



**CLERGY COMPENSATION POLICY
THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN
CALENDAR YEAR 2019**

Introduction

The Diocese of Michigan requires a formal Covenant of Call (letter of agreement) for each clergy person called and compensated by a congregation in this diocese. This agreement helps to clearly define expectations of both clergy and the congregation, and can prevent misunderstanding and conflict. Each agreement must be consistent with the diocesan format, approved by the Bishop, and filed in the diocesan office. Please contact the Canon for Congregational Life at jgettel@edomi.org or 313-833-4424, for an appropriate template for an agreement with a rector, vicar, priest-in-charge, interim priest or long term supply priest, and for help with further developing the terms of the agreement.

Three components of clergy compensation, benefits and expense reimbursement generally need to be addressed in the Covenant of Call:

- a) *Direct Compensation* (salary, housing¹ and SECA tax reimbursement);
- b) *Benefits* (insurance, pension, etc.); and
- c) *Professional Expenses* (mileage, travel, education, entertainment, etc.).

This Guide is provided to help congregations to consider and fix each of these components in a usual, customary, fair, and competitive manner.

Establishing fair compensation for clergy persons as part of the letter agreement can be a source of tension within a congregation because clergy are both employees and spiritual leaders. By and large, congregations depend on voluntary gifts for their income and congregational leaders, including clergy, strive to be good stewards of these resources. However, it is especially important to recognize that a healthy Christian relationship does not relegate compensation of clergy – or lay employees – to whatever is left over after other expenses have been met. Our clergy need a reasonable living wage and our churches are neither healthy nor well-served by not paying for the services they are receiving. Too often, at the end of the tenure of a priest who has been “flexible” and “understanding” in accepting below-market compensation, a congregation unexpectedly finds that it does not have the financial resources needed to call another priest. Christian stewardship and creativity must be

¹ For purposes of Direct Compensation, housing may include church-provided housing, a cash allowance for housing, utilities and/or an Equity Allowance as described on pages 4-5 below.

used in each congregation on a regular and ongoing basis to insure that these gaps do not occur.

Congregations need to be sure that they are offering a competitive wage that will continue to bring clergy to serve the needs of the congregation and community. Clergy are to be paid an amount that recognizes their professional training and experience and the demands of the position. And congregations must be diligent in insuring their clergy's compensation is maintained and equitable compared to their community. Determining a fair level of clergy compensation, and how that is sourced, will require care, prayer, and discernment of mission and ministry needs by congregational leaders on the part of the church community.

A congregation may request that the Diocese's Director of Finance, at mmiliotto@edomi.org or 313-833-4427, or another financial consultant meet with the wardens, treasurer and any other appropriate people to help the congregation understand the state of its current business, financial and compensation practices. A review of financial results may also help a congregation ascertain and plan the scope of its future ministry. Financial consultants can help guide a congregation toward a place of vitality in preparation for its mission and ministry.

It is also expected that congregations will review clergy compensation annually. Letters of Agreement among congregations, clergy and the diocese provide for an annual discussion and mutual review of the entire mission and ministry of the congregation (mutual ministry reviews) in order to provide congregational leaders with an opportunity to assess how well they are fulfilling their responsibilities to each other and to the ministry they share, to establish goals for the work of the congregation for the coming year, and to deal with any areas of conflict or disappointment that have not received adequate attention and that may adversely affect their mutual ministry. Mutual ministry reviews are understood to be separate from but integral to a clergy performance evaluation and compensation considerations. The mutual ministry review, clergy evaluation and compensation review are all essential parts of strengthening this ongoing collaborative relationship. Please contact the Canon for Congregational Life, at jgettel@edomi.org or 313-833-4424, for assistance.

Minimum Direct Compensation

The components of direct clergy compensation are based on the special federal income tax system applicable to clergy employees and to the further definitions and structures applied by the Church Pension Group (CPG) serving the Episcopal Church. For these purposes, Direct Compensation includes cash salary, housing, and Self Employed Contribution Act tax (SECA) reimbursement. These components are discussed in more detail below.

