

COMPENSATION GUIDELINES

**A Guide to Compensating Called Workers
Effective July 1, 2020**

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Preface

At its inception in August 1997, the Synodical Council (of the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod) set the focus for a new called worker compensation plan. It did so by establishing a Human Resources Committee (HRC) made up of SC members that was charged with the responsibility of developing such a plan.

For about one year, the HRC struggled with the task. The conclusion was reached that an entirely new plan was needed to address the major concerns that were made apparent through extensive survey and discussions held with synodical areas of ministry, calling bodies, knowledgeable laity and called workers from throughout the synod. The results were contained in the Compensation Guidelines that have been in effect since December 2002.

Subsequent to the adoption and implementation of the Compensation Guidelines, the Synodical Council, through its subcommittee, the Compensation Review Committee, has monitored and updated the Compensation Guidelines to reflect changing compensation and benefits issues. However, no substantial changes were made to the guidelines since their adoption in 2002.

In 2013, the synod in convention resolved to establish a new ad hoc committee to look at all areas of synod structure and programs and to bring its suggestions and recommendations to the 2015 synod convention. The newly-established Ad Hoc Commission 2 identified the Compensation Guidelines as a potential contributing factor in several issues that our called workers and congregations presently face. Specifically, increases in salary are largely tenure based and do not reflect sufficiently duties and responsibilities, lack of calls to more senior tenured workers, difficulties filling principal vacancies, and the absence of early childhood education directors in the guidelines. The Synodical Council's Compensation Review Committee (CRC) assumed responsibility for identifying possible changes to the guidelines and to report those changes to the district conventions in 2016 and final recommendations to the 2017 synod convention.

The CRC considered the issues identified by the Ad Hoc Commission 2 and drafted recommendations for consideration by district conventions as well as the Synodical Council and Conference of Presidents. In summary, the following substantial changes have been made to the guidelines.

- Two salary columns were added to the left of the columns in the current salary matrix for non-college degreed Early Childhood Ministry workers
- The salary ranges applicable to the various ministry positions were expanded to four columns, with the fourth column being the column to the right. This increase in range of columns was not added for the ministerial education school presidents or the synod president.
- Providing specific guidance regarding recognizing ministry responsibilities and additional education in determining a called worker's salary.
- Setting the range of salary for principals in the same range as that of pastors.
- Clarifying and re-emphasizing that all workers should receive a housing allowance or housing equity.

In addition, the committee created a called worker compensation calculator for congregations and other calling bodies to facilitate the consistent application of the guidelines. The committee plans to provide ongoing training materials for use by district president and circuit pastors for their work with calling bodies.

The CRC thanks all those who provided prayers and input on the committee's recommendations and tools.

“Double Honor” – An Examination of the Scriptural Principles for Compensating Called Workers

The Issue – The Lord of the Church has graciously instituted on this earth the ministry of the Gospel. By means of this ministry, the Lord wills that all nations hear the Good News of the saving work of Jesus Christ, believe it, and finally be saved. This ministry of the Word is carried out by God’s people. All have a share in this work. But some will be called by God through His Church to do this work full-time as representatives of Christ and the body of believers who has called them to use Christ’s Keys publicly. The question then arises: *What compensation should full-time, called workers receive?* For guidance in answering this question, we will look to God’s timeless Word.

LUKE 10:7

⁷Stay in that house, eating and drinking whatever they give you, for the worker deserves his wages. Do not move around from house to house.

The context – Jesus is preparing to send ahead of Him 36 two-man teams (or 35 teams) to the towns and places Jesus intended to visit. They can expect opposition (Luke 10:3). They are not to go home and pack a big suitcase to take along (Luke 10:4). They are not to become distracted on the way (Luke 10:4). If they find a welcome in any home, they are to remain in that home, working from there in that place (Luke 10:5). In this home they are to accept the food and drink provided to them (they have not brought along purse or bag, i.e. money or provisions, Luke 10:4). Jesus states the reason they are to accept this support: *[T]he worker deserves his wages.* Here Jesus clearly states the principle of material support for those who preach/teach the Word.

Why the prohibition from moving around from house to house?

Answer: These workers in the Lord’s Kingdom were not to “hunt around” for the most comfortable accommodations, nor seek the most lucrative support they could find. They were to be satisfied with their basic needs being supplied.

1 CORINTHIANS 9:4-14

⁴Don’t we have the right to food and drink? ⁵Don’t we have the right to take a believing wife along with us, as do the other apostles and the Lord’s brothers and Cephas? ⁶Or is it only I and Barnabas who must work for a living? ⁷Who serves as a soldier at his own expense? Who plants a vineyard and does not eat of its grapes? Who tends a flock and does not drink of the milk? ⁸Do I say this merely from a human point of view? Doesn’t the Law say the same thing? ⁹For it is written in the Law of Moses: “Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain.” Is it about oxen that God is concerned? ¹⁰Surely he says this for us, doesn’t he? Yes, this was written for us, because when the plowman plows and the thresher threshes, they ought to do so in the hope of sharing in the harvest. ¹¹If we have sown spiritual seed among you, is it too much if we reap a material harvest from you? ¹²If others have this right of support from you, shouldn’t we have it all the more? But we did not use this right. On the contrary, we put up with anything rather than hinder the gospel of Christ. ¹³Don’t you know that those who work in the temple get their food from the temple, and those who serve at the altar share in what is offered on the altar? ¹⁴In the same way, the Lord has commanded that those who preach the gospel should receive their living from the gospel.

