



# BKD NATIONAL NOT-FOR-PROFIT GROUP

## COMMON NOT-FOR-PROFIT REPORTING ERRORS

PRESENTED BY: BKD, LLP

**BKD**<sup>LLP</sup>  
CPAs & Advisors

# AGENDA

About the AICPA report

Identification of contributions

Classification of net assets

Presentation of cash and investments

Other common errors

Questions

# ABOUT THE AICPA REPORT



## ▶▶ Common Financial Statement Errors for Not-for-Profit Entities

- AICPA Not-for-Profit Section Advisory Council
- Published in 2015
- Common errors for small and medium NFPs
- Not comprehensive but representative
- Not all items will apply or be material
- Available to NFP Section members

# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS



- ▶ Failure to properly classify transactions as contributions or exchange transactions
  - Contribution – unconditional, voluntary and nonreciprocal
  - Exchange transactions - reciprocal and equal value
  - Why is it important to properly classify transactions?
    - || Contributions can be restricted
    - || Exchange transactions cannot be restricted
  - Tip: refer to ASC 958-605-55 – “Indicators Useful in Distinguishing Contributions from Exchange Transactions”

# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS



## ▶▶ Grant: Contribution or Exchange Transaction?

### ■ No formal definition of “grant”

- || Term is used interchangeably with both terms “contribution” and “exchange transaction”
- || It is important to determine classification as that will determine accounting treatment of grant

■ Tip: classification determines the timing of when the revenue is recognized and the treatment of any restrictions on the funds

■ Tip: look at substance of agreement rather than term

# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS



- ▶▶ Failure to properly classify conditional vs. unconditional promises to give/pledges
  - Pledge must be unconditional to recognize contribution revenue
  - Conditional pledge - donor promises to contribute only if certain conditions are met
  - Tip: consider the following factors if a promise to give is conditional:
    - || Promise has explicit matching requirement
    - || Promise states that specific outcomes must be achieved
    - || Promise requires that amounts not be expended by a certain date be returned to the donor
    - || Promise includes words “if”, “subject to”, “when”, etc.

# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS



- ▶▶ Failure to recognize contribution of services that meet the recognition criteria or recognizing contributed services that do not meet the criteria of p. 16-17 of ASC 958-605-25
  - In-kind contributions (property, food, supplies, etc.)
    - || Record the estimated fair value of in-kind contributions as an expense in the financial statements and similarly increase contribution revenue by like amount
  - Contributed services are recognized as revenue at their estimated fair value only when the services received:
    - || Create or enhance nonfinancial assets; or
    - || Require specialized skills possessed by the individuals providing the service and typically would need to be purchased if not donated

# IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS



- ▶▶ Failure to recognize contribution of services that meet the recognition criteria or recognizing contributed services that do not meet the criteria of p. 16-17 of ASC 958-605-25 (Continued)
  - Tip: consider the quality and quantity of the assets received
  - Tip: be alert of any pro-bono services provided (example: legal services)
  - Tip: educate staff across the Organization for when items (other than cash) are donated



# CLASSIFICATION OF NET ASSETS



- ▶▶ Improperly recording board designated net assets as temporarily restricted or permanently restricted net assets
  - Net assets without donor restrictions subject to self-imposed limits by action of the governing board
  - Board-designated net assets may be earmarked for future programs, investment, contingencies, purchase or construction of fixed assets, or other uses
  - Board-designated net assets are classified as unrestricted net assets on the face of the statement of financial position
  - Tip: remember that only donors can restrict

# CLASSIFICATION OF NET ASSETS



- ▶▶ Failure to properly record contribution revenue related to pledges due in future periods as temporarily restricted net assets
  - Generally, there is an implied time restriction unless circumstances indicate the donor intended to support activities of the current period
  - ASC 958-605-45-5 provides guidance for receipts of unconditional promises to give in future years – generally increase temporarily restricted net assets
  - Tip: consider if the donor restricted the funds for use in a certain time period
  - Tip: if pledges receivable is due in more than 1 year – look for it to be in temporarily restricted net assets

# CLASSIFICATION OF NET ASSETS



- ▶▶ Failure to identify and properly record net assets released from restrictions
  - Net assets released from restrictions results when a temporarily restriction (purpose or time) has been satisfied
  - Generally, this results in a reduction in temporarily restricted net assets and an increase in unrestricted net assets
  - Net assets released from restrictions on the face of the statement of activities should net to zero between unrestricted and temporarily restricted net assets
  - Tip: keep track of what your restrictions are
  - Tip: use disclosures of restrictions and releases

# PRESENTATION OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS



- ▶▶ Failure to separate restricted cash
  - No formal definition of restricted cash
    - || Cash held temporarily in investment account
    - || Cash included in an endowment fund
    - || Cash restricted for a long-term purpose
  - Tip: identify accounts with restricted cash
- ▶▶ Netting purchases and sales on cash flow
  - Required to be gross unless certain criteria met
  - Tip: look for use of word “net” on cash flow

# PRESENTATION OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS



## ▶▶ Inconsistent valuation of “other” investments

- ASC 958-325-15 gives scope
- Generally investments that are not equity securities with readily determinable fair values or debt securities
- NFP may elect cost or fair value but must be used for all types of “other” investments
- Tip: review portfolio to identify “other” investments, review investment policy disclosure for inconsistencies
- Tip: consider electing fair value option for certain “other” investments

# PRESENTATION OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS



## ▶▶ Fair value disclosures

- Not including all fair value measurements (remember derivatives, beneficial interests in perpetual trusts, anything else measured at FV)
- Including cash and traditional certificates of deposit (not securities, not carried at fair value)
- Tip: search financials for any use of phrase “fair value” and make sure those items are included

## ▶▶ Endowment disclosures

- Failing to include them at all
- Missing board-designated endowments
- Tip: if permanently restricted net assets, likely should be endowment disclosures

# OTHER COMMON ERRORS



Improper lease classification and not straight-lining rent when required



Checklist for new lease contracts to include classification and rent terms



Not identifying split-interest agreements



Investigate regular checks for not-round amounts from bank or trustee

# OTHER COMMON ERRORS



Improper allocation of functional expenses and joint fundraising costs



Develop policy, review any expense types not allocated to all functions



Missing various disclosures



Use a disclosure checklist



# QUESTIONS?

Deborah Beams, CPA // Director  
dbeams@bkd.com // 972.702.8262

Rachel Ormsby, CPA // Manager  
rormsby@bkd.com // 972.702.8262

# THANK YOU!