Diocesan Council establishes the 2019 Minimum Direct Compensation for full-time clergy serving congregations in the Diocese of Michigan during 2019 as follows:

Minimum Cash Salary with church provided housing	\$ 38,622
Minimum Cash Salary without church provided housing	\$ 52,316
7.65% SECA reimbursement	\$ 4,002
Minimum Direct Compensation	\$ 56,318

This standard is the required "minimum" compensation that a congregation shall pay full time clergy and each governing body may increase compensation beyond these minimum standards as deemed appropriate for their congregation. In compensating clergy, congregations are encouraged to value years of service, professional skills and experience, and duties and responsibilities, including whether the priest is in charge of the congregation (Rector or Vicar vs. Associate or Curate), the size (i.e., average Sunday attendance), and the budget of the congregation.

Any congregation with paid clergy that is not currently meeting the minimum compensation standard will develop a three-year plan to reach this standard. Congregations will share their plans for meeting the standard with the Canon for Congregational Life (jgettel@edomi.org or 313-833-4424) and the Director of Finance (mmiliotto@edomi.org or 313-833-4427), both of whom may assist congregations with development of these plans.

Diocesan Council recommends an appropriate Cost of Living Adjustment each year for all continuing clergy persons and lay employees.² Each congregation is encouraged to evaluate cost of living in its own community and make upward adjustments as necessary. Typically cost of living is higher in urban or suburban settings, but not always. In reality a Cost of Living Adjustment aims merely to keep a person economically whole. In addition, Diocesan Council strongly encourages congregations to consider salary increases above Cost of Living Adjustments for performance, merit or seniority or for increased responsibility or duties.

Part-time and Interim Clergy

The minimum direct compensation for clergy serving a congregation on a part-time basis shall be the same percentage of a full-time commitment that the clergy person is serving the congregation.³ Congregations and clergy serving in less than full-time positions must be very clear about compensation and non-discretionary work time obligations. Compensation should compare with hours "on the job," so that no clergy is paid for part-time work but is expected by others, or is willing, to work full time. Such expectations are unethical and such work patterns are unhealthy. For clergy who work part time, secular employment may be necessary to meet basic living expenses. Affected clergy and congregations are urged to work closely together to avoid any misunderstandings about clergy availability.

The same standards shall apply to Interim Clergy as to full-time or part-time clergy.

² An annual Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) may be determined based on the increase in applicable consumer price indexes for the previous or current calendar year. The most relevant indexes for Southeast Michigan are (a) the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI and (b) the Consumer Price Index Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), which is used by the Social Security Administration to calculate Cost of Living Adjustments for Social Security beneficiaries. Go to <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm> for details.

³ For example, a clergy person who works half time (20 hours or 6 units per week) would receive 50% of the Minimum Direct Compensation. For these purposes, "units" are mornings, afternoons, or evenings worked in various combinations, reflecting the demands of ministry.

Supply Clergy

Diocesan Council establishes a minimum compensation rate for supply clergy as follows: For a single service, \$135 plus travel at the current IRS rate. For two services or a service and a Christian formation class, \$160 plus travel at the current IRS rate. For additional services, you may negotiate. If you have clergy from another denomination with whom we are in full communion available for supply they should be reimbursed according to these diocesan guidelines. Please note that if clergy from another denomination are not listed on our approved Supply List, you must seek approval from the Bishop's office.

Housing and Utilities as Part of Minimum Direct Compensation

Federal tax law allows for clergy to be granted housing and to exclude the value of this housing from federal income tax liability (but not from SECA liability as discussed below).⁴ The Housing component of compensation can take different forms:

- a) *Church-provided housing.* The congregation provides a rectory and pays all maintenance and remodeling expenses necessary to keep the property in a reasonable condition. Congregations should expect to maintain clergy housing in a manner equivalent to church property, and as well as they would keep their own homes. Clergy and congregations should be quite clear about who is responsible for identifying and executing repairs, improvements and redecoration projects in order to avoid conflict and to maintain a positive degree of well-being for both property owner and clergy (and clergy family) resident. To estimate the reasonable value of church-provided housing, CPG uses an amount equal to 30% of cash salary. This is a reasonable proxy for purposes of determining minimum direct compensation.
- b) *A cash allowance for housing.* With this amount, clergy rent or purchase, maintain and furnish his or her dwelling if the church does not provide one. The amount of this allowance may not be greater than the fair rental value of the dwelling including furnishings and utilities. Utilities are understood to include electricity, heating fuel, water, telephone, etc. The amount of a Housing Allowance may either be added to or included as part of the clergy's cash salary. In either case, the amount must be specifically designated, by action of the governing body duly taken, as a Housing Allowance. A form for use in establishing a Housing Allowance is available on the diocesan web site at www.edomi.org. The amount of a clergy housing allowance must be approved in advance of its implementation by the governing body, and, if the amount changes, a new motion must be passed before the change can take effect. Normally motions are passed in December **each year** for the coming year. It is the clergy person's responsibility to maintain accurate records of actual housing costs for tax purposes and to propose the amount of the housing allowance.