The context – Paul has just written to the Corinthians about being willing to yield their right to do something out of love and for the good of another (Chapter 8). In Chapter 9, Paul puts forward an example of this in

what he had done when he had first come to Corinth. He had not made use of his “right” (v. 4, 12) of receiving material support from the Corinthians.

Notice Paul calls receiving support a “right” of those laboring in the Word. What is a “right”?

Answer: A “right” is that which is due to a person by virtue of a given status. A person has a just, moral claim to that which is their right. We might even say rights are “existential.” To exist as a certain thing means certain rights accrue to that individual. Paul’s point is that being (existing as) an apostle meant having the right of material support.

Nature and human experience teach the principle that laborers enjoy the fruit of their labors. What examples does Paul cite in this section?

Answer: Soldiers receive compensation for their duty (One thinks how soldiers were quartered in the homes of those they served to defend). Vintners enjoy some of the grapes they harvest. Shepherds enjoy some of the milk from the sheep/goats they tend. Farmers and farmhands enjoy the produce they have worked to plant and harvest.

Not only do nature and experience teach this principle, God does, too, in the Old Testament. In what unlikely verse from the Old Testament does Paul see God teaching the principle of the right of a Gospel preacher/teacher to be compensated for their labors?

*Answer: “Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain.”
(Deuteronomy 25:4)*

What other example from the Old Testament does Paul also cite?

Answer: Paul cites the example of the priests at the Temple who received their food from the gifts and sacrifices the people brought.

The principle (Paul even calls it the command of the Lord Jesus - v. 14)

(ANSWER) THOSE WHO PREACH THE GOSPEL SHOULD RECEIVE

THEIR LIVING FROM THE GOSPEL

For further discussion: In verse 5 Paul made the point that the Gospel preacher has the right to take his wife with him. How does this affect our understanding of the “right of support” (v. 12) for those who preach the Gospel?

Answer: Understanding that the full-time preacher/teacher has the right to be a “family man/woman,” calling bodies would want their support to be sufficient so the worker can provide for family.

Paul freely yielded his right of support in Corinth. Is it right to expect a called worker to labor in “tent-making” to make a living wage?

Answer: At certain times and in certain places, “tent-making” ministries may exist. (“Tent-making” ministries are understood as those where a person is called and compensated for part-time Gospel

ministry, with the understanding they will seek gainful employment elsewhere to earn a “living wage.”) It would be important in these circumstances for both the calling body and the individual called to know the parameters and expectations of the Call. “Tent-making” calls will exist where and when circumstances and careful stewardship determine this is the wisest way to carry on Gospel ministry. Congregations that would “expect” their called worker to get a second job because they simply don’t want to pay “so much,” or who want to do ministry “on the cheap,” should reexamine their motives and the principles this Bible study seeks to review.

GALATIANS 6:6

⁶Anyone who receives instruction in the word must share all good things with his instructor.

Who has the primary responsibility to compensate the instructor of the Word?

Answer: Those who directly receive the benefit from that instructor. This is not to suggest that subsidy in the cause of opening missions is wrong, but as a general practice it is only fitting that the recipients of the Gospel ministry compensate the Gospel minister from whom they receive the Gospel.

1 TIMOTHY 5:17-18

¹⁷The elders who direct the affairs of the church well are worthy of double honor, especially those whose work is preaching and teaching. ¹⁸For the Scripture says, “Do not muzzle the ox while it is treading out the grain,” and “The worker deserves his wages.”

How do we know that the “honor” of which Paul speaks in these verses is not merely an attitude in the abstract but compensation in the concrete?

Answer: To buttress his statement that elders who serve well are worthy of double honor, Paul quotes (again) the passage from Deuteronomy where oxen are allowed to eat as a result of their treading, and he quotes Jesus’ comments about workers and their deserved wages.

What significance is it that compensation is called not only a wage (v. 18), but also an “honor” (v. 17)?

Answer: In the world, compensation may be simply a calculation of the “market-rate” or even a tool to motivate and retain workers. Not so in the Church. Compensation for those who are called to serve in the Gospel ministry is also a way God’s people show them honor.

How should the word “double” be understood in this verse? (the literal formula or calculus by which to set the salary of called workers, a general guideline, other?)

Answer: Interpretations vary. Some believe elders deserve the attitude of honor (this would be one honor) and also the honor of wages (the second, and thus, “double” honor). There is a Scriptural use of the idea of doubling that simply connotes “much more.” (e.g. the double blessing for Jerusalem in the place of her sin, Is. 40:1-2; the double destruction spoken of through Jeremiah, Jer. 17:18; the double portion of judgment for the harlot, Rev. 18) Perhaps the best way to bring out the idea in this verse is: Whatever you have come to think of as normal honor, the well-serving elder is worthy of much more! And this abundance of honor will be evidenced in the elder’s compensation.

