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Parish Finance Councils



Subsection

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(Adapted from the Archdiocese of Chicago)

This document is intended as an overview of the responsibilities and roles of Parish Finance Councils as defined by Canon Law and best practices of parish administration. An active and well-formed Parish Finance Council is an important and necessary support to the parish administrator in fulfilling his duty of being a good steward of parish resources. A Parish Finance Council supports the good management of a parish and helps there be accountability to the parishioners and to the Archdiocese.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Parish Finance Councils assist the pastor in the administration of parish temporal matters. These guidelines are designed to aid pastors and finance council members in the effective functioning of a Parish Finance Council by supporting the pastor in his stewardship of parish resources while being accountable to the parish and the diocesan bishop. An active, well-formed Parish Finance Council is a key element for promoting the financial health of a parish, assuring accountability and assisting the pastor with his temporal responsibilities.

In the administration of temporal goods of the parish, Canon 532 defines the role of the pastor as the authoritative representative of the parish. Canon 532 says, "The pastor represents the parish in all juridic affairs in accord with the norm of law; he is to see to it that the goods of the parish are administered in accord with the norms of canons 1281-1288."¹

Canon 537 introduces the Parish Finance Council as a **mandated** body having an advisory and consultative role with the pastor. Canon 537 says, "Each parish is to have a finance council which is regulated by universal law as well as by norms issued by the diocesan bishop; in this council the Christian faithful, selected according to the same norms, aid the pastor in the administration of parish goods with due regard for the prescription of canon 532."

Every parish therefore is required to have a Parish Finance Council, both by adherence to the Code of Canon Law and by local norms issued by the diocesan bishop. To be effective the Parish Finance Council should meet regularly with specific agendas and should have access to all the relevant financial information and policies of the parish.

What follows is an outline of suggested ways to organize and operate a Parish Finance Council. Each diocese may also establish particular norms that more specifically define how a Parish Finance Council is expected to operate. Additionally, depending on the legal structure of a parish (either canonically or civilly), its corporate statutes may define additional roles and responsibilities for the Parish Finance Council.

II. CONSULTATIVE BODY TO PASTOR

The Finance Council works closely with the pastor, who is accountable to the diocesan bishop for the administration and stewardship of the temporal goods of the parish. The pastor, according to Canon Law, has among his responsibilities the responsibility for parish financial and temporal management. The Parish Finance Council is a consultative body that assists the pastor in meeting these obligations. While the Parish Finance Council does not have decision making authority, consultation is at the heart of the decision-making process – sharing information, listening, contributing to the discussion, and promoting consensus.

Canon law states that the pastor is obligated to consult the Finance Council on certain matters. Although the pastor is not obliged to follow the recommendations of the Finance Council, the pastor should not act against such advice, especially when there is consensus, unless there is an overriding reason. In other words, the prudent pastor would not ignore the advice of the Finance Council unless there is a serious reason to do so. When acting contrary to its recommendations, the pastor should provide an explanation to the Finance Council regarding the reasons for his decision.

¹ : the full texts of Canons 1281-1288 may be found in Appendix A to this document.

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In order to be effective in their responsibilities as members of the Parish Finance Council, members should have a love for the Church and its mission and develop a thorough understanding of the parish's mission, goals, people and other resources.

The members should have knowledge of diocesan statutes and policies regarding temporal issues and other financial matters. The Archdiocese of St. Louis has issued, and updates annually, the *Financial Management and Control Manual for Parishes* which is available on its website (<http://archstl.org/finance>). It is the pastor's responsibility to give the members appropriate background and enrichment so they are able to carry out their duties.

Recommended Areas for Finance Council Consultation

The advice of the Finance Council should be sought both for acts of ordinary administration and acts of extraordinary administration. However, the degree of consultation varies. For certain acts of day-to-day administration, the pastor does not need any specific authorization to carry out such acts, but may find it helpful to seek the advice of the Parish Finance Council even in these matters. (For example, while the purchase of ordinary amounts of office supplies is within the pastor's authority, the Finance Council may provide useful advice on strategies that reduce the cost of such recurring purchases.)