⁴ Following a year-long legal challenge by the Freedom From Religion Foundation, the U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, acted on Nov. 13, 2014, to preserve the housing allowance exclusion for clergy. The Court's action reverses the Nov. 22, 2013, decision of federal district judge Barbara Crabb, who struck down the housing allowance exclusion as an unconstitutional preference for religion under the First Amendment.

In some instances, when clergy receives either church-provided housing or a cash allowance for rental housing, the congregation may also offer an Equity Allowance (or a fully vested Tax Sheltered Annuity in lieu of an Equity Allowance) to allow the clergy person to build equity savings as they might from actual home ownership. The value of the Equity Allowance or Tax Sheltered Annuity is considered part of the diocesan minimum direct compensation.

Social Security (SECA) as Part of Minimum Direct Compensation

Clergy are required to contribute toward Social Security at the current self-employment rate, which is adjusted periodically by the federal government. **Congregations are required to fund the difference between the rate of employee FICA and the rate of self-employment SECA as a component of cash compensation to the clergyperson.**⁵ This has the effect of enabling clergy to contribute towards social security at the same rate as salaried employees. This SECA allowance becomes additional taxable income on the clergyperson's W-2 form, and is reportable to the Church Pension Group as a part of total cash compensation, along with cash, housing and utilities allowance, to ensure accurate billing for pension premiums. To arrive at a SECA number many clergy and congregations use a multiplier of 7.65% against the total of salary, housing and utilities. Please check with the IRS or your tax advisor if you have a question about SECA.

Benefits

Medical, Dental, Life and Disability Insurance Coverage

Diocesan policy continues to be that congregations pay 100% of medical, dental, and group life and short-term and long-term disability insurance premiums for full-time clergy and lay employees (working 30 hours or more per week) and their families. Diocesan Council has taken this into account in comparing minimum compensation standards with other dioceses. Please note: The Diocese of Michigan does require parity in medical benefits coverage for lay employees and clergy. That is, all clergy and lay employees within a congregation must be offered equal levels of coverage and cost sharing of premiums.

Medical Insurance – Diocesan Minimum Coverage

At each annual Open Enrollment period, a selection of medical plans will be offered for eligible clergy and lay employees through the Episcopal Medical Trust. A minimum coverage plan will be established by the diocesan office during the Open Enrollment period. Congregations (agencies/institutions) can opt to pay the full premium for a more benefit rich plan offered, or clergy and lay employees may “buy up”, at their own expense, via payroll deduction.

Consumer Driven Health Plans (CDHP) which require employer contributions to a health savings account (HSA) may also be offered as a part of the medical plan selections. The formula for determining an equitable contribution to a Health Savings Account (HSA) can be obtained by

⁵ To meet this requirement, a congregation may simply re-allocate a portion of cash salary to SECA as long as the minimum standard for direct minimum compensation is met.

contacting the Director of Finance (mmiliotto@edomi.org or the Canon Administrator (jhardy@edomi.org) .

Of course, all consideration must be given to all existing Letters of Agreements and Covenants of Call when discussing implementation of premium cost sharing for your clergy and lay employees.

As provided in the diocese's Employee Handbook, congregations must permit eligible full-time clergy and lay employees who opt out of medical insurance coverage from the congregation and elect coverage through their spouse's medical plan to have the congregation make a monthly contribution to a Section 403(b) plan. The amount of the contribution to the 403(b) plan will be established annually by the diocesan office and will be based on the premiums for the insurance plans available. This contribution is made in lieu of a health benefit and is not considered part of Minimum Direct Compensation.

Specific questions concerning insurance coverage, medical plan choices and clergy/lay employee benefit parity may be addressed to the Canon Administrator, at jhardy@edomi.org or 313-833-4422.

Pension

The pension provided for clergy by the Church Pension Group is a wonderful and increasingly rare and valuable benefit. Participation in the Pension Fund is not elective, and contributions are paid by the congregation. The current contribution for clergy is set at 18% of the total cash stipend, housing, utilities, and SECA reimbursement.⁶ The Canon Administrator, at jhardy@edomi.org or 313-833-4422, can assist with questions concerning the pension formulas.

