

Grand Lodge Auditing and Accounting Committee

Advanced Lodge Accounting using QuickBooks

2021 Grand Lodge Convention Tampa, Florida



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

Agenda

- Allocation of Overhead
- Separate Corporations
- Adjusting Journal Entries
- Internal Controls and Engagement Letter
- Restricted Funds



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

ALLOCATION OF OVERHEAD

CHAPTER 3-121 in the Auditing and Accounting Manual



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

Properly allocating overhead costs to your various departments or other activities allows for a better understanding of the profitability to the Lodge of each

Examples include but are not limited to:

- 1. Accounting and Legal Expenses
- 2. Depreciation
- 3. Insurance
- 4. Interest Expense
- 5. Janitorial Expenses
- 6. Officer and Clerical Staff Salaries and Wages
- 7. Repairs and Maintenance Expense for Buildings and Grounds
- 8. Rent Expense
- 9. Taxes both Real and Personal Property
- 10. Telephone, Internet and other utilities



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

Two Primary Options

Option 1

Direct Allocation Method involves "estimating" percentages of each overhead account

Option 2

"Prorated allocation" posted as an "Intra Lodge Rent Expense" and recorded monthly



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

Direct Allocation

Establishing a percentage share could include:

- 1) Percentage of Square footage
- 2) Hours of usage
- 3) Estimate of utility usage per department



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

QuickBooks Accounting

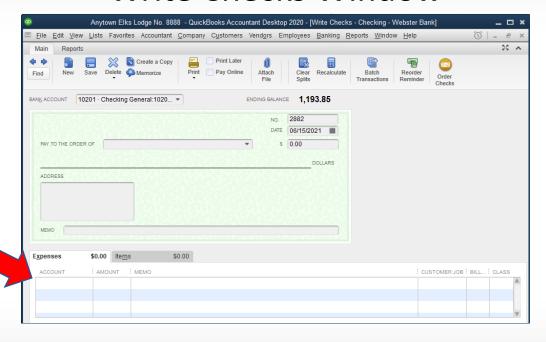
Electric Utility Payment Example

In the Write Checks or Enter Bills window on the expenses tab -- use the lines at the bottom to allocate the total to the necessary accounts. The total allocated must match the total being paid to the vendor.



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

Write Checks Window



Enter Bills Window

Anytown Elks Lodge	e No. 8888 - QuickBooks Accountant Desktop 2020 - [Enter Bills]	_ = ;
☐ <u>File <u>E</u>dit <u>View Lists</u> Favorites Accountant <u>C</u>omp</u>	any C <u>u</u> stomers Vend <u>o</u> rs Emplo <u>v</u> ees <u>B</u> anking <u>R</u> eports <u>W</u> indow	v <u>H</u> elp ◯ │ _ & ⊃
Main Reports		20 ^
Find New Save Delete Memorize	nt Attach Clear Recalculate Pay	
Bill Credit		>
		Name Transaction
Bill		
VENDOR	▼ DATE 06/15/2021 ■	SUMMARY
ADDRESS	REF. NO.	
	AMOUNT DUE 0.00	
	BILL DUE 06/25/2021	
TERMS .		
MEMO		
		RECENT TRANSACTIONS
Expenses \$0.00 Item \$0.00		
ACCOUNT : MEMO	C : BILLABLE? : CLASS	
	▼	NOTES



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Overhead Allocation

Prorated Allocation

Establishing an amount annual to be paid to the Lodge by the other departments per agreed upon percentages

Debit Account 50399

Credit Account 30121 "Intra Lodge Rent Revenue"

Debit Account 40399 "Intra Lodge Rent Expense" Bar

"Intra Lodge Rent Expense" Food

Other Cost Centers as appropriate



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

SEPARATE CORPORATIONS



Lodges are permitted under Grand Lodge Statutes Section 16.030 to form a separate corporation, either not for-profit (exemption under IRC Section 501(c) or for-profit (C Corporation).

Non Profit Corporations

The common theme for all nonprofits is that they are not organized solely for profit. They instead serve a social purpose. All of the Lodges of the Order are 501© (8). This category includes fraternal beneficiary societies and associations. They submit tax returns to the IRS on form 990 or 990-EZ annually. All of the lodges of the order fall under this category based on a long standing agreement with the IRS.

