

Friendly reminders

- This presentation contains general information to be used as a guide during the webinar. All participants are muted.
- Have a question?
 - » Type your question in the Questions box during the webinar. We will answer questions during the webinar and in the Questions box.
- This webinar will be recorded. Our recordings & PDFs are available at www.trsl.org/members/webinars

If you have any specific questions about your retirement (such as DROP window, retirement eligibility, etc.), please contact us at <u>AskTRSL.org</u> so we can look up your account and assist you directly.

What do you want to learn today?



1._____

- 2._____
- 3._____

Agenda

- Types of TRSL retirement plans
- How your retirement is funded
- Purchases and transfers of service credit
- How your benefit is calculated
- Retirement eligibility
- Retirement options
- Leave credit

Break and Q & A periods will be provided.

About TRSL



- Established in 1936
- Public trust fund
- Defined benefit plan
- Largest public retirement system in Louisiana
- Benefits guaranteed by the state constitution

TRSL retirement plans

Regular Plan

Most TRSL members, including teachers, administrators, support staff, and university personnel, etc.

Plan B

School food service employees in 20 parishes

How your retirement is funded

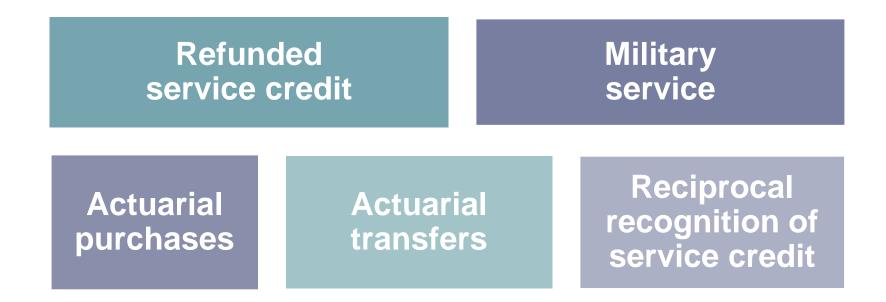
Members pay a percentage of salary toward retirement:

Regular Plan	8.0%
Plan B (also contributes to SSA)	5.0%

- Employers also pay contributions toward your retirement; the amount is based upon plan type.
- TRSL pools and invests employee and employer contributions.
- Investment earnings fund your lifetime retirement benefits.

Purchases & transfers of service credit

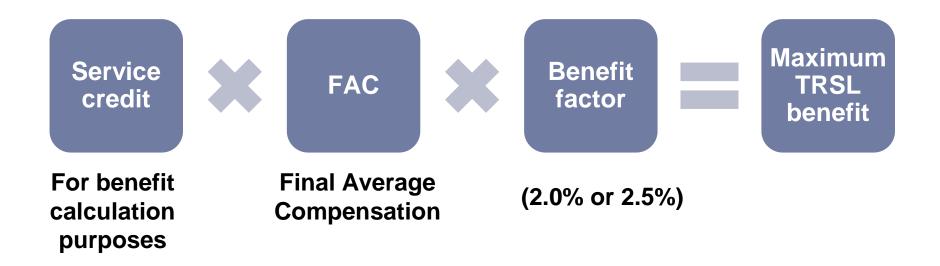
 Service credit can be purchased for eligible periods of service for which you do not already have TRSL service credit.



NOTE: Any purchases, transfers, or reciprocals must be completed before the effective date of your retirement or DROP participation.

How your benefit is calculated

State law defines the benefit formula used to calculate the maximum TRSL benefit for which you are eligible:



How you earn service credit

- Service credit is based on the amount of time you work and contribute to TRSL.
- You cannot earn more than 1.00 year of service credit in a 12-month period (July 1 - June 30).

 It is rounded to the closest one-tenth of a year (not to exceed 100% of a year) only at the time of retirement or entering DROP.