Diocesan norms require the pastor to consult with the Parish Finance Council at some level of financial commitment. In the Archdiocese of St. Louis the pastor must seek approval in writing from the Archbishop for capital expenditures and leases for acquisition, improvement or repair that are in excess of 3% of the prior year's ordinary revenues or \$10,000, whichever is greater. Before seeking such written approval, the pastor must consult with the Parish Finance Council.

A parish will also need to seek written approval of the diocesan bishop prior to performing extraordinary acts of administration (c. 1281.1). Extraordinary acts of administration are defined by local norms and sometimes by the particular statutes of the parish. Extraordinary acts taken without such approval of the diocesan bishop are invalid acts and may be invalid from a civil law standpoint. Examples of actions that some dioceses consider to be extraordinary acts of administration include: instances where the expenditure is greater than \$20,000 (or such amount as determined in a particular diocese) and involves a contract (employment, construction/repair, equipment, consulting, or services such as landscaping or cleaning), the acquisition or alienation of real property, the entering of a lease, the collateralization or mortgaging of real property, the sale of religious artifacts that would be considered as part of a parish's patrimony (e.g. stained glass windows) and other matters. In the case of acts of extraordinary administration, the pastor must consult with his Finance Council prior to seeking approval of the diocesan bishop.

The advice of the Finance Council should be sought in the management of parish funds and banking arrangements. A limited number of bank accounts should be established and procedures for approving new accounts should be in place. The Finance Council should approve a new bank account before it is opened. This also applies to bank accounts for auxiliary groups.

The Finance Council should review the parish annual budget and parish annual report before publication. Ordinarily they should be involved in the preparation of both reports, particularly the budget report. After review, the chairperson of the Finance Council is to co-sign each report before it is submitted to the diocesan bishop.

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The Finance Council should provide assistance in the formulation and communication of the annual financial report to the parish community, as required by Canon 1287.2. The annual financial report to the parish community often includes more than just financial information (e.g. description of key issues, programs and events, statistics related to church attendance, sacraments, school and religious education enrollment, etc.). Additionally, many parishes find it helpful to provide parishioners with semi-annual or even quarterly updates on the parish's financial condition. Understandable, regular and complete communication to parishioners is a key responsibility of the pastor and an important area for the Parish Finance Council to assist. Communication keeps parishioners informed of the parish's condition, its priorities, its needs, and progress on previously announced initiatives. The annual report should be a complete and accurate financial presentation of the entire parish, not just the parish and school.

The Finance Council should review any indebtedness of the parish and assist the pastor in fulfilling his obligations under canon 1284.5, i.e. to "pay the interest on a loan or mortgage when it is due and take care that the capital debt itself is repaid in due time." Planning for debt repayment should be an integral part of the budget process. The Archdiocese of St. Louis requires both the Finance Council chairperson and the Parish Council chairperson to co-sign, with the pastor, any parish loan to acknowledge that the loan has been discussed with the respective consultative bodies.

Prior to issuing financial statements to the full Finance Council for review, a qualified member of the Finance Council should consider if a review of bank reconciliations of all parish, school, and organizations for accuracy, agreement to the parish QuickBooks balances, and reasonableness is necessary.

The Finance Council should regularly review periodic (at least quarterly) financial reports – balance sheet, income statements, comparisons to budget as well as prior year results and cash flow analysis.

The Finance Council should review detailed budget to actual comparisons by individual program category (classes in QuickBooks), such as the elementary school and religious education. Significant variances from budgeted figures should be investigated and explained.

The Finance Council should review the parish's internal controls and procedures:

- a. If written procedures do not exist, participate in the development of written procedures for offertory collections, cash and check receipts, disbursements, and administration of bank accounts, petty cash and payroll.
- b. Review the financial reports for parish general operations, parish school(s) and other parish organizations or programs with bank accounts or revenue collection responsibilities, to determine that proper accounting practices and internal control procedures are in place.
- c. Alternatively, after consultation with the Archdiocesan internal audit department, the parish may engage a CPA firm to perform an audit.

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The Finance Council should review the activities of all parish auxiliary groups and verify cash balances and activities of bank accounts. Members of the Finance Council should meet annually with auxiliary groups to review the reporting of prior year's activities and a review of the budget for the coming year. They should also assess the accounting practices and internal control procedures in use to insure compliance with diocesan policies and to assure that they are not jeopardizing the tax-exempt status of the parish.

