



## Washington State Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) – Plan 2

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## Facts in a Flash

### Plan Summary

**PERS Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan.** When you meet plan requirements and retire, you are guaranteed a monthly benefit for the rest of your life.

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**Your retirement benefit will be based on your years of service (while a member of PERS Plan 2) and your compensation.** This formula will be used to calculate your monthly retirement benefit:

$2\% \times \text{service credit years} \times \text{average final compensation} = \text{monthly benefit}$

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**You and your employer each contribute a percentage of your salary or wages to help fund the plan.** The Pension Funding Council adopts contribution rates and periodically adjusts them to reflect the overall cost of the plan. The Legislature has the final decision on contribution rates.

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**You are vested in the plan when you have five years of service credit.** Once you are vested, you have earned the right to a future retirement benefit. If you leave your job and withdraw your contributions, however, you give up your right to a benefit.

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**You are eligible to retire with a full benefit at 65 if you have at least five years of service credit.** Retirement before 65 is considered an early retirement. If you have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 or older, you can choose to retire early, but your benefit may be reduced.

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**If the unexpected happens – disability or death before retirement – benefits may be available.** If you become totally incapacitated and leave your job as a result, you may be eligible for a disability retirement benefit.

If you die before retirement, your survivor may be eligible to receive a benefit based on your years of service credit.

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**You can use our online account services to keep up to date on your retirement plan.** Track your contributions and service credit; read the latest newsletter; or use your individual data to estimate your retirement benefit under different scenarios. You'll find online services on the DRS home page at [www.drs.wa.gov](http://www.drs.wa.gov).

## How to contact the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems

The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers the Public Employees' Retirement System.

### Call us:

Olympia..... 360-664-7000  
Toll free..... 800-547-6657  
TTY ..... 360-586-5450  
Toll-free TTY ..... 866-377-8895

### Write to us:

Department of Retirement Systems  
PERS  
PO Box 48380  
Olympia, WA 98504-8380

### E-mail us:

*recep@drs.wa.gov*

It may be possible for other people to read messages sent over the Internet. If you contact us by e-mail, please include only the last four digits of your Social Security number.

### Visit us:

6835 Capitol Blvd.  
Tumwater, WA 98501

Directions are available on our Web site.

### Web site:

*www.drs.wa.gov*

### Hours:

Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. PST

### Glossary:

Terms highlighted in **bold** print appear in the Glossary of Terms on page 14.

#### **Privacy of your information**

We are committed to protecting the privacy of your personal account information, including your Social Security number, which we use to track your account and submit required reports to the IRS. We will not disclose your information to anyone unless we are required to do so by law.

If you have insurance coverage through the Washington State Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB), we may share your information with PEBB to better serve you.

#### **This handbook is a summary**

It is not a complete description of your retirement benefits under Plan 2 of the Washington State Public Employees' Retirement System. State retirement laws govern your benefits. If there are any conflicts between the information shown in this handbook and what is contained in current law, the law will govern.

# Welcome to the Public Employees' Retirement System

## How Your Plan Works

### Overview

PERS Plan 2 is a 401(a) **defined benefit** plan. When you retire, you will receive a monthly benefit for the rest of your life that is based on your years of public service and your **average final compensation**.

While the contributions you make help to fund the plan overall, they do not factor into the retirement benefit you receive.

### Eligibility for PERS Plan 2

You are eligible for PERS Plan 2 membership if the position you were hired into (on or after October 1, 1977) is eligible. An eligible position is one that is normally compensated for at least 70 hours of work per month for at least five months of each year and the employer is one of the following:

- State government (agency, department, board, commission);
- Local government (including a city, town or county);
- Public utility district;
- Public institution of higher learning;
- Housing authority;
- Diking, fire, health, irrigation, park, library, port, reclamation, sewer or water district; or
- Airport.

Some employees might satisfy the basic membership criteria but be ineligible for other reasons. If one of the following applies to you, please contact us to determine whether you're eligible for PERS:

- You are a member of, or have retired from, another public retirement system in Washington.
- You work for a college or university and belong to that entity's retirement plan.
- You signed a student waiver while employed by a college or university.

