
LOCAL CHURCH AUDIT GUIDE **FAQs**



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Local Church Audit Frequently Asked Questions

What is an audit?

The *Book of Discipline* defines a local church audit is an independent evaluation of the financial reports and records of the internal controls of the local church by a qualified person or persons for the purpose of reasonably verifying the reliability of financial reporting, determining whether assets are being safeguarded, and determining compliance with the law, local church policies and procedures, and the *Book of Discipline*. In accordance with the Local Church Audit Guide, the audit may be performed as a financial statement audit or agreed upon procedures performed by an independent Certified Public Accountant (CPA), or procedures performed by a non-CPA who is otherwise independent. The nature of who performs the audit and how it is performed is dependent on the size of the church.

Why would a local church want an audit?

This is a commonly asked question. The first reason is that Section 258.4(d) of the *Book of Discipline* makes it **MANDATORY** that every local church finance committee “shall make provision for an annual audit of the financial statements of the local church and all its organizations and accounts. The committee shall make a full and complete report to the annual charge conference.” There are more

reasons than that for annual audits. Here are a few:

- To protect the persons the local church elects to offices of financial responsibility from unwarranted charges of careless or improper handling of funds;
- To build the trust and confidence of the financial supporters of the church in the way their money is being accounted for (trust and confidence lead to improved patterns of financial support);
- To set habits of fiscal responsibility to assure that when there is turnover in personnel there will be continuity in accountability and nothing will fall through the cracks;
- To assure that gifts made to the church with special conditions attached are consistently administered in accordance with the donors’ instructions, and thus let donors know their gifts are used as intended;
- To provide checks and balances for sums received and expended.

Conducting an audit is not a symbol of distrust. It is a mark of responsibility. It is good stewardship demonstrated for all to see. It is a message to local church donors that you care about their gifts.

Do I have to be a fiscal expert to understand local church auditing?

No. Local churches all over the United Methodist world do a great job of filling their responsibilities to make provisions for an annual audit without the benefit of formal training in accounting or fiscal management, whether it's an audit by outside professionals, or whether it's by some person in the congregation with financial knowledge or expertise, or whether it's by the treasurer of a neighboring church.

In defining a local church audit, what does "independent" mean?

"Independent" means that the auditor must not be subject to control or influence by anyone who has responsibility for the financial accounts and records of the local church. There should not be even the appearance of a relationship that may dilute the perception of the independence of the auditor.

For example, the treasurer, her husband or cousin should not conduct the audit, nor should her best friend. Persons who handle any of the church funds should not perform the audit and even if the pastor does not handle church funds, the pastor should not do it.

To be "qualified" to audit a local church must a person be a CPA?

Not always. Per the Local Church Audit Guide, a CPA is not always required to audit each church (depending on the size of the church). This means that it is not always necessary to have an audit signed off by a professional who states that the audit performed in accordance with professional standards for the performance of audits. The keys are that the audit must be performed by a "qualified" person or persons, and that the auditor must be independent.

Who can perform a local church audit?

Generally, a non-CPA who is "qualified" to perform a local church audit will have some experience with accounting principles, such as those gained through bookkeeping, office management, or accounting courses. The person must have the time to devote, have the initiative to follow through on asking banks and donors for information verifying financial data and then to complete the reports identified later in this booklet. Sometimes a small local church will agree with another small local church in the same locale to have the treasurer of each audit the other. Often churches have accounting professionals in their congregations who are not serving that church in any of the financial offices who are willing to perform the audit as donation of services.

If a church is unable to find an independent knowledgeable member of the church to perform financial audit procedures (for non-CPA audits), the church can consider working with a sister church to determine whether they have a member who would be willing to perform the procedures. (Reference the "Selecting an Auditor" section of the LCAG, page 5)

When selecting an auditor, churches should consider using an independent CPA to perform an audit every year (regardless of the size of the church). If an independent CPA only performs an audit every two or three years, the cost of the CPA's opening balance sheet procedures and them having to re-learn church processes may result in it being more cost effective for them to perform the audit every year. When considering this, churches should evaluate the cost versus the benefit of using a CPA each year. (Reference the "Selecting an Auditor" section of the LCAG, page 5)

For churches with less than \$2 million in average receipts, but for which significant account balances have accumulated, church leadership should consider having an independent audit performed every year. In these instances, the value of ensuring the accuracy of the reported information and ensuring the assets are appropriately safeguarded (via the testing of internal controls) would likely exceed the cost of the independent audit.

What are restricted funds and why do they matter?