The Finance Council should consult on the construction or renovation of parish facilities, the sale or purchase of parish property, and lease agreements. The Finance Council assists the pastor in planning for repair, replacement, or service of property and equipment to ensure that the parish building and property are adequately maintained. They should review maintenance and utility expenses to minimize costs through preventive maintenance, energy conservation, and the implementation of risk management programs and recommendations.

The Finance Council should assess effectiveness of existing fund-raising programs and recommend new programs or changes to existing programs if revenues are insufficient. Because of their leadership positions, Council members should support parish and diocesan stewardship programs.

The Finance Council should review fundraising activities, such as raffles, bingo, and concession sales for acquisition of required licenses, supporting documentation for tax filings, and actual tax filings.

The Finance Council should advise on what the parish needs to do to comply with diocesan policies and USCCB recommendations with respect to conflicts of interest, protection of whistleblowers and fraud detection, reporting and prevention.

The Finance Council should advise on how to insure restricted contributions are accounted for and used properly, and how to use undesignated bequests or other unbudgeted revenue.

The Finance Council should advise on hiring, training and evaluating a business manager, bookkeeper or anyone else providing business services to the parish.

Where possible, the Finance Council should help the pastor establish and manage a parish endowment program, particularly to insure that the purpose of the endowment is well-defined, considering the long-term needs and life of the parish, and that any restricted gifts are first reviewed to assure that the parish can accept the restriction and, once accepted, that the funds are spent consistent with the donor restriction(s).

III. MEMBERSHIP

The Parish Finance Council serves a community of faith and, as such, its members should be members of that community of faith.

1. Representation

- a. Members should be drawn from the parish community and reflect its diversity. This requirement may be waived if special expertise is sought. Where appropriate, outside advice and counsel can also be engaged to obtain needed specific expertise.

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- b. Members of the Parish Finance Council should be chosen based on demonstrable skills or expertise in management and/or finance. At least one person should have current accounting knowledge and computerized accounting skills to assist the parish bookkeeper, and be able to identify irregularities in the financial statements. Skill sets to consider include business, law, accounting and communications. Additionally, persons with professional knowledge and experience in information technology, engineering, construction, maintenance, and purchasing could also make a significant contribution and should be recruited when available. Expertise can vary widely and include a business executive, accountant, lawyer, and small business owner (any business, even a small neighborhood business). The unique talents within the parish community should be sought. A parish Time, Talent, and Treasure survey may be helpful in identifying parishioners having the desired skills and willingness to serve. Voting members should not include the parish business manager, the parish bookkeeper, or other paid parish staff members.
- 2. Number of Members**
 - a. Membership should consist of no less than three members.
 - b. A quorum shall consist of the majority of members.
 - c. The Parish Finance Council should have an odd number of members and capped at no more than nine voting members.
 - 3. Officers**
 - a. The Officers of the Parish Finance Council shall be a Chairperson and a Secretary.
 - b. The pastor shall appoint the Chairperson.
 - c. The Chairperson will preside in a parliamentary manner at all meetings and, in consultation with the Pastor or Parochial Administrator, will be responsible for selecting the hour and location of meetings, preparing the meeting agenda, and any other duties so assigned by the Pastor or Parochial Administrator.
 - d. The Secretary will be responsible for the recording and distribution of minutes, notifying members of upcoming meetings, maintaining a permanent record of each member's tenure and of business conducted by the Parish Finance Council, and any other duties so assigned by the Chairperson.
 - 4. Conflicts of Interest/Preclusion to Membership**
 - a. Parish Finance Council members owe the parish a duty of loyalty. The duty of loyalty requires a Parish Finance Council member to act in the interest of the parish rather than in the personal interest of the member or some other person or organization. In particular, the duty of loyalty requires a Parish Finance Council member to avoid conflicts of interest that are detrimental to the parish.
 - b. Any person who may have a conflict of interest in view of other services, either paid or unpaid, rendered to the parish by the Parish Finance Council member, the member's family or the member's business is ineligible to serve as a member of the Parish Finance Council.
 - c. On an annual basis, or as a potential conflict of interest occurs, the Parish Finance Council members should disclose in writing any known financial interest that the individual, or a member of the individual's family, has in any business entity that transacts business with the parish.
 - d. No parish employee or member of the family of an employee or relative of the pastor may serve on the finance council.

