



**CHURCH
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Passionate About Our Purpose

2019 Federal Reporting Requirements for Episcopal Churches, Schools and Institutions

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In keeping with The Church Pension Fund's ongoing commitment to conserving our natural and financial resources, the *2019 Federal Reporting Requirements for Episcopal Churches, Schools and Institutions* is being offered exclusively as an online booklet.

The *2019 Clergy Tax Return Preparation Guide for 2018 Returns* also is being disseminated online.

To access that document, please go to www.cpg.org/taxpubs.

Faithfully,

Mary Kate Wold
CEO and President

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The most important federal reporting obligation for most churches is the withholding and reporting of employee income taxes and Social Security and Medicare taxes. These payroll reporting requirements apply, in whole or in part, to almost every church.

Note: The term “church” is used broadly throughout this publication and refers to actions taken by the vestry and/or the congregation, depending on the nature of the action. This may include entities that are controlled by or associated with the Episcopal Church.

Many of the reporting obligations covered in the *2019 Federal Reporting Requirements* can be met by using a payroll services provider.

Warning

Federal law specifies that any corporate officer, director, or employee who is responsible for withholding taxes and paying them to the government may be liable for a penalty in the amount of 100% of such taxes if they are either not withheld or not remitted to the government. This penalty is of special relevance to church leaders, given the high rate of non-compliance by churches with payroll reporting procedures.

A number of special rules apply to churches:

A definition of “minister” for IRS tax purposes.

Key Point

The IRS has its own criteria for determining who is a minister for tax purposes.

In the Episcopal Church, only bishops, priests, and deacons (ordained ministers as opposed to lay ministers), regardless of the responsibilities of the work done for the church, meet the criteria for the IRS designation of “minister.”

Whether or not one qualifies as a minister for tax purposes is a very important question, since special tax and reporting rules apply to ministers under federal income tax law. These rules include:

1. Eligibility for housing allowances
2. Self-employed status for Social Security and Medicare tax purposes
3. Exemption of federal and state wages from income tax withholding (ministers must use the quarterly estimated tax procedure to pay their taxes, unless they elect voluntary withholding). If ministers elect voluntary withholding, they should withhold sufficient taxes to cover both federal income taxes and self-employment taxes.

These special rules apply only with respect to compensation for services performed in the exercise of ministry. The approval of an Extension of Ministry under The Church Pension Fund Clergy Pension Plan (Clergy Pension Plan) does not automatically qualify a cleric for clergy tax treatment. If the cleric does not qualify for clergy tax treatment, he or she will be treated as a lay person for payroll tax purposes and will not be eligible for the housing allowance exclusion.

Work performed directly for the Church is considered “exercise of ministry,” no matter the nature of the work. Generally, work for non-church organizations must be primarily sacerdotal to qualify for the housing allowance and the cleric must be assigned to the position by the Bishop.

Example

John is a minister at his church. In addition, he works a second job as a counselor for a school district. Assume that John qualifies as a minister for federal income tax purposes. Since his church duties constitute services performed in the exercise of ministry, the church can designate a housing allowance for him. However, the secular employer cannot designate any portion of John’s compensation as a housing allowance, since this work would not be service in the exercise of ministry.

1. Ministers are always self-employed for Social Security and Medicare tax purposes with respect to their church compensation.

While most clergy are employees for federal income tax reporting purposes, they are self-employed for Social Security and Medicare tax with respect to their church compensation. This means that they pay the “self-employment tax” (SECA) rather than the employee’s share of Social Security and Medicare taxes. As such, the church should not withhold the employee’s share of Social Security and Medicare taxes from their wages.

There is much confusion regarding this issue. Most Episcopal ministers with continuing relationships with their employers are considered employees for federal income tax purposes under the tests currently used by the IRS and the courts, and should receive IRS Form W-2 from their churches or employers reporting their taxable compensation. This statement applies to part-time as well as full-time employees. However, all ministers are self-employed for Social Security and Medicare tax purposes (with respect to services they perform in the exercise of their ministry).

2. A minister’s wages are exempt from compulsory income tax withholding. Clergy may, however, enter into a voluntary income tax withholding agreement with their Episcopal employer.

3. Because of liabilities attached to vestries and rectors, consider using a professional payroll service. A payroll service makes tax payments, files tax reports, and produces all year-end paperwork.

Using a payroll service places responsibility on a third party to pay your employees on time and relieves the treasurer of producing Forms W-2, Forms 1099, and end-of-year tax reconciliations.

Medical Insurance Reimbursement Plan/Employer Payment Plan — Internal Revenue Code Section 106

Employer payments and reimbursements of health insurance premiums for group health care coverage provided by the employer to the employee continue to be treated on a tax-favored basis pursuant to Internal Revenue Code (“Code”) Section 106. However, pursuant to guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service in Notice 2013-54, in most cases, it is no longer permissible for an employer to directly reimburse an employee for premiums paid by the employee for the purpose of purchasing **an individual insurance policy**. Further guidance was issued by the Department of Labor on November 6, 2014, which clarified that this type of reimbursement is prohibited, regardless of whether the reimbursement is treated as taxable or non-taxable.

Additionally, in Chief Counsel Memorandum 201547006, the Internal Revenue Service clarified that an employer may only exclude from an employee’s gross income payments for the cost of health insurance coverage provided through the spouse’s group health plan if the spouse paid for the coverage on an after-tax basis and not through salary reduction under a cafeteria plan. This rule applies whether or not the employer’s payment for such coverage is paid directly to the employee or through a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA). Therefore, before excluding a payment made to your employee for health insurance coverage provided through the spouse’s group health plan, the employee must substantiate that the spouse paid for such group health coverage on an after-tax basis. This is an important limitation because most spouses will pay their health premiums on a pre-tax basis (through a Code Section 125 cafeteria plan) and, in fact, some employers require that any premiums be paid this way.

21st Century Cures Act — Special HRA Rules for Small Employers

On December 7, 2016, Congress passed the 21st Century Cures Act. This Act includes a provision that, effective for plan years after December 31, 2016, exempts HRAs maintained by qualified small employers (QSE) from the restrictions on the use of HRAs to reimburse premiums for individual coverage. A QSE HRA is:

- An HRA maintained by an employer with fewer than 50 full-time equivalent employees and that does not offer a group health plan to any of its employees,

- Generally provided on the same terms for all eligible employees,
- Funded solely by employer contributions, and
- The amount of payments and reimbursements does not exceed \$5,050 (\$5,150 for 2019) (\$10,250 (\$10,450 for 2019) in the case of an arrangement that also provides for payments or reimbursements for family members of the employee), adjusted for cost-of-living increases.

Employers that fund QSEHRAs are subject to certain notice and reporting obligations.

Reporting the Value of Health Care Coverage Provided to Non-Dependent Domestic Partners and Their Children and Employees' Adult Children Age 26 or Older

Health coverage provided to a domestic partner, children of domestic partners who are not the legal children of the employee, and adult children after the calendar year in which they turned 26 (collectively referred to as a “Non-Tax Dependent”) is considered a taxable benefit for federal tax purposes and must be reported on the employee’s Form W-2 (unless such individual qualifies as a tax dependent). As such, the fair market value of the health coverage provided to a Non-Tax Dependent must be included in the employee’s compensation and applicable income tax and employment tax must be withheld from this imputed income each pay period.

The Internal Revenue Service has not issued guidance on how to calculate the fair market value of this health coverage, but the employer should identify a reasonable method to calculate and report the fair market value of health coverage even if there is no incremental cost to cover the Non-Tax Dependent. One way of obtaining this imputed value may be to go to the Health Insurance Marketplace and determine costs for comparable health coverage of the Non-Tax Dependent. Please consult your tax advisor for further information.

E Example

Larry Jones, Jr., an adult child, turns 26 on July 1, 2018. His health coverage is provided tax-free through the employer of Larry Jones, Sr., until December 31, 2018. Beginning January 1, 2019, the value of his health coverage is considered a taxable benefit for federal income tax and employment tax purposes and should be reported on the Form W-2 issued to Larry Jones, Sr., as imputed compensation.

Reporting Requirements for 2018 Calendar Year: Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage

The reporting requirements consist of the following forms:

- Providers of minimum essential coverage are required to file Forms 1094-B and 1095-B. These forms are used to report certain information to the IRS and to employees about individuals who are covered by minimum

essential coverage and therefore aren't liable for the individual shared responsibility payment penalty. These forms must be filed by February 28, 2019 (April 1, 2019 if filed electronically). The Medical Trust files these forms for members in the Medical Trust Plan.

- Applicable large employers, generally employers with 50 or more full-time employees (including full-time equivalent employees) in the previous year, must file one or more Forms 1094-C (including a Form 1094-C designated as the Authoritative Transmittal, whether or not filing multiple Forms 1094-C), and must file a Form 1095-C for each employee who was a full-time employee of the employer for any month of the calendar year. Generally, the employer is required to furnish a copy of the Form 1095-C (or a substitute form) to the employee. These forms must be filed by February 28, 2019 (April 1, 2019 if filed electronically). The information reported on Forms 1094-C and 1095-C is used to determine whether an employer owes a payment under the employer shared responsibility provisions of the Affordable Care Act (the “employer mandate” or “play or pay” provisions).

See the instructions to these forms on the IRS website (www.irs.gov) for more information.

Key Point

Churches with fewer than 50 full-time employees and an insured group health plan generally have no reporting obligation. They are not required to file Forms 1094-C and 1095-C since they have fewer than 50 employees, and their group plan insurer files the Forms 1094-B and 1095-B.