For Profit Corporations

A for-profit organization is one, whose main goal is to make money, ie. make a profit. It contrasts with a non-profit organization or not-for-profit organization which focuses on keeping itself going. Non-profit organizations usually have other non-business goals, such as helping the community.



Examples of Separate Corporations include:

- Building Corporations to hold the Lodge's Real Property (501(c)(2))
- Lodge owned Commercial Property
- Lodge Club or Other Facility
- Lodge Athletic Facilities (Golf or Tennis Clubs, Swimming Pool, Fitness Center, etc.)
- Other Lodge Recreational Facilities (RV Parks, Shooting Ranges, etc.)



Subject to State law:

- Membership in the corporation shall consist of the *elective* officers (including Trustees) of the Lodge together with four additional persons who are Members of the Lodge. These four Members shall be elected by the other Corporation members and shall have one year terms.
- If Stock is required to be issued, the corporation shall issue one share in the name of the Lodge and the certificate to be delivered to the Lodge Secretary.

Governance

- Non-Profit corporation Board of directors of seven, all corporate members serving one year terms
- For Profit corporation Board of directors of seven consisting of four elected Officers
 of the Lodge and three members of the Lodge at large serving one year terms



Governance (continued)

• Corporate Officers consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Elected annually by the Board of Directors from the members of the Board of Directors. President and Secretary shall not hold more than one office.

Other Grand Lodge Requirements

- Corporate Books and Records at all time subject to inspection by the Grand Lodge
- Corporation to present to the Lodge for approval by the final regular Lodge meeting in April a segregated budget for the operation of the corporation
- Submit monthly written report of financial condition and comparison to budget
- Upon dissolution of separate corporation, all property to be distributed to the Lodge or other non-profit organization, fund, corporation or trust forming a part of or controlled by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America.



Other Grand Lodge Requirements (continued)

- No Articles of Incorporation, trust agreement, formative documents or By-Laws or any amendment thereto of a separate corporation, trust or other related legal entity shall take effect unless submitted to and approved by the Committee on Judiciary.
- Entity shall be subject to and comply with the provisions of Sections 1.165, 16.011, 16.030 and 16.050 in all matters applicable thereto and the Laws of the order and the formative and governing documents of such entity shall require such compliance, regardless of when formed.
- Compliance with the above requires that the separate corporation report its financial activity monthly into the FRS. To accomplish this each separate corporation must have a unique "lodge" number in the 8XXX series assigned to it. The parent Lodge must establish a separate set of accounting records for the separate corporation.

All separate corporations must file the appropriate Federal and State tax and information returns on an annual basis and upload same to elks.org



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

Adjusting Journal Entries



Definition and Explanation

Adjusting entries (also known as end of period adjustments) are journal entries that are made at the end of an accounting period to adjust the accounts to accurately reflect revenues and expenditures of the current period.



The Purpose of Adjusting Journal Entries

According to the accrual concept of accounting, revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned and expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Some business transactions affect the revenue and expenses of more than one accounting period. For example, a service providing company may receive fee from its clients for more than one period or it may pay expenses in advance. All revenue received cannot be reported on the income statement of the current accounting period, the same for expenses.



Types of Adjusting Entries

The preparation of adjusting entries is the fourth step of an accounting cycle and comes after the preparation of unadjusted trial balance. Adjusting entries can be divided into the following five types:

- 1. Accrued Revenue and Uncollected Revenue
- 2. Accrued Expenses and Unpaid Expenses
- 3. Deferred Revenue
- 4. Prepaid Expenses
- 5. Depreciation Expenses
- 6. Error Correction



When are Adjusting Entries Made

Adjusting entries are usually made at the end of an accounting period. However, they can be made at the end of a quarter, a month, or even at the end of a day depending on the accounting requirements and the nature of business carried on by the company. In some cases, they may be made in the following year (Prior Period Adjusting Journal Entries).