- You provide professional services on a fee, retainer or contract basis and the income you receive from those services is less than 50 percent of your gross income for work performed in that profession.
- You work for the City of Seattle, Spokane or Tacoma, or you are an elected or appointed official of one of these cities.
- You are enrolled in a state-approved apprenticeship program, employed to earn hours for completing the program, and are making contributions to a union-sponsored or Taft-Hartley retirement plan.

Membership in PERS may be optional for some elected or appointed officials, employees of the Legislature, city managers, and chief administrative officers of city, county, port or public utility districts. If you think you may fall into this category, the PERS Plan 2 Rules for State Elected, Locally Elected and Governor Appointed Officials publications contain more information.

### Previous membership in another Washington public service retirement system

Membership in another of Washington's public service retirement systems (including the city retirement systems of Seattle, Tacoma or Spokane) can affect your:

- Eligibility for PERS Plan 2 membership;
- Eligibility to retire; and
- Benefit calculation.

If you have ever been a member in another of Washington's public service plans, it is important to tell your PERS employer.

### Contributing to the plan

You are required to contribute a percentage of your salary or wages to your retirement plan. This includes overtime and tax-deferred wages, but does not include severance pay or cash payments for unused sick or vacation leave. If you have questions about the compensation your employer reports for you, please contact your employer.

Your employer's contributions are also based on a percentage of your salary or wages. They are not matching funds and you cannot withdraw them if you leave public service.

When you retire, the monthly benefit you receive will have been funded over time by your contributions, your employer's contributions and investment earnings. The Pension Funding Council adopts contribution rates and periodically adjusts them to reflect the overall cost of the plan. The Legislature has the final decision on contribution rates.

Federal law limits the amount of compensation you can pay retirement system contributions on and that can be used in your benefit calculation. In 2010 that limit is \$245,000, but the amount can be adjusted each year. If you were to reach the limit in any calendar year, you wouldn't pay contributions for the remainder of the year and any salary earned over that amount would not be used in your pension calculation.

### Earning service credit

**Service credit** is based on the number of hours you work, which your employer reports to DRS. You receive one service credit month for each calendar month in which you are compensated for 90 or more hours of work. No more than one month of service credit can be earned for each calendar month, even if more than one employer is reporting hours that you worked.

You receive one half of a service credit if you work fewer than 90, but at least 70 hours. You receive one quarter of a service credit for any calendar month in which you receive compensation for fewer than 70 hours in a calendar month.

When you retire, your service credit will be a part of your retirement benefit calculation.

If one or both of the following applies to you, there is additional service credit information you need to know.

### You're an employee of the Washington State School for the Blind, the Washington School for the Deaf, or an institution of higher learning:

- If you begin working in September in an eligible position and earn compensation during at least nine months of the school year, you can receive 12 service credit months for the school year if you are compensated for at least 810 hours of employment. Six service credit months can be awarded if you start in September and are compensated for at least 630 hours, but less than 810 hours during the school year.
- If you earn compensation in fewer than nine months of the school year, you will receive service credit based on the number of hours you are compensated for each month.

### You're an employee with previous membership in another Washington public retirement system:

- If you have earned service credit in another of the state's public retirement systems, you may be able to combine your PERS service credit with credit you earned in the other system(s). For more information, read the *What is Dual Membership and How Does it Affect Me?* publication.

### Designating your beneficiary

Your *Beneficiary Designation* form tells DRS who you wish to receive benefits upon your death. If you do not complete and submit this form, any benefits due will be paid to your surviving spouse or minor child. If you do not have a surviving spouse or minor child, we will pay your estate.

Be sure to review your **beneficiary** designation periodically and submit a new form if you need to make a change or confirm your choices. If you marry, divorce or have another significant change in your life, be sure to update your beneficiary designation as these life events may invalidate your previous choices.

### When you will be vested

Once you have five or more years of **service credit** in PERS, you have a vested right to a retirement benefit.

If you leave PERS employment before you're eligible to retire, you can choose to either leave your contributions in the plan, where they will continue to earn interest, or you can withdraw your contributions. Should you decide to withdraw your contributions, you give up your right to a future retirement benefit. See "Returning to public service" on page 7 to learn more about the ability to re-establish your benefit rights under certain circumstances.

