

# Liquidity and Availability Disclosure Considerations for Churches in ASU 2016-14

By Richard Lindley, Senior Manager

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All churches that issue external financial statements (complete with footnote disclosures) for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 (calendar year 2018 and fiscal years ending in 2019) are subject to the new nonprofit financial reporting requirements in FASB Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-14. The ASU is intended to improve information in nonprofit financial statements and notes about financial performance, cash flows, liquidity, and availability.

We've received a number of questions from church clients about the additional disclosures related to liquidity and availability. Let's take a look at the requirements and what your church should consider as you plan for this significant implementation.

## Reporting Operating Reserves

ASU 2016-14 requires certain quantitative information on either the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes to the financial statements. It also requires additional qualitative information about the availability of a church's financial assets at the Statement of Financial Position date to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year of that date.

The availability of a financial asset may be affected by:

- Its nature (financial assets not convertible to cash within the next 12 months)
- External limits
- Internal limits imposed by governing board decisions (board-designated net assets)

Many churches maintain adequate financial assets to fund their external limits. In this situation, the biggest factor impacting many churches may be board-designated net assets — specifically “operating reserves.”

While not every church sets aside operating reserves, many do. As a best practice, these churches put away reserve funds for operations and capital needs and formally approve them as “board-designated funds.” These amounts are reported as a designated portion of net assets without donor restrictions on the Statement of Financial Position (or disclosed in the footnotes).

However, the ASU requires these net asset operating reserves, and all board-designated reserves, to be deducted in the quantitative information disclosure. See Figure 1 for an example.

Figure 1

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDS AVAILABLE:

The following reflects the Church's financial assets as of the statement of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the statement of financial position date.

Financial Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,400,000
Accounts Receivable	15,000
Investments	50,000
Financial Assets, at year-end	<u>1,465,000</u>
Less those unavailable for general expenditures within one year, due to:	
Contractual or donor-imposed restrictions:	
Restrictions by donor with purpose restrictions	(400,000)
Restrictions by donor with time restrictions	(100,000)
Board designations:	
Outreach	(1,000)
Capital reserves	(50,000)
Operating reserves	(750,000)
	<u>(1,301,000)</u>
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	<u>164,000</u>

As you can see, the ending total in this example is reduced by board designations, even though the church worked to build these designated reserves. This is because the ASU deducts these reserves representing amounts set aside for unexpected expenditures or shortfalls.

### Clarifying the Deduction

If the amount of financial assets available to meet cash needs is perceived as an amount that is less than desired because of your board designations, you may choose to explain this deduction in the qualitative section of the disclosure. But there's a risk that some readers — including your board members, bankers, and foundations — won't read the disclosure. And if they do, they may not fully understand it. So what can you do to clarify this?

One possibility is to insert a subtotal for "Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year prior to board designated operating reserves." Below this subtotal would be a deduction of the "Board designated operating reserves" to get to the required total of "Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year." See Figure 2 for an example.

Realistically, some readers of your external financial statements may only look at or use the bottom line total because they assume it's the best number to use for a true comparison.

Figure 2

**LIQUIDITY AND FUNDS AVAILABLE:**

The following reflects the Church's financial assets as of the statement of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the statement of financial position date.

Financial Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,400,000
Accounts Receivable	15,000
Investments	50,000
Financial Assets, at year-end	<u>1,465,000</u>
Less those unavailable for general expenditures within one year, due to:	
Contractual or donor-imposed restrictions:	
Restrictions by donor with purpose restrictions	(400,000)
Restrictions by donor with time restrictions	<u>(100,000)</u>
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year before board designations:	965,000
Less Board designations:	
Outreach	(1,000)
Capital reserves	(50,000)
Reserves for operations	<u>(750,000)</u>
<b>Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year</b>	<b><u>164,000</u></b>

The qualitative paragraph could then refer to the subtotal line to make it easier for the reader to understand your church's financial position.

Realistically, some readers of your external financial statements (potentially including watchdog agencies such as Guidestar) may only look at or use the bottom line total because they assume it's the best number to use for a true comparison. The irony is that a church that exercises a best practice of building operating reserves and is disciplined in setting up and maintaining board-designated net assets could be misunderstood.

**Reconciling Liquidity with Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions**

Many of our church clients also have questions about how this new liquidity amount reconciles with the net assets without donor restrictions undesignated amount (after net assets not invested in property and equipment are taken out). Figure 3 shows an example of this.

Figure 3

**RECONCILIATION OF NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS -- UNDESIGNATED TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE TO MEET CASH NEEDS:**

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions - Undesignated	\$ 23,000
Less:	
Prepaid expenses	(21,000)
Other assets	(18,000)
Inventory	(9,000)
Add:	
Accounts payable	44,000
Accrued payroll	15,000
Accrued expenses	7,000
Deferred revenue - School tuition and fees	57,000
Deferred revenue - Community Center fees	13,000
Debt used to fund operations	14,000
Drawn operating line of credit	<u>39,000</u>
<b>Financial Assets Available to Meet Cash Needs for General Expenditures Within One Year</b>	<b><u>\$ 164,000</u></b>

This reconciliation highlights several areas your church can manage or use near your fiscal year-end for this new footnote:

- Prepaid expenses – Consider making payments after year-end if an invoice is not due before then.
- Accounts payable – Consider making payments after year-end if an invoice is not due before then.
- Deferred revenues – Determine the best time to send out billings in order to receive advance receipts of cash. These advance receipts are not current revenue but would be reported as revenue next fiscal year and deferred revenue at the year-end date.
- Debt used to fund operations – It's typically better to use an operating line of credit unless your church needs a longer period of time to fund and pay off this type of debt.
- Drawn operating line of credit – We see many churches using this cash flow strategy. Some churches have no intention of using this line, but they can then disclose it in the qualitative paragraph to explain how the church intends to manage liquidity needs in the short-term.
- Deferred capital expenditures – You may want to defer making certain capital expenditures or incurring certain deferred maintenance expenses (if using operating funds) until the next fiscal year.

**It's important to note that your church should not use the new disclosure amount to measure operating reserves.** One tool that can be very useful to management and the board in monitoring these reserves is the [CapinCrouse Church Financial Health Index™](#), an online dashboard with key measures, ratios, benchmarks, and peer information. Many churches use this tool with their church boards to monitor cash reserve levels.

Here are a few additional points to consider:

- If your annual budget increases, you may need to consider increasing the total amount of designated reserves accordingly.
- Your church cannot designate funds unless you have adequate cash and general investments available to designate.
- ASU 2016-14 does not require comparative disclosures in the year of adoption so for this year, it's a single-year disclosure in the year of adoption.

If your church hasn't considered how the liquidity disclosures will look in the footnotes, do it soon so you have time to consider these factors before the end of the fiscal year. This is especially important for churches with a December 31, 2018, fiscal year-end.

*This article appears on [XPastor.org](#).*

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## About the Author

### **Richard H. Lindley, Senior Manager**

rlindley@capincrouse.com  
o 317.885.2620, ext. 1240  
c 317.775.3909

Richard has managed audit and review engagements for more than 19 years and provides church consulting services in a variety of areas. He is a member of the firm's Church and Denominational Team and helped draft the CapinCrouse Church Financial Health Index™ and CapinCrouse Church Checkup™ and related reports. Richard also serves as his church's finance ministry leader and on the executive building committee.

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