Adjusting Journal Entry Form

General Journal Entry Form



Execute the Adjusting Journal Entries

Each adjusting entry will be prepared slightly different. Here is an example on how to record one type of adjusting journal entry:

Date	Account Name	Debit		Credit
1-Jan-21	Unearned Revene Client Revenue	\$ 15,000	\$	15,000

Date	Account Name	Debit		C	redit
10-Feb-21	Deferred Revenue	\$	500		
	Service Revenue			\$	500



Adjusting Journal Entry – Final Thoughts

- Always verify that the entry has had the desired effect.
- Once you have completed your adjusting entries, remember to run an adjusted trial balance, which is used to create closing entries.
- For repetitive entries, consider using QuickBooks recurring journal entry feature to automate the entries
- Make use of spreadsheets for complicated or complex journal entries (i.e., depreciation methods other than straight line)



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

Internal Controls



Topics

- What are Internal Controls
- Responsibilities of Lodge Auditing Committee
- Secretary concerns
- Treasurer issues
- Trustee/Directors
- Pitfalls of lack of Internal Controls
- Examples of good Internal Controls
- Engagement Letters



Internal Controls ensure:

- Process Assuring an Organization's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency are met.
- Reliable Financial Reporting
- Compliance with Laws and Regulations



Audit Committee Responsibilities (13.040)

- 1. Oversee the preparation of the Financial Reporting System (FRS) Report. FRS must include all books and records.
- 2. Receive from a Licensed Tax Professional all Federal and State Tax Returns completed for all entities of the Lodge.
- 3. Failure to submit FRS reports may subject the Lodge to \$100.00 per month plus \$100.00 thereafter not to exceed \$500.00.
- 4. Ensure all entities are included and documented in segregated profit and loss statements in FRS.
- 5. Require use of uniform chart of accounts in section 4.330.



Audit Committee Responsibilities (13.040) (continued)

- 6. Committee shall continue their duties till March (year end) is filed and tax returns submitted.
- 7. Local Lodges failure to follow FRS are subject to audit or review as determined by the Grand Lodge Committeemen and approved by the State Sponsor.
- 8. In the event the Lodge FRS indicates mismanagement, financial inconsistencies or failure to follow standard accounting principals, the Grand Lodge Audit and Accounting Committeemen with approval of the State Sponsor may require an audit or review.
- 9. Report to Lodge July, October and January. Review the record keeping, financial matters, compliance with budget and report at regular lodge meeting.



Audit Committee Cannot Include

- 1. Secretary
- 2. Treasurer
- 3. Trustees
- 4. Directors
- 5. Member of Supervising Body, Managing Body of the Club or Social entities.



Secretary

- Does not provide Receipts for cash & checks
- Makes Deposits for Treasurer
- Does not make available records when requested
- Difficult to meet in order to conduct an Audit or answer questions



Treasurer

- Keeps poor records which cannot easily be followed
- Difficult to meet in order to conduct an Audit or answer questions
- Maintains more than one set of Accounting records
- Only needs one signature or has a stamp of second signature.



Trustees

- Award contracts without following Bidding Process
- Failure to obtain Lodge approval for contracts
- Sell assets and equipment without proper notification to membership



Charitable Expenditures (including Relief)

- Money given without proper investigation and substantiation
- Money given to an individual rather than to an entity such as the Mortgage Company, Medical Provider, Utility Company, etc.

Other

- Any cash expenditures given without proper substantiation
- Over pours or free drinks resulting in higher tips at the expense of the Lodge



Committee Chairmen

- Chairman has his own checkbook
- Deposits to Lodge Secretary made on a net basis
- Payments made in cash without receipts
- Advances not substantiated with receipts
- Poor or non-existent committee reports without supporting data (Appendix F A&A Manual)



— <u>SAMPLE EVENT REPORT</u> —	
AND TO MAN ELVO LODGE MENANCY DATE	
ANYTOWN ELKS LODGE No. XXXX DATE:	
Report ofCommittee	
Event Description	
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES	
RECEIPTS:	
Tickets Sold @ \$ \$	
Other Revenue (list) \$	
\$	
\$	
TOTAL RECEIPTS \$	
EXPENDITURES:	
Paid By Vendor Item Amount	
\$	
`	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$	
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) \$	
CASH TO LODGE SECRETARY \$	
ELKS HOURS VOLUNTEER HOURS PARTICIPANTS	



Club Activities

- Manipulation of the Cash Register
- Duplicate Register
- Register activity is not INDEPENDENTLY checked against bank deposits and Secretary Receipts book
- Theft of Inventory
- Over pours or no-rings



When Controls Fail it Results in Loss of Funds that could be used for:

- Charitable Purposes
- Pay Lodge Bills
- Improve Lodge Property
- Keep Bar Prices in Check
- Strengthen Fiscal Health of the Lodge



When Controls Fail Lodge Credibility & Reputation is Negatively Affected

- Inability to maintain or improve Membership
- Questionable Success of Future Fundraisers
- Community Mistrust in Future Elk Endeavors
- Opening to Grand Lodge & Regulatory Scrutiny
- "Do I want to support a Lodge that cannot control its Assets or Members?"