Final Average Compensation (FAC)

Membership in state retirement system prior to January 1, 2011

Membership in state retirement system on or after January 1, 2011

Based on <u>3 highest</u> consecutive years of salary

Based on <u>5 highest</u> consecutive years of salary

State law places a <u>10% cap</u> on salary increases in each of the <u>3</u> <u>years</u> used to determine the average compensation.

State law places a <u>15% cap</u> on salary increases in each of the <u>5</u> <u>years</u> used to determine the average compensation.

NOTE: Salary cap does not apply to increases given by legislative acts (state raises) or city/parish/college/university system-wide increases. There is also a 25% limit on salary increases for the 12 months during which a classroom teacher changes employment to that of a classroom teacher in another parish.

FAC: Example in Member Access

Seq	Eff Date	Source	Contribution Amount	Service Credit for Benefit Computation Amount Service Type	Actual Earnings	Full Time Earnings	Transaction Type	Service Credit for Eligibility
012	6/30/2014	ST. TAMMANY BD	4,086.52	1.00 REGULAR	51,080.70	51,080.70	SALARY POSTING	1.00
013	6/30/2015	ST. TAMMANY BD	4,039.60	1.00 REGULAR	50,494.20	50,494.20	SALARY POSTING	1.00
014	6/30/2016	ST. TAMMANY BD	4,101.60	1.00 REGULAR	51,269.20	51,269.20	SALARY POSTING	1.00
015	6/30/2017	ST. TAMMANY BD	4,181.52	1.00 REGULAR	52,269.12	52,269.12	SALARY POSTING	1.00
016	6/30/2018	ST. TAMMANY BD	4,199.92	1.00 REGULAR	52,500.08	52,500.08	SALARY POSTING	1.00

- The FAC is the average of your highest years of salary consecutively earned.
- TRSL looks at your entire salary history.

FAC: Example in Member Access

DROP ELIGIBILITY: The first time you reach one of the following: 25 Years Age 55, 10 Years Age 60, 30 Years Any Age

This area may include employment dates for time periods where service credit was refunded. Refunded years that have not been restored are not included in your total service credit.

Employment History

Employer ID	Employer Name	Plan Name	Start Date	End Date
0052	ST. TAMMANY BD	Regular Plan	08/17/1990	01/15/1993
0052	ST. TAMMANY BD	Regular Plan	10/13/2006	05/24/2018

TRSL Regular Plan Information

Service credit earned cannot exceed 1.00 year in a fiscal year.

Unaudited Service Credit Member Contributions Summary		ary
11.82	Beginning balance as of 06/30/2019:	46,134.77
0.00	No Current FY Contributions	0.00
0.00	Purchases/Transfers/Refunds:	0.00
0.00	Prior Year Contributions Corrections:	0.00
11.82	Estimated balance as of 9/10/2019:	46,134.77
	0.00	11.82 Beginning balance as of 06/30/2019: No Current FY Contributions Purchases/Transfers/Refunds: Prior Year Contributions Corrections:

Total unaudited service credit for benefit computation as of 06/30/2019*

Service Type	Amount
Regular	11.82
Total	11.82

Total unaudited service credit for eligibility purposes as of 06/30/2019*: 11.82

Monthly Average Compensation: \$4,334.40

*If these figures are different, your employer has certified that you have some part-time employment. Any discrepancies in salaries, service credit, or contributions should be addressed with your employer. All amounts are subject to audit and change.

Benefit factors

The benefit factor used to calculate your retirement benefit is based on TRSL plan membership and date of enrollment.

TRSL Plan Type	Benefit Factor
Regular Plan (TRSL membership prior to 7/1/99)	2.0% or 2.5%
Regular Plan (TRSL membership on or after 7/1/99)	2.5%
Plan B	2.0%

When will I be eligible to retire?

The answer depends on which plan you belong to and, in some cases, when you joined one of the four state retirement systems.



