

June 2025

Treasurers' Resource Call



Agenda

- Teaching your Vestry to Understand Financials
- 2025 Congregational Audit Process
- Diocesan Bookkeeping Services

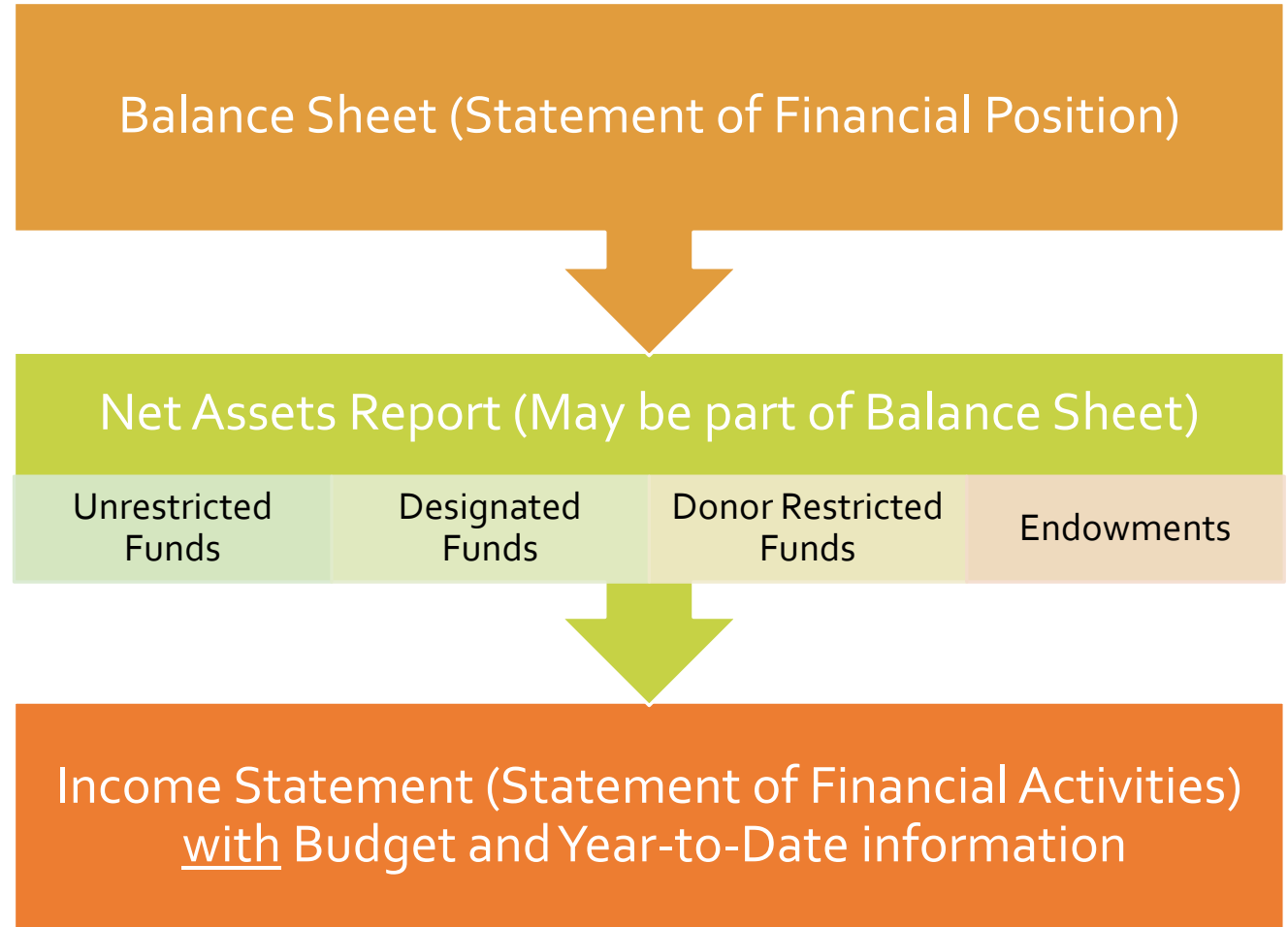


Understanding Parish Financials

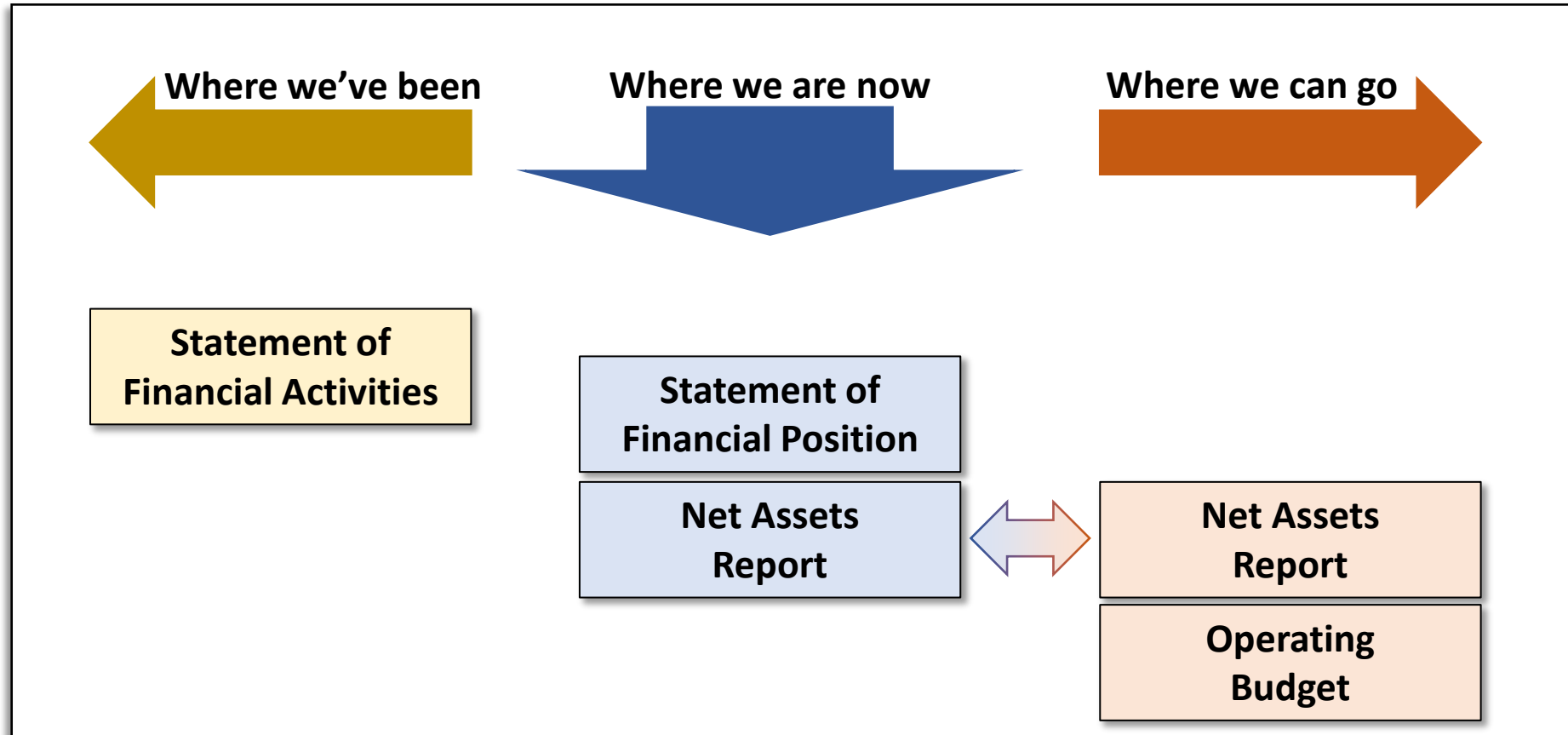
- Budgets and Financial Statements
- Cash vs. Unrestricted Reserves
- Surpluses and Deficits
- Cash vs. Accrual Accounting
- Designated vs. Donor Restricted Funds
- Endowments and Restricted Bequests
- The TMR and Diocesan apportionment



Required Financial Documents



What the Financials Tell You



Designated vs. Donor Restricted Funds

- The Vestry can designate a portion of unrestricted net assets for a specific purpose.
- The Vestry can change or remove these designations at any time.
- Donor restricted funds are:
 - Donations made for a specific purpose.
 - Fundraisers where donors are told their donations will be used for a specific purpose.
 - Restrictions on donor restricted funds can be only be changed by the donor(s).
 - Restrictions on funds that have been held for a long period and no longer fit with the church's mission can be removed in certain cases.



Endowments and Restricted Bequests

- Don't call a fund an Endowment Fund if it's not a legal endowment.
- Bequests may restrict spending of the principal of the bequest and set rules for spending.
- The corpus (permanently restricted) portion should be reported separately from the spendable portion.



Cash vs. Unrestricted Reserves

- Cash in bank can comingle funds and may include designated and/or restricted funds.
- If reported correctly, Unrestricted Reserves, provides the true operating reserves of a parish.
- Have a spending policy for unrestricted reserves.



Surpluses and Deficits

- A non-profit **CAN'T** end the year with a surplus or deficit.
- Surplus funds should be transferred into unrestricted reserves.
- Deficits have to be funded from net assets – depending on what caused the deficit, either donor restricted or unrestricted reserves can be used.