Key Point

If required to prepare the relevant tax forms, the employer must maintain monthly records of its full-time employees (as defined in Code Section 4980H) and certain other information related to the health coverage provided to each full-time employee. Therefore, employers should consult with their advisors as soon as possible in order to comply with these tax reporting requirements and to avoid potential penalties under the Employer Shared Responsibility provisions.

Maximizing Tax Benefits for Your Minister

Special Notes for New Clergy

- When negotiating the contract for a new cleric, make certain that a proper housing allowance resolution has been adopted by the vestry (or other governing body) **before** compensation is earned.
- Also when negotiating contracts, arrange to have an accountable reimbursable plan in place for the reimbursement of automobile and other necessary business expenses.

- Recommend that the cleric begin saving for retirement through an Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) salary reduction plan as soon as possible.
- Discretionary funds are the property of the church. The cleric must use them only for proper purposes and account to the church for such funds.
- Make certain that the compensation details have been properly reported to The Church Pension Fund, and the required contributions are being paid pursuant to the Clergy Pension Plan. The employer's failure to pay contributions on time could result in the loss of Active status under the Clergy Pension Plan and the loss of certain benefits (e.g., life insurance and disability benefits). The employer will also be assessed interest on late assessment payments.
- If you have questions, contact either of the following individuals before taking action:

Nancy Fritschner	(877) 305-1414
Bill Geisler	(877) 305-1415

Special Notes for Churches Pertaining to Current Employees, Including Those Receiving Pensions

- The pension received by a cleric from the Clergy Pension Plan and distributions from The Episcopal Church Retirement Savings Plan ("RSVP") sponsored by The Church Pension Fund are designated as housing allowance for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that these amounts were from contributions to the Clergy Pension Plan and the RSVP from earnings generated from ministerial services and are spent for qualified housing expenses for the cleric's primary residence, they may be excluded from taxation, subject to the housing allowance limitations.
- Earnings from ministerial services after retirement are also eligible for designation as housing allowance. If a cleric's Clergy Pension Plan benefits and withdrawals from an RSVP are enough to cover qualified housing costs, he or she should not request additional housing allowance designation for any compensation for ministerial services.
- Self-employment tax (SECA) is due on all currently earned income, even if the cleric is retired and collecting Social Security. The cleric should include any currently earned housing allowance and/or the fair rental value of any church-provided housing. Failure by the cleric to include the proper value of such housing could result in additional tax liabilities, plus interest and penalties. If this income is not reported, the statute of limitations on assessing tax adjustments may not apply. No SECA tax is due on qualified pension plan distributions paid on account of retirement nor on any long-term disability payments received, including the amount excluded as housing.

- Housing provided to clergy employed for a short time away from home (a short time is generally considered to be a contract for one year or less) can in some cases be treated as a reimbursable business expense and will not be subject to income tax or SECA. Contracts for an indefinite period, or a specific period of more than one year, would not qualify for such exclusion. Such arrangements could result in moving the cleric's "tax home" (primary residence) to the interim location. **Be very careful about the wording of interim ministry contracts.**
- Commuting mileage does not qualify for a tax-free reimbursement. Where a part-time cleric has a contract or understanding that states a period of time during which the employee is expected to work for the church, commuting mileage would not qualify for a tax-free reimbursement. Such a person may qualify to receive fringe benefits which are tax-exempt and would receive a Form W-2 at the end of the year.
- Pensions are not earned income and therefore are not subject to SECA.

! Key Point — Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Update

In 2019, payment or reimbursement of moving expenses to an employee will need to be reported as additional compensation.

- If a cleric meets the eligibility requirements for active health coverage through his or her employer and is also covered by Medicare, under the Medicare Secondary Payer rules, Medicare will require the employer's active medical coverage to become the cleric's primary medical coverage unless the cleric is employed by an employer who qualifies for the Medicare Secondary Payer — Small Employer Exception.

The employer is prohibited from excluding employees or their spouses who are age 65 or older from active coverage if they otherwise meet the eligibility requirements. This means that a cleric who is enrolled in Medicare and eligible for employer-provided active health coverage is no longer eligible for the Medical Trust's Medicare Supplement Health Plan or the post-retirement medical subsidy provided by The Church Pension Fund.

It is **important** that the employer and cleric talk with an Episcopal Church Medical Trust Client Services representative. Failure to comply with the Medicare Secondary Payer rules could result in penalties being assessed against the employer. When a cleric no longer qualifies for active medical coverage, it is **important** that the cleric contact Medicare and The Episcopal Church Medical Trust Client Services to reactivate proper coverage. This applies to lay employees as well.

- Be aware of one important Clergy Pension Plan reporting requirement. Some retired clergy who return to work may be considered to have "returned to active ministry" under the Clergy Pension Plan. To avoid

such a determination, which will result in the suspension of pension benefits and re-imposition of pension assessments, retired clergy pursuing compensated ministry in the Church should be aware of the Clergy Pension Plan's Working While Pensioned guidelines.

A retired cleric under the age of 72 can continue to work for the Church while receiving a pension if he or she earns less than \$39,000 in a 12-month period (as of 2019) and works for a different Church employer than the one from which he or she retired. Note that in addition to base salary and bonuses, compensation includes the value of any church-provided housing and cash housing allowance for positions more than 24 months in duration; any housing allowance if the cleric remains in his/her primary residence even if the cleric's tenure is less than 24 months; and all contributions to a Section 403(b) plan. If the cleric's compensation will exceed this limit and such compensation would otherwise be assessable or if the cleric returns to a position at the same organization from which he/she retired even at compensation below the limit, the bishop (or the Ecclesiastical Authority) of the diocese in which the ministry will be performed must request and receive a Working While Pensioned exception from The Church Pension Fund prior to the commencement of such services. Exceptions are granted for a maximum of two years over a retired cleric's lifetime. For more details, go to www.cpg.org and search for "Working While Pensioned."

There are no Working While Pensioned restrictions once the cleric attains age 72 or for clergy earning compensation from secular work.

- If you have tax questions, it is always better to call our tax line before taking action. (See tax line information on page 6.)

Housing Allowance

Caution: The housing allowance is being challenged in federal court as an unconstitutional preference for religion. See the discussion of this case, including its possible impact, in a special section at the beginning of the *2019 Clergy Tax Return Preparation Guide for 2018 Returns*.

The most important tax benefit available to clergy who own or rent their home is the housing allowance exclusion. Unfortunately, many churches fail to designate a portion of their cleric's compensation as a housing allowance, and thereby deprive the cleric of an important tax benefit.

A housing allowance is simply a portion of a cleric's compensation that is so designated in advance by the cleric's employing church. For example, in December 2018 a church agrees to pay its cleric "total compensation" of \$45,000 for 2019, and, **at the request of the cleric**, designates \$15,000 of this amount as a housing allowance. This "costs" the church nothing. It is simply a matter of designating part of a cleric's salary as "housing allowance."

Code Section 107 specifies that the housing allowance of clergy who own or rent their primary residence is non-taxable in computing federal income taxes to the extent that it:

1. Is declared in advance by resolution of the vestry.
2. Is used for qualified housing expenses.
3. Does not exceed the fair rental value of the cleric's home, furnished, plus utilities.

! **Key Point**

The housing resolution should ordinarily equal the fair rental value of the clergy-provided housing, furnished, plus estimated utilities. Any excess housing allowance must be reported by the cleric as taxable income on Form 1040.

! **Key Point**

The amount of the housing allowance should not ordinarily be included in the Letter of Agreement.

! **Key Point**

Note that it is the responsibility of the ordained employee who owns or pays rent for his or her primary residence to determine the fair rental value, furnished, plus utilities of that home; and — unless the housing allowance resolution amount suggested by the ordained employee exceeds his or her compensation — the employer or vestry should accept and duly approve it.

! **Key Point**

Under no circumstances can a church designate a housing allowance retroactively.

! **Key Point**

Although the costs of a mortgage may qualify as part of the housing allowance, costs associated with refinancing a principal residence or with obtaining a home equity loan qualify only if the proceeds are specifically used for acquiring, improving, or maintaining a principal residence.

Clergy who live in “rent-free” church-provided housing, which is provided as compensation for ministerial services, do not include the annual fair rental value of church-provided housing as income in computing their federal income taxes. The annual fair rental value is not “deducted” from the cleric's income. Neither is it reported as additional taxable compensation on Form W-2.

Note, however, that an income tax exclusion that functions much like the clergy housing allowance resolution described above for clergy who own

or rent also may be available to clergy in church-provided housing. In this case, the housing allowance resolution amount would NOT be the fair rental value itself but the added value that the cleric's own furnishings bring to the fair rental value of the church-provided housing. Also note that determining these two values (the fair rental value plus the value that personal furnishings add to a fair rental value) is the responsibility of the ordained employee, NOT the employer or vestry.

Please note that qualified housing expenses for clergy who own/rent or the fair rental value of "rent-free" church-provided housing are non-taxable when computing federal income taxes and most — though not all — state income taxes, but they are taxable when computing self-employment taxes. Clergy who own or rent **may NOT exclude** housing allowance amounts from income when computing self-employment taxes. Clergy in church-provided housing **MUST include** the fair rental value of church-provided housing as income when computing self-employment taxes.

❗ **Key Point**

The cash housing allowance approved by the church should be included in the compensation reported to The Church Pension Fund. The church must also report whether housing is provided to the cleric.