Good Controls would include:

- Treasurer is Treasurer of all Committees
- All expenditures must be substantiated
- All expenditures must be approved by the floor
- No Committee should have its own Checkbook including House, HCC, Convention, Blood Bank etc.
- The Club Inventory should be taken by the Audit Committee (no member of the House Committee should be on the Audit Committee)
- Checks & Balances between the Secretary & the Treasurer should be enforced



Good Controls would include:

- All contracts must be awarded via a bidding process and approved by the floor.
- An inventory control log should be maintained for all Lodge property
- Place Accountability where it belongs Do not give anyone a free ride – They'll do it again



Engagement Letters - A&A Manual Appendix D

- 1. Agreement Contract between lodge and accounting professional
- 2. Duties preparation of lodge Federal, State and Local tax returns
- 3. Compensation paid to accounting professional
- 4. Milestone dates
- 5. Grand Lodge due date AUGUST 1ST
- 6. Adjustments supplied to lodge to update and reconcile lodge records to tax return



New for 2020 – 2021 Reporting – Transmittal Letter

- Similar to the Annual Financial Report Transmittal Letter
- Required to be uploaded with the Form 990
- Must be electronically signed by the Exalted Ruler,
 Lodge Secretary or Chairman of the Lodge
 Auditing and Accounting Committee



THIS DOCUME	NT TO BE CON	IDI ETEN BY TUI	ELODGE ALL	DIT		
	MMITTEE OR I			ווט		
For Fisco	al Year Ending:	March 31,				
In accordance with Section 1	3.040 of the Gr	and Lodge Stat	utes:			
Lodge No.	State:	District:				
Mailing Address:						
	Street	City	State	Zip		
Lodge email address:						
				Yes	No	
Were any separate finance		12.0	1000			
Type: Preparation C						
2. Was actual data for all ent			cial			
Reporting System for all m						
Was all actual data for all		ed by the Lodg	е		П	
Auditing and Accounting 0 4. Were the Lodge's Investm		apartad at Fair				
Market Value (FMV) at ye		eporteu at raii		П	П	
5. Were Forms W2 issued fo		retary and Lod	ge.			
Treasurer wages and for a			8c	П	П	
6. Were Forms 1099 issued f	0 1			_	_	
all entertainment contract	tors?					
7. Did the Lodge use an emp		rm?				
	. Did the Lodge obtain Director's & Officers insurance?					
9. Were the Lodge's Form 99			or Local			
Information and Tax retur	ns prepared by	a preparer wh	o is			
independent of the Lodge	?					
Name:	CP	A Enrolled	Agent \square			
10.Date Final Report, Informa	ation and Tax r	eturns submitte	ed to			
the Lodge for approval:						
Under the Obligation of the O	Order, by comp	leting this page	and typing	my nar	ne	
below I acknowledge that I a	m electronically	signing this tr	ansmittal let	ter.		
		Name:				
		Title:				
		Email Addres	ss:			
		Phone:				



New for 2020 – 2021 Reporting Submission of Comparative Balance Sheet

- Report directly from QuickBooks
- Save as a pdf file
- Upload with Form 990
- Will assist in reconciling data in the FRS to the Form 990



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

Restricted Funds





Definition

Restricted Funds are defined in G.L.S. Section 1.165 as "Funds or other property donated to, raised by, or allocated by a Lodge or related entity to be expended during a specified time or for a designated purpose, or both.



Types of Restricted Funds

Temporary

These are donated funds with a donor designated purpose and with a relatively short holding period by the Lodge until they are disbursed as directed. They are to be placed in a restricted account and not co-mingled with or available for general Lodge use. Grand Lodge Statutes Section 16.011 applies to management of these funds. These Funds become part of the Equity section of the Balance Sheet.