Regular Plan: Retirement eligibility

Eligibility requirements	Benefit factor
Regular Plan (prior to 7/1/99):	
 At least age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit, OR Any age with at least 20 years of service credit 	2.0%
 At least age 65 with at least 20 years of service credit, OR At least age 55 with at least 25 years of service credit, OR Any age with at least 30 years of service credit 	2.5%

Regular Plan: Retirement eligibility

Eligibility requirements	Benefit factor
Regular Plan (between 7/1/99 and 12/31/10):	
At least age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit, OR	
At least age 55 with at least 25 years of service credit, OR	2.5%
Any age with at least 20 years of service credit (actuarially reduced), OR	Z.J /0
Any age with at least 30 years of service credit	

Regular Plan: Retirement eligibility

Eligibility requirements	Benefit factor
Regular Plan (between 1/1/11 and 6/30/15):	
 At least age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit, OR Any age with at least 20 years of service credit (actuarially reduced) 	2.5%
Regular Plan (on or after 7/1/15):	
 At least age 62 with at least 5 years of service credit, OR Any age with at least 20 years of service credit (actuarially reduced) 	2.5%

Questions?



If you have any specific questions about your retirement (such as DROP window, retirement eligibility, etc.), please contact us at <u>AskTRSL.org</u> so we can look up your account and assist you directly.

When you retire, you will select one of eight different retirement options.

You will choose your option on an affidavit, which must be notarized.

The option you choose determines how much you and your beneficiary will receive in retirement benefits.

You cannot change your retirement option once you retire or enter DROP.

You can only change your beneficiary under Option 1.

Retirement Option	Member Benefit	Beneficiary Benefit
Maximum Option	Member receives largest monthly benefit possible (maximum benefit).	None

<u>Maximum Option conditions</u>: All monthly benefits cease at member's death. Only the amount of member contributions that has not been paid out in monthly benefits or in DROP deposits and interest is due to the member's estate.

Retirement Option	Member Benefit	Beneficiary Benefit
Option 1	Member receives a monthly benefit slightly less than Maximum Option. Age at retirement is one of the factors upon which the reduction is based.	More than one beneficiary can be designated, and can be changed at any time by member/retiree.

<u>Option 1 conditions</u>: Beneficiary receives remaining balance of member's contributions (if any) in one lump-sum payment. Cannot be selected for ILSB.

Retirement Option	Member Benefit	Beneficiary Benefit
Option 2	Member receives an actuarially reduced monthly benefit.	Beneficiary receives same lifetime benefit member received.
Option 3	Member receives a monthly benefit greater than Option 2 or 2A benefit.	Beneficiary receives lifetime benefit equal to ½ of benefit amount member received.
Option 4	Member receives a reduced monthly benefit based upon amount member designates for beneficiary.	Beneficiary receives lifetime benefit designated by member, not to exceed Option 2 benefit amount.

Retirement Option	Member Benefit	Beneficiary Benefit
Option 2A (Pop Up)	Member receives a monthly benefit slightly less than Option 2.	Beneficiary receives same lifetime benefit member received.
Option 3A (Pop Up)	Member receives a monthly benefit greater than Option 2 or 2A benefit but less than Option 3 benefit.	Beneficiary receives lifetime benefit equal to ½ of benefit amount member received.
Option 4A (Pop Up)	Member receives a reduced monthly benefit based upon amount member designates for beneficiary.	Beneficiary receives lifetime benefit designated by member, but not to exceed Option 2 benefit amount.

Retirement Option	Member Benefit	Beneficiary Benefit
Maximum Option	Member receives largest monthly benefit possible (maximum benefit).	None

<u>Maximum Option conditions</u>: All monthly benefits cease at member's death. Only the amount of member contributions that has not been paid out in monthly benefits or in DROP deposits and interest is due to the member's estate.

Leave credit: Sick leave

- Unused sick leave cannot be used to attain eligibility for retirement.
- However, at the time of retirement, unused sick leave may be converted to service credit.
 - » This can increase your monthly retirement benefit.
 - » TRSL makes this conversion after you have retired.
- Employers pay up to 25 days of unused sick leave at the daily rate of pay, or the number of unused days at the discretion of the employer.