❗ **Key Point**

Church treasurers should be sure that the designation of a housing allowance for the following tax year is on the agenda of the church for one of its business meetings of the current year. The designation should be an official action, and it should be duly recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The IRS **may** recognize designations included in employment contracts and budget line items — assuming in each case that the church duly adopted the designation in advance — but these designations do not comply with Code Section 107 and therefore may not be accepted by the IRS.

❗ **Key Point**

Clergy who live in "rent-free" church-provided housing will NOT be allowed to claim a housing allowance for any other real property that they own while living in "rent-free" church-provided housing.

See below and the next page for two sample housing allowance resolutions from the vestry or other church governing body. Notice the use in both examples of so-called "safety-net" language ("and all future years unless otherwise provided"). Such language ensures that the previous year's housing allowance figure will be effective in the new year even if the employer neglects to resolve an updated amount.

Sample housing allowance resolution for a minister who owns or rents his or her home:

The following resolution was duly adopted by the vestry of Christ Church at a regularly scheduled meeting held on December 18, 2018, a quorum being present:

Whereas, the Reverend Samuel Johnson is compensated by Christ Church exclusively for the services as a minister of the gospel; and

Whereas, Christ Church does not provide Fr. Johnson with a rectory; therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, that the total compensation paid to Fr. Johnson for calendar year 2019 shall be \$50,000, of which \$15,000 is hereby designated to be a housing allowance pursuant to Section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code; and it is further

Resolved, that the designation of \$15,000 as a housing allowance shall apply to calendar year 2019 and all future years unless otherwise provided.

Sample housing allowance resolution for a minister who lives in a church-provided rectory:

The following resolution was duly adopted by the vestry of Grace Church at a regularly scheduled meeting held on December 18, 2018, a quorum being present:

Whereas, the Reverend John Smith is compensated by Grace Church exclusively for services as a minister of the gospel; and

Whereas, Grace Church provides Fr. Smith with rent-free use of a church-provided rectory as compensation for services that he renders to the church in the exercise of his ministry; and

Whereas, Fr. Smith incurs expenses for living in church-provided housing; therefore it is hereby

Resolved, that the annual compensation paid to Fr. Smith for calendar year 2019 shall be \$50,000, of which \$5,000 is hereby designated to be a housing allowance pursuant to Section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code, and it is further

Resolved, that the designation of \$5,000 as a housing allowance shall apply to calendar year 2019 and all future years unless otherwise provided by the vestry; and it is further

Resolved, that as additional compensation to Fr. Smith for calendar year 2019 and for all future years unless otherwise provided for by this vestry, Fr. Smith shall be permitted to live in the church-provided rectory located at 123 Main Street, and that no rent or other fee shall be payable by Fr. Smith for such occupancy and use.

Accountable Business Expense Reimbursement Plan

The best way for employees to handle their church-related business expenses is to have their employing church adopt an “accountable” business expense reimbursement arrangement plan. An accountable business expense reimbursement plan is one that meets the following four requirements:

1. Only business expenses are reimbursed.
2. No reimbursement without an adequate accounting of expenses within a reasonable period of time (not more than 60 days after an expense is incurred).
3. Any excess reimbursement or allowance must be returned to the employer within a reasonable period of time (not more than 120 days after an excess reimbursement is paid).

4. An employer's reimbursements must come out of the employer's funds and not by reducing the employee's salary.

Under an accountable business expense reimbursement plan, reimbursements of business expenses are not reported as taxable compensation on the employee's Form W-2 or Form 1040. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 eliminated the ability for employees to deduct unreimbursed business expenses for federal income tax purposes. Therefore, an accountable business expense reimbursement plan is the best way for a church and an employee to handle reimbursements of business expenses.

An accountable business expense reimbursement plan should be established by the vestry in an appropriate resolution.

Churches occasionally reimburse employees for non-business expenses. Such reimbursements, though they require an accounting, ordinarily must be included in the employee's wages for income tax reporting purposes, and they are not deductible by the employee. Such personal, living, or family expenses are not deductible, and the entire amount of a church's reimbursement must be included on the employee's Form W-2 and Form 1040.

Qualified Transportation Fringe Benefits

The exclusion for employer-provided reimbursement for van-pooling, mass transit passes and qualified parking was \$260 per month for 2018 and becomes \$265 for 2019. The exclusion for qualified bicycle commuting costs was eliminated effective January 1, 2018.

❗ Key Point — Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Update

Beginning in 2018, pursuant to new Code Section 512(a)(7), a tax-exempt organization's unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") will be increased by the amount the organization pays or incurs for any qualified transportation fringe benefits (as defined in Code Section 132(f), or any parking facility used in connection with qualified parking (as defined in Code Section 132(f)(5)(C), whether they are paid as an employer-funded benefit or appears through employee pre-tax salary deductions. As such, providing this benefit to your employees may result in an ("UBIT") filing obligation on a Form 990-T and a liability for UBIT, which should be considered as an additional cost when planning for 2019 expenses. Although some employers may wish to stop offering these benefits as a result of this change in the law, please consult with your legal counsel as some cities mandate that certain employers offer to their employees a commuter benefits program (such as New York City's Affordable Transit Act and similar laws in Washington, D.C., and the Bay Area in California).

Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs)

A church or employing organization may set up a flexible spending account for ministers and lay employees. A flexible spending account utilizes a salary reduction agreement for the purpose of reimbursing ministers and lay employees for certain health care and dependent care expenses, subject to reimbursement maximums and other conditions.

Code Section 125 allows salary reductions for a flexible spending account if the following conditions are met:

1. The salary reduction is established in advance (this is interpreted to mean prior to both the compensation and the expense).
2. Reimbursement is made only when a bona fide expense has been incurred by the participant.
3. The participant agrees to forfeit any unused balance in the account at the end of the plan year (however, see the “grace period” that applies to Health FSAs below).
4. The plan must be properly structured (contact a CPA or attorney experienced in such programs) and formally adopted by the vestry.

Health Flexible Spending Accounts (Health FSAs)

Health FSAs have several benefits, including the following:

- Employer contributions can be non-taxable.
- No income taxes or payroll taxes are deducted from employee contributions.
- Amounts used for qualified medical expenses may be tax-free.
- Employees can withdraw funds from a Health FSA to pay qualified medical expenses even if they have not yet placed the funds in the account.

Generally, distributions from a Health FSA must be paid to reimburse the employee for qualified medical expenses. See IRS Publication 502 for a list of qualified medical expenses. Qualified medical expenses are those incurred by an employee or the employee’s spouse and certain dependents (including a child under age 27 at the end of the year).

To date, employees must be able to receive the total amount they have elected to contribute for the year at any time during the year, regardless of the amount they have actually contributed.

Health FSAs are “use-it-or-lose-it” plans. This means that amounts in the account at the end of the plan year cannot be carried over to the next year.

However, the plan can provide for a grace period of up to 2½ months after the end of the plan year. If the plan provides for a grace period, any qualified medical expenses incurred in that grace period can be paid from any amounts left in the account at the end of the previous year. An employer is not permitted to refund any part of the Health FSA balance to the employee.

❗ **Key Point**

An employer, at its discretion, may amend its cafeteria plan document to provide for the carryover to the next plan year any amount (up to \$500) remaining unused as of the end of the plan year in a Health FSA. The carryover of up to \$500 may be used to pay or reimburse qualified medical expenses under the Health FSA incurred during the entire plan year to which it is carried over. For this purpose, the amount remaining unused as of the end of the plan year is the amount unused after medical expenses have been reimbursed at the end of the plan's run-out period for the plan year. In addition to the unused amounts of up to \$500 that a plan may permit an individual to carry over to the next year, the plan may permit the individual to also elect up to the maximum allowed salary reduction amount (\$2,650 for 2018 and \$2,700 for 2019). Thus, the carryover of up to \$500 does not count against or otherwise affect the \$2,650/\$2,700 salary reduction limit applicable to each plan year. Although the maximum unused amount allowed to be carried over in any plan year is \$500, the plan may specify a lower amount as the permissible maximum (and the plan sponsor has the option of not permitting any carryover at all).

❗ **Key Point**

A plan adopting this carryover provision is not permitted to also provide a grace period with respect to Health FSAs.

Note that the Affordable Care Act prohibits employers from using a Health FSA to pay for, or reimburse, the cost of individually owned health insurance policies with pre-tax dollars. An employee covered by an **HDHP** and a **Health FSA** or an **HRA** that pays or reimburses qualified medical expenses generally can't make contributions to an **HSA**. See IRS Publication 969 for more detailed information

Dependent Care Flexible Spending Accounts (Dependent Care FSAs)

Dependent Care FSAs can also be established to pay for certain expenses to care for eligible dependents. While this type of plan generally covers expenses related to child care of children up to age 13, it can also be used for children of any age who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care, as well as adult day care for senior citizen dependents who live with the person, such as parents or grandparents. Additionally, the person or persons on whom the dependent care funds are spent must be able to be claimed

as a dependent on the employee's federal tax return. The funds cannot be used for summer camps (other than "day camps") or for long-term care for parents who live elsewhere (such as in a nursing home).

The Dependent Care FSA is federally capped at \$5,000 per year, per household. Married spouses can each elect an FSA, but their total combined elections cannot exceed \$5,000. At tax time, all withdrawals in excess of \$5,000 are taxed. If married, both spouses must have earned taxable income to be eligible to participate in a Dependent Care FSA.

Unlike Health FSAs, Dependent Care FSAs are not "pre-funded;" employees cannot receive reimbursement for the full amount of the annual contribution on day one. Employees can only be reimbursed up to the amount they have contributed during that plan year.