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- e. Members of the Parish Finance Council may serve in other volunteer service roles in the parish such as other committees or boards if, in the judgment of the pastor, such dual service will not create conflict of interest situations. The role of the Parish Finance Council should not be vitiated.
- f. It is recommended that no member should serve on the Parish Finance Council at the same time as a closely related person (e.g. husband and wife, mother and son, etc.).

5. Role of Parish Employee

Parish employees are not members of the Parish Finance Council; they are staff and support the Parish Finance Council. Parish employees should be available to answer questions regarding parish programs, accounting, financial reporting, and internal controls. The Finance Council should be provided relevant and timely information including financial reports (balance sheet, income statement, budget to actual comparisons, loan balance payments and interest payments, investment of surplus funds, and status of fundraising drives) to review.

6. Terms

Members are appointed by the pastor for fixed terms to be determined at the local level, and may be reappointed or terminated in this role by the pastor at the pastor's sole discretion. It is suggested that reappointments are limited to a specific period of time. It may be helpful to stagger the terms so that there is continuity of service and no disruption to the function of the Finance Council. For example, a parish may adopt a term of three years, renewable once.

When a pastorate becomes vacant, it is recommended that the Parish Finance Council remains in place to assist the administrator and to provide continuity in a transition. After a suitable period of transition with a new pastor, the new pastor can ask the council members if they are willing to complete their respective terms or whether he would like some or all of the members to resign.

IV. MEETING PROTOCOLS

- **Schedule Meetings**

Schedule meeting times at least once a quarter, or more frequently if required. Some parishes use a format of the Finance Council meeting every other month with committees meeting during the off months. Meeting times and dates should be predictable, such as a day and week of each month.

Since the purpose of the Parish Finance Council is to provide advice and support to the pastor, the pastor should be present at all Parish Finance Council meetings.

Finance Council officers should formulate a communication method to deal with Parish Finance Council matters between meetings.

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- **Use of Agendas and Review Materials**

Meeting agendas should be prepared in advance of the meeting by consultation between the Pastor and Parish Finance Council Chair. The agenda should list the major items for discussion. All financial information should be sent to the members at least five days in advance of the meeting to allow for review and preparation of questions. Supplying information in advance to members will lead to more productive meetings.

- **Recording of Meeting Minutes**

Minutes should be recorded by the Parish Finance Council Secretary and archived as part of the parish permanent record. These minutes should include summaries of discussions and decisions reached.

- **Confidentiality**

Members should maintain confidentiality on those matters designated as confidential.

Materials such as agendas, meeting minutes and review materials should not be disclosed to others if designated as confidential.

Parish Finance Council meetings are typically not open to the parish community. Reports to the community can be shared once decisions are finalized. Communication with the parish should also occur at the onset of studying an issue to solicit needs, gifts, and resources of the parish community. The primary purpose of the Parish Finance Council is to provide open and honest advice to the pastor. If the meetings occurred in a public forum, the discussion may be too limited. The Finance Council should advise the pastor on the best way to keep the parish informed and involved in key issues and decisions facing the parish.

- **Record Retention**

The parish should retain all meeting materials reviewed during the meeting for future reference by either internal or external parties.

V. COMMITTEES

It often makes sense to divide the Finance Council into committees to deal with responsibilities and duties. The magnitude and complexity of the different committees depends upon the size, resources, obligations, and needs of each particular parish. The Finance Council, following the priorities established by the Parish Pastoral Council, coordinates the work of these committees.

