

Effective Church Financial Oversight



Growing a church while treating financial administration and risk management as nuisances is like building a home on a landfill.



(Almost) All Risks Are Financial

Or Have a Financial Component



An MBA in 20 minutes



High-Def Leadership

- Mission and purpose
- > Strategies, Programs, Initiatives
- > Definition of excellence for each
- Mission-based budgeting
- Reporting and monitoring
- > Overall risk management



Financial Health

- > Is a matter of degree and philosophy
- ➤ Is a function of targets and means
- ➤ Is best measured with a focus on the balance sheet assets and liabilities, with a particular emphasis on liquidity

Financial Health

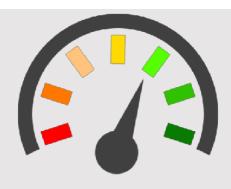
Key point

Have balance-sheet based targets and a plan (means) for achieving/maintaining them. Invariably, that means operating with an appropriate, healthy, cash flow surplus.



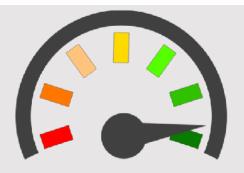


Operating Cash Reserves



SOUND

3 months of operating cash expenses plus current liabilities



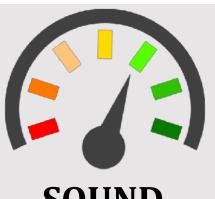
STRONG

At least 6 months of operating cash expenses plus current liabilities



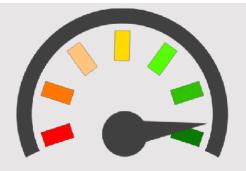
Debt Service Reserves

(for churches with mortgage or other long-term debt)



SOUND

6 months of debt service costs (principal and interest payments)



STRONG

At least one year of debt service costs

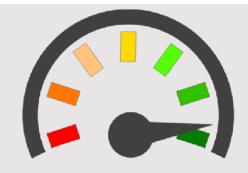


Debt Level



SOUND

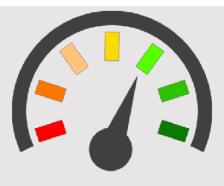
Total liabilities should not exceed 2.5 times unrestricted net assets



STRONG

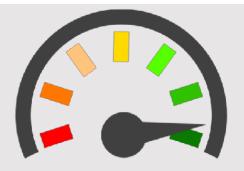
Total liabilities are less than 2 times unrestricted net assets

Loan-To-Value Ratio



SOUND

Debt should not exceed 70% of the current market value of the collateral property



STRONG

Debt is less than 65% of the current market value of the collateral property

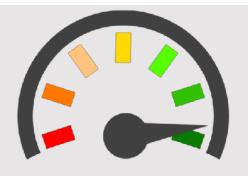


Debt Service

(Note – Debt service payments funded by special gifts or separate funds, such as a building fund or debt service fund, would not be counted in this calculation.)



Annual debt service payments (principal and interest) do not exceed 15-20% of the church's annual cash operating expenses



STRONG

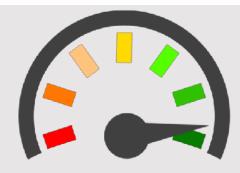
Annual debt service payments do not exceed 10% of the church's annual cash operating expenses

Average Age of Accounts Payable Invoices



SOUND

Average should not normally exceed 25 days



STRONG

Average not more than days



Reporting and Monitoring

Key Point

Use the Q & A model:

- Determine the "key questions" you need answers to on an ongoing basis that will help you carry out your oversight responsibilities.
- Establish a reporting model that addresses those specific questions in a timely manner, utilizing a plain-language format that the overseers can clearly understand.

Reporting and Monitoring

Key Point

Use the Q & A model (continued):

➤ This principle can be applied to any area of oversight – not just financial. The following 11 questions are part of a 27-question example we created for applying this principle to the area of liquidity and financial position (financial health) for a church.

1. Is the church's current liquidity sound or strong? How do we know?



2. Is the trending in the church's liquidity improving or declining? Elaborate.



3. What is the church's current balance for cash and other liquid assets? What is the balance net of donor-restricted and designated amounts? Provide details.





4. If current accounts payable and other similar liabilities were paid, how many months of cash operating expenses would the current cash and liquid assets balance (net of donor-restricted and designated amounts) cover?





4. a) How does the answer to this question compare to the church's objectives for this matter?



4. b) Is there a plan in place to improve the operating cash reserves balance? What is the plan? How are we doing with respect to implementing the plan?





5. Is the church paying all of its bills on time? How do we know?



6. Has the church had any trouble in recent weeks or months meeting its cash flow demands? If yes, elaborate.



7. Does the church expect to have any trouble in the foreseeable future with respect to meeting its cash flow demands? How do we know? If yes, elaborate.



8. Has the church borrowed any money to fund regular operations or noncapital outlays? If yes, elaborate.



9. Has the church dipped into donor-restricted or designated cash or investment balances in order to fund operations at any point during the last year? How do we know? If yes, elaborate.



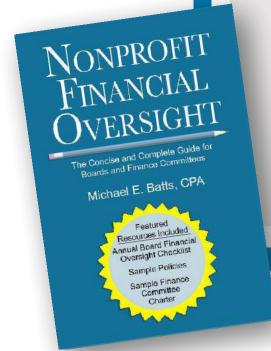


10. What is the current balance of the church's mortgage debt?

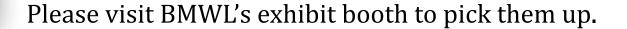


11. Are debt payments being made in a timely manner, without any difficulty?





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THANK YOU!