Section 403(b) Plans

A Section 403(b) plan, such as The Episcopal Church Retirement Savings Plan ("RSVP"), is a retirement plan for certain employees of churches and other tax-exempt organizations. These plans have the following tax benefits:

1. Employees do not pay income tax on pre-tax amounts contributed until they begin taking withdrawals from the plan, usually after they retire. Note, however, that Social Security and Medicare taxes are due on all contributions to a Section 403(b) plan for lay employees.
2. Earnings and gains on pre-tax contributions to an employee's Section 403(b) account are not taxed until they are withdrawn, unless such distributions otherwise qualify for a housing allowance exclusion.
3. Employees may be eligible to claim the retirement savings contributions credit ("saver's credit") for elective deferrals contributed to a Section 403(b) account. (See IRS Publication 590-A for more information).

For 2018, the maximum combined contribution (i.e., employer contributions and salary deferrals) is the lesser of 100% of taxable compensation or \$56,000 (\$62,000 for those age 50 or older). The maximum pre-tax salary deferral for 2019 is \$19,000 (or \$25,000 for those age 50 or older). If contributions made to a Section 403(b) account are more than these contribution limits, penalties may apply. Generally, annual contributions to a Section 403(b) plan cannot exceed either the limit on annual additions or the limit on elective deferrals. See IRS Publication 571 for details.

The limit on elective deferrals — the most an employee can contribute to a 403(b) account out of salary — is \$19,000 in 2019. Employees who are age 50 or over at the end of the calendar year can also make catch-up contributions of \$6,000 in 2019 beyond the basic limit on elective deferrals. For 2019, the maximum combined contribution is \$56,000 (\$62,000 if over age 50).

Warning

Deferred compensation not placed into a Section 403(b) plan or other qualified plan may be subject to Code Section 409A. Failure to comply with Code Section 409A may result in significant tax consequences. Please consult a tax professional.

Complying with Federal Payroll Tax Reporting Obligations

Step 1. Obtain an employer identification number (EIN) from the federal government if this has not been done.

This number must appear on some of the tax forms and returns listed below. It is used to reconcile a church's deposits of withheld taxes with the Forms W-2 issued to employees. The EIN is a nine-digit number that looks like this: 00-0246810. If your church does not have an EIN, you may apply for one online. Go to the IRS website at www.irs.gov and click on the "Apply for an EIN" link. You may also apply for an EIN by calling (800) 829-4933, or you may fax or mail Form SS-4 to the IRS. You should have only one EIN.

Key Point

The employer identification number is not a "tax exemption number" and has no relation to your non-profit status. It merely identifies the organization as an employer subject to tax withholding and reporting and ensures that your church receives proper credit for payments of withheld taxes.

Step 2. Determine whether each church worker is an employee or self-employed.

In some cases, it is difficult to determine whether a particular worker is an employee or is self-employed. If in doubt, churches always should treat a worker as an employee, since substantial penalties can be assessed against a church for treating a worker as self-employed whom the IRS later reclassifies as an employee. In general, a self-employed worker is one who is not subject to the control of an employer with respect to how a job is to be done. Further, a self-employed person typically is engaged in a specific trade or business and offers his or her services to the general public. The IRS has developed several criteria to assist in classifying a worker as an employee or self-employed. **Factors that tend to indicate employee status include the following:**

- The worker is required to follow an employer's instructions regarding when, where, and how to work.
- The worker receives "on-the-job" training from an experienced employee.
- The worker is expected to perform the services personally, and not use a substitute.
- The employer rather than the worker hires and pays any assistants.
- The worker has a continuing working relationship with the employer.

- The worker receives a regular wage amount for an hourly, weekly, or other period of time, regardless of whether they are full-time or part-time.
- The work is done on the employer's premises.
- The worker must submit regular oral or written reports to the employer.
- The worker's business expenses are reimbursed by the employer.
- The employer furnishes the worker's tools, supplies, and equipment.
- The worker does not work for other employers.
- The worker does not advertise his or her services to the general public.

Not all of these factors must be present for a worker to be an employee. But if most of them apply, the worker is an employee. Once again: if in doubt, treat the worker as an employee.

Warning

The IRS and other governmental agencies are becoming much more aggressive in classifying workers as employees. Improper classification can result in significant back taxes and penalties.

Key Point

For 2019, churches must withhold 24% of the compensation paid to a self-employed person who fails to provide his or her Social Security number to the church. This is referred to as “backup withholding” and is designed to promote the reporting of taxable income.

Key Point

A cleric who is receiving employer-provided fringe benefits must be considered an employee and receive a Form W-2. Common examples are group medical insurance and flexible savings accounts. Fringe benefits are non-taxable only when received by employees.

Warning

Effective January 1, 2018, the church is required to pay pension assessments to The Church Pension Fund, whether or not the cleric is classified as an employee or independent contractor, if a cleric is “regularly employed” for 5+ consecutive months and is compensated. Note that compensation will include employer-provided housing even if no salary is paid to the cleric.

After a cleric attains age 72, no assessments are required to be paid to The Church Pension Fund by the employer. However, a cleric who is earning taxable compensation can continue to contribute to a Section 403(b) plan after turning age 72.

A cleric is considered regularly employed if he or she meets one or more of the following:

- Has a letter of agreement or contract of employment, OR
- Is duly called by bishop, vestry or rector, OR
- Has a formal title indicating substantial ongoing relationship, OR
- Is issued Form W-2, OR
- Is scheduled to work 20+ hours per week

If a cleric would otherwise meet the criteria above except that he or she is expected to work for less than five consecutive months, the cleric and employer may choose to participate in the Clergy Pension Plan if they have a letter of agreement (or other contract of employment) that provides for the payment of assessments by the employer.

If the cleric is regarded as self-employed, these payments would normally be included in the compensation reported on Form 1099-MISC. If, instead, the cleric is classified as an employee who receives a Form W-2, the employer will not have to report the paid assessments as additional income.

Step 3. Obtain the Social Security number of each worker.

After determining whether a worker is an employee or self-employed, you must obtain the worker's Social Security number. A worker who does not have a Social Security number can obtain one by filing Form SS-5.

If a self-employed worker performs services for your church (and earns at least \$600 for the calendar year) but fails to provide you with his or her Social Security number, then the church is required by law to withhold a specified percentage of compensation as "backup withholding." The backup withholding rate is 24% for 2019. Of course, a self-employed person can stop backup withholding by providing the church with a correct Social Security number.

The church will need the correct number to complete the worker's Form 1099-MISC (discussed below). Churches can be penalized if the Social Security number they report on a Form 1099-MISC is incorrect, unless they have exercised "due diligence." A church will be deemed to have exercised due diligence if it has required self-employed persons to provide their Social Security numbers using Form W-9. As a result, it is a good idea for churches to present self-employed workers (e.g., guest speakers, contract laborers) with a Form W-9, and then to withhold 24% of total compensation for 2019 as backup withholding unless the worker returns the form. The church should retain each Form W-9 to demonstrate its due diligence.

All taxes withheld through backup withholding must be reported to the IRS on Form 945. The Form 945 for 2018 must be filed with the IRS by January 31, 2019. However, if you made deposits on time in full payment of the taxes for the year, you may file the return by February 11, 2019.

Step 4. Have each employee complete a Form W-4.

These forms are used by employees to claim withholding allowances. A church will need to know how many withholding allowances are claimed by each lay employee in order to withhold the correct amount of federal income tax. A withholding allowance lowers the amount of federal income tax that will be withheld from an employee's wages.

Require that all new employees give you a signed Form W-4 when they start work. If an employee does not complete such a form, then the church must treat the employee as a single person without any withholding allowances or exemptions. Employers must put into effect any Form W-4 that replaces an existing certificate no later than the start of the first payroll period ending on or after the 30th day after the day on which the replacement Form W-4 is received. Of course, you can put a Form W-4 into effect sooner, if you wish. Employers are not responsible for verifying the withholding allowances that employees claim.

Although withholding of income tax is not required for clergy, they nonetheless should complete page 1 of Form W-4 with their employers as this information may be necessary when issuing Form W-2; this form also allows clergy to indicate any voluntary federal income tax withholding requested.

TIP: The "Withholding Calculator" found on the IRS website (www.irs.gov) can help employees determine the proper amount of federal income tax withholding.

Step 5. Compute each employee's taxable wages.

The amount of taxes that a church should withhold from an employee's wages depends upon two things: the information contained on the employee's Form W-4 and the amount of the employee's wages. Wages subject to federal withholding include pay given to an employee for service performed. The payment may be in cash or in other forms, which are measured by their fair market values. A comprehensive list of types of wages, other than salary, may be found in Step 10 on page 24.

Step 6. Determine the amount of federal income tax to withhold from each employee's wages.

The amount of federal income tax the employer should withhold from an employee's wages may be computed in a number of ways. The most common methods are the wage bracket method and the percentage method.

Wage bracket method. Under the wage bracket method, the employer simply locates an employee's taxable wages for the applicable payroll period (that is, weekly, biweekly, monthly) on the wage bracket withholding tables in IRS Publication 15 ("Circular E"), and determines the tax to be withheld by using the column headed by the number of withholding allowances claimed

by the employee. You can obtain a copy of IRS Publication 15 at any IRS office, by calling the IRS forms number [(800) 829-3676], or by downloading a copy from the IRS website www.irs.gov.

Percentage method. Under the percentage method, the employer multiplies the value of one withholding allowance (derived from a table contained in Publication 15) by the number of allowances an employee claims on Form W-4, subtracts the total from the employee's wages, and determines the amount to be withheld from another table. This method works for any number of withholding allowances an employee claims and any amount of wages.