Notice again that the basis for Paul’s point regarding compensation is Old Testament Scripture (*Do not muzzle the ox...*) and the command of the Lord Jesus (*The worker deserves his wages*).

A Word about the Attitude of Workers

Every called worker, like every Christian, is a “saint/sinner.” Therefore, there will always be the tension and the temptation for called workers to labor like hired hands (John 10:11-13) and to view ministry as a means to financial gain (1 Timothy 6:5). Where such an unholy motive is at work, the only recourse is repentance. For this sin, too, the penitent will flee to Jesus for mercy. For this sin, too, Jesus died and rose.

In newness of life, created and strengthened by Word and Sacraments, the worker will remember that he is not to be a lover of money (1 Timothy 3:3). In resolve given by the Holy Spirit, he will *flee from all this, and pursue righteousness, godliness, faith, love, endurance and gentleness.* (1 Timothy 6:11)

For further discussion:

Nowhere does Scripture mandate an exact amount or formula for determining compensation for called workers. That in itself is instructive. How so?

Answer: The setting of compensation is an area in which Christians move about in the freedom of the Gospel, guided by the counsel of God’s Word. The determination of compensation is not a legalistic chore for a calling body nor a mindless picking of a number, but a thoughtful, prayerful, Gospel-motivated exercise of love.

The compensation provided a full-time called worker has been called “freedom.” In what sense is compensation “freedom?”

Answer: The full-time worker should be free to concentrate on the work for which they have been called, and not have to unduly concern themselves with matters of food and clothes. Of course, this is first and foremost a matter of trusting the Father in heaven who knows our needs and well provides us. However, a congregation’s compensation should not lead a worker into temptation, either.

Based on what Scripture says, what questions might a calling body ask itself when determining the compensation of its called worker(s)?

Answer: Answers will, of course, vary. Some questions that flow out of this study might be:

- *Does this compensation demonstrate double honor?*
- *Does this compensation adequately provide for this man/woman/family?*

Summary – In the Church, the Gospel is everything. It is God’s pardon of the sinner for Jesus’ sake. It is the creative word of God that calls the Church into existence and will preserve her in the world until Christ comes. While Christ will always and rightly be our dearest Treasure, Christ’s people will also honor those who bring them such Good News. Part of that honor will be demonstrated in the compensation we provide those bringers of the Gospel. *How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of those of those who bring good news. (Isaiah 52:7)*

Compensation Planning Philosophy

Guideline Objectives

The Compensation Review Committee aimed at producing compensation guidelines that will:

Goal #1

Reflect the Scriptural principle that those who serve in the public ministry are worthy of double honor (1 Timothy 5:17).

Goal #2

Recommend appropriate compensation so that servants of the gospel may devote themselves to the work of the ministry, without needing to find outside employment to support themselves and their families (1 Corinthians 9:1-14).

Goal #3

Encourage equity in compensation, so that two people doing similar work receive similar compensation.

Goal #4

Recognize the value of experience, but place a greater emphasis on responsibilities assigned to the individual called worker.

Goal #5

Make it easier for calling bodies to put together a compensation package for their called workers.

Goal #6

Promote a relatively cost-neutral impact to the work we do together as a synod as the revised guidelines are implemented.

Expected Outcomes

It is anticipated that the guidelines will:

1. Reinforce the scriptural truth that calling bodies have a God-given responsibility to provide adequate compensation for the servants of Christ who labor in their name.
2. Provide calling bodies the opportunity to give prayerful and careful consideration each year to the compensation they will provide for those who serve in public ministry.
3. Encourage calling bodies and called workers to plan for professional development as an ongoing responsibility.

4. Offer flexibility to calling bodies in determining compensation for their called workers.
5. Promote a more consistent approach to compensation within and between calling bodies.
6. Simplify the process of determining the components of appropriate compensation.

Desired Benefits

It is also anticipated that the guidelines will:

1. Provide for a deep, thoughtful, Scripture-guided exercise for the calling body and its called workers.
2. Help calling bodies recognize with thanksgiving the blessings the Lord has given them in the called workers he has provided.
3. Lead called workers to appreciate the privileged responsibilities entrusted to them.
4. Help recognize the wide diversity of responsibilities within WELS.
5. Provide for an annual review of compensation levels for called workers.

Compensation Plan Components

The information contained within this section is intended to provide calling bodies with a framework for determining the overall compensation package for called workers. Additional guidance is provided through the use of the Called Worker Compensation Calculator which incorporates these components in an easy to use web-based tool which can be found at: www.wels.net/cwcompcalc

Base Salary

Base salary is the starting point for developing a total compensation package for all called workers. The entry-level figure of the synod salary matrix (see below) was initially derived from national averages of survey data taken from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Since 2002, two surveys, the Consumer Expenditure Survey and national per capita income, are reviewed annually in order to adjust the entry-level salary as appropriate. However, significant financial challenges since the mid-2000's have limited changes to the salary matrix to modest increases, including two years where the matrix was frozen (2009-10 and 2010-11).