Examples of Temporary Restricted Funds

- Funds are collected by a Lodge from its Members through a voluntary payment with their annual dues for the Elks National Foundation. All funds received are then forwarded to ENF in the Members' names.
- Lodge-approved event to raise money for the State Major Project. All funds received and all expenses paid would be recorded as a restricted fund.



Examples of Temporary Restricted Funds (continued)

- A Lodge by vote of the floor agrees to set aside \$10,000 for any major building repair of more than \$1,000. The Lodge would transfer funds to the restricted bank account and when there is an expenditure it would be paid from that account.
- The Lodge receives various ENF grants to be used for a specific purpose. These become temporary due to a specific purpose and time frame. Once again the funds are deposited into a restricted bank account, and all expenditures are paid from that account



Restricted Funds

Permanent

These are special purpose funds designated by the Donor, Grantors or a Bequests. Many times, legal documents state the purpose and duration. Lodges have a fiduciary duty to follow the dictates of the Donor. Diversion of these funds can be made only by the Donor and in some cases a court order. Legal documents will usually dictate how the fund is to be dissolved at the end of the purpose. These funds are part of the Equity Section of the Balance Sheet. Other strict enforcement standards are outlined in Grand Lodge Statutes Section 16.011.



Examples of Permanent Restricted Funds

- A member dies and the deceased's will states that the Lodge is to receive \$50,000 for the purpose of giving a \$5,000 scholarship to a high school graduate selected by the Lodge based on need, scholastic and community involvement. Thus the purpose is scholarship for a period of 10 years.
- A Member hits the lottery and makes a gift to the Lodge of \$100,000 to support the youth activities of the Lodge with no more than \$5,000 spent each year. In this case the purpose is youth activities and the time period would be at least 20 years or longer if less is used in any year.



Examples of Permanent Restricted Funds (continued)

- The Lodge receives a grant from a local bank of \$10,000 to assist the veterans of the community over a period not to exceed a period of five years. The purpose is for veterans and time period of five years.
- A Lodge receives \$200,000 from a local businessman with the stipulation that only the income earned can be used for one scholarship awarded to a high school senior pursuing a college degree in business. The purpose is to give a scholarship, and the time frame is infinity because only the yearly income can be used.



Restrictions placed by G.L.S. 16.011

a) A Lodge which holds Restricted Funds because of donor designation shall not expend, borrow from, or borrow against any of such property for a purpose or during a period other than that designated without the written authorization of the donor, or pursuant to an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.



Restrictions placed by G.L.S. 16.011 (continued)

b) A Lodge which holds permanent Restricted Funds because of Lodge designation shall not expend, borrow from, or borrow against any of such property for a purpose or during a period other than that designated without the written authorization of the State Sponsor, and two-thirds (2/3rds) approval by the Members present at a regular Lodge meeting following a minimum ten (10) day notice to all Members. Any such expenditure shall also be in compliance with all applicable State and federal laws.



Restrictions placed by G.L.S. 16.011 (continued)

c) Lodges receiving unrestricted donor grants may choose to establish these funds as Restricted Funds for future approved Lodge uses. It requires a vote of the Lodge Members to restrict these funds and a similar vote to expend the funds or re-designate their purpose. All votes restricting, changing the restriction or unrestricting Lodge-designated Restricted Funds require a favorable vote of two-thirds (2/3rds) of the Members present at a regular Lodge meeting after a 10-day notice.



Use of COA for Restricted Funds

The Chart of Accounts is designed to provide accounts for all of the Lodge's Restricted Fund transactions. The 9XXXX series of accounts is designed to record all Restricted Revenues and Restricted Expenditures.

As with all the rest of the COA the use of two-character subaccounts is permitted to allow the Lodge to adapt the COA to unique activities within the Lodge. Subaccounts must begin with the same 5 digits as their parent account. However, subaccounts of subaccounts are not permitted. Lodges may not add any five-digit "parent" account numbers to the listing without prior approval of the Grand Lodge Auditing and Accounting Committee.