Both of these methods are explained in detail in IRS Publication 15.

Recommendation

Be sure to obtain a new IRS Publication 15 for 2019.

Wages paid to a cleric as compensation for ministerial services are exempt from federal income tax withholding. However, clergy who are treated as employees can enter into a voluntary withholding arrangement with their church. Under such an arrangement, the church withholds federal income taxes from the cleric's wages as if the cleric's wages are not exempt from withholding. Some clergy find voluntary withholding attractive, since it avoids the additional work and discipline associated with the estimated tax procedure.

A cleric initiates voluntary withholding by providing the church with a completed Form W-4 (Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate). The filing of this form is deemed to be a request for voluntary withholding.

Voluntary withholding arrangements may be terminated at any time by either the church or cleric, or by mutual consent.

The tax code specifies that clergy are self-employed for Social Security and Medicare taxes with respect to services performed in the exercise of ministry. Clergy electing voluntary withholding can indicate on Form W-4 that they want an additional amount of federal income taxes to be withheld from each pay period that will be sufficient to satisfy the estimated self-employment and federal income tax liability by the end of the year. This additional withholding of federal income taxes is applied against a cleric's self-employment taxes on Form 1040. It is reported by the church as federal income taxes withheld on its quarterly Form 941 and on the cleric's Form W-2.

Since any federal income tax paid by voluntary withholding is deemed to be timely paid, a cleric who pays his or her self-employment taxes using this procedure will not be liable for any underpayment penalty (assuming that a sufficient amount of federal income taxes are withheld).

Step 7. Withhold Social Security and Medicare taxes from non-ordained employees' wages.

Employees and employers each pay Social Security and Medicare taxes (FICA) equal to 7.65% of an employee's wages. The 7.65% tax rate is comprised of two components:

1. A Medicare hospital insurance tax of 1.45%.
2. An "old age, survivor, and disability" (Social Security) tax of 6.2%.

There is no maximum amount of wages subject to the Medicare tax. For 2018, the maximum wages subject to the Social Security tax (the 6.2% amount) was \$128,400. For 2019, the amount increases to \$132,900.

The Episcopal employer must withhold the lay employee's share of Social Security and Medicare taxes from each wage payment. Simply multiply each wage payment by the applicable percentage above. Special tables in IRS Publication 15 help in making this computation. Wages of less than \$100.00 per year paid to an employee of an exempt organization are exempt from these taxes.

The Affordable Care Act increased the Medicare tax by an additional 0.9% on taxable compensation and self-employment income received in excess of a threshold amount based on the individual's filing status (the Additional Medicare Tax).

The statute requires an employer to withhold the Additional Medicare Tax on wages it pays to an employee in excess of \$200,000 in a calendar year (this amount is not indexed for inflation). There is no employer match for the Additional Medicare Tax.

Step 8. The church must deposit the taxes it withholds.

Churches accumulate three kinds of federal payroll taxes:

- Income taxes withheld from employees' wages
- The employees' share of Social Security and Medicare taxes (withheld from employees' wages)
- The employer's share of Social Security and Medicare taxes

Most employers must deposit payroll taxes on a monthly or semi-weekly basis. An employer's deposit status is determined by the total taxes reported in a four-quarter "lookback" period. For 2019, the lookback period will be July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018.

Monthly depositor rule. Churches that reported payroll taxes of \$50,000 or less in the lookback period will deposit their withheld taxes for 2019 on a monthly basis. Payroll taxes withheld during each calendar month, along with the employer's share of FICA taxes, must be deposited by the 15th day of the following month.

Semi-weekly depositor rule. Churches that reported payroll taxes of more than \$50,000 in the lookback period must deposit their withheld taxes on a semi-weekly basis. This means that for paydays falling on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, the payroll taxes must be deposited on or by the following Wednesday. For all other paydays, the payroll taxes must be deposited on the Friday following the payday.

Payment with return rule. If you accumulate less than a \$2,500 federal payroll tax liability during the current or previous quarter, you may remit your payroll taxes with your timely filed Form 941 instead of depositing monthly. See IRS Publication 15 for more information.

Key Point

All deposits must be made using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). There are penalties for depositing late, or for mailing payments directly to the IRS that are required to be electronically deposited, unless you have reasonable cause for doing so. It is the employer’s responsibility to ensure that federal taxes are deposited in a timely basis by the payroll vendor. Failure to timely deposit payroll taxes will result in substantial penalties to the employer.

To enroll in EFTPS, call (800) 555-4477, or to enroll online, visit www.eftps.gov. If you do not want to use EFTPS, you can arrange for your tax professional, financial institution, payroll services, or other trusted third party to make deposits electronically on your behalf.

Step 9. All employers subject to federal income tax withholding, Social Security and Medicare taxes, or both, must file Form 941 quarterly.

Form 941 reports the number of employees and amount of Social Security and Medicare taxes and withheld federal income taxes that are payable. Form 941 is due on the last day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter:

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Due date of Form 941</i>
1st (January – March)	March 31	April 30
2nd (April – June)	June 30	July 31
3rd (July – September)	September 30	October 31
4th (October – December)	December 31	January 31

If any due date for filing shown above falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, you may file your return on the next business day. Form 941 may now be filed electronically. For more information, visit the IRS website at www.irs.gov or call (800) 829-1040.

⚠ **Key Point**

All employers who provide Forms W-2 would be wise to file quarterly Forms 941, even if there are no withholdings. In such a case — as can happen in a parish whose only employee is its cleric — one can argue that the form is not strictly necessary (given that the IRS requires a Form 941 for any given calendar quarter only if the employer is “required to deduct and withhold” income taxes in that quarter). However, failing to file Form 941 may invite IRS inquiries because of the apparent discrepancy of having an employee (as evidenced by a Form W-2) but no Form 941 filings.

⚠ **Key Point**

Form 1099-MISC need NOT be provided to a non-employee cleric who receives 100% of his or her compensation as housing. Many churches with this situation remind the cleric by letter that compensation of (insert dollar amount) should be reported for determining SECA (self-employment) tax.

⚠ **Key Point**

Form 944 replaces Form 941 for eligible small employers. The purpose of Form 944 is to reduce the burden on the smallest employers by allowing them to file their employment tax returns annually and, in most cases, to pay the employment tax due with their return. Generally, the employer is eligible to file this form only if the payroll taxes for the year are \$1,000 or less. **You must file Form 944 if the IRS has notified you to do so, unless you contact the IRS to request, and receive written notice, to file quarterly Form 941 instead.**

Step 10. Prepare a Form W-2 for every employee, including ordained ministers on the church’s staff.

A church reports each employee’s wages and withheld federal income taxes as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes on this form. A church should furnish copies B, C, and two of the 2018 Form W-2 to each employee by January 31, 2019. File Copy A with the Social Security Administration by January 31, 2019. Send all Copies A with Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements.

⚠ **Key Point**

If your employees give their consent, you may be able to furnish Forms W-2 to your employees electronically. See IRS Publication 15-A for additional information. For information on how to file electronically, call the SSA at (800) 772-6270. You may file a limited number of Forms W-2 and W-3 online using the SSA website at www.ssa.gov/employer. The site also allows you to print out copies of the forms for filing with state or local governments, distribution to your employees, and for the church’s records.

📌 Key Point

Be sure to add cents to all amounts. Make all dollar entries without a dollar sign and comma, but with a decimal point and cents. For example, \$1,000 should read “1000.00.” Government scanning equipment assumes that the last two figures of any amount are cents. If you report \$40,000 of income as “40000,” the scanning equipment would interpret this as 400.00 (\$400)!

Here are some tips on filling in the boxes on Form W-2:

Box a. Report the employee’s Social Security number. Insert “applied for” if an employee does not have a Social Security number but has applied for one. If you do not provide the correct employee name and Social Security number on Form W-2, you may owe a penalty unless you have a reasonable cause.

Box b. Insert your church’s federal employer identification number (EIN). This is a nine-digit number that is assigned by the IRS. If you do not have one, you can obtain one by submitting a completed Form SS-4 to the IRS. Some churches have more than one EIN. (For example, a church that operates a school may have separate numbers for the church and the school.) Be sure that the EIN listed on an employee’s Form W-2 is the one associated with the employee’s actual employer.

Box c. Enter the church’s name, address, and ZIP Code (enter same address used for Form 941).

Box d. You may use this box to identify individual W-2 forms. You are not required to use this box.

Box e. Enter the employee’s name.

Box f. Enter the employee’s address and ZIP Code.

Box 1. Report all wages paid to workers who are treated as employees for federal income tax reporting purposes.

Among the types of wages that may be reported in Box 1 of Form W-2 are the following:

- Salary, bonuses, prizes, and awards.
- Taxable fringe benefits:
 1. Imputed value of employer-provided group term life insurance coverage that exceeds \$50,000, and cost of coverage of spouse and dependents over \$2,000 which is paid by the church, the diocese, The Church Pension Fund, or other church organizations combined (refer to table on page 33.)
 2. Imputed value of employer-provided health coverage to non-dependent domestic partners, their children, and employee’s adult children age 27 or older.

