



Washington State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) – Plan 2

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Facts in a Flash

Plan Summary

TRS 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

How to contact the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems

The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) administers the Teachers' Retirement System and the Deferred Compensation Program (DCP).

Call us:

Olympia 360-664-7000
Toll free 800-547-6657
TTY 360-586-5450
Toll-free TTY 866-377-8895
DCP 888-327-5596
DCP TTY 800-766-4962

Write to us:

Department of Retirement Systems
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 website.

Hours:

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

Website:

www.drs.wa.gov

Glossary:

Terms highlighted in **bold** print appear in the Glossary of Terms on page 15.

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 Teachers' 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 Teachers' Retirement System

How Your Plan Works

Overview

TRS 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 TRS Plan 2

As a public school teacher, you are eligible for TRS Plan 2 membership if you were hired into an eligible position:

- On or after October 1, 1977, and before July 1, 1996, (unless you opted to transfer to TRS Plan 3); or
- On or after July 1, 2007, and you choose to be in Plan 2.

A teacher is anyone who is qualified to teach and is employed by a public school as an instructor, administrator or supervisor. This includes:

- State, educational service districts, and school district superintendents and their assistants;
- School district and educational service district employees who are certificated by the Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction; and
- Any full-time school doctor who is employed by a public school to provide instructional or educational services.

An eligible position is one that is normally compensated for at least 70 hours of work per month for at least five months from September through August.

If you are a substitute teacher, your membership in TRS is optional. You'll want to read the *TRS Substitute's Guide* for 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 TRS 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 TRS 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 2011 that limit is \$245,000, but the amount may 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. 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.

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

Claiming credit for substitute teaching

If you work as a substitute teacher, your employer reports your hours and earnings to DRS but contributions are not deducted from your paycheck. If you meet eligibility requirements and would like to receive credit for your service, you must apply with DRS after August 31 of each school year and pay the appropriate contributions.

You can learn more by reading the *TRS Substitute's Guide* available on the DRS website.

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 TRS 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.

How you earn service credit

If this applies to you...	You earn this service credit...
You work 810 hours or more, begin working in September and work at least 9 months of the school year.	12 service credit months per school year.*
You work 630 - 809 hours, begin working in September and work at least 9 months of the school year.	6 service credit months (0.5 service credit for each month) per school year.*
You work at least 630 hours in at least 5 months within a 6-month period during the school year.	6 service credit months per school year beginning with the 2008/2009 school year.*
All other instances.	<p>1 service credit month for each month you work 90 or more hours.</p> <p>.5 service credit month for each month you work at least 70, but less than 90 hours.</p> <p>.25 service credit month for each month you work less than 70 (but more than zero).</p>

* A school year is September 1 through August 31.

We will apply the method that provides you the most service credit.

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 to DRS 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.

Beginning in January 2014, qualified domestic partners have the same survivor and death benefits as married spouses, though there may be differences in how taxes are handled at the federal level. In a qualified domestic partnership, both individuals have met the state's legal requirements and registered their partnership with the Secretary of State's office or another jurisdiction. Please contact the Secretary of State's office if you have questions about these requirements.

When you will be vested

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

If you leave TRS 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 8 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:

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 each month, calculated as follows:

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

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 website 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 website 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 website home page) that can estimate your DCP savings and analyze whether you are on schedule to meet your income needs. Another calculator shows the effects of different DCP deferral amounts on your take home pay.

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 TRS, 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 TRS Plan 3

If you became a member of TRS Plan 2 before Plan 3 began (July 1, 1996), 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.

If you became a TRS member on or after July 1, 2007 and chose TRS Plan 2, you are not eligible to transfer to TRS Plan 3.

Leaving public service

Should you leave TRS 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 TRS-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 TRS. 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 TRS 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 TRS. 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 TRS 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 can earn a maximum of two service credit years if your employer approved you for an unpaid leave of absence at any time during your career. To qualify for this service credit, you must:

- Return to work with the same TRS 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 *TRS 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 (see Option 2 on page 12 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 one-time duty-related 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.
- **Reviewing options for purchasing service credit:** examples include purchasing public education experience, previously withdrawn service and periods of authorized leave.
- **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 website 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 website, you'll want to do so at 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.

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 each month, calculated as follows:

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

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 TRS.

Purchasing public education experience to meet retirement requirements

If you're an active member with at least two years of TRS service credit, you have the option to purchase up to seven years of public education experience service to qualify for retirement. This service credit is used in the calculation of your benefit.

For more information, read *Using Service Credit Earned Outside the Washington State Teachers' Retirement System*.

Using sick leave to qualify for retirement

You may use up to 45 days of unused sick leave to help you qualify for retirement. Sick leave not cashed out by your employer may be converted to a maximum of two months of service credit. This service credit is not used in the calculation of your benefit. It can only be used to qualify for retirement.

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.

Using out-of-state service to meet early retirement requirements

If you're a **vested** TRS Plan 2 member and you earned service in another state's public school teachers' retirement system, you can use that out-of-state service to qualify for an early retirement. However, the out-of-state service will not be used in calculation of your TRS benefit.

For more information, read *Using Service Credit Earned Outside the Washington State Teachers' Retirement System*.

Purchasing public education experience to meet early retirement requirements

If you're an active member with at least two years TRS **service credit**, you have the option to purchase up to seven years of public education experience service to qualify for early retirement. This service credit is used in the calculation of your benefit.

For more information, read *Using Service Credit Earned Outside the Washington State Teachers' Retirement System*.

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.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:

Suppose you retire at age 65 with three years of service credit from TRS Plan 2 and four from the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) 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:

$2\% \times 3$ (TRS service credit years) \times average final compensation = TRS benefit

$2\% \times 4$ (PERS service credit years) \times average final compensation = PERS benefit

TRS benefit + PERS benefit = total monthly benefit

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 website at 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 2011 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 survivor after you retire

Once you retire, you may only change your benefit option or **survivor** 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 survivor 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 re-enter TRS membership, you can retire again and select a new benefit option and/or survivor.

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.

Domestic partner: Beginning in January 2014, qualified domestic partners have the same survivor and death benefits as married spouses, though there may be differences in how taxes are handled at the federal level. In a qualified domestic partnership, both individuals have met the state's legal requirements and registered their partnership with the Secretary of State's office or another jurisdiction. Please contact the Secretary of State's office if you have questions about these requirements.

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.

Survivor: The individual you designated at retirement to receive benefit payments upon your death. Your survivor will receive payment if you die after retirement and selected a retirement option which provides for a survivor.

Vested: Once you have five or more years of service credit in TRS 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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