### When you will be eligible to retire

You are eligible to retire at age 65 if you have at least five years of service credit. There are options to retire earlier, but your benefit will be reduced to reflect the fact that you will be receiving it over a longer period of time. To retire early, you must be at least 55 and have 20 or more years of service credit. There is less of a benefit reduction for **early retirement** if you have 30 or more years of service credit.

### How your retirement benefit will be calculated

Your benefit is determined by your service credit years and compensation. When you retire, this formula will be used to calculate your benefit:

$$2\% \times \text{service credit years} \times \text{average final compensation} = \text{monthly benefit}$$

**Average final compensation** is the average of your 60 consecutive highest paid service credit months. Any severance pay, or lump sum payment for unused sick leave or vacation/annual leave, is not included.

#### HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:

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Suppose you retire at age 65 with 32 years of service credit and a monthly average final compensation of \$2,000. Your retirement benefit would be \$1,280 a month, calculated as follows:

$$2\% \times 32 \times \$2,000 = \$1,280$$

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## Planning for retirement

Though retirement may seem far away at the moment, planning for it now is one of the best things you can do for yourself and your family. Your

retirement benefit will be an important part of your income in retirement, but it is just a portion of what you will need.

How do you begin developing your personal plan for retirement? First, estimate how much money you will need. That can vary, based on factors that include:

- The lifestyle you'll want to lead when you retire;
- Your health;
- Whether you'll carry any debt into retirement; and
- Your life expectancy.

Next, estimate how much money you will receive from all sources (consider Social Security, personal savings, other employer pension plans, etc). When you compare this number with what you think you will need, then you can adjust your savings plan accordingly.

There are a number of different tools that can help you with this. A few that are available on the DRS Web site include:

- The benefit estimator within our online account services will calculate your retirement benefit under a variety of different scenarios (for example, different retirement dates), using your actual account data. Choose "log in to defined benefit access" from the *myDRS* menu on our Web site home page. If you haven't already registered for this service, it takes just a few minutes to do so.
- The Deferred Compensation Program (DCP) offers an online calculator (also accessible from our Web site home page) that shows your potential savings growth over time if you take advantage of DCP. Another calculator helps you see how long your savings could last in retirement.

Be sure to revisit your plan and adjust for changes in your professional and personal life that will happen over time.

## Milestones/Life Changes

### Becoming vested

When you have earned five or more years of **service credit** in PERS, you have a **vested** right to a retirement benefit. This is a significant milestone in your public service career.

### Exploring the option to transfer to PERS Plan 3

If you became a member of PERS Plan 2 before Plan 3 began (March 1, 2002 for state and higher education employees and September 1, 2002 for local government employees), you have an opportunity each January, while you are employed, to transfer to Plan 3. Plan 3 has two parts – a **defined benefit** and a **defined contribution** – and is referred to as a hybrid plan.

If you decide to transfer, your Plan 2 contributions, plus any interest they have earned, will be moved to a Plan 3 defined contribution account. Once you transfer to Plan 3, you cannot return to Plan 2. Making a retirement plan choice is an individual decision and should be evaluated for your own personal situation. For more information, read the *Plan Choice Booklet* available from DRS or your employer.

### Leaving public service

Should you leave PERS employment, you can choose to either leave your contributions in the plan until you're eligible to retire or withdraw them. The IRS requires that you begin taking payment of your retirement benefit when you reach age 70½ unless you are still employed.

Leaving PERS-covered employment is the only circumstance under which you can withdraw your contributions. If you do, you will cancel any rights and benefits you have accrued in PERS. You can only restore your contributions and re-establish your benefit under certain circumstances (see the next section). There are also tax implications to withdrawing your contributions, so you may want to contact the IRS or your tax advisor before making a decision. The *Withdrawal of Retirement*

*Contributions* publication contains more detailed information.

Be sure to keep us updated on any changes in your name, address or **beneficiary**. The *Beneficiary Designation* form you complete and submit tells DRS who you would like to receive benefits upon your death. It's very important that you keep your beneficiary designation current as it may be invalidated by a divorce, marriage or other circumstances.