3. Moving expenses either provided or reimbursed to the employee.

- The value of the personal use of an employer-provided car.
- Most Christmas, birthday, anniversary, and other special occasion gifts paid by the church to the employee.
- Business expense reimbursements paid under a non-accountable plan (one that does not require substantiation of business expenses within a reasonable time, or does not require excess reimbursements to be returned to the church, or reimburses expenses out of salary reductions).
- If you reimburse employee travel expenses under an accountable plan using a “per diem” rate, include in Box 1 the amount by which your per diem rate reimbursements for the year exceed the IRS-approved per diem rates. Also note that such excess reimbursements are subject to income tax and Social Security withholding if paid to lay employees. Use code L in Box 12 to report the amount equal to the IRS- approved rates. Refer to IRS Publications 463 and 1542 for sources of additional information on per diem rates.
- If you reimburse employee travel expenses under an accountable plan using a standard business mileage rate in excess of the IRS-approved rate (54.5 cents per mile for 2018; 58 cents per mile for 2019), include in Box 1 the amount by which your mileage rate reimbursements for the year exceed the IRS-approved rates. Also, note that such excess reimbursements are subject to income tax and Social Security withholding if paid to lay employees. For service of charitable organizations, the 2018 rate is 14 cents per mile, and remains unchanged for 2019.
- Use code L in Box 12 to report the amount equal to the IRS-approved rates. If volunteer travel expenses are reimbursed at more than 14 cents per mile, the excess must be reported on a Form 1099.
- Any portion of a cleric’s self-employment taxes paid by the church.
- Amounts includable in income under a non-qualified deferred compensation plan because of Section 409A.
- Designated Roth contributions made under a Section 403(b) salary reduction agreement.
- Reimbursements of a spouse’s travel expenses incurred while accompanying an employee on a business trip, unless the spouse’s presence serves a legitimate and necessary business purpose and the spouse’s expenses are reimbursed by the church under an accountable plan.
- Churches that make a “below-market loan” to a cleric of at least \$10,000 create taxable income to the cleric (some exceptions apply). A below-market loan is a loan on which no interest is charged, or on which interest is charged at a rate below the applicable federal rate. For this type of transaction, please contact the legal advisor of the parish.

- A cleric's debt to the church that has been forgiven by the church.
- Severance pay.
- Payment of a cleric's personal expenses by the church.
- Retirement gifts from the parish vestry or retirement gifts for which the donors were given a tax deduction.
- Grants and other funds received for sabbatical purposes, except for eligible reimbursed business expenses.

 **Key Point**

A housing equity allowance paid directly to a cleric's RSVP (403(b) account) should not be included in Box 1 of Form W-2.

 **Warning**

The failure to report the use of non-accountable funds on the Form W-2 as income could result in the imposition of "Intermediate Sanctions" by the Internal Revenue Service. The penalty is 200% of the unreported income, plus interest and penalties, plus a fine of up to \$20,000 levied on the vestry.

 **Key Point**

For clergy who are treated as employees, do not report in Box 1 the annual fair rental value of any church-provided housing and do not include any portion of their compensation that was designated (in advance) as a housing allowance by the church. Also, pre-tax salary deferrals made to certain retirement plans (such as a 403(b) plan like the RSVP) are not reported in Box 1. However, amounts distributed to an employee by the employer under a non-qualified deferred compensation plan are included in Box 1. Also see Boxes 11 and 13.

Box 2. List all federal income taxes that you withheld from the employee's wages. Also include any voluntary federal taxes withheld for ordained clergy. The amounts reported in this box (for all employees) should correspond to the amount of withheld income taxes reported on all four quarterly Forms 941.

Box 3. Report the lay employee's wages subject to the Social Security component of FICA taxes. Box 3 should not list more than the maximum wage base for the Social Security component of FICA taxes (\$128,400 for 2018 and \$132,900 for 2019). This box usually will be the same as Box 1, but not always. For example, certain retirement contributions are included in Box 3 that are not included in Box 1. To illustrate, contributions to a 403(b) plan by salary reduction agreement may be excludable from income and not reportable in Box 1 — but lay employees are subject to FICA taxes, and accordingly, contributions to a Section 403(b) plan by salary reduction represent Social Security and Medicare wages for such employees.

Remember that clergy (including those who report their income taxes as employees) are self-employed for Social Security and Medicare taxes with respect to their ministerial services, and so they pay self-employment taxes rather than the employee's share of Social Security and Medicare taxes. For ordained clergy, this box should be left blank.

Box 4. Report the Social Security component of FICA taxes that are withheld from lay employees' wages. This tax is imposed on all wages up to a maximum of \$128,400 for 2018 and \$132,900 for 2019. Do not report the church's portion (the "employer's share") of Social Security and Medicare taxes. Clergy who report their income taxes as employees are still treated as self-employed for Social Security and Medicare tax purposes with respect to their ministerial services. For ordained clergy, this box should be left blank.

Box 5. Report the lay employee's current and deferred (if any) wages subject to the Medicare component of FICA taxes. This will be an employee's entire wages regardless of amount. There is no ceiling. For most workers (earning less than \$128,400 in 2018), the amount of wages subject to the Social Security tax (Boxes 3 and 5) should show the same amount. If you paid more than \$128,400 to a lay employee in 2018, Box 3 should show \$128,400 for 2018) and Box 5 should show the full amount of wages paid. For ordained clergy, this box should be left blank.

Box 6. Report the Medicare component of FICA taxes that are withheld from the lay employee's wages. This tax is imposed on all wages, current and deferred (if any), regardless of amount. For ordained clergy, this box should be left blank.

Box 10. Show the total dependent care benefits under a dependent care assistance program (Code Section 129) paid or incurred for your employee. Include the fair market value of employer-provided daycare facilities and amounts paid or incurred for dependent care assistance in a Code Section 125 cafeteria plan. Report all amounts paid or incurred, including those in excess of the \$5,000 exclusion. Include any amounts over \$5,000 in Boxes 1, 3, and 5. For more information, see IRS Publication 15-B.

Box 11. The purpose of Box 11 is for the Social Security Administration (SSA) to determine if any part of the amount reported in Box 1 or boxes 3 or 5 was earned in a prior year. The SSA uses this information to verify that they have properly applied the Social Security earnings test and paid the correct amount of benefits. Report distributions to an employee from a nonqualified plan in Box 11. Also report these distributions in Box 1.

Under nonqualified plans, deferred amounts that are no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture are taxable even if not distributed. Report these amounts in Boxes 3 (up to the Social Security wage base) and 5. Do not report in Box 11 deferrals included in Boxes 3 or 5 and deferrals for current year services (such as those with no risk of forfeiture).

If you made distributions and also are reporting any deferrals in Boxes 3 or 5, do not complete Box 11. See IRS Publication 957.

Unlike qualified plans, nonqualified plans do not meet the qualification requirements for tax-favored status. Nonqualified plans include those arrangements traditionally viewed as deferring the receipt of current compensation, such as a rabbi trust.

For additional information, see IRS Publications 15 and 957.

Box 12. Insert the appropriate code and dollar amount in this box. Insert the code letter followed by a space and then insert the dollar amount on the same line within the box. Do not enter more than four codes in this box. If more are needed, use another Form W-2. Use capital letters for the codes, and remember not to use dollar signs or commas. For example, to report a \$3,000 contribution to a Section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity, you would report “E 3000.00” in this box. The codes are as follows:

- A** This will not apply to church employees.
- B** This will not apply to church employees.
- C** The employee was provided with more than \$50,000 of group term life insurance. Report the cost of coverage in excess of \$50,000. It should also be included in Box 1 (and in Boxes 3 and 5 for lay employees).
- D** Generally not applicable to churches.
- E** The church made contributions to a 403(b) plan pursuant to a “salary reduction agreement” on behalf of the employee. Report the amount of the contributions. While this amount ordinarily is not reported in Box 1, it is included in Boxes 3 and 5 for lay employees, since it is subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes with respect to such workers.
- F** Generally not applicable to churches.
- G** Generally not applicable to churches.
- H** Generally not applicable to churches.
- J** The church is reporting sick pay. Show the amount of any sick pay that is not includable in the employee’s income because he or she contributed to the sick pay plan.
- K** Generally not applicable to churches.
- L** The church reimbursed the employee for employee business expenses using the standard mileage rate or the per diem rates, and the amount you reimbursed exceeds the amounts allowed under these methods. Enter code “L” in Box 12, followed by the amount of the reimbursements that equals the allowable standard mileage or per diem rates. Any excess should be included in Box 1. For lay employees, report the

excess in Boxes 3 (up to the Social Security wage base) and 5 as well. Do not include any per diem or mileage allowance reimbursements for employee business expenses in Box 12 if the total reimbursements are less than or equal to the amount deemed substantiated under the IRS-approved standard mileage rate or per diem rates.

- M** Generally not applicable to churches.
- N** Generally not applicable to churches.
- P** Generally not applicable to churches.
- Q** Report employer contributions to a medical savings account on behalf of the employee. Any portion that is not excluded from the employee's income also should be included in Box 1.
- R** Report employee salary reduction contributions to a SIMPLE retirement account. However, if the SIMPLE account is part of a 401(k) plan, use code D.
- S** Report amounts paid (or expenses incurred) by an employer for qualified adoption expenses furnished to an employee under an adoption assistance program.
- V** Generally not applicable to churches.
- W** Report employer contributions to a health savings account (HSA). Include amounts the employee elected to contribute using a cafeteria plan.
- Y** It is no longer necessary to report deferrals under a Section 409A non-qualified deferred compensation plan in Box 12 using code Y.
- Z** Report all amounts deferred (including earnings on deferrals) under an non-qualified deferred compensation (NQDC) plan that are included in income under Section 409A of the tax code because the NQDC fails to satisfy the requirements of Section 409A. Do not include amounts properly reported on Forms 1099-MISC or W-2 for a prior year. Also, do not include amounts considered to be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture for purposes of Section 409A. The amount reported in Box 12 using code Z is also reported in Box 1.
- AA** Generally not applicable to churches.
- BB** Report designated Roth contributions under a Section 403(b) salary reduction agreement. Do not use this code to report elective deferrals under code E.
- DD** The Affordable Care Act requires certain employers to report the cost of coverage under an employer-sponsored group health plan. IRS

Notice 2012-9 provided relief for smaller employers filing fewer than 250 W-2 forms by making the reporting requirement optional for them until further guidance is issued. Also, coverage provided through a self-funded church plan, such as The Episcopal Church Medical Trust Plans, is exempt from this reporting requirement until further guidance is issued. If you have 250 or more employees and do not provide coverage through The Episcopal Church Medical Trust Plans, contact your broker as you may need to report the cost of coverage on your employees' Forms W-2. The reporting under this provision is for information only; the amounts reported are not included in taxable wages and are not subject to new taxes.