Restrictions come about when a donor imposes a stipulation on a gift that limits its use to a specified purpose. If a local church accepts a gift which can be used only for a specified purpose, that gift must be accounted for separately from gifts given to the organization in furtherance of its general purposes, such as money dropped in the plate on Sunday morning. The reason why you should care why it is important to account separately for restricted assets is that if they are used for purposes other than the one (or more) specified, the donor (or an heir of a deceased donor) may be entitled by law to ask for return of the gift, even years later.

What is an example of a restricted gift?

Suppose member Jane Doe gives \$10,000 and simultaneously delivers a letter that her gift is to be used to help buy a new piano. If the gift is accepted, the \$10,000 would be a restricted gift to be accounted for in the church's records as a restricted asset. Jane's letter should be kept in the church's financial records and the money spent only to buy a new piano.

Here's a second example. Suppose member Jack Roe gives \$100,000 and writes to say that his gift is to be invested and the income from it used to buy music for the music program. The \$100,000 is a restricted asset also.

Can restricted assets be spent?

While both are restricted assets in the example in the previous question, the money for the piano is called "temporarily restricted" which means that the donor-imposed stipulation can be fulfilled by the action of the church in deciding to buy that new piano, then doing it. Assets that are "temporarily restricted" can ultimately be spent, though they must be spent for the specified purpose.

The money given by Jack is to be *invested* is "permanently restricted," meaning that the full \$100,000 was stipulated by the donor to be held permanently. Note that the income from the gift is to be used only for a specific purpose. To make a fine point, the income is temporarily restricted in that it can be spent by action of the church in deciding to buy music but the gift itself is permanently restricted. These

two types of assets should be reported separately. Sometimes churches do not refine their accounting records to the point of separately reporting temporarily and permanently restricted assets in financial statements because they don't have enough of either to warrant the time. That works if the records are clear enough to be able to distinguish between what can ultimately be spent and what must be held permanently. When a gift is accepted subject to a stipulation for use in a particular way, the result is a contract to use it only in that way.

Donor stipulations should be kept permanently so the church will know what has been contracted to be done.

The local church cannot change any restriction without the specific consent of the donor, which should be written.

How do restricted assets differ from designated assets?

Designated assets are those assets that have been voted by the local church's governing board, such as its church council or equivalent body to be used for a particular purpose. For example, suppose the board decides to set aside from money on hand the amount of \$5,000 to send five persons the following year to an appropriate seminar on making disciples. Following the vote, the \$5,000 should be reported as a "designated" asset.

Because the stipulation for its particular use was made by the church itself, that stipulation (or designation) can be changed by the action of the body that put it in place. There is no other party involved as in the case of the receipt of restricted gifts. Next year, if the board decides the \$5,000 can be better used for some other purposes, such as to buy a new van, for example, it can vote to apply the money for that purpose.

What does an audit do?

For starters, an audit should:

- Independently verify the reports of the treasurer(s).
- Follow the money and test how it is treated at different steps.
- Document that donated and earned funds of the congregation have been used as stipulated by the donors.

In addition to tracking the cash through the system, an auditor typically will evaluate:

- Accounting controls (systems that reduce the possibility of loss or errors).
- Segregation of duties (assurances that more than one person is involved in critical steps in handling money so that there can be checks and balances).
- Reasonableness of systems and procedures in the light of all factors, including the size of the church and its budget.
- Adequacy of insurance coverage.
- Systems for retaining and accessing meeting minutes that have financial implications (i.e. Finance Committee, Trustees, Charge Conferences).
- Records that show donors' stipulations for the use of gifts made to the local church.

A local church's unique circumstances may suggest that additional steps should be taken. It is important to document the financial processes of your particular local church. Additional steps are outlined in the Local Church Audit Guide to give more detail in how to do an audit.

Which groups within the church should be included in the audit?

The *Book of Discipline* instructs us to audit not only the financial officers of the local church, but "all its organizations...." That means the treasuries that are to be audited include:

- Financial Secretary
- Church Treasurer
- Trustees Treasurer
- Memorial Fund Treasurer (if any)
- Local Church Foundation or Endowment funds
- All other separate treasuries or bank accounts maintained by a group using the same tax identification number as the church, including, for example, United Methodist Men, Pastor's discretionary fund, United Methodist Youth fund, church school, and others.

The only exception is the United Methodist Women, which should be audited but may be audited separately because according to the *Book of Discipline*, the funding actually belongs to the local UMW unit and not to the church.

What kind of information does an auditor need to look at?