### Returning to public service

If you leave your position, withdraw your contributions, and later return to PERS employment, you may be able to restore your previous service credit. To do so, you must repay the total amount of the contributions you withdrew, plus interest, within five years of returning to employment or before you retire, whichever comes first. Contact us to determine how much you owe.

A **dual member** (one who belongs to more than one retirement system) may be able to restore service credit earned in a retirement system other than PERS. The deadline is within two years of first becoming a dual member or before retirement, whichever comes first.

It may still be possible to purchase service credit after the deadline has passed; however, the cost is considerably higher. You can learn more by reading *Plan 2 Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit*. You may also find helpful information in *What is Dual Membership and How Does it Affect Me?*

### Marriage or Divorce

Marrying or divorcing can affect your retirement benefits.

### Court-ordered property division

Your benefit may be affected by a court-ordered property division. As long as the order complies with the applicable laws, we will pay retirement benefits according to the property division.

An ex-spouse may have a right to a portion of your benefits under certain circumstances. The DRS publication *How Can a Property Division Affect My Retirement Account?* contains detailed information.

### Updating your beneficiary

The *Beneficiary Designation* form you complete and submit tells DRS who you would like to receive benefits upon your death. If you marry or divorce before you retire, you need to fill out a new **beneficiary** form, even if your beneficiary remains the same. It's very important that you keep your beneficiary designation up-to-date.

## When the unexpected happens

### Temporary leave from your job

You may need to take a temporary leave from your job because of:

- Military service;
- An authorized leave of absence; or
- A temporary disability.

If so, you may be able to obtain **service credit** for work time missed while you were on leave.

### Service credit for military service

If you left your position for uniformed military service, you may be eligible to receive service credit for that period of military service. To qualify, you must:

- Apply for a position with the same PERS employer within 90 days of receiving an honorable discharge; and
- Complete payment of the contributions within five years of returning to employment or before you retire, whichever comes first. Contributions may not be required if your military service occurred during certain periods of war.

Should you become totally incapacitated as a result of serving in the United States military, you (or in the case of your death, your surviving spouse or children) can apply for military service credit without your return to employment.

Read our *Military Service Credit* publication for more information.

### Service credit for an unpaid authorized leave of absence

You may be able to earn up to two years of service credit for an unpaid leave of absence that was authorized by your employer. To do so, you must:

- Return to work with the same PERS employer; and
- Pay your contributions, as well as your employer's contributions, plus interest, for the period of time you were on leave.

You must complete payment within five years of returning to employment or before you retire, whichever comes first. You can learn more by reading *Plan 2 Recovery of Withdrawn or Optional Service Credit*.

### Disability before retirement

In some cases you can obtain service credit for work time missed while you were on leave for a temporary disability.

If you become totally incapacitated and leave your job as a result, you may be eligible for a disability retirement benefit.

To learn more, please refer to the *PERS Disability Benefits* publication or call us for information.

### Death before retirement

#### With less than ten years of service credit

Your accumulated contributions, plus interest, will be paid to your **beneficiary**.

#### With ten or more years of service credit

Your spouse (or if you are not married, the guardian of your minor children) can choose to receive either a lump sum payment of your contributions, plus interest, or a monthly benefit. If you do not have a surviving spouse or minor children, your contributions, plus interest, will be paid to your beneficiary or estate.

The monthly benefit will be calculated as if you had retired and chosen a 100 percent survivor benefit Option 2 (see Option 2 on page 11 in the “Ready to Retire” section of this handbook). Should your survivor die while receiving the benefit, your minor children will continue to receive the benefit that was being paid to your survivor. The benefit will be divided equally among the children and paid until they turn 18.

### Death as a result of an injury or occupational disease sustained during employment

If the Department of Labor and Industries determines that your death occurred from injuries in the course of employment or as a result of an occupational disease or infection that arose from your employment, your beneficiary will be entitled to a \$150,000 death benefit.

## Retirement planning checkup

This is a good time to check in on your retirement planning. Have you analyzed how much you will need and how much you will have in retirement? Has anything in your plan changed? Have you joined the state’s Deferred Compensation Program (DCP) or another supplemental savings program?