EE Generally not applicable to churches.

FF Use to designate permitted benefits under a Qualified Small Employer Health Reimbursement Arrangement (QSEHRA). Employers should use this code to report in Box 12 any amounts of benefits allowable under a QSEHRA. The maximum reimbursement for an eligible individual employee under a QSEHRA is \$5,050 or \$10,250, for tax year 2018 if the benefit includes reimbursements for family members. For 2019, it is \$5,150 for an individual, and \$10,450 for family.

Box 13. Check the appropriate box:

- **Retirement plan.** This box should be checked for clergy covered by the Clergy Pension Plan and for any cleric or lay employee who was an active participant (for any part of the year) in any of the following: (1) a qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan described in Section 401(a) (including a 401(k) plan); (2) an annuity contract or custodial account described in Section 403(b); (3) a simplified employee pension (SEP) plan; or (4) a SIMPLE retirement account.
- **Statutory employee.** Churches rarely if ever have statutory employees. These include certain drivers, insurance agents, and salespersons.
- **Third-party sick pay.** Churches generally will not check this box.

Box 14. This box is optional. Use it to provide information to the church employee. Some churches report a church-designated housing allowance in this box (for clergy who report their income taxes as employees). Do not report the value of church-provided housing. The IRS uses Box 14 for this purpose in a comprehensive minister tax example in the current edition of its Publication 517, but this is not a requirement.

Tax Tip

The IRS has provided the following suggestions to reduce the discrepancies between amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and Form 941:

First, be sure the amounts on Form W-3 are the total amounts from Forms W-2. Second, reconcile Form W-3 with the four quarterly Forms 941 by comparing amounts reported for:

1. Income tax withholding (Box 2).
2. Social Security and Medicare wages (Boxes 3, 5, and 7).
3. Social Security and Medicare taxes (Boxes 4 and 6).
4. Amounts reported on Forms W-2, W-3, and 941 may not match for valid reasons. If they do not match, be sure to determine that the reasons are valid.

Step 11. Prepare Form 1099-MISC.

The church must issue a Form 1099-MISC to every non-employee to whom the church pays “non-employee” compensation of \$600 or more during the year. To illustrate, if a guest speaker visited a church in 2018 and received compensation from the church in an amount of \$600 or more (net of any travel expense reimbursement properly accounted for by the recipient), then the church must issue the person a Form 1099-MISC no later than January 31, 2019, and file Copy A with the IRS before January 31, 2019.

If you file electronically, the due date for filing Copy A with the IRS is January 31, 2019. Form 1099-MISC is designed to induce self-employed persons to report their full taxable income. The same rule applies to other “non-employees,” including some part-time custodians, and certain self-employed people who perform miscellaneous services for the church (plumbers, carpenters, lawn maintenance, etc.). Exceptions apply. For example, a church need not issue a Form 1099-MISC to a corporation, or to a person who will be receiving a Form W-2 for services rendered to the church. Also, travel expense reimbursements paid to a self-employed person under an accountable reimbursement plan do not count toward the \$600 figure.

To send the individual a properly completed Form 1099-MISC, the church will need to obtain his or her name, address, and Social Security number.

Churches should obtain this information at the time of the person’s visit, since it often can be difficult to obtain the necessary information at a later date. IRS Form W-9 can be used to obtain this information. If a self-employed person who is paid \$600 or more during the course of a year by a church refuses to provide his or her Social Security number, then the church may be required to withhold 24% of the person’s total compensation as “backup withholding.” See Step 3, on page 19. The backup withholding rate is 24% for years 2018 and 2019.

Warning

Misclassifying your workers as “non-employees” can result in significant tax arrearages and penalties. The IRS is aggressively pursuing employers who misclassify their workers.

Key Point

Before paying any non-employee for personal services, obtain a Form W-9.

Other Important Requirements for Churches

Reporting Group Term Life Insurance

Include in the income of employees the imputed cost of employer-provided group term life insurance coverage that exceeds \$50,000. Also include the imputed cost of all employer-provided group term life insurance on the life of a spouse or dependent if the coverage provided exceeds \$2,000. The imputed cost can be determined according to the following table.

Cost per \$1,000 of protection for 1-month period			
Age bracket	Cost	Age bracket	Cost
Under 25	5 cents	25 to 29	6 cents
30 to 34	8 cents	35 to 39	9 cents
40 to 44	10 cents	45 to 49	15 cents
50 to 54	23 cents	55 to 59	43 cents
60 to 64	66 cents	65 to 69	\$1.27
70+	\$2.06		

Example

The Church Pension Fund pays the premiums on a \$150,000 group term life insurance policy on the life of Benjamin. St. George’s Church pays the premiums on a \$20,000 group term life insurance policy on the life of Benjamin, with Benjamin’s wife as beneficiary. Benjamin is 29 years old. St. George’s Church also pays the premium on a \$5,000 group term policy that covers Benjamin’s wife, who is 30 years old. The church must report \$91.20 as the imputed cost of the insurance provided to Benjamin and his wife. This amount is computed as follows:

1. For Benjamin, the table shows the “cost” per month for each \$1,000 of group term life insurance in excess of \$50,000. To compute the cost for Benjamin, take 6 cents x 12 months = 72 cents x 120 (corresponding to \$120,000 of group term insurance in excess of \$50,000) = \$86.40.

2. In addition, the cost of the entire \$5,000 of insurance provided to Benjamin's wife must be computed. Take 8 cents x 12 months = 96 cents x 5 = \$4.80. Combine this amount with the cost of Benjamin's excess insurance to obtain the taxable amount of \$91.20. St. George's should include this amount with wages in Box 1 of Form W-2. This amount should also be reported in Box 12 and labeled "C." Any includable amount is subject to federal income tax as well as Social Security and Medicare tax withholding for lay church employees.

📌 Key Point

Effective January 1, 2018, the maximum life insurance provided to Eligible Active Clergy by CPF increased to 6 times TAC with a maximum of \$150,000.

New Hire Report

Be sure to file this report with the state as soon as someone is hired — including clergy. The church's payroll service should do this for you.

Form I-9

All employers are responsible for verifying the identity and eligibility of employees to work in the United States. As employers, churches must complete an Employment Eligibility Verification form for each new employee. This form is better known as Form I-9.

Form I-9 is not an IRS form and is not filed with any government agency. However, it is important for churches to be familiar with this form, because they can be assessed fines for failing to comply with the requirements summarized below.

Churches should:

- Ensure that each new employee completes Section 1 of the Form I-9 at the time of the hire. Review the employee's documents and fully complete Section 2 of the Form I-9 within three business days of the hire. Collect a Form I-9 for all employees, including clergy, hired after November 6, 1986, even if the church has no doubt that someone is a U.S. citizen. An employee signs part of the form and the employer signs part of the form. The form's instructions list documents employees may show to verify their identity and eligibility to work in the United States.
- Review the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) website for instructions on completing the Form I-9. Form I-9 can be downloaded from the USCIS website, www.uscis.gov.
- Collect forms from new employees only, not from all applicants. When extending job offers, churches should clarify that employment is conditioned on completion of a Form I-9. Employers should remind new

employees to bring their documents on the first day of work. Forms should be completed no later than the end of the employee's third day at work.

- Accept documents that appear to be genuine (i.e., appear genuinely to identify the new employee). If churches act reasonably when deciding that a document is genuine, they will not be held responsible for a mistake. Churches may keep photocopies of original identification and verification documents with each employee form. This is not required by law but may be helpful if there is ever a question about any document's authenticity.
- Keep each Form I-9 for at least three years. If a church employs a person for more than three years, the church must retain the form until one year after the person leaves employment. Forms should be kept confidential.
- Upon request, show completed forms to authorized officials of the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Labor, or the Justice Department's Office of Special Counsel for Unfair Immigration-Related Employment Practices. Officials will give three days' notice before inspection.
- Churches, like any employer, can be penalized for failing to comply with the Form I-9 requirement. If you fail to complete, retain, or make available for inspection a Form I-9 as required by law, you may face a civil penalty for each violation. There are additional penalties for knowingly hiring unauthorized aliens.
- Providing an employee's Social Security number on Form I-9 is voluntary for all employees unless an employer participates in the USCIS "E-Verify" program.

Warning

Caution. As of September 18, 2017, all employers must use the updated Form I-9 with the revision date 07/17/17 N.

Annual Certification of Racial Non-Discrimination

Churches and other religious organizations that operate, supervise, or control a private school must file a certificate of racial non-discrimination (Form 5578) each year with the IRS. The certificate is due by the 15th day of the fifth month following the end of the organization's fiscal year. This is May 15 of the following year for organizations that operate on a calendar year basis. This means that the Form 5578 for 2018 is due May 15, 2019. A "private school" is defined as an educational organization that normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly conducted. The term includes primary, secondary, preparatory or high schools, as well as colleges and universities, whether operated as a separate legal entity or an activity of a church.