The person(s) or the auditing firm must obtain access to the following information and materials:

1. Copies of all church policies and procedures related to finance and treasury functions and copies of minutes approving those policies.
2. Copies of all minutes from the finance committee, the trustees, the administrative board, the previous charge conference(s), and any other entity listed on the prior page.
3. Listing of all bank and investment accounts, including the person authorized to sign on each, and including any special use accounts under the control of the pastor(s) and in the name of the church.
4. All financial statements for each month of the year, plus December of the prior year and January of the subsequent year (a fourteen month period).
5. Bank and investment account statements for the same period.
6. Bank reconciliations for that same period.
7. Original books of entry, which will be the general and subsidiary journals; for those books that are computerized, a print-out of all transactions by account for the entire year.
8. All paid invoices, payroll data and files (including 941's, year-end W-2's, 1099's and transmittal forms), income transmittals and deposit records for the fourteen month period.
9. The Financial Secretary's records and other income records for the same period.

How should confidential information be treated in an audit?

The person(s) conducting the audit may obtain access to confidential information and must treat that information accordingly.

The auditor's work papers may contain confidential information. These work papers as well as all financial records should be retained for at least seven years in a secure, limited access, storage area.

How is a local church audit conducted?

After the books are closed for the year but before the audit begins, the auditor should prepare confirmation forms for banks, the annual conference, insurance companies and donors. Those confirmations are essential for providing the auditor with independent verification of bank account balances and authorized signatures, monies sent to the annual conference for benevolence funds and special gifts, the coverage level(s) and related premiums for all insurance policies and , on a test basis, donor contributions.

The nature and extent of the audit procedures performed should be based on the size and complexity of the church. The *Local Church Audit Guide* includes recommended procedures that should be considered when planning and performing the audit. In addition, useful tips are provided in the upcoming sections (starting below) in this FAQ document.

How does the local church auditor get bank confirmations?

For each bank and investment account, the auditor requests the balance as of December 31st, and a list of the person(s) authorized to sign on that account. The *Local Church Audit Guide* provides detailed steps of how to get an account balance confirmed.

How can the auditor get Annual Conference confirmations?

The auditor should send a letter or a memorandum to the annual conference treasurer requesting the person to confirm the amounts received from the church for annual conference benevolences and special gifts. Requests can be made by mail including a self-addressed envelope (for quicker turnaround time) or sent by email.

How can donations be confirmed?

The auditor should randomly sample about one percent of the total number of those who give. We suggest that not more than ten givers need to be sampled, but they should be selected randomly. The auditor should make the selections and not suggest the treasurer or other local church finance officer pick the donors to check. Copies of year-end giving statements provided by the local church to donors be used may be used to facilitate the process.

All these confirmations are an essential piece of the auditing process. Second requests may be required if confirmations are not responded to in a timely fashion. The responses should be addressed directly to the auditor, not to the auditor in care of the church.

How will insurance companies confirm coverage?

After the auditor locates all the policies the local church officials have identified as in effect, the auditor will write a letter or memo to the insurance agent or agents. The names and addresses of the agent should be on the policy information provided by the church. The letter should request the confirmation of the policy number identified in the letter, the level of coverage and the anniversary date and premium. As with all inquiries sent, we recommend specifying a date by which the information should be returned and that a return envelope, addressed and stamped, be enclosed.

How does the actual process begin?

When the confirmations are all received, the auditor should be ready to dig in and get to work. A good place to start is with looking at the cash.

What is involved in auditing the cash?

Every category of cash and all other invested funds must be audited at year end; bank and savings accounts, CDs held in the name of the church or the church foundation, and any petty cash accounts held in the office of the church or elsewhere. At this time the auditor must have the list of all bank accounts and person(s) authorized to sign on each, a copy of all financial statements for each month being audited, and the bank account statements and reconciliations for that same period. Then these steps should be followed, at a minimum:

- Review the bank confirmations to see that the ending balance as stated by the bank is the same figure used in the December statement, then check to see that the current authorized signers as listed by the bank are the same names listed in the church records. If the list fails to match, inform the treasurer, who should investigate any differences.
- Review all bank reconciliations to see that the beginning balance of one month is the same as the ending balance of the previous month. Note whether the book balance as listed on the bank reconciliation is the same balance presented on the financial statements.
- Pick a month and actually perform a bank reconciliation for each account using the original books of entry, the financial secretary's records and any subsidiary journals. If you find a discrepancy between your reconciliation of the month and the reconciliation provided by the treasurer(s), research the discrepancy to find an explanation or an error.
- The auditor should independently count cash in all petty cash accounts. The count should agree with the books. Review expense types for their appropriate charging to program area or administrative accounts. Ascertain suitability and adherence to policies. Receipts should be provided for all petty cash expenditures.