Congregational treasurers are required to notify the Pension Fund office of all compensation changes, so that the full contribution can be assessed and the full benefit to the employee ensured. The change of compensation form may be found on the Church Pension Fund website: www.cpg.org. If correct compensation is not filed there is only a two year window to make corrections.

Clergy are the primary beneficiaries and must carefully review their annual certificates when they are mailed from the Church Pension Group to ensure accuracy of reported income amounts and years of credited service. Please always verify that the change in compensation form signed by the priest and the treasurer is filed each year. Congregation treasurers and congregations are encouraged to contact the Church Pension Group, at www.cpg.org or 800-223-6602, to review the range of pension benefits in order to see what their contributions provide.⁷

⁶ The Canons of The Episcopal Church require that all lay employees working 1,000 hours per year or more must be enrolled in a CPG Defined Contribution or Defined Benefit Plan. (The minimum contribution by the congregation is 9% in the Defined Benefit Plan and 5% with a match of 4% in the Defined Contribution Plan.)

⁷ As clergy prepare for retirement, careful planning is required and contact with both the diocesan office and the Clergy Pension Group should be initiated well in advance. Clergy need to consult with their personal financial and

Work Weeks and Time Away

Full-time clergy should keep their average “official” workweek to 40 hours (generally over 12 “units” of mornings, afternoons, or evenings worked in various combinations, reflecting the demands of ministry). Part-time clergy should make adjustments proportional to the number of hours and units they have contracted for. Although this limit may be exceeded from time to time given the nature of congregation ministry, clergy and congregations should be clear that such times are an exception rather than the rule. Exceeding 40 hours per week, especially on a routine basis, is dangerous physically, emotionally and spiritually.

Clergy have many official obligations placed upon them both by the congregation and by the diocese, which collectively require significant amounts of time including evenings and Saturdays. Vestries and congregations should bear in mind that priests, by their ordination vows, have a place in the “councils of the church,” taking a part in service on the diocesan level. These obligatory activities can potentially consume the time and energy available for discretionary activities such as participation in community life, to say nothing of personal and family activities which enhance the overall ministry of clergy as whole persons in their own right. Discernment is sometimes required to determine which congregation or diocesan activity is “discretionary” (where participation is a choice) and which is “obligatory” (where participation is required).

Of importance, collegial relationships within the diocese are a necessary part of a clergy person’s work, and are strongly encouraged and developed. In each deanery, the clergy are encouraged to gather regularly, usually once a month. Clergy are encouraged to gather at other times with the Bishop for study days, clergy conferences, clergy/spouse or partner gatherings, diocesan convention, and other meetings involving clergy within the diocese. Fresh Start is a required program for clergy beginning new ministries. These activities are encouraged in order to develop connections and relationships and for the nurturing of wellness among the clergy. Such healthy relationships can strengthen a sense of ministry and of God’s call to the community of the ordained.

Few vocations are on call in the way that clergy are, so “down” time and respect for it is very important. Congregations share in the responsibility to see, and indeed must insist, that clergy have time to engage in discretionary activities that feed themselves, their spirits and their households in a way which can be an example to the entire community. Clergy and congregations must clearly define the periods of leave to which clergy are entitled. These should include at least weekly time off, annual continuing education time, vacation time, sick leave, spiritual retreat and sabbatical leave.

Weekly time off: Diocesan wellness guidelines stipulate that clergy are to receive two days off per week, including at least 24 consecutive hours off per week as a Sabbath day. Clergy are expected to practice this weekly Sabbath day (24 full hours) to feed their souls and spirits in a way that satisfies and replenishes them, and this time is to be respected by the congregation.

tax advisors to determine the adequacy of plan benefits for retirement and for help with choosing any options at the time of retirement.

Vacation: Full-time clergy are due four (4) weeks of paid vacation time per year, including four (4) Sundays. This is meant to be time away from all congregational duties. Congregations may wish to offer additional time off.

Continuing education: General Convention of The Episcopal Church passed a resolution regarding the number of hours of continuing education that all clergy should, at a minimum, participate in annually. Professional development of the clergy is ignored at personal and congregational peril. The diocese makes certain funds available for clergy continuing education, and offers several local opportunities per year for clergy continuing education at no or minimal cost. Congregations are expected to support a clergy person's professional development for purposes of mutual well-being and for the enrichment of their common life. Such investment of money and time will be of benefit to all. A designated amount of time (generally up to two weeks) for continuing education should be provided. Consideration must also be given to supply clergy expense during continuing education time, since it is not always possible or desirable for a clergyperson to return from a weeklong event with a sermon in his or her pocket!