RESTRICTED FUNDS INCOME

90100 · Bingo Sales Income

90102 · Pull Tab Sales Income

90103 · Bingo Supplies Sales Income

90105 · Other Bingo Sales Income

90110 · Other Gaming Revenues Income

90121 · Intra Lodge Rent Revenue (Overhead Allocation) Income

90125 · Dividends/Realized Gains/(Loss) on Restricted Investments Income

90126 · Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on Restricted Investments Income

90201 · Elks National Foundation – Donations Received Income

90202 · State Major Project Revenues Income

90205 · Local Charity Revenues Income

90214 · ENF Grants Received Income

90230 · Other Charity Revenues Income

91000 · Permanent Lodge Grants Revenues Income

91050 · Temporary Lodge Grants Revenues Income

91051 · Lodge Transfers to Restricted Funds Income

RESTRICTED FUNDS EXPENSES

92001 · Bingo Card Pay Out Expense

92002 · Pull Tab Pay Out Expense

92003 · Bingo Special Pay Out Expense

92005 · Bingo Cash Over/Short Expense

92006 · Bingo Bank Fees/Bad Checks Expense

92010 · Bingo Supplies Expense

92011 · Bingo Advertising Expense

92012 · Bingo Rent Expense

92015 · Bingo Volunteer Expenses Expense

92020 · Bingo Donations to Charities Expense

92023 · Other Gaming Expenses Expense

92025 · Pull Tab Supplies Expense

93010 · Americanism Expense

93100 · Civic Activities Expense

93101 · Dictionary Program Expense

93102 · Distress Members Expense

93104 · Community Activities Expense

93105 · Kids Christmas Expense

93110 · Youth Programs (Hoop Shoot, Soccer Shoot, Youth Teams, etc.) Expense

93116 · Law Enforcement Recognition Expense

93120 · Veterans Activities Expense

93123 · State Major Project Expenses Expense

93150 · Other Local Charity Expenses Expense

93214 · ENF Grants Expenses Expense

93215 · ENF Member Donations Disbursed Expense

93220 · Gaming Licenses, Fees & Taxes Expense

93399 · Intra Lodge Rent Expense (Overhead Allocation) Expense

95010 · Permanent Fund Disbursements Expense

95020 · Temporary Fund Disbursements Expense

99001 · Temporary Funds Year End Closing Expense

99002 · Permanent Funds Year End closing Expense



Year End Closing

The end of fiscal year accounting for Restricted Funds in many cases can become quite complicated. In order to comply with statutory requirements, the COA contains specific and general Liability accounts for both Temporary Restricted Funds (accounts 29010 through 29020) and Permanent Restricted Funds (account 29110). Individual accounts have been created for the most common temporary restricted fund types. If these accounts do not meet the need of the Lodge, then the use of a sub account for either account 29018 or 29020 (temporary) or 29110 (permanent) should be considered.



TEMPORARY RESTRICTED FUNDS

- 29010 · Bingo Net Restricted Long Term Liabilities
- 29011 · Gaming Net Long Term Liabilities
- 29013 · Elks National Foundation Long Term Liabilities
- 29014 · ENF Grants Temp Restricted Long Term Liabilities
- 29015 · State Major Projects Long Term Liabilities
- 29018 · Other Restricted Charities Long Term Liabilities
- 29020 · Lodge Designated Restricted Long Term Liabilities

PERMANENT RESTRICTED FUNDS

29110 · Permanently Restricted Fund Balances Long



QuickBooks is designed to close out a fiscal year and automatically move the net income or loss (the sum of all income and expense accounts) for the year into one equity account (29900 Equity - Unrestricted Funds). This is a specialized QuickBooks account and cannot be deleted. Without making an adjustment for the Restricted Account series (9****) accounts, this would result in the net income or loss from the Restricted activities increasing (net income) or decreasing (net loss) the Lodge's Unrestricted Equity. The net income or loss from the Restricted activities needs to be moved to specific equity accounts at year end. QuickBooks does not perform this task automatically.



Once all year end entries have been finalized and all reconciliations completed, a journal entry will need to be prepared to transfer the net income or loss from the Restricted activities into the Restricted Fund Balance account(s).

A detailed overview with examples is provided in Appendix J of this manual. Lodges are also encouraged to consult their outside accountant for additional help and support in working with their Restricted Funds.



APPENDIX J

- 125 -

← Guide to Restricted Fund Account ▶

Lodges that have Restricted Funds have a responsibility to manage and account for the use of the funds to ensure that the restrictions imposed are complied with. This area of accounting is complex and may require the assistance of the Lodge's outside accountant. This guide is prepared based on the QuickBooks Desktop version. The ideas presented are applicable to all accounting systems.