Salary Ranges

The salary matrices outlined below provide calling bodies with a flexibility to establish compensation levels between and within different synodical salary range assignments based upon a number of factors. The number of columns assigned for each ministry position allow a calling body to recognize differing responsibilities between positions. It is important to understand that a range assignment within the matrix is a continuum with multiple salary points. A specific salary is determined for an individual holding the position based upon call responsibilities, education level attained, and years of experience. At least annually, calling bodies should conduct a review to evaluate an individual worker's responsibilities and educational advancement and determine where in the suggested salary range the worker ought to be placed. Changing call responsibilities and educational levels may lead to a salary adjustment.

Years of Experience

The salary matrix recognizes the value of ministry experience. Two years of frozen salaries required the addition of two years to the salary matrix, moving it from 30 to 32 years.

Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

General Information

One of the principles of these Guidelines is to provide that all called workers are compensated equally for the work of the call they accept. Because the cost of living varies from region to region in the United States, it may be necessary to adjust the base salary depending upon the geographic location of the call. The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is the component of the compensation package that allows calling bodies to adjust wages to reflect this fact. The COLA multiplier can be positive (cost of living multiplier greater than 100%) or negative (cost of living multiplier less than 100%). If negative, the calling body is encouraged to simply include a 0 multiplier to avoid reducing the salary below the salary matrix figure.

It is important to remember that this adjustment is to reflect living costs apart from housing. This means the calculation will be the same regardless of whether the called worker owns, rents, or has housing

provided. This also means that any cost of living index (COLI) must exclude housing as a component of the index. See the "Housing" component of the package for further details on how housing affects compensation.

The COLA Calculation

The actual application of this adjustment is very simple. It only requires multiplying the actual salary determined for the worker from the matrix (not the entry level salary) by the appropriate modifier (salary x modifier = COLA). This figure should be reviewed on an annual basis. The modifier must be set by the calling body. Guidelines for determining this value are detailed in the sections below.

Example: With a salary of \$45,000 and a modifier of 109.0%, a COLA of \$4,050 would result ($\$45,000 \times .09 = \$4,050$).

Selecting a Cost of Living Data Source

The on-line Called Worker Compensation Calculator (www.wels.net/cwcompcalc) contains a pull-down menu with suggested COLA adjustments based on many specific geographic locations that may be relevant for calling bodies. If the calling body's location is listed in the pull-down menu, it may use the applicable COLA adjustment when computing compensation. COLA adjustment may vary widely depending on the specific location of the calling body, however. If the location of the calling body is not listed in the pull-down menu, the calling body must calculate the applicable COLA by reviewing the available COLA information sources and determining for themselves which resource or combination of resources best serves their specific situation. There are many resources available that provide cost of living information. However, there is not one single source that will work as needed for all WELS calling bodies.

There are two primary reasons for not being able to designate a specific resource as the final guide for selecting the base salary modifier. First, some resources do not cover an adequate number of locations. Second, some resources do not provide enough information on how their number was derived. This second point is important because of the need to exclude the housing component (see **General Information** above).

Although each of the resources listed below does include housing in their composite number, some of them provide enough information so that this housing element can be mathematically removed. Since housing is often the largest contributing factor to these indices, it is imperative to be able to eliminate that portion in order to have an accurate base salary modifier for our purposes.

The Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) is one group that has developed a suitable Cost of Living Index (COLI). The WELS Human Resources Office has determined that the methodology they use to calculate COLI is very sound and should be used as the starting point for determining the appropriate base salary modifier. The primary shortcoming of their COLI is the limited number of locations covered each quarter. The composite COLI does include housing. However, C2ER provides enough information to remove housing from COLI. Instructions for making this calculation can be found in the following section on Removing the Housing Component from the Composite Value.

The COLI data can be found at www.coli.org. C2ER data for selected areas may be found on the WELS Cloud site on the Human Resources page. Specific data may be requested by e-mail to hro@wels.net

A web site that uses COLI and other information to generate cost of living comparisons is found at www.bestplaces.net.

Two other sites that provide cost of living data are money.cnn.com/calculator/pf/cost-of-living, and www.bankrate.com/CostOfLiving. However, these resources do not provide enough information to allow removal of housing from the data.

Removing the Housing Component From a Composite Value

The COLA adjustment is only applied to the non-housing compensation components. If a calling body uses the Called Worker Compensation Calculator pull-down menu to determine the COLA adjustment, this is done automatically. If a calling body does not find a COLA number for its area in the pull-down menu in the CWCC, or believes the number to be inaccurate, it must remove the housing component when manually determining the COLA adjustment to obtain an appropriate value for use with this compensation plan. The removal of the housing component from cost of living eliminates a duplication with the separately provided housing/housing allowance element of this plan.

The composite cost of living figure is usually listed as a percentage relative to the average cost of living. The average cost of living is written as 100%. A cost of living of 109% would indicate an area where costs are 9% higher than the average.