Suggested committees and their responsibilities may be as follows:

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Budget Committee

- To assist the pastor in the preparation, presentation, and review of an annual budget for both operating and capital expenditures based upon the goals and objectives determined by the Parish Pastoral Council. This approved budget should be published and made available to parishioners.
- To assist other programs and ministries in preparing and submitting their annual budgets to the parish.
- To study parish revenue and make recommendations to the Parish Pastoral Council for maintaining and increasing revenues in order to meet parish objectives and priorities.
- To review periodically (e.g., monthly or quarterly) income and expenditures and make recommendations as necessary to see that expenses are within set limits. Monitor parish contribution trends.
- To provide parishioners with periodic (e.g., semi-annual or annual), comprehensive written reports on the parish's financial position, including a statement of activities and balance sheet accounts. Consider oral reports to parishioners to elaborate on key results and issues.
- To work with the elementary school and the religious education program regarding the budget, review internal controls of the business office, and prepare recommendations regarding subsidy approval. The same applies if supporting a regional school or consolidated school and may involve communication with other parishes' finance councils or with a school finance council.

Audit/Controls Committee

- To review periodic financial audits of the parish performed by an auditor and advise on how to address and correct identified weaknesses. Assist in communicating results of audits to parishioners.
- Conduct self-administered audits of internal controls and procedures. Particularly focus on areas involving cash receipts and any disbursements. Review procedures used for gathering, counting and recording Sunday collections and tuition and control of bank accounts. Confirm duties are adequately segregated. Share findings with appropriate diocesan personnel.
- To ensure that tamper-evident cash bags and a robust collection and counting procedure are routinely used in the parish. Tamper-evident bags with robust handling procedures should be required for any event or activity using cash.
- To ensure that bank reconciliations are regularly completed very soon after each bank statement is received and that the reconciliations are checked by someone other than the person performing the reconciliation.
- To educate parishioners about stewardship and the need for parish involvement and support. If a parish has a separate stewardship committee, this responsibility would fall to that committee.
- To review cost-cutting measures when necessary.

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Facilities and Maintenance Committee

- Advise the Pastor regarding the results of periodic inspections of all parish facilities.
- Recommend repairs or replacements based on priorities established by these inspections. Develop a detailed inventory of all parish assets in accordance with Canon 1283.2 and update the inventory on an annual basis.
- Assist in the development of guidelines concerning use of parish facilities.
- Assist in the development of parish energy conservation programs.
- Develop teams of parishioners who will donate time and talents for parish maintenance tasks, taking notes of the extent which such work is allowed to be performed by volunteers under the guidelines of the diocesan risk management and insurance programs. Be careful not to jeopardize maintenance or warranty agreements. Review the parish's risk management and loss prevention reports in order to insure corrective action is taken where necessary.
- Ensure that the safety and security of the parish campus is addressed and reviewed regularly.

Financial Planning and Development Committee

- To provide long-range planning for both the financial and physical needs of the parish.
- To work closely with the budget and maintenance subcommittees, Parish Pastoral Council, and other parish organizations to adequately plan and identify for the long range financial and physical needs of the parish.

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO PASTORAL COUNCIL

Since the Parish Finance Council relates to the administrative responsibilities of the pastor, it should not be a part of the Parish Pastoral Council structure. However, an officer from the Parish Finance Council may serve as an *ex-officio* member of the Parish Pastoral Council. Communications between the two councils is essential to share information regarding the parish finances in order to implement the pastoral plans and priorities.

An appropriate means of communication should be developed between the two councils to ensure that the Parish Finance Council does not enter into areas of policy and mission, which are the prerogative of the Parish Pastoral Council.

The Parish Finance Council advises on the adequacy of resources to accomplish the mission and specific ministries of the parish.

The Parish Finance Council should review a draft of the parish annual calendar prepared by the Parish Pastoral Council.

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VII. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PARISH GROUPS/COUNCILS

Although there is no formal reporting process between the Parish Finance Council and other parish groups/councils, the Finance Council should interact with parish groups/councils to study, create, and revise plans for the effective management and use of parish resources.

VIII. A CHECKLIST OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The Parish Finance Council should establish an annual plan of its activities. Such a checklist could include the following activities:

1. Parish Annual Report

- a. Review completed report prior to submission to the Archdiocese. The report should be completed and submitted by the first Monday following August 15.

2. Coordinate communication to the parish community of the financial situation of the parish. Consider using printed material, oral presentations, and parish hall meetings. Report should be presented to the parish as soon as possible, but no later than four months after the end of the fiscal year. **Parish Budget Report**

- a. Project and plan resources to meet specified goals.
- b. Review all individual program budgets including church, elementary school, religious education and auxiliary groups.
- c. Share proposed budget with the Parish Pastoral Council and the general parish.
- d. Complete and submit to diocesan bishop as required.

