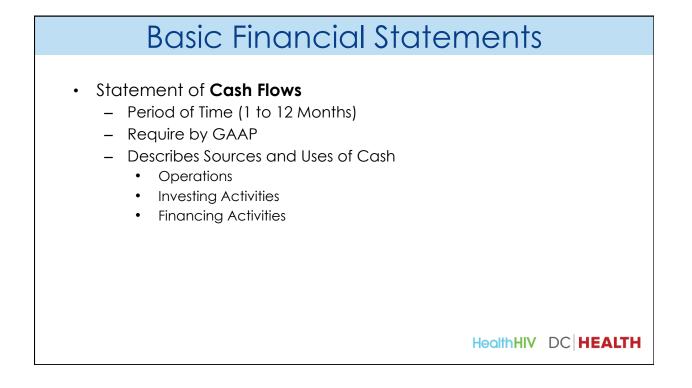
Support and Revenue





Statement of Financial Position Balance Sheet Point in Time Assets Liabilities Net Assets Reserves

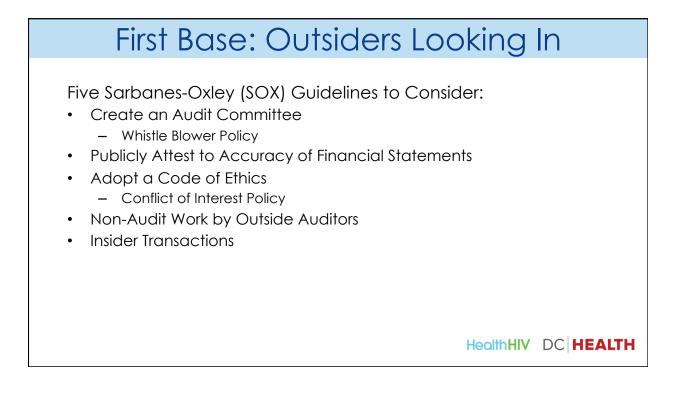
Basic Financial Statements Statement of Activity Income Statement Period of Time (1 to 12 Months) Revenue Expenses Net Assets Net Income * Surplus or Deficit





First Base: Outsiders Looking In

- Follow Best Practices
- Let Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) be your Guide
- Do Not Cut Corners
- Transparency



Second Base: Insiders Looking In

Consider Performing an Annual Financial Check-Up for Board Review:

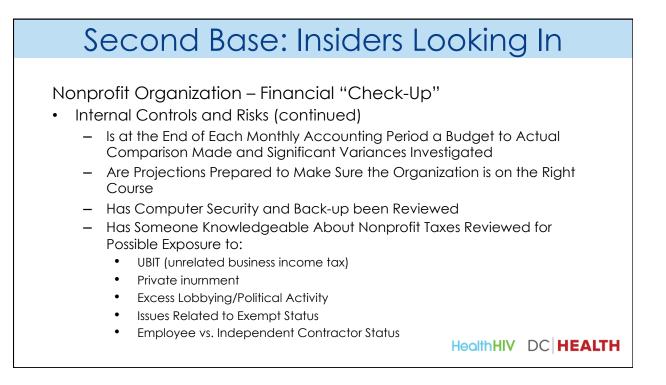
- Improves Confidence
- Provides for Periodic Oversight
- Enables Fiduciaries to Feel Empowered
- Meets Best Practices
- The Healthy Thing to Do

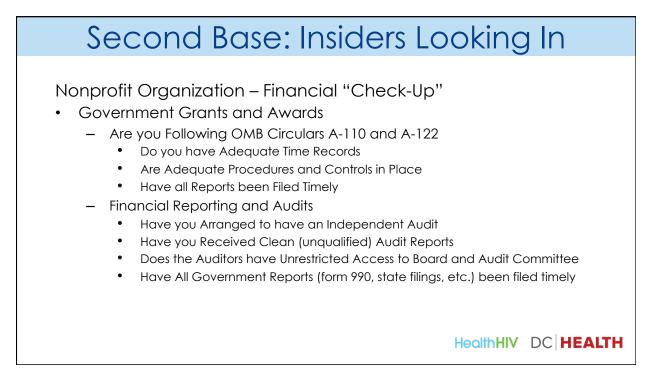
HealthHIV DC HEALTH

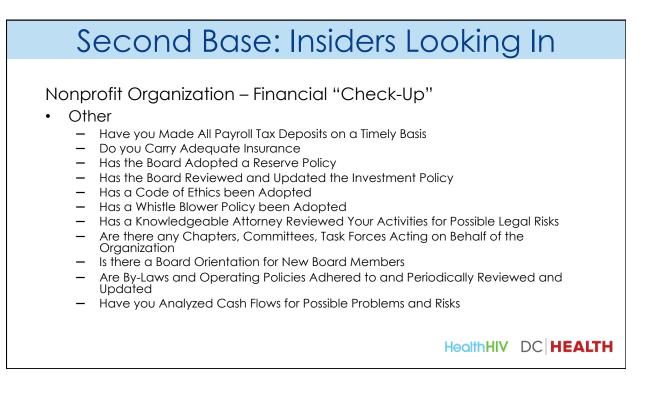
Second Base: Insiders Looking In

Nonprofit Organization - Financial "Check-Up"