! Key Point

The term “school” also includes preschool, which makes this reporting requirement relevant for many churches.

! Key Point

- ! Private religious schools that are not affiliated with a church or denomination, and that file Form 990, do not file Form 5578. Instead, they make their annual certification of racial non-discrimination directly on Form 990.

Form 5578 is easy to complete. A church official simply identifies the church and the school, and certifies that the school has “satisfied the applicable requirements of Section 4.01 through 4.05 of Revenue Procedure 75-50.” This reference is to the following requirements:

- The school has a statement in its charter, bylaws, or other governing instrument, or in a resolution of its governing body, that it has a racially non-discriminatory policy toward students.
- The school has a statement of its racially non-discriminatory policy toward students in all its brochures and catalogs dealing with student admissions, programs, and scholarships.
- The school makes its racially non-discriminatory policy known to all segments of the general community served by the school through the publication of a notice of its racially non-discriminatory policy at least annually in a newspaper of general circulation or through utilization of the broadcast media; however, such notice is not required if one or more of these exceptions apply:
 1. During the preceding three years, the enrollment consists of students at least 75% of whom are members of the sponsoring church or religious denomination and the school publicizes its non-discriminatory policy in religious periodicals distributed in the community; or
 2. The school draws its students from local communities, follows a racially non-discriminatory policy toward students, and demonstrates that it follows a racially non-discriminatory policy by showing that it currently enrolls students of racial minority groups in meaningful numbers. The school can demonstrate that all scholarships or other comparable benefits are offered on a racially non-discriminatory basis.

Filing the certificate of racial non-discrimination is one of the most commonly ignored federal reporting requirements. Churches that operate a private school (including a preschool), as well as independent schools, may obtain copies of Form 5578 by calling the IRS forms number (800) TAX-FORM or (800) 829-3676, or by visiting the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

Charitable Contribution Substantiation Rules

Several important rules apply to the substantiation of charitable contributions, including the following:

Cash contributions. All cash contributions, **regardless of amount**, must be substantiated by either a bank record (such as a canceled check) or a written communication from the charity showing the name of the charity, the date of the contribution, and the amount of the contribution. Previously, donors could substantiate cash contributions of less than \$250 with “other reliable written records showing the name of the charity, the date of the contribution and the amount of the contribution” if no canceled check or receipt was available. **This is no longer allowed.**

As noted below, additional substantiation requirements apply to contributions (of cash or property) of \$250 or more, and these must be satisfied as well.

Substantiation of contributions of \$250 or more. Donors will not be allowed a tax deduction for any individual cash (or property) contribution of \$250 or more unless they receive a written acknowledgment from the church containing the following information:

- Name of the church
- Name of the donor (a Social Security number is not required)
- Date of the contribution
- Amount of any cash contribution
- For contributions of property (not including cash) valued by the donor at \$250 or more, the receipt must describe the property (**no value should be stated**).
- The receipt must contain one of the following: (1) a statement that no goods or services were provided by the church in return for the contribution; (2) a statement that goods or services that a church provided in return for the contribution consisted entirely of intangible religious benefits; or (3) a description and good faith estimate of the value of goods or services other than intangible religious benefits that the church provided in return for the contribution.
- The church may either provide separate acknowledgments for each single contribution of \$250 or more or one acknowledgment to substantiate several single contributions of \$250 or more (separate contributions are not aggregated for purposes of measuring the \$250 threshold).
- The written acknowledgment must be received by the donor on or before the earlier of the following two dates: (1) the date the donor files a tax return claiming a deduction for the contribution, or (2) the due date (including extensions) for filing the return.

“Quid pro quo” contributions of more than \$75. If a donor makes a “quid pro quo” contribution of more than \$75 (that is, a payment that is partly a contribution and partly a payment for goods or services received in exchange), the church must provide a written statement to the donor that satisfies two conditions:

1. The statement must inform the donor that the amount of the contribution that is tax-deductible is limited to the excess of the amount of any money (or the value of any property other than money) contributed by the donor over the value of any goods or services provided by the church or other charity in return.
2. The statement must provide the donor with a good faith estimate of the value of the goods or services furnished to the donor.

A written statement need not be issued if only “token” goods or services are provided to the donor. For 2018, token goods or services were those having a value not exceeding the lesser of \$109 or 2% of the amount of the contribution. This amount is adjusted annually for inflation. In addition, the rules do not apply to contributions in return for which the donor receives solely an intangible religious benefit that generally is not sold in a commercial context outside the donative context.

Gifts of property. Several additional rules apply to the substantiation of contributions of non-cash property valued by the donor at \$500 or more. Donors who claim a deduction over \$500 but not over \$5,000 for a non-cash charitable contribution must retain certain records and complete the front side (Section A, Part I, and Part II if applicable) of IRS Form 8283 and enclose the completed form with the Form 1040 on which the charitable contribution is claimed. Special rules apply to donations of cars, boats, and planes valued by the donor at more than \$500. The church must provide the donor with a written acknowledgment, and send a Form 1098-C to the IRS containing required information about the donation. The Form 1098-C can be used as the written acknowledgment that must be issued to a donor. See the instructions to Form 1098-C for more information.

For contributions of non-cash property valued at more than \$5,000 (\$10,000 for privately held stocks), a donor must obtain a qualified appraisal of the donated property from a qualified appraiser and complete a qualified appraisal summary (Section B of Form 8283) and have the summary signed by the appraiser and a church representative. The completed Form 8283 is then enclosed with the Form 1040 on which the charitable contribution deduction is claimed. The appraisal must be enclosed for contributions of property (other than inventory and publicly traded securities) in excess of \$500,000.

Note: Extension of tax-free distributions from individual retirement plans for charitable purposes. The PATH Act of 2015 has permanently extended (both retroactively and prospectively) the ability of individuals at least 70½ years of age to exclude from their gross income qualified charitable distributions (QCD) made from Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). The exclusion may not exceed \$100,000 per taxpayer in any tax year. Regardless of the intentions of the donor, the church receiving the gift must report the amount of the contribution and the date received (making note also of the date the gift was postmarked).

Legend

- 1 Your total pay for the year, minus your housing allowance and certain elective deferrals, such as 403(b) plans.
- 2 Clergy W-2 wages not subject to Social Security. This box should be empty on a clergy Form W-2.
- 3 Clergy W-2 wages not subject to Medicare. The box should be empty on a clergy Form W-2.
- 4 Federal taxes withheld from paycheck. Clergy default to \$0 unless optional withholding is set up with the employer.
- 5 Social Security is not withheld. This box should be empty on a clergy Form W-2.
- 6 Medicare is not withheld. This box should be empty on a clergy Form W-2.
- 7 Amounts deducted from wages for dependent care (Box 10) or other salary reduction plans (Box 12a).
Code C: Taxable cost of group term life insurance over \$50,000.
Code E: Elective deferrals under a Section 403(b) salary reduction agreement.
Code W: Employer contributions (including an employee's contributions through an Internal Revenue Code Section 125 cafeteria plan) to Health Savings Account (HSA).
- 8 Name or code of local tax jurisdiction in Boxes 18 & 19.
- 9 Local taxes withheld from paycheck. Clergy default to \$0 unless optional withholding is set up with the employer.
- 10 Wages reported that are subject to locality income tax.
- 11 State taxes withheld from paycheck. Clergy default to \$0 unless optional withholding is set up with the employer.
- 12 Wages reported that are subject to state income tax.
- 13 **Clergy Own/Rent Home**
Housing Allowance.
Church-Provided Housing
Utilities (if paid by church).
- 14 Control Number used by employer to identify your W-2.

22222		a Employee's social security number		OMB No. 1545-0008	
b Employer identification number (EIN)		1 Wages, tips, other compensation		2 Federal income tax withheld	
c Employer's name, address, and ZIP code		3 Social security wages		4 Social security tax withheld	
		5 Medicare wages and tips		6 Medicare tax withheld	
		7 Social security tips		8 Allocated tips	
d Control number		9		10 Dependent care benefits	
e Employee's first name and initial		Last name		11 Nonqualified plans	
		13 Statutory employee <input type="checkbox"/>		12 C O P E W	
		Retirement plan <input type="checkbox"/>		12 C O P E W	
		Third-party sick pay <input type="checkbox"/>		12 C O P E W	
		14 Other		12 C O P E W	
f Employee's address and ZIP code		15 State		19 Local income tax	
Employer's state ID number		16 State wages, tips, etc.		20 Locality name	
		17 State income tax		9	
		18 Local wages, tips, etc.		8	
		12		10	

Department of the Treasury — Internal Revenue Service

2018

Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statement

Copy 1 — For State, City, or Local Tax Department

Helpful Numbers and Resources

To request IRS forms:

- (800) TAX-FORM or (800) 829-3676
- IRS home page: www.irs.gov

The Church Pension Fund:

- (800) 223-6602
- www.cpg.org
- Client Services
(800) 223-6602
- Online version of *Federal Reporting Requirements for Episcopal Churches, Schools and Institutions*: www.cpg.org/taxpubs
- Tax Lines: Nancy Fritschner: (877) 305-1414
Bill Geisler, CPA: (877) 305-1415
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**Fluent in English and Spanish*

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Throughout this document tax examples are given that include fictional first names of clergy, lay employees, and parish names. The names for the persons and places in these examples were chosen at random, and do not refer to any particular clergy, lay employees, parishes or institutions of the Episcopal Church.



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