Leave credit: Annual leave

 Employees of Louisiana state agencies, colleges, universities, community colleges, and technical colleges may earn annual leave.

 Members who earn annual leave are usually paid up to 300 hours or 37.5 days of annual leave by their employers upon termination of employment.

 Please speak to your employer to discuss your options if you anticipate having more than 300 hours of annual leave upon retirement.

Questions?



If you have any specific questions about your retirement (such as DROP window, retirement eligibility, etc.), please contact us at <u>AskTRSL.org</u> so we can look up your account and assist you directly.

Agenda

- Types of retirement offered
- Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)
- Initial Lump-Sum Benefit (ILSB)
- Other TRSL benefits

Types of retirement offered

- SERVICE: You stop working and begin receiving your lifetime monthly retirement benefit.
- DROP: You "freeze" your retirement benefit and continue to work for up to 36 months, building a retirement nest egg. You terminate employment (retire) some time after the completion of DROP participation. Upon termination of employment, you are eligible to withdraw from your DROP account plus receive your regular lifetime monthly retirement benefit.
- ILSB: You retire, receive a lump-sum payment of up to 36 times your monthly maximum benefit, and receive an actuarially reduced lifetime monthly retirement benefit.

Types of retirement offered

- DEFERRED: Members with at least five years of service credit can terminate their positions and leave their contributions with TRSL. Once eligible, inactive members can apply for a TRSL retirement benefit based on their years of service credit.
- **DISABILITY:** If you are no longer able to perform your current job due to a disabling condition, you can apply for a TRSL disability retirement. It must be approved by the State Medical Disability Board.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

- DROP is an optional program that allows you to freeze your monthly retirement benefit check while you continue to work and earn a paycheck.
- During DROP your monthly benefit is deposited each month into a special account.
 - » Minimum participation time: 1 day
 - » Maximum participation time: 36 months (3 years)

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

 The "frozen" benefit is calculated based upon years of service credit and average compensation upon entering DROP.

Your decision to participate in DROP is irrevocable.

 You can apply up to 6 months before your DROP window opens with TRSL's Form 11.

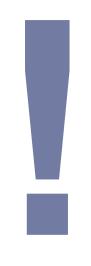
 Members can end DROP participation and terminate employment (retire) at any time.

"What is the DROP window?"

The DROP window refers to the 3-year period of time you can participate in DROP, starting from your first day of eligibility.

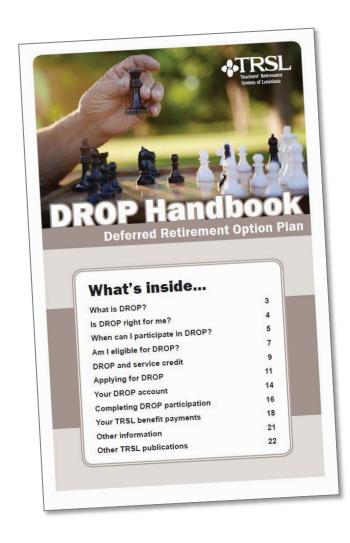
Your window opens when you are FIRST eligible.

This period is your **ONE-TIME** opportunity to participate in DROP during your career.



It is important to find out the **EXACT DATE** you first become eligible for DROP.

DROP eligibility – Regular Plan



Membership prior to Jan. 1, 2011

Age 60 with 10 years*

Age 55 with 25 years

Any age with 30 years

*2.0% benefit factor

Membership *between*Jan 1, 2011 & June 3<u>0, 2015</u>

Age 60 with 5 years

Membership on or after July 1, 2015

Age 62 with 5 years

While in DROP, what is the same?

You continue to work and draw a salary.

You continue to earn and use leave.

You are still eligible for raises, promotions, etc.

You can change jobs or employers.



Your DROP deposits will continue as long as there is no break in service.