Since the composite value is a weighted average of several cost of living components, the information required to remove the housing component is as follows:

- The percent weighting of each component
- The specific value of each component

Consider the following example (taken from the www.bestplaces.net website):

<u>Cost of Living Component (Component Weight)</u>	<u>Relative Percentage</u>
Housing (31%)	117%
Food/Groceries (16%)	102%
Transportation (10%)	102%
Utilities (8%)	95%
Health (5%)	120%
Miscellaneous (30%)	102%
Overall (i.e. the composite-weighted value)	107%

Here we have the information we need, the weighting factors (31% of the composite value comes from housing) and the value for each component (housing = 117% of average).

Note that the weighting factors total 100% ($31 + 16 + 10 + 8 + 5 + 30 = 100$).

The following steps will remove housing from the composite:

1. Calculate the total weighting of all the components that will remain in composite after removing housing.

That number is $100 - 31 = 69\%$

or $16 + 10 + 8 + 5 + 30 = 69\%$

or $0.16 + 0.10 + 0.08 + 0.05 + 0.30 = 0.69$ (in decimal for Steps 2 & 3).

2. Multiply each remaining component by its weighting factor and add the results.

$$.16 \times 102\% = 16.32\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 .10 \times 102\% &= 10.2\% \\
 .08 \times 95\% &= 7.6\% \\
 .05 \times 120\% &= 6.0\% \\
 .30 \times 102\% &= 30.6\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$70.72\%$$

3. Divide the cost of living figure without housing from Step 2 (70.72%) by the combined weighting factor calculated in Step 1 (0.69).

$$70.72\% \text{ divided by } .69 = 102.49\%$$

This example is the relative cost of living with housing removed (compared to 107% of average if housing is included).

Determining the Salary Multiplier from Relative Cost of Living Figures

The salary multiplier (see section **The COLA Calculation** above) is easily determined from the composite cost of living value with housing removed, as calculated in the section above.

Remember that the cost of living figures shown above are relative to an average value of 100%. To determine the multiplier, simply subtract the average percentage from the new composite percentage.

$102.49\% - 100\% = 2.49\%$, or 0.0249 for use as the multiplier to determine COLA (see Section **The COLA Calculation**). Thus in this example, the COLA would be

$$\$26,300 \times .0249 = \$654.87 \text{ (rounded to } \$655)$$

Note: If the cost of living were less than average, (i.e. less than 100%) a negative multiplier (hence a negative COLA) would result, reflecting the lower cost of living for that area. It is recommended that the calling body simply leave the multiplier at 0 to avoid providing a base salary lower than the salary matrix would provide.

Education

This element is considered as salary range assignments are established. For example, the minimal educational expectation (just one component of the Level C range) for an elementary classroom teacher is the Bachelor's Degree. Continuing education toward the Master's Degree would seem to be a worthwhile goal, and as that goal is worked on, the calling body might consider moving that teacher's compensation level along the salary ranges listed from C to F. Salary numbers need not be exactly C, D, E or F, but could rather be placed anywhere between the C to F ranges as continuing education proceeds. Similar progression could be applied to principals or secondary teachers as they continue their education toward the Master's Degree, something which would seem especially valuable given their respective callings and levels of responsibility. If an advanced degree is attained, calling bodies are strongly encouraged to increase compensation as illustrated in the Called Worker Compensation Calculator at: www.wels.net/cwcompcalc

Missionaries, counselors, administrators, and all other called workers could be so encouraged. The point is this . . . continuing education should be recognized for all called positions within the suggested range of salary offered by the Called Worker Compensation Calculator or columns C-F in the salary matrix. As additional educational levels are attained and utilized in an individual's call, consideration should be given to moving this salary component to higher levels within the respective ranges. Learning is life-long, and clearly does not stop, even formally, upon graduation.

Special Consideration of Early Childhood Ministry Teachers Who Do Not Hold a Bachelor's Degree

The WELS Compensation Guidelines generally anticipate and require that all called workers hold a bachelor's degree (compensation matrix columns C and above) in order to be considered for a call. This is also true of all Early Childhood Ministry teacher positions. In certain situations, however, calling bodies may call an Early Childhood Ministry teacher who has not completed any post-high school degree program or who has completed an associate (2-year) degree program. In these situations, calling bodies should use compensation matrix column A (for ECM teachers with no post-high school degree) or column B (for ECM teachers with an associate degree) to calculate appropriate compensation amounts. While all called workers compensated using compensation matrix columns C and higher should receive a housing allowance, health care and other benefits, calling bodies have the discretion to consider housing allowance, health care and other benefits for called workers compensated under compensation matrix columns A or B on a case-by-case basis.

Levels of Responsibility

General Information

The current compensation package lists twenty-nine different ministry classifications on page 18 of these guidelines. Each ministry classification has a built-in set of responsibilities. Some classifications have higher levels of responsibility than others. For example, the classification principal has more responsibility than that of early childhood ministry teacher. However, within the same ministry classification there are often extra duties and responsibilities that may be assigned. This component allows the calling body to recognize these added responsibilities with additional pay. The Called Worker Compensation Calculator offers common additional responsibilities that might be considered in determining salary.