Things to consider:

- **Identifying your retirement lifestyle goals.** Will you want to travel the world or stay close to home? Different lifestyle choices can mean different financial goals.
- **Taking care of your health.** The cost of medical care can be one of the largest expenses you incur in retirement. Getting regular checkups now and maintaining a healthy lifestyle can have an impact on what those costs will be when you retire.
- **Paying down debt.** Debt lessens the money you have available to save. Paying off debt while you’re still generating a paycheck will affect how much you have to save and give you greater flexibility in retirement.

- **Signing up for DCP or another similar savings vehicle.** You can get started with DCP by deferring as little as \$30 a month from your paycheck, and you can increase that amount whenever you are ready.
- **Or...increasing your contribution to DCP or another savings vehicle.** Making even a small adjustment in the amount you save each month can make a big difference over the long run. Use the calculator on the DCP Web site to see the impact of different contribution amounts. Here’s an important tip: If you’re age 50 or over, the IRS allows you to save even more in your DCP account by providing a higher contribution limit.

## Approaching retirement

There are several important things to think about as you approach retirement, including:

- Do you know how much income you will need in retirement?
- Do you know what your retirement benefit will be?
- How will your benefit change if you work past 65 or you decide to retire early?
- Will you want to increase your benefit by purchasing additional **service credit**?
- What other income will you have available to you in retirement?

In this section, we’ve included information to help you find the answers. If you haven’t already signed up for online account access on the DRS Web site, you’ll want to do so at [www.drs.wa.gov](http://www.drs.wa.gov). With this access, you can calculate your benefit under different scenarios, using your individual account information.

## Service retirement

You are eligible to retire when you are 65 and have at least five service credit years. This formula will be used to calculate your monthly benefit:

$2\% \times \text{service credit years} \times \text{average final compensation}$

**Average final compensation** is the average of your 60 consecutive highest paid service credit months. Any severance pay, or lump sum payment for unused sick leave or vacation/annual leave, is not included.

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**HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:**

Suppose you retire at age 65 with 32 years of service credit and a monthly average final compensation of \$2,000. Your retirement benefit would be \$1,280 a month, calculated as follows:

$$2\% \times 32 \times \$2,000 = \$1,280$$

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If your monthly benefit is less than \$50, you can choose to take a lump sum retirement benefit. (It's likely that only a member who retires early on disability or as a **dual member** would receive this type of payment.) If you receive a lump sum payment, you are considered retired from PERS.

## Early retirement

Any retirement before age 65 is an **early retirement**. Your benefit depends on how much service credit you have earned, your age and the early retirement factor applied.

If you have at least 20 service credit years, you can retire at or after age 55 with a **reduced benefit**. However, an early retirement factor is applied as you will be receiving your benefit over a longer period of time.

If you have 30 or more years of service credit, there's still a reduction to your benefit, but it will be less. With 30 or more years of service credit, you can retire at or after age 55 under one of two provisions:

- A benefit that is reduced by three percent for each year before age 65; or
- A smaller (or no) reduction in your benefit, but stricter rules on returning to public service employment (your pension stops if you return to public service and doesn't start again until you've left employment or reach age 65).

The second provision is referred to as the 2008 Early Retirement Factors (ERFs). If you're thinking about retiring early, you'll want to read our *Thinking About Working After Retirement?* publication to make sure you understand the restrictions that may apply in returning to work.

Our *Thinking About Retiring Early?* publication contains in-depth information (including an early retirement table showing the benefit reduction under different scenarios) on what you'll need to know if you are thinking about an early retirement.

## Retiring as a dual member

If you are a member of more than one Washington State retirement system, you are a dual member. If your service credit years total five or more when you combine both systems, you are entitled to a benefit from each system.

In most cases, your retirement benefit will be based on the highest base salary you earned, regardless of which system you earned it in. Base salary includes your wages and overtime and can include other cash payments if those payments are included as base salary in all of the retirement systems you are retiring from.