How are income and receipts audited?

Determine if the deposits as listed by the financial secretary and the treasurer match those listed on the bank statements. Verify, on a test basis, the deposits for Sundays during the calendar year using the following procedures:

Test the counter's documentation versus the Sunday receipt deposit slips and bank statements. Review original book of entry for correct posting of Sunday deposits.

Using the donor confirmations obtained as outlined above in this booklet, determine whether the amount paid as reported by the donor is the same as recorded and received by the financial secretary. If there is a difference, research for a timing difference, inaccurate recording or some other explanation.

Review the original books of entry to determine if other income has been recorded accurately (i.e. appropriate account, correct amount, unrestricted or designated vs. restricted, etc.). Trace the entries to the financial statements.

How are disbursements audited?

Basic steps for auditing disbursements should include, at a minimum:

- Review the Finance Committee, the Charge Conference and other committee minutes, as appropriate, for actions concerning disbursements, including apportionment payments. Reconcile those actions with any actual payments made.
- Test to ensure that all of the disbursements have been properly authorized.
- Review the original books of entry and disbursements journal to ensure that all disbursements have been recorded appropriately.
- For insurance premium disbursements, check to see if the amount disbursed is the same as that listed by the insurance company as premiums due.
- Verify that income designated for special mission purposes has been distributed or allocated accordingly.
- If there is a purchase order system in conjunction with disbursements, note whether the purchase orders have been authorized and approved by the appropriate person(s) and matched against the actual disbursement or invoice.

What should be done with payroll and tax records?

Here are the steps needed to check out payroll and tax records:

- Reconcile all payroll with tax records and tax payments made.

- Verify that the appropriate amounts have been reported on the 941's, W-2's and 1099's and that the forms have been transmitted to the federal, state and local tax authorities on a timely basis. Also verify the existence of current W-4's and I-9's for all staff. Remember that the IRS views clergy as an "employee". The church may not do Social Security withholding for clergy but can make voluntary income tax withholding pursuant to a W-4 form, at the pastor's request.
- Test that the appropriate amount of taxes has been deducted from the paychecks can be tracked back to the W-4 as submitted by each staff person.
- If the church is not using an accountable reimbursement plan for clergy, or other staff, the appropriate allowances need to be recorded on the W-2 form (or 1099 form, if it still being used) issued by the church to the clergy.
- Track the payroll and tax records to the actual disbursements made, and recorded with the original books of entry.
- If irregularities are found in any of the above, research to determine the nature of the error or cause.

How would the audit verify that amounts paid in payroll are accurate?

In order to verify payroll amounts, do the following basic steps:

- Check staff-parish relations committee and charge conference records versus payroll records to verify that correct salaries or rates have been paid.
- If there are tax deferred annuities (TDA's), Section 125 or other salary reduction agreements, verify existence of signed agreements and proper tax withholding applied.
- Verify pension contributions with the pension board. If there is a salary reduction agreement, review documents for accuracy and verify that agreements have been approved in Charge Conference or Administrative Board minutes.
- Verify that housing allowance resolutions are in place and have been properly applied to reduce clergy's reportable 941 and W-2 income.

What should be reviewed in the local church internal control structure?

As part of the audit, it is essential that the internal control structure for receipts and disbursements procedures be reviewed regardless of the size of the church. The internal control structure is the process that assures the local church's *operational* efficiency and effectiveness, that its financial reporting is reliable, that it is complying with the Discipline and with laws, and that its assets are safeguarded. The internal control process should be in place not just on paper but in actual operation.

Areas of concern that should be evaluated include:

1. Segregation of duties.

It is important that duties be segregated among two or more persons, if possible. We understand that in very small churches this may be difficult, but it is rarely, if ever, impossible. The effort by small churches is to attain reasonable segregation under all the circumstances. Here are some examples:

The financial secretary and the church treasurer(s) should not be related. These should be separate offices occupied by different individuals, who are not related by blood, marriage or employment relationships.

The person(s) performing the audit should not be related to either the financial secretary or church treasurer. Also note that at least two person should count the Sunday morning collections and they should not be related to each other nor should either one be the financial secretary or church treasurer.

Receipt and disbursement functions should be performed by different people. (This may not be possible in small churches but is desirable.)

2. Authorization for disbursements

The first point is that everyone who approves disbursements must be authorized to do so. The auditor should look for resolutions and action in the minutes of the finance committee and the governing body that address authorizations.