While in DROP, what is different?

- Neither you nor your employer makes contributions to TRSL.
 - » No service credit is earned while you are in DROP.
- Your salary is not reported to us while you are in DROP.
 - » We will not know if you have received a salary increase/decrease.
- Your retirement benefit is "frozen."
 - » The retirement option you chose determines how much is deposited into your account.

DROP deposit example

This member's monthly retirement benefit is calculated to be \$2,356. This is also the amount that will be deposited into the DROP account each month (maximum option).

Length of time in DROP	Amount
12 months in DROP	\$28,272
24 months in DROP	\$56,544
36 months in DROP	\$84,816

Your options after DROP participation



TERMINATE EMPLOYMENT (RETIRE):

- Start receiving monthly benefits
- Begin DROP account withdrawals

OR



CONTINUE TO WORK:

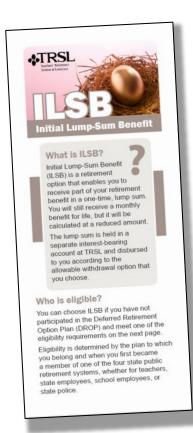
- DROP deposits will end
- Resume contributions to TRSL
- Earn supplemental benefit (added to your retirement benefit)

Is DROP right for you?

- Will my benefit be calculated at 2.0% or 2.5%?
 - » DROP at age 60 with 10 years is calculated at 2.0%. (under Regular Plan)
 - » Regular service retirement at age 65 with 20 years is calculated at 2.5%.
- What if I receive a significant salary increase (or change in position) while I'm in DROP?
 - » Any salary increase you receive while you are in DROP will not be added to your FAC.
- How long do I plan to work after my DROP participation ends?
 - » If you work for many years after DROP, it could result in a lower benefit than if you had not participated in DROP.

Initial Lump-Sum Benefit (ILSB)

- You can retire and take a portion of your retirement benefit in a one-time, lump-sum payment.
- You will receive a reduced lifetime monthly benefit.



- ILSB is an alternative to DROP.
- The reduction is based on the lump-sum amount chosen and your age at time of retirement.
- The reduction is permanent.

ILSB eligibility – Regular Plan

Membership prior to Jan. 1, 2011

Age 60 with 10 years*

Age 55 with 25 years

Any age with 30 years

*2.0% benefit factor if enrolled prior to 7/1/1999

Membership between Jan 1, 2011 & June 30, 2015

Age 60 with 5 years

Membership on or after July 1, 2015

Age 62 with 5 years

ILSB example - Max lump sum

Age	Reduction	Age	Reduction
35	\$ 6.28	58	\$ 7.38
36	\$ 6.30	59	\$ 7.48
37	\$ 6.32	60	\$ 7.59
38	\$ 6.34	61	\$ 7.71
39	\$ 6.37	62	\$ 7.83
40	\$ 6.39	63	\$ 7.97
41	\$ 6.42	64	\$ 8.11
42	\$ 6.45	65	\$ 8.26
43	\$ 6.48	66	\$ 8.42
44	\$ 6.51	67	\$ 8.60
45	\$ 6.55	68	\$ 8.78
46	\$ 6.59	69	\$ 8.98
47	\$ 6.63	70	\$ 9.20
48	\$ 6.67	71	\$ 9.43
49	\$ 6.72	72	\$ 9.68
50	\$ 6.78	73	\$ 9.96
51	\$ 6.83	74	\$ 10.26
52	\$ 6.90	75	\$ 10.58
53	\$ 6.96	76	\$ 10.94
54	\$ 7.04	77	\$ 11.34
55	\$ 7.11	78	\$ 11.76
56	\$ 7.20	79	\$ 12.23
57	\$ 7.29	80	\$ 12.74

EXAMPLE: 57-year-old retiree with a 58-year-old beneficiary

Maximum option	\$2,700/month
Cost per \$1,000	\$7.29
Maximum lump sum	\$97,200
Maximum reduced monthly benefit	\$1,992/month