Sick leave: Full time clergy and lay employees are entitled to twelve (12) days of paid sick leave per calendar year for their own illness that prevents them from working. Regular part time exempt employees are entitled to proportionate sick days.

Spiritual retreat: Clergy should be encouraged to take regular time for spiritual retreat away from the congregation at least annually. Clergy spouses/partners might also be considered when considering retreat reimbursement, although such money should be considered as income and reported as a taxable benefit.

Sabbatical: Sabbatical leave is a carefully planned period of time, usually three months after seven years of service in a diocesan-related ministry, in which the clergy or lay professional is granted leave away from normal duties in order to spend an extended period of time in study, reflection, and renewal. Sabbatical leave is not a vacation, nor is it only continuing education; it is to promote spiritual, intellectual and emotional renewal and growth. Sabbaticals are also a time to reflect on one's life, ministry, mission, call and goals for the future, in order to be a more effective minister of the Gospel and shepherd God's people. See current EDOMI Employee Handbook Guidelines for eligibility details and Additional Guidelines & Resources for Sabbatical Planning (<https://www.edomi.org/church-admin/hr/employer-work-resources/>). Congregations are encouraged to plan time and accrue budget funds for clergy sabbaticals.

Congregations should be as flexible as possible in supporting the work of their clergy. For example, two career families are common and it is important to recognize that schedule flexibility and alternative dependent care arrangements may be required when considering a clergy's person's schedule.

Loans

Clergy may not accept loans from individual members of a congregation. Any loans made by the congregation to clergy to assist with housing at the time of a call must be described in the Covenant of Call.

Loans by the congregation may be considered taxable income by the IRS, and are reportable as such on the clergy person's W-2 issued by the church. In the case of an outright grant, the entire amount is reportable; in the case of a low-interest loan, the difference between the actual amount charged and the prevailing rate is reportable. If a loan is forgiven the amount loaned becomes taxable when the forgiveness occurs. Please check with the IRS or your tax advisor if you have a question about taxation of loans.

Professional Expenses

Auto

The diocese recommends reimbursing business mileage at the current IRS approved rate instead of providing an auto allowance. This rate is subject to change, even mid-year, so please check with the IRS or your tax advisor if you have a question as to the rate. In addition to mileage, most churches reimburse related documented out-of-pocket expenses, such as parking, tolls, etc. In every case, federal law requires maintenance of complete mileage logs for business travel including date, miles and business purpose. Traveling from your home to a regular place of business (i.e., church) generally is treated as a nondeductible commuting expense and is not subject to mileage reimbursement.

Reimbursement of business mileage does not require church reporting unless the amount reimbursed is greater than the IRS rate, whereas providing an auto allowance must be reported on the clergy person's W-2. There may be some cases when leasing a vehicle is an appropriate option, but note that with a lease arrangement there are other taxation issues which must be understood and complied with. Leased vehicle use that is not business related must be reported as personal income for purposes of determining tax liability.

Cell Phones

Strict substantiation rules for employer provided cell phones have been repealed, making it easier for the phones to be treated as tax free fringes. Cell phones paid for by the church and given to clergy for their business use may therefore no longer be reportable and taxable income to the clergy. If church staff utilizes their personal cell phones for work, the congregation may wish to consider a monthly allowance of \$25-\$75.

Continuing Education

Clergy continuing education is important both for personal and professional growth, which is then realized in congregational growth. Congregations are responsible for including a minimum of \$500 continuing education funds as a budget line item for clergy.

Other Reimbursable Expenses

The congregation will generally reimburse clergy up to a certain amount for travel and other expenses incurred in the course of normal professional activities. The amount designated for this should be reviewed annually against actual costs. Planning and budgeting for such expenses will minimize unexpected and misunderstood requests for reimbursement.

Note that a portion of or all moving expenses may be taxable to the employee if paid by the church, and that all books, equipment and other property purchased with church funds remain the property of the church upon the employee's departure or, again, there may be a tax liability to the employee. This is IRS policy.

Clergy and congregations should be aware that any reimbursement might be taxable income if a full "accountable reimbursement" policy (with appropriate documentation of expenses and business purpose) is not followed by the church.

*2019 Clergy Compensation Policy
Approved by Diocesan Council - November 17, 2019*