The responsibility component recognizes additional duties that are assigned to individuals within the same job classification. It is not the process of measuring how well these or any job responsibilities are being carried out. At this point, there is no provision within the compensation package to perform this type of evaluation. Some additional assignments may be temporary in nature, lasting only for a year or so. Others may continue from year to year. In either case, the calling body should review each called worker's responsibilities on at least an annual basis. Additional compensation should be considered for those workers who have assumed these additional responsibilities.

General Responsibility Factors

Increased job responsibility can occur in a variety of forms. Any notable change in the complexity of the job or the time required to complete assigned tasks may warrant consideration for additional compensation. Some general factors to consider:

1. Additional time requirements
2. Increased knowledge, skill, or expertise for new assignments
3. Additional decision making
4. Additional communication requirements (motivation, facilitation, negotiation)
5. Increased requirement for critical thinking and problem solving

Responsibility Examples

Following is a list of tasks that could be considered as “additional responsibilities” within a specific job classification, in this example for a Teacher. This is by no means an exhaustive list.

- Activities/Athletic Director
- Music Coordinator/Director
- Department Chair
- Technology Coordinator/Director
- Vice-Principal/Assistant Principal
- Director/Coordinator of Curriculum Instruction
- Congregational duties
- District/Synod duties

Calculating the Responsibility Amount

The recommended compensation for additional responsibilities would be an additional \$1000 to \$1200 for each additional responsibility. The Called Worker Compensation Calculator provides illustration of moving the called worker across their designated salary matrix columns based on their additional responsibilities. Calling bodies are strongly encouraged to use the Called Worker Compensation Calculator to assist with determining additional salary commensurate with additional called worker responsibilities at: www.wels.net/cwcompcalc

Social Security Reimbursement (SECA Tax)

Congregations/calling bodies are encouraged to remunerate up to one half of the self-employed social security tax for Ministers of the Gospel. This cash reimbursement is taxable income under current tax code. The reimbursement amount is calculated on salary, cost of living, and housing value (provided or allowance).

Housing Allowance

General Information

Because many called workers have housing provided in the form of a teacherage or parsonage, it is necessary to make the housing allowance a separate component of the compensation package. If we remember this fact, we can better understand how this component is to be applied. The breakout is not required to receive the associated income tax benefits for those who meet the criteria for the IRS designation of "Ministers of the Gospel". The tax benefit is achieved by making the appropriate request that lists actual housing expenses. (See the tax planning section for more details). If there were no parsonages or teacherages, this component would not be needed. The base salary could be increased and the cost of living adjustment (COLA) could reflect the regional differences in housing costs.

Each called worker is entitled to a housing allowance. This is part of their total compensation and should not be determined on the basis of need. Two individuals performing the same job should receive the same pay for that job. No consideration, for example, should be given to the size of an individual's family. Nor does it matter if a called worker is head of household. The compensation guidelines attempt to establish a fair wage for a specific job. That fair wage includes the housing allowance regardless of what the actual housing needs are for that individual. The Salary Matrix itself does not provide a fair total wage; its values were specifically set below what would be considered a fair total wage, with the understanding a housing allowance would be included (or housing provided) to bring the called workers total wage to a fair and appropriate level. For example; if a congregation has a teacher who happens to be married to a pastor, both should receive a housing allowance as part of their overall compensation.

Calculating the Housing Allowance

The cost of housing can vary significantly from region to region within the United States. This variance must be considered when establishing the appropriate amount for this component. Remember that the cost of living adjustment (COLA) does not include the variance in housing costs.

The calling body should determine the average cost of renting a three-bedroom home in the area where the called worker lives or works. This amount should be included as part of compensation for each worker who is not specifically provided housing as part of his or her total wage amount. The Called Worker Compensation Calculator includes a link to the HUD calculator for comparison purposes. Local real estate companies can also be of assistance in determining this number. Once Housing Allowance is established upon acceptance of new call, subsequent years should merely be increased by inflation rate adjustment as included in upper left corner of annual fiscal year salary matrix (currently 0.75%).

Phase-in Plan

The guidelines approved by the synod convention in 2003 called for a housing allowance for all called workers, regardless of their need or family situation. Some calling bodies may not have understood how the guidelines applied, particularly to called worker spouses, and haven't provided the appropriate housing allowance. Because full implementation of this recommendation could place a significant financial burden on a calling body, the calling body may need to adopt a phase-in plan like the one suggested below:

- Year 1 - Amount equal to the housing equity allowance (currently \$590)
- Year 2 - 40% of the housing component for that area
- Year 3 - 60% of the housing component for that area
- Year 4 - 80% of the housing component for that area
- Year 5 - 100% of the housing component for that area

Housing Equity

General Information

Called workers who have housing provided at no cost (parsonage or teacherage) do not have the benefit of accumulating the same housing equity as do their counterparts who receive a housing allowance. This can present a serious problem as these individuals approach retirement. This component of the compensation plan is intended to relieve this problem. Individuals who spend most of their ministry in provided housing will be able to accumulate the funding necessary to provide their own housing upon retirement.