3. Financial Review

- a. Prepare financial report and significant financial facts for every meeting. These reports should be as of month end and not presented until the bank accounts and significant asset and liability accounts have been reconciled.
- b. Compare budget amounts to the actual income and expenditures to monitor results in comparison to budget projections.
- c. Analyze weekly offertory contributions by envelope (check or cash), loose cash, and electronic giving.
- d. Analyze year over year trend reports for programs, revenues, and expenses to plan corrective action.
- e. Consider the necessity to review at least quarterly the general ledger detail and reconciliation of cash and investment accounts.

4. Accounting/internal control systems/best practices

- a. Review accounting system to determine if it produces current and accurate financial records.
- b. Ensure that appropriate risk management practices are in place.
- c. Identify all parish bank accounts, not just known operating accounts. Confirm that these account balances are reflected in the financial statements. Determine if the number of accounts can be reduced to ease administration.
- d. Review current bank account signature cards and addressee of bank statements on a regular basis.
- e. Review the separation of duties, to the extent possible, of personnel involved in the finances of the parish.
- f. Review any statements received for any parish account related to a credit or debit card, store account, purchase order, purchasing cards or other similar instrument. Verify that purchases had the necessary approvals, were for a parish (not personal) purpose and are coded to the proper general ledger account. Reimbursements

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should be made directly to the individual and not to the individual's credit card company for parish-related purchases charged to an individual's credit card.

5. Auxiliary groups

- a. Review budget and upcoming activities for the next year.
- b. Review revenues, expenses, and transfers between organizations along with bank account reconcilements.
- c. Meet with the groups to acknowledge their contribution of time, talent, and treasure. Reinforce financial accountability from various groups to the parish.

6. Compliance Oversight

- a. Taxable activities: review support documentation and tax filings for payroll taxes (including W-2's), bingo, pull-tabs, and concession sales.
- b. Licensing activities: review support documents and filings for bingo, pull-tabs, carnivals, raffles and other events that may be restricted by the local municipality.
- c. Payments for services provided to parish: Confirm that 1099 Federal forms are completed and filed for independent contractors.
- d. Deductions from parish employee pay: Confirm that payroll deductions are submitted on a timely basis to the benefit providers.
- e. Confirm that all compensation to employees and contractors, including bonuses or gifts, is reflected appropriately on the respective Form W-2 (for employees) or Form 1099 (for independent contractors). Five dollar Mass stipends are not reportable on Form 1099 because the stipend account is not a parish asset. All other Mass stipends and other compensation are reportable.

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Code of Conduct and Confidentiality

For the

(Name of Parish) Finance Committee

It shall be the obligation of the Finance Committee and its sub-committees to subscribe to the following:

While serving and thereafter, Members shall keep confidential all matters of record or reference, whether or not communicated or discussed in meetings or among those serving, until such time as such matters are officially publicized. Trust, sensitivity and candor shall be observed.

Members shall always speak and act, inside and outside of the Finance Committee or its subcommittee meetings, in a manner supportive of the Parish. While honest and healthy reflection is respected, comments of derision or embarrassment to the Parish shall be avoided.

Members shall avoid conflict of interest, or the appearance of conflict of interest with the Parish. Any business or transaction with the Parish, in excess of \$5,000, in which a Member shall have a beneficial interest, whether between a Member or a Member's business (defined as ownership of over 5% of the entity by a Member or Member's family, the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity) and known to the Member prior to entering said business transaction. Any business engagement resultant from prior competitive bidding, or qualifying Requests for Proposal, secured by the best acceptable bid with at least two other competitive entities bidding shall not require prior disclosure. Any such transaction or series of transactions accumulating in excess of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) in any one year shall be reported by the Member to the Pastor and the Finance Committee at prior to March 1 of the following calendar year. The monetary limitation shall be established periodically by the Finance Committee.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, on the _____ day of _____, 20__ the Reverend _____, Pastor of (Name of Parish), has promulgated the foregoing Code of Conduct and Confidentiality which shall be adopted and subscribed to by the members of the (Name of Parish) Finance Committee and its subcommittees.

