

Internal Controls that Work: Practical Strategies for Every Nonprofit

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Speakers



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Learning Objectives



Understand the purpose and principles of internal controls and how they safeguard nonprofit assets



Identify key risk areas and implement practical internal control strategies tailored to their organization's size and structure



Strengthen board engagement and governance practices related to financial oversight and compliance





If something went wrong in your organization's finances tomorrow, would your internal controls protect you—or expose you?







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Internal Controls – Why Do They Matter?



Purpose of Internal Controls

- To safeguard assets
- To produce accurate accounting data
- To contribute to efficient operations
- To promote compliance with board policy and donor restrictions
 - BONUS: An employee working under a good system of internal controls is more easily protected from suspicion should any shortages or discrepancies occur.

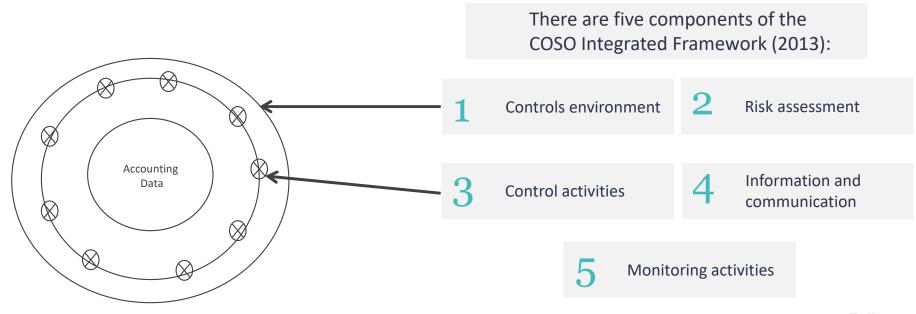
Internal controls help to limit the *opportunity* to commit fraud.





Basic Concepts

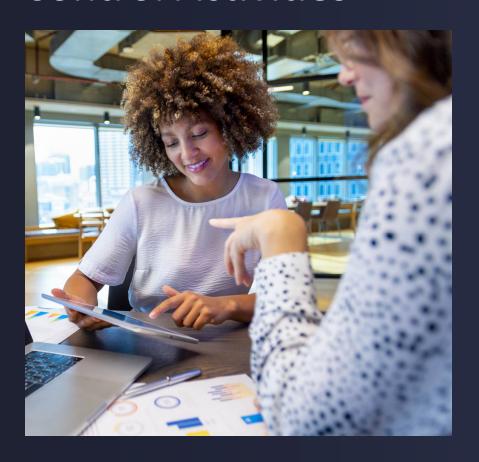
- Internal controls are a process
- People affect internal controls
- Internal controls provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance







Control Activities



- Segregation of duties
- Independent counting or confirmation of assets
- Controlled access to electronic data
- Adequate backup and data recovery procedures





Keys of Good Internal Controls

No one person can control a transaction from beginning to end

Involvement of multiple individuals (there is such a thing as too many!)

Ability to override controls is extremely limited

Controls are preventative not detective







Specific Areas of Concern



SUGGESTED CONTROLS

Information Technology

Passwords

Required vacation time

Review of user access listings to all systems

Ensuring audit trail is capturing system activity

Administrative rights

External threats

Banking controls (positive pay, FOB passwords, maximum thresholds for activities, etc.)

Data recovery and back-ups of system activity







Fundraising

- Thank-you letters to donors
 - Who do donors call with questions?
- Regular reconciliation of donor databases to general ledger
- Control access to safe



Bank Accounts

- Limited number of accounts
- Use of an entity name, not an individual
- Limited number of check signers
- Monthly reconciliations
- Regular review of cancelled checks and statements by independent party







Receivables

- Specific approval required for all write-offs
- Consider board approval above a certain dollar amount
- Allowance for doubtful accounts has special approval
- Regular review of delinquent accounts and aging reports
- REFUNDS!





Purchasing and Expense Reporting

- Use pre-paid cards or debit cards with low limits
- Review of Executive Director's credit card and expenses by board member
- Require receipts for all expenses (including description of business purpose) and manager sign-off on all reports
- Enforce a three-strike system; if receipts are not submitted on-time three times, revoke purchasing privileges







Financial Reporting

- Budgets
- Detailed chart of accounts
- Policy and procedures manuals
- Month end checklist & calendar









Take 60 seconds to answer for yourself:

- In your experience, what has been your challenges or successes around controls?
- What advice do you have for others?
- What questions do you have?

Take 4-5 minutes to share with your peers around you.

Nominate one person to share with the group

One minute report out from each group







Board's Role in Controls and Governance



Strong Policies, Procedures, and Controls



Annual board approval of formal policies



Focus on dual control at every point in process



Consider overlap with other key organizational policies



Ask auditors to consider and comment





Finance Governance for Board and Staff

- Active board finance (and audit) committee key financial liaison between staff and board
- "Monthly Packet" CEO plays key role in oversight
 - Provides regular, key documents for CEO to review and formally approve
- Key policies and procedures board approved
 - Finance & Accounting Manual
 - Internal Controls
 - Strong and iterative budgeting process
 - Board hires the auditor not the staff; review key sections of 990
 - Allocation of functional expenses
 - Annual review and approval
- Board and staff have best practice training don't need to be CPAs need to be able to identify yellow and red flags, and ask good questions
- Full board actively engages with financial oversight with guidance and recommendations from finance committee





FINANCE GOVERNANCE

Five Things Every Board Member Needs to Know

- *Financial Trends and Ratios:* Review the organization's financial trends and ratios to determine areas of concern or strength; include this review in an annual conversation with leadership; if areas of concern are identified, identify steps to mitigate.
- engaged finance committee; determine whether the board understands their role as fiduciaries provide training as necessary; determine the level of involvement by CEO in finance and recommend adjustments, as necessary.
- *Policies, Procedures, and Controls:* Finance and accounting manual is in place and reviewed at least annually and approved by the board; policies include recommended practice around controls that protect you, staff, the board, and the organization.



FINANCE GOVERNANCE

Five Things Every Board Member Needs to Know

- Audit: Enhance that your processes include a robust audit trail that shows clear chain of control; ask your auditor to consider your policies and controls and make recommendations; you and your board should review the completed audit in detail and create an action plan around any challenging areas.
- IRS form 990; review this section for any red/yellow flags and discuss with key leaders.







Internal Controls in a Small Organization



Two Person Office

Bookkeeper

Record all general ledger activity

Reconcile bank statements

Receive cash

Authorize invoices

Write & mail checks

Approve payroll

President/Treasurer

Read only general ledger access

Review bank reconciliations

Complete deposit slips

Sign checks

Perform bank transfers

Approve timesheets

Distribute payroll

Sign employee contracts





Three Person Office

Bookkeeper

Record general ledger activity

Write checks

Reconcile bank statements

Office Manager

Process and approve invoices

Mailing checks

Receive cash

Approve and distribute payroll

Authorize timesheets

Controller or President

Completes deposit slips

Signs checks and performs bank transfers

Review bank reconciliations

Sign employee contracts





Four Person Office

Bookkeeper

Record general ledger activity

Write checks

Reconcile bank statements

Senior Accountant

Receive cash

Authorize check requests

Mail checks

Distribute payroll

Office Manager

Complete deposit slips

Process invoices

Approve invoices

Approve payroll

Controller or President

Sign checks; approve invoices

Review bank reconciliations

Sign employee contracts

Approve employee timesheets





Group Discussion: What internal controls can you implement tomorrow? Or in the near future?







Q&A



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