Calculating the Housing Equity Allowance

The recommended amount for this allowance is 2% of the base salary. As of July 1, 2020, the base salary is \$29,732. This would make the Equity Allowance:

$$\$29,732 \times .02 = \$595$$

The base salary is set by the WELS Human Resources Office and could be adjusted annually. Ideally, the equity amount could be invested in a tax-free account under the name of the called worker. For more information, see the Tax Planning section of this document.

Compensation Related Issues

Benefit Plans

Pension

Each called worker who works at least half-time during the year is provided coverage in the WELS Pension Plan. Calling bodies are required to pay for the mandatory participation in the plan through payments established by the Retirement Program Commission. The plan provides a portion of post-retirement income for the worker based on years of service. The WELS Pension Plan is not designed as an income replacement plan, so other sources of retirement income will be needed at the end of a career. These sources include personal savings, contributions to 403(b) plans, like the WELS Shepherd Plan, individual retirement accounts, and Social Security benefits.

Details about the WELS Pension and Shepherd plans are available at www.welsbpo.net or by calling the WELS Benefit Plans Office at 414.256.3860.

Other Benefits

All calling bodies should ensure that their called workers have adequate health insurance and other benefits as part of their compensation package. Regarding health insurance specifically, calling bodies should either provide every full-time called worker with adequate health insurance coverage or confirm that each called worker has adequate health insurance coverage through some other means (e.g., through a spouse's plan, etc.). While not mandatory, calling bodies are encouraged to participate in the WELS Voluntary Employee Benefit Association (VEBA) Group Health Care Plan. The VEBA plan does not underwrite coverage based on age, participant's health condition or health care utilization.

What is a VEBA? It is a legal entity by which a benefit organization is granted tax-exempt trust status by the IRS. The beneficiary association can provide for the payment of life, health, accident, or other benefits to their members or their dependents.

In addition to health care coverage, the VEBA Plan provides the following coverage either as part of the plan or as a voluntary benefit:

- Long-term Disability Insurance
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance
- Group Term Life Insurance (voluntary)
- Dental Insurance (voluntary)
- Medicare Supplement (voluntary)

Details about the plan are available at www.welsbpo.net or by calling the WELS Benefit Plans Office at 414.256.3860.

Flexible Spending Plans (Internal Revenue Code Section 125)

Qualified flexible benefit plans allow workers to pay for certain health care expenses with pre-tax dollars. This means that contributions are made before almost any income and payroll taxes are calculated and deducted. At the federal level this translates into no FICA (Social Security taxes), Medicare, Federal Unemployment (a tax not applicable to most WELS entities), or income tax. The FICA and Medicare savings apply both to the employee and the employer. In almost all states these plans also allow for no state income taxes to be calculated or deducted on the Section 125 amounts.

Flexible spending plans come in different forms. Some examples are:

- Premium Conversion Plan (premium only plan or POP)
- Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs)
- Full Flex Plans (cafeteria plans)

Since these plans may have complex legal and cost implications, calling bodies are strongly encouraged to seek professional advice when considering their establishment. Exploration is underway to provide some form of flexible spending plan through WELS VEBA in which sponsoring WELS organizations may participate.

Business Expenses

Certain business expenses are incurred by workers in carrying out ministry work; calling bodies are urged to recognize such costs and provide for non-taxable reimbursement of such expenses to the fullest extent allowed by law. Such expenses may include the following:

- Car Allowance or mileage reimbursement for use of a personal vehicle
- Conference Expenses
- Book Expense
- Office supplies
- Computer
- Mobile devices such as phones and tablets

Tax Planning

All workers are encouraged to minimize tax liability through careful planning and making use of advantages available to them in the tax laws. The WELS Financial Services area publishes a tax guide for use by calling bodies and individuals that outlines federal tax laws and applies them to practical situations. A copy of this tax guide can be requested through HRO@wels.net.

Workers and calling bodies are urged to look for professional advice within their local areas when undertaking tax planning.