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**HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:**

Suppose you retire at age 65 with three years of service credit from PERS Plan 2 and four from the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Plan 2. Without dual membership, your service would be too short in either system for a retirement benefit. With dual membership, you can combine the service credit, giving you enough to retire, but your benefit from each system will be calculated with service from that system alone. This is how your benefit would be calculated:

$$2\% \times 3 \text{ (PERS service credit years)} \times \text{average final compensation} = \text{PERS benefit}$$

$$2\% \times 4 \text{ (TRS service credit years)} \times \text{average final compensation} = \text{TRS benefit}$$

$$\text{PERS benefit} + \text{TRS benefit} = \text{total monthly benefit}$$

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For more information, read the publication *What is Dual Membership and How Does it Affect Me?*

## Estimating your benefit

If you expect to retire within the next two years, be sure to contact us to request a written estimate of your benefit. Remember, you can also use online account access to estimate your benefit at different retirement dates. If you're within one year of retirement, contact us for an application packet.

## Purchasing additional service credit

At the time you retire, you may purchase additional **service credit**. Any credit you purchase will not be used to qualify you for retirement, but will be used to increase your monthly benefit. We can provide you with estimates for the cost of purchasing the service credit and the increase it can make in your benefit. If you choose to purchase, a *Request to Purchase Additional Retirement Service Credit* form must be submitted to us at the same time you submit your retirement application.

For more information, read the *Purchasing Additional Service Credit* publication.

## Updating your plan for retirement

Has anything changed with your retirement planning? Perhaps you want to work longer or retire earlier than you previously thought? Be sure to adjust your planning.

If you are within five years of retirement, you'll want to attend one of DRS' retirement planning seminars. At a seminar, you'll hear from a variety of speakers and gain valuable tips on preparing for retirement. Check our schedule and sign up online.

## Ready to Retire

### Applying for retirement

When you are ready to begin the process, request a retirement application from us. Be sure to submit the completed application with all required signatures and documentation, including proof of age for you and your survivor if you choose one of the options with a survivor benefit.

Remember – if you're purchasing service credit, you'll need to complete and turn in your purchase form with your retirement application.

## Your benefit options

When you apply for retirement, you will choose one of the four benefit options shown below. Once you retire, you can only change your option in very limited specific circumstances, so please select carefully.

### Option 1 Single life

This option pays the highest monthly amount of the four choices, but pays it for your lifetime only. No one will receive ongoing benefits after you die. If you die before the benefits you have received equal your contributions, plus interest (as of the date of your retirement), the difference will be paid in a lump sum to your designated **beneficiary**.

### Option 2 Joint and 100 percent survivor

Your monthly benefit under this option is less than in Option 1, but after your death, your survivor will receive the same benefit you were receiving, for his or her lifetime.

### Option 3 Joint and 50 percent survivor

This option has less of a reduction to your monthly benefit than Option 2. Your survivor will receive half of the benefit you were receiving, for his or her lifetime.

### Option 4 Joint and 66.67 percent survivor

This option has less of a reduction to your benefit than Option 2 and more of a reduction than Option 3. Your survivor will receive 66.67 percent (or roughly two-thirds) of the benefit you were receiving, for his or her lifetime.

## Your spouse must consent to your choice of option

If you are married, the law requires that your spouse consent in writing to the option you choose. If your spouse's consent is not provided, an Option 3 benefit will be paid to you, with your spouse designated to receive the survivor benefit.

## Health insurance coverage

Ask your employer if you will be eligible for health insurance coverage through the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) once you retire. You can also call the Health Care Authority at 800-200-1004 or visit their Web site at [www.hca.wa.gov](http://www.hca.wa.gov).

If you qualify for continuing coverage, you must meet strict timelines to apply or request a deferral.

## Federal benefit limit

When you retire, your benefit may be limited if it exceeds the federally allowed amount. For 2010 the limit is \$195,000, but it may be adjusted annually for inflation. Few retirement system members should be impacted by this limit, but if you believe it may impact you please call us for additional information.

## Federal tax on your retirement benefit

Most, if not all, of your benefit will be subject to federal income tax. The only exception will be any portion that was taxed before it was contributed. After you retire, we will let you know if any portion of your contributions has already been taxed.

Since most public employers deduct contributions before taxes, it's likely that your entire retirement benefit will be taxable.

At retirement, you must complete and submit a federal W-4P form to let us know how much of your benefit should be withheld for taxes. If you do not, IRS rules require withholding as if you are married and claiming three exemptions. You can adjust your withholding amount at any time during retirement by completing a new W-4P form.