Grand Lodge requires that each Lodge with Restricted Funds maintain cash or investments that exactly equals the Restricted Fund Balances. It is a violation of Grand Lodge Statutes to use any funds associated with a Restricted Fund for any purpose other than the purpose established by the donor of the funds or by the Lodge establishing the restriction. The Chart of Accounts is set up to accommodate checking, savings and investment accounts to be used for the segregation of the Restricted Funds. It is imperative that at year end, the sum of the Restricted Cash and Investments equals the Total Restricted Fund Balances.

QuickBooks is designed to close out a fiscal year and automatically move the net income or loss (the sum of all income and expense accounts) for the year into one equity account (29900 Equity – Unrestricted Funds). This is a specialized QuickBooks account and cannot be deleted. Without making an adjustment for the Restricted Account series (9****) accounts, this would result in the net income or loss from the Restricted activities increasing (net income) or decreasing (net loss) the Lodge's Unrestricted Equity. The net income or loss from the Restricted activities needs to be moved to specific equity accounts at year end. QuickBooks does not perform this task automatically.

Once all year end entries have been finalized and all reconciliations completed, a journal entry will need to be prepared to transfer the net income or loss from the Restricted activities into the Restricted Fund Balance account(s). There are three options to accomplish this.

Listed in order of preference, they are:

- 1. Year-End Closing Accounts (99001 and 99002) Method
- 2. Zero Out Accounts Method
- 3. Direct Unrestricted Equity Adjustment Method



At the end of the fiscal year I want to close Charity Expense Accounts to the Balance Sheet Restricted Funds Account. Elks National Foundation \$6,000.00, State Major Project \$7,500.00, Dictionary Project \$3,000.00, Kids Christmas \$500.00 and Veterans Activities \$4,000.00.

• •	Debit	Credit
Acct. 29013 Elks National Foundation	\$6,000.00	
Acct. 29015 Major Projects	\$7,500.00	
Acct. 29018 Other Charities	\$7,500.00	
Acct. 93215 Elks National Foundation		\$6,000.00
Acct. 93123 State Major Project		\$7,500.00
Acct. 93101 Dictionary Project		\$3,000.00
Acct. 93105 Kids Christmas		\$ 500.00
Acct. 93120 Veteran's Activities		\$4,000.00

Memo - To close Charity activities expenses to the Balance Sheet Restricted Funds



We received \$25,000.00 unrestricted grant which was posted to Account 91050 Temporary Restricted Income, and now we want to restrict its use for a future project before we close the books for the year. A lodge vote restricted the funds.