COMPENSATION PLAN

Base Salary Matrix

Effective 7/1/2020

0.75% Inflation Rate Adjustment				WELS COMPENSATION GUIDELINES							
				Salary Matrix							
				2020/21							
Range Spread	11,893	12,636	14,866	15,610	16,353	17,096	17,839	18,583	19,326	20,069	
Service Incr.	396	421	496	520	545	570	595	619	644	669	
Ranges	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Experience											
0	23,786	25,272	29,732	31,219	32,705	34,192	35,678	37,165	38,652	40,138	
1	24,182	25,693	30,228	31,739	33,250	34,762	36,273	37,784	39,296	40,807	
2	24,579	26,114	30,723	32,260	33,795	35,332	36,867	38,404	39,940	41,476	
3	24,975	26,536	31,219	32,780	34,340	35,902	37,462	39,023	40,585	42,145	
4	25,372	26,957	31,714	33,300	34,885	36,471	38,057	39,643	41,229	42,814	
5	25,768	27,378	32,210	33,821	35,430	37,041	38,651	40,262	41,873	43,483	
6	26,165	27,799	32,705	34,341	35,976	37,611	39,246	40,882	42,517	44,152	
7	26,561	28,220	33,201	34,861	36,521	38,181	39,840	41,501	43,161	44,821	
8	26,957	28,642	33,696	35,382	37,066	38,751	40,435	42,120	43,806	45,490	
9	27,354	29,063	34,192	35,902	37,611	39,321	41,030	42,740	44,450	46,159	
10	27,750	29,484	34,687	36,422	38,156	39,891	41,624	43,359	45,094	46,828	
11	28,147	29,905	35,183	36,942	38,701	40,461	42,219	43,979	45,738	47,497	
12	28,543	30,326	35,678	37,463	39,246	41,030	42,814	44,598	46,382	48,166	
13	28,940	30,748	36,174	37,983	39,791	41,600	43,408	45,217	47,027	48,835	
14	29,336	31,169	36,669	38,503	40,336	42,170	44,003	45,837	47,671	49,504	
15	29,733	31,590	37,165	39,024	40,881	42,740	44,598	46,456	48,315	50,173	
16	30,129	32,011	37,661	39,544	41,426	43,310	45,192	47,076	48,959	50,841	
17	30,525	32,432	38,156	40,064	41,971	43,880	45,787	47,695	49,603	51,510	
18	30,922	32,854	38,652	40,585	42,517	44,450	46,381	48,315	50,248	52,179	
19	31,318	33,275	39,147	41,105	43,062	45,019	46,976	48,934	50,892	52,848	
20	31,715	33,696	39,643	41,625	43,607	45,589	47,571	49,553	51,536	53,517	
21	32,111	34,117	40,138	42,146	44,152	46,159	48,165	50,173	52,180	54,186	
22	32,508	34,538	40,634	42,666	44,697	46,729	48,760	50,792	52,824	54,855	
23	32,904	34,960	41,129	43,186	45,242	47,299	49,355	51,412	53,469	55,524	
24	33,300	35,381	41,625	43,707	45,787	47,869	49,949	52,031	54,113	56,193	
25	33,697	35,802	42,120	44,227	46,332	48,439	50,544	52,650	54,757	56,862	
26	34,093	36,223	42,616	44,747	46,877	49,009	51,138	53,270	55,401	57,531	
27	34,490	36,644	43,111	45,268	47,422	49,578	51,733	53,889	56,045	58,200	
28	34,886	37,066	43,607	45,788	47,967	50,148	52,328	54,509	56,690	58,869	
29	35,283	37,487	44,102	46,308	48,512	50,718	52,922	55,128	57,334	59,538	
30	35,679	37,908	44,598	46,829	49,058	51,288	53,517	55,747	57,978	60,207	
31	36,075	38,329	45,094	47,349	49,603	51,858	54,112	56,367	58,622	60,876	
32	36,472	38,750	45,589	47,869	50,148	52,428	54,706	56,986	59,266	61,545	

WELS SYNODICAL SALARY RANGE ASSIGNMENTS

Revised July 1, 2017

<i>Position</i>	<i>New Column Assignment</i>
Early Childhood Ministry Teacher (no degree)	A
Early Childhood Ministry Teacher (w/ associate deg.)	B
Teacher (BS or BA base)	C - F
Secondary Teacher	D - G
Early Childhood Ministry Director	D - G
Prep Professor	D - G
Staff Minister	D - G
Principal	E - H
Christian Giving Counselor	E - H
Prep Vice President	E - H
Prep Dean	E - H
College Professor	E - H
Pastor	E - H
Home Missionary	E - H
World Missionary	E - H
CMM Associate Administrator	E - H
CMM Associate Director	E - H
CMM National Coordinator	E - H
Mission Counselor	E - H
CMM Administrator	F - I
CMM Director	F - I
Prep President	F - I
College Vice President	F - I
College Dean	F - I
Seminary Professor	F - I
Seminary Vice President	F - I
College President	G - I
Seminary President	G - I
Synod President	J

Notes:

- 1) There is a 50% spread between 0-30 years of experience
- 2) Columns C-J increase in 5% increments over column C. (for example, Rate Range E is 10% greater than Rate Range C, Rate Range F is 15% greater, etc.)
- 3) Each called worker's actual salary is determined by finding the applicable experience row and determining the appropriate rate range (For example, a teacher with 10 years' experience should receive a salary between \$34,687 and \$39,891. Salaries greater than \$34,687 would recognize additional education credentials and responsibility levels).
- 4) The entire salary matrix will be reviewed annually and adjusted as needed to reflect changes occurring in the economy.
- 5) The basis for the housing equity allowance is the base salary
- 6) The cost of living adjustments are based on the worker's salary
- 7) SECA tax reimbursement, housing allowances, and housing equity are provided in addition to the salary amount.
- 8) The online Called Worker Compensation Calculator helps a calling body consider the impact of additional responsibilities and education in determining where in the suggested salary range the worker ought to be placed.

WELS Compensation Plan Worksheet

Visit www.wels.net/cwcompcalc for the Called Worker Compensation Calculator with options to print/save a worksheet.