Reverend (Name)
Pastor
(Name of Parish)

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Canon 1281

§1- With due regard for the prescriptions of their statutes, administrators invalidly posit acts which go beyond the limits and procedures of ordinary administration unless they first obtain written authority from the ordinary.

§2 – The acts which go beyond the limits and procedures of ordinary administration are to be defined in the statutes; if, however, the statutes do not mention such acts, it is within the competence of the diocesan bishop to determine such acts for persons subject to him after he has heard the finance council.

§3 – Unless and to the extent that it is to its own advantage, a juridic person is not held to answer for acts invalidly posited by its administrators. A juridic person, however, is responsible for acts illegitimately but validly posited by its administrators with due regard for the right to sue or to have recourse against administrators who have damaged it.

Canon 1282 – All clerics or lay persons who through a legitimate title take part in the administration of ecclesiastical goods are bound to fulfill their duties in the name of the Church and in accord with the norm of law.

Canon 1283 – Before administrators take office:

1^o - they must take an oath before the ordinary or his delegate that they will be efficient and faithful administrators;

2^o - they agree to prepare, sign and subsequently renew an accurate and detailed inventory of immovable goods, movable goods, either precious or of significant cultural value, or other goods along with a description and appraisal of them;

3^o - one copy of this inventory is to be kept in the archives of the administration; the other, in the curial archives; any change whatever which the patrimony may undergo is to be noted on each copy.

Canon 1284

§1 - All Administrators are bound to fulfill their office with the diligence of a good housekeeper.

§2^o - For this reason they must:

1^o - take care that none of the goods entrusted to their care is in any way lost or damaged and take out insurance policies for this purpose, insofar as such is necessary;

2^o - take care that the ownership of ecclesiastical goods is safeguarded through civilly valid methods;

3^o - observe the prescriptions of both canon and civil law or those imposed by the founder, donor or legitimate authority; they must especially be on guard lest the Church be harmed through the non-observance of civil laws;

4^o - accurately collect the revenues and income of goods when they are legally due, safeguard them once collected and apply them according to the intention of the founder or according to legitimate norms;

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5^o - pay the interest on a loan or mortgage when it is due and take care that the capital debt itself is repaid in due time;

6^o - with the consent of the ordinary invest the money which is left over after expenses and which can be profitably allocated for the goals of the juridic person;

7^o - keep well ordered books of receipts and expenditures;

8^o - draw up a report on their administration at the end of each year;

9^o - duly arrange and keep in a suitable and safe archive the documents and deeds upon which are based the rights of the Church or the institution to its goods; deposit authentic copies of them in the archive of the curia where it can be done conveniently.

§3 – It is strongly recommended that administrators prepare annual budgets of receipts and expenditures; however, it is left to particular law to issue regulations concerning such budgets and to determine more precisely how they are to be presented.

Canon 1285 – Within the limits of ordinary administration only, it is permissible for administrators to make donations for purposes of piety or Christian charity from movable goods which do not pertain to the stable patrimony.

Canon 1286 – Administrators of goods:

1^o - are to observe meticulously the civil laws pertaining to labor and social policy according to Church principles in the employment of workers;

2^o - are to pay employees a just and decent wage so that they may provide appropriately for their needs and those of their family.

Canon 1287

§1- Both clerical and lay administrators of any ecclesiastical goods whatsoever which have not been legitimately exempted from the governing power of the diocesan bishops are bound by their office to present the local ordinary with an annual report, which in turn he is to present to the finance council for its consideration; any contrary custom is reprobated.

§2- Administrators are to render an account to the faithful concerning the goods offered by the faithful to the Church, according to norms to be determined by particular law.

Canon 1288 – Administrators are neither to initiate nor to contest a lawsuit on behalf of a public juridic person in civil court unless they obtain the written permission of their own ordinary.

Definition: A juridic person is an artificial person constituted by competent ecclesiastical authority for an apostolic purpose, with a capacity for continuous existence and with canonical rights and duties like those of a natural person. Like a civil-law corporation, it is a legal construct which can and must be conceived of apart from the natural persons who constitute it, administer it, or for whose benefit exists. Of its nature, a juridic person is perpetual and, once established it can outlast all natural persons or material goods which formed it.