For each tax year you are in receipt of a retirement benefit, we will provide you with a 1099-R form to use in preparing your tax return. These forms are usually mailed at the end of January for the previous year. The information is also available online under myDRS beginning in the middle of January.

It is your responsibility to declare the proper amount of taxable income on your income tax return.

## Legal actions

In general, retirement benefits are not subject to assignment or attachment. They may, however, be subject to court and administrative orders issued under federal law or for spousal maintenance and child support.

You can find more information in the publication *Can Legal Action Affect My Retirement Account?*

## When and how your benefit will be paid

After you retire, your retirement benefit will be paid at the end of each month and directly deposited in your bank or credit union account. You must complete the *Authorization for Direct Deposit* form as part of your retirement application.

If you need to change your financial institution once you've started your retirement, just complete a new authorization form and send it to us.

In rare cases, if you are unable to receive payment by direct deposit, payment will be mailed at the end of each month.

## Once You Retire

### Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

On July 1 of every year that follows your first full year of retirement, your monthly benefit will be adjusted to a maximum of three percent per year, as determined by the Consumer Price Index.

## Working after retirement

If you return to public service in Washington after you retire, your benefit may be affected, depending on the position and how many hours you work.

Under certain circumstances, you may be required to become a member of, and pay contributions to, another retirement system. You may be able to work limited hours with no impact to your benefit, or if you retired early under provisions put in place in 2008 (see the early retirement information on page 10), your benefit may be stopped if you return to public service.

If you think you might be returning to work after retirement, please call us to see if your benefit will be affected. You'll also find helpful information in the publication *Thinking About Working After Retirement?*

## Benefit overpayments or underpayments

If you ever receive an overpayment of your pension benefit, we will require you to repay it. If we determine there has been an underpayment, we will correct the error and pay you in full.

## Changing a benefit option or beneficiary after you retire

Once you retire, you may only change your benefit option or **beneficiary** in the following circumstances:

- If you designated someone other than your spouse to receive your survivor benefit, you can change to an Option 1 (no survivor) benefit at any time after retirement.
- If you chose one of the survivor options (2, 3 or 4), and your designated beneficiary dies before you, your retirement benefit may be adjusted to the higher Option 1 payment level. Be sure to notify us to initiate this adjustment.
- If you marry or remarry after retirement and remain married for at least one year, you may be able to change your benefit option and provide a survivor benefit for your new spouse.

To qualify for this opportunity, you must request the change between your first and second year of marriage. Please contact us for estimates on how this will affect your benefit. Also, be aware that this opportunity may not be available if your benefit has been impacted by a court-ordered property division.

- If you go back to work and complete two or more years of uninterrupted active PERS membership, you can retire again and select a new benefit option and/or beneficiary.

## Glossary of Terms

**Average final compensation:** The monthly average of your 60 consecutive highest-paid service credit months. Your average final compensation is used in determining your retirement benefit.

**Beneficiary:** The person, estate, organization or trust you have designated to receive any benefits that are payable upon your death.

**Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA):** On July 1 of every year that follows your first full year of retirement, your monthly benefit will be adjusted.

**Defined benefit:** A benefit that is based on a set formula. The benefit is paid for your lifetime.

**Defined contribution** (a component of Plan 3 only; some members of Plan 2 have the option to transfer to Plan 3): A benefit that consists solely of the money contributed by the member and any investment gains, losses or expenses applied to the member's account.

**Dual member:** An individual who has established membership in more than one of the state of Washington's retirement systems, including First Class City Retirement Systems for Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma.

**Early retirement:** Retirement before the age of 65 is considered early retirement.

**Reduced benefit:** A benefit that has been decreased by a factor provided by the Office of the State Actuary. Benefits are reduced in two situations: When you retire early; or you retire and select a survivor benefit option (which continues to pay a benefit to a survivor after your death).

**Service credit:** The credit you receive each month for working in a position covered by one of the state of Washington retirement systems. Service credit is used to determine your eligibility for retirement and your benefit amount.

**Vested:** Once you have five or more years of service credit in PERS Plan 2, you are considered "vested," which means you have earned the right to receive a retirement benefit once you reach an eligible age.

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