Debit

Credit

Acct. 91050 Temp. Restricted Lodge Grant

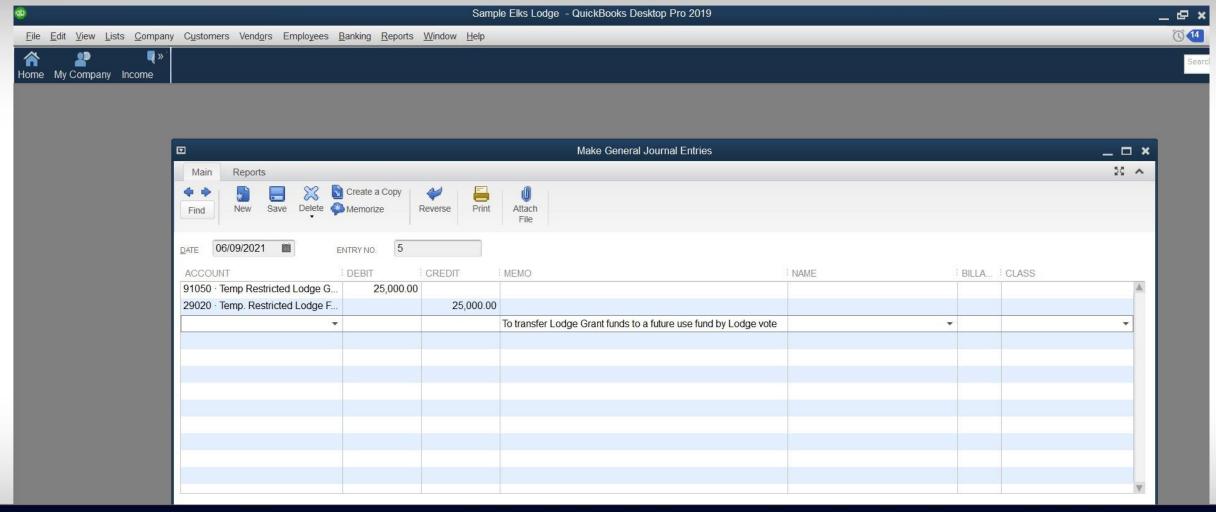
\$25,000.00

Acct. 29020 Temp. Restricted Lodge Funds

\$25,000.00

Memo - To transfer Lodge Grant funds to a future use fund by Lodge vote.







https://www.elks.org/grandlodge/auditing/documents.cfm





Α.	oft Excel - Copy of YearEndClo	E F		J K		L N	N	0	P	0		S		
A	B L D							U	F	Ų	H	5	+	
		E	lks Year-end C	osing for	Kestrict	ed Acc	counts							
Run the	Profit and Loss Report for the entire fi	scal year (April 1thr	ough March 31)						ieneral Jour				Ц.	
				Enter t	ne following	informatio	n (if an acci	ount does not	have a debit of	or credit amo	unt, skip er	ntering the li	ne	
Enter th	ne year for the March 31 date here: 2	021			010410004		F . W	VEGL GGEOG	34				-	
Catao Na	ne amount as shown on the Profit and L	D 6	of the construction is also as	Date:	3/31/2021	-	Entry No	YECLOSE202	21				H	
Enter th					A	count		Debit	Credit		Memo		4	
	If the amount is shown with a - sign,				Bingo Net R		1	Debit	Lreak	Dankiskadi		e - FYE 202	4	
Be sure to sum any sub-accounts to the base account number There are 44 accounts in the list; not all accounts may have amounts			Temporary F		Close Acet		+			e - FYE 202				
Once all	I amounts are entered below and verific				Gaming Net		CIOSC ACC					e - FYE 202		
					Temporary F		Close Acct	9				e - FYE 202		
to the right (you can print it or save this workbook and attach it in QuickBooks).			Elks Nationa				1			e - FYE 202				
	Account	Amount			Temporary F				1			e - FYE 202		
90100	Bingo Sales				ENF Grants				1			e - FYE 202		
90102		1			Temporary F					Restricted Funds Close - FYE 202				
90103	Bingo Supplies Sales			29015 -	State Major I	Projects						e - FYE 202		
90105					Temporary F					Restricted Funds Close - FYE 202				
90110					Other Restri							e - FYE 202		
90125					Temporary F							e - FYE 202		
90126					Lodge Desig							e - FYE 202		
	ENF - Donations Received				Temporary F							e - FYE 202		
	State Major Project Revenues				Permanently				1			e - FYE 202		
	Local Charity Revenues			99002	Permanent	Funds Yil	Close Acc		1	Restricted I	unds Clos	e - FYE 202	3	
	ENF Grants Received	_		-				e a mer a	. 5:	100.0			L	
	Other Charity Revenues				nt the journal ne Print icon	entry abov	ve, simply c	lick File, then	choose Print,	and if the co	rrect printe	r is selected	1,	
91005	Permanent Lodge Grants Revenues Temporary Restricted ENF Grants			CIICK tr	e Frint Icon									
	Temporary Lodge Grants Revenues													
91051														
92001			4											
	Pull Tab Pay Out		4											
92003														
92005	Bingo Cash Over/Short													
92006	Bingo Bank Fees/Bad Checks													
92010	Bingo Supplies													
92011	Bingo Advertising													
92012														
92015														
	Bingo Donations to Charities													
92023														
92025														
93010														
93100			-											
93102														
93104			27											
93105														
93110			7											
93116														
93120		i i												
93123														
	Local Charity Expenses													
	ENF Grant Expenses													
	ENF Member Donations Disbursed													
93220														
95010														
95020	Temporary Fund Disbursement													





I am done and you don't have to remember a thing I said today because every bit of it came either from the Auditing and Accounting Manual or other resources available to you every day on the Grand Lodge Website.



Auditing and Accounting Seminar Advanced Accounting Using QuickBooks