Cash vs. Accrual Accounting

- Most churches use Cash Accounting – money is recorded as income when received and payments are reported as expenses when spent.
- Some larger churches use Accrual Accounting – money is recorded as income when earned and expenses are reported when incurred.
- Exceptions:
 - Setting aside a portion of prepaid pledges and record as income over the year.
 - Reporting large annual expenses such as insurance on a monthly basis rather than skewing individual months when payments are made.
 - Reporting the apportionment due for a current month in that month rather than the following month when it's actually paid.



The TMR and Diocesan Apportionment

- The TMR (Treasurer's Monthly Report) is used to calculate the apportionment due to the diocese on a monthly basis.
- Based on income less deductions for outreach and capital expenses.
- Apportionment is calculated on a tiered level with each parish paying the same percentage on the same level of income. For 2025 those percentages are:
 - *\$0-\$60,000 – 10% (a tithe)*
 - *\$60,000- \$120,000 – 15%*
 - *\$120,000 - \$240,000 – 20%*
 - *Over \$240,000 – 18%*
 - *Overall CAP – 17%*
- Apportionment **MUST** be calculated on total income adjusted to include any transfers necessary to adjust for a deficit or surplus.



Budgets and Financial Reporting

- The Vestry is responsible for approving a parish budget that includes approved levels of spending for programs and staffing.
- The church bylaws should have policies regarding spending authority for non-budgeted or emergency expenses.
- The treasurer should report significant budget variances to the Vestry on a monthly basis.
- The treasurer or parish administrator should send pledge statements to pledgers on a minimum of a quarterly basis.



2025 Congregational Audit Process

- ✓ Self-audit.
 - ✓ Questionnaire is on website.
 - ✓ Complete and submit to Bishop's office by 5/31.
- ✓ In-person audits will be scheduled for July and August



Diocesan Bookkeeping Service



Questions and Comments

