

RECTOR'S DISCRETIONARY FUND

Policy Statement

Introduction

The subject of discretionary funds often raises questions from both clergy and lay persons. The answers to the questions can have significant consequences for the priest, the church and persons who contribute to the discretionary fund. This policy will provide some guidelines for these funds which will encourage proper stewardship of monies intended for those in need.

Policy Guidelines

1. **The Rector's Discretionary Fund is an account of the parish.** Although the Rector may write the checks and maintain the confidential records of the fund, the fund itself belongs to the parish. The bank account should be in the name of the church, (i.e., "ABC Anglican Church Rector's Discretionary Fund") with the church's tax ID number on the account. The account shall not be in the name of the individual priest. To preserve confidentiality, the priest can be the only signer.
2. Monies expended from the fund should be for "charitable and pious purposes" only. Hence gifts to the poor and needy, gifts to any recognized charitable organization and gifts to the church itself are within the general intent of discretionary funds. Discretionary funds are NOT intended for the business expenses of the priest. (A separate line item in the operating budget of the parish shall be established for the business or professional expenses related to the rector's ministry).
3. Because discretionary funds should be the property of the parish, gifts to them should be made payable to the church, rather than to the rector as an individual. A gift to the church is deductible to the donor, whereas a gift to the priest is not. The donor should memo: "Rector's Discretionary Fund" on the check. Further, if given in return for services rendered, such as for funerals, weddings, etc., it is taxable income to the priest and the check should be payable directly to the priest.
4. A gift to the discretionary fund may be unrestricted, or, if restricted, should be designated for one of the legitimate purposes of the church. In other words, one cannot "run money through" a discretionary fund to send one's children to school or pay for Aunt Hattie's stay in the nursing home, even though there may be a need. Such a gift would not be deductible to the donor.
5. The Rector's Discretionary Fund account shall be reconciled each month by the Rector to the bank account balance in the same way that all other church accounts are reconciled. Because discretionary funds are the property of the church, they will remain at the church when the rector is called elsewhere.
6. In some congregations, a separate bank account is set up for discretionary funds. In others, the discretionary fund is a subsidiary account of the parish operating account. All gifts intended for discretionary funds, whether delivered to the church or to the rector, should pass through this account. The majority of checks written from this fund may not be of a confidential nature. On the other hand, on those occasions when money is to be used for

financial aid to individuals in situations that should be kept confidential, then a check can be written to cash. The priest should however keep a private record whenever this is done to record just what is done with the proceeds of such a check. This is a protection to the priest in case of an IRS audit.

7. Since the discretionary fund is an account of the parish, it should be reviewed annually as part of the parish review process of the diocese. Given the confidential nature of the transactions, arrangements should be made for someone to review the discretionary fund on a confidential basis.

8. Congregations are encouraged to include an item in the budget that goes to the discretionary fund on a monthly basis. Another way to encourage contributions to the discretionary fund is to develop a policy that the loose offering from Sunday once a month goes to the discretionary fund. This kind of extra giving to the discretionary fund should be encouraged by the wardens and vestry.

9. The person administering discretionary funds is in a position very similar to that of a trustee, managing funds that belong to the church. He or she is handling funds that are not his or her own property. That person is therefore obligated to do so with a high degree of care, using the funds for purposes for which they were entrusted to his or her care.

Basis for Discretionary Funds

The purposes for which discretionary funds may be used are cited below; that is, for the poor and for other “charitable and pious purposes”. Obviously gifts to the poor are its primary purpose. Within “other charitable and pious purposes” would certainly be included gifts to any recognized charitable organization (the same ones to which an ordinary individual could make a deductible gift), to the church itself and for certain items such as vestments, books, and other professional items *which will remain the property of the church when the priest leaves*. (These are examples only, and not intended as an exclusive list. Furthermore, as suggested elsewhere, such items such as vestments, books, and other professional items would be more appropriately paid for from a separate expense line item for Rector’s Professional expenses). The origin of discretionary funds apparently lies in Title III, Canon 14(f) of the Episcopal Church, dating back to 1814, which states:

“The Alms and Contributions, not otherwise specifically designated, at the Administration of the Holy Communion on one Sunday in each calendar month, and other offerings for the poor, shall be deposited with the Member of Clergy in charge of the Congregation or such other Church officer as the Member of the Clergy in charge shall appoint to be applied to such pious and charitable uses as shall be thought fit by the Member of the Clergy. When a parish is without a Rector, the Vestry shall appoint a responsible person to serve as Almoner”.

While it is now often customary to supplement the discretionary fund with gifts from individuals and also from the church’s general operating funds, one item is of particular importance in the Canon. The words “alms”, “contributions” and “offerings” are used, which clearly mean that these are funds given to the church and which therefore belong to the church.

Clergy Business Expense Accounts

Many of the expenditures that have heretofore been made from discretionary accounts are not discretionary for pastoral purposes. These expenditures, such as those for continuing education, entertainment for business purposes, magazine and subscriptions, vestments, etc., are ordinary operating expenses of doing the priest’s job. Such expenditures are better handled by a budget line item called “Rector’s expenses”. The amount budgeted should be worked out annually between the vestry and its rector. The discretionary fund should be saved for pastoral expenditures that must be kept discrete. This will give the parish the opportunity to understand what the expenses of its rector are, and to provide the necessary funds as other employers do.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the discretionary fund is not now, nor was it ever, intended to be the personal property of the rector. These are monies that belong to the parish and are entrusted to the rector for proper distribution. With regard to taxes, money flowing from a church to the priest for the priest’s personal use is generally taxable as income to the priest. Money given in exchange for services is taxable as income. Gifts are deductible only if given to an exempt organization, such as the church, but not if given to an individual, either directly or indirectly.