The check signer should not be the authorizer of expenditures or the person who performs bank reconciliations. The auditor should examine the checks to determine who is signing and compare the results found to bank authorizations.

3. Finance reports

Monthly Finance and Treasurers reports should agree with the general ledger and subsidiary journals. Balances as of the first day of each month should be same as the last day of the previous month.

4. Other Areas to Check:

Does the church have fidelity bond coverage for people handling church funds (i.e. counters, financial secretary, treasurer, etc.)? ¶258.4b of the *Book of Discipline* requires that church treasurers be adequately bonded.

Have decisions with financial implications made by church committees and the charge conference been appropriately complied with?

Are authorized signatures with banks up to date and complete?

Is the correct church Employer Identification Number (EIN) on all accounts? Are investments made only by authorized persons?

Are transactions recorded in the correct year?

Are checks and cash stored in the church safe, deposited or placed in a bank night depository, and not taken to private homes or elsewhere until deposited?

Are reports such as Payroll Tax Form 941, W-2's and the like filed with appropriate authorities in a timely manner?

Are payroll taxes being paid on time?

Are computer software and data files back up on a regular basis, and are back-ups kept off the premises?

Do all appropriate persons have a clear understanding of and is there documentation on church ownership of software and data files?

Is a current list of the contents of all safety deposit boxes maintained and is a list of persons with authorized access likewise kept? (The auditor should confirm the contents and confirm with the depository institution the persons authorized to access the box.)

Are reports from the treasurer, financial secretary and business manager, if any, to the finance committee accurate, timely and complete enough to provide necessary information for the committee to make prudent decisions?

Is the finance committee providing to the church's governing body (church council, administrative board) sufficient information to allow it to exercise its fiduciary duties; are members of the finance committee and the governing body free to express opinions and to question management when appropriate?

Are loan documents being read and complied with?

Is there a current inventory of fixed assets? Is it kept current by entry of purchases and dispositions? Has the auditor verified the list? Is there a process for control for fixed assets?

Is there a policy on records retention, and if so, is it complied with?

What will report the results of the audit?

The type of report provided at the conclusion of the audit will be dependent on the type of audit performed. For agreed upon procedure and financial statement audits performed by an independent CPA, professional audit standards will dictate the reporting provided by the auditor.

For audits performed by church member, the reporting ideally will provide the following, at a minimum:

1. Listing of Procedures Performed and Related Results
2. Statement of Financial Position (balance sheet or listing of all assets and liabilities if full financial statements are not prepared for the church)
3. Statement of changes in net assets (statement of activities or listing of all income and expenses if full financial statements are not prepared for the church)
4. Comments, if any, on internal control deficiencies or issues with church procedures noted during the evaluation

The reporting should be provided in written format to the audit committee (or finance committee if there is no audit committee) to disclose the results of testing and any findings or observations during the audit. The Book of Discipline requires that the report ultimately be delivered to the Charge Conference.

How and when is the Audit Report prepared?

The report is prepared when the audit is complete. The audit is complete when the auditor is reasonably assured that the financial records are in order, financial policies have been complied with and any discrepancies have been investigated and controls have been reviewed. With that assurance, the auditor is ready to prepare the Report of the Annual Audit for the committee on finance and the charge conference.

Finally, the auditor should offer to meet with the finance committee to discuss the audit report, with any responses the finance committee may choose to add, is delivered to the charge conference.

Is the audit report confidential?

If the auditor meets with either the finance committee or the charge conference, ¶721 of the *Book of Discipline* applies. Although church meetings generally must be open to all, discussions with accountants and matters involving personnel issues may be held in closed meetings if confidential information is likely to be disclosed. An example would be if there is suspicion that someone has made off with church assets. Suspicions should not be discussed in open meetings. Closed meetings will include only the members of the group that is meeting, plus any invited guests, such as the auditor or the church's legal advisor. The group should be aware of the manner in which closed meetings must be reported, as set out in ¶721. We suggest you provide the legal advisor with a copy of that paragraph.

This is a lot of work. Is this required even for small churches?

Some review of financial records should be done for all churches. The Local Church Audit Guide provides criteria for what level of evaluation or audit should be done according to the volume of transactions. For very small churches with very small amounts of money or other assets, consideration can be given to the appropriate level of evaluation for the financial records. A best effort should be done in every church to review financial records and controls. The level of work to be done may decrease if the risk of loss is lower due to lower levels of funding. Resources are stretched many times in very small churches so the churches should do their best in the situation they are in to comply with at least a basic financial evaluation in every church.