- Related Parties and Other Sensitive Areas
 - Transactions with Related Parties
 - Key Management Compensation
 - Board Approval of Sensitive Transactions
- Internal Controls and Risks
 - Is there a Healthy Attitude about Internal Controls
 - Do we have Adequate Written Financial Policies and Procedures
 - What are the Major Internal Controls in place to Safeguard Cash, Investments and Other Assets
 - Are Assets Protected Against Theft
 - Has the Auditor made Recommendations for Improvements in Internal Controls and have they been Implemented



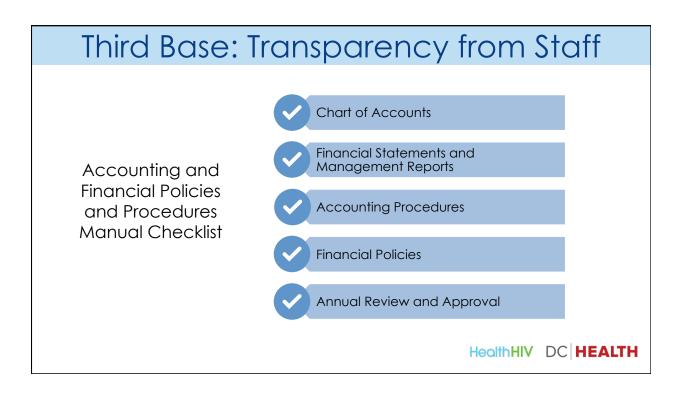




Second Base: Insiders Looking In	
Select one sustainability consideration from the Fiscal Sustainability List that you can add to your check list for implementation:	
Item selected: Discussion:	
HealthHIV DC HEALTH	

Third Base: Transparency from Staff

- Clear Lines of Communication
- Accounting and Financial Policies and Procedures
- Financial Reporting
- Budgets and Projections
- Strategic Goals Matched to Operating Objectives



Home Plate: Form 990 and Governance

Governance Policies, Compliance Issues, and Best Practices

- Independence of voting members
- Family or business relationships between the officers, directors, trustees and key employees
- Minutes of meetings
- Board review of Form 990
- Whistleblower policy
- Document retention policy
- Compensation approval process
- Affiliations and joint ventures
- Compliance with other tax filings
- Disclose fraud if occurred
- Annual conflict of interest disclosures
- Document disclosures: financial statements, governing documents and conflict of interest policy

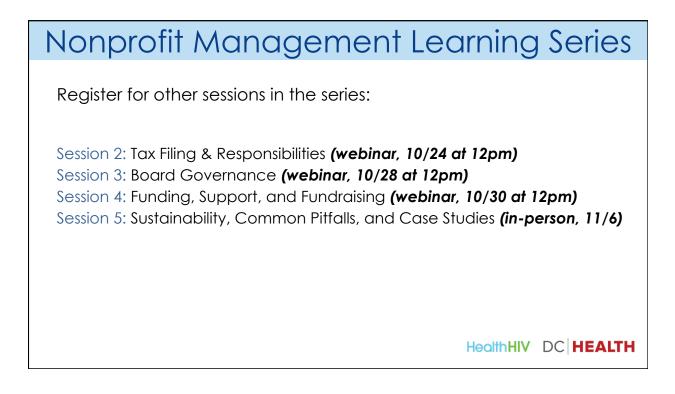
HealthHIV DC HEALTH

Annual Financial Statement Audits

Annual Financial Statement Audits

- Overview of Why Have Independent Audits
- Key Elements of the Process
- Impacts on Governance
- Outcomes
- Process
- Cost vs. Benefit vs. Compliance
 - Reaching the Decision Point

Big Picture Overview of Budgets • Why so Important • Role of Staff, Management and the Board • Key Elements • Outcomes • Process • Impact on - Accounting System Design - Financial Reporting



Contact

Michelle Rogers

Capacity Building Coordinator <u>Michelle@HealthHIV.org</u> 202.507.4737

Shayna Linov

Fiscal Health Manager Shayna@HealthHIV.org 202.507.4739