ILSB example – 50% max lump sum

Age	Reduction	Age	Reduction
35	\$ 6.28	58	\$ 7.38
36	\$ 6.30	59	\$ 7.48
37	\$ 6.32	60	\$ 7.59
38	\$ 6.34	61	\$ 7.71
39	\$ 6.37	62	\$ 7.83
40	\$ 6.39	63	\$ 7.97
41	\$ 6.42	64	\$ 8.11
42	\$ 6.45	65	\$ 8.26
43	\$ 6.48	66	\$ 8.42
44	\$ 6.51	67	\$ 8.60
45	\$ 6.55	68	\$ 8.78
46	\$ 6.59	69	\$ 8.98
47	\$ 6.63	70	\$ 9.20
48	\$ 6.67	71	\$ 9.43
49	\$ 6.72	72	\$ 9.68
50	\$ 6.78	73	\$ 9.96
51	\$ 6.83	74	\$ 10.26
52	\$ 6.90	75	\$ 10.58
53	\$ 6.96	76	\$ 10.94
54	\$ 7.04	77	\$ 11.34
55	\$ 7.11	78	\$ 11.76
56	\$ 7.20	79	\$ 12.23
57	\$ 7.29	80	\$ 12.74

EXAMPLE: 57-year-old retiree with a 58-year-old beneficiary

Maximum option	\$2,700/month
Cost per \$1,000	\$7.29
50% Maximum lump sum	\$48,600
Maximum reduced monthly benefit	\$2,350/month

ILSB questions to ponder:

Do I need a lump sum amount to use in retirement?
 By taking a lump sum up front, you will reduce your regular monthly benefit.

Is the reduction in benefits permanent?
 Yes, the reduction applied to monthly benefits is permanent.

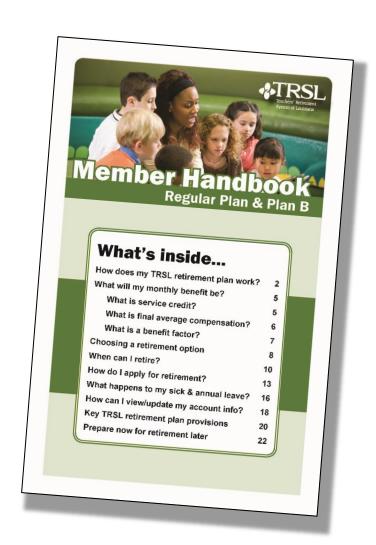
What factors determine the reduction?

Your age at the time of retirement and the amount of the lump sum you choose are both determining factors.

Other TRSL benefits

- Members who have five years of TRSL service credit are considered "vested."
- Being vested means you are eligible for valuable benefits and financial protection through TRSL:
 - » Survivor benefits
 - » Deferred retirement
 - » Disability retirement*

*10 years required if hired on or after 1/11/11



Questions?



Let's pause for a quick break...

Agenda

- The retirement application process
- How TRSL pays your benefits
- Tax liabilities
- Community property
- Returning to work after retirement
- TRSL and Social Security
- Things to do now

Applying for retirement



You can submit your retirement application as early as **six months before** your desired date of retirement or DROP beginning date.

- » You will need to complete all purchases, transfers, and/or reciprocals of service credit before the effective date of retirement or entering DROP.
- » TRSL recommends you coordinate your retirement or DROP beginning date with your employer. Your employer will verify your service credit and sick leave.

Applying for retirement

There are two ways you can apply for retirement:



Apply online through your **MEMBER ACCESS** account: www.TRSL.org/memberaccess



Submit Application for Service Retirement, ILSB, or DROP (Form 11) **AND** Direct Deposit of Benefits (Form 15D)

NOTE: Members applying for DROP do not submit the Form 15D at time of entering DROP.

Apply through Member Access

Select "Apply for Retirement" from the "My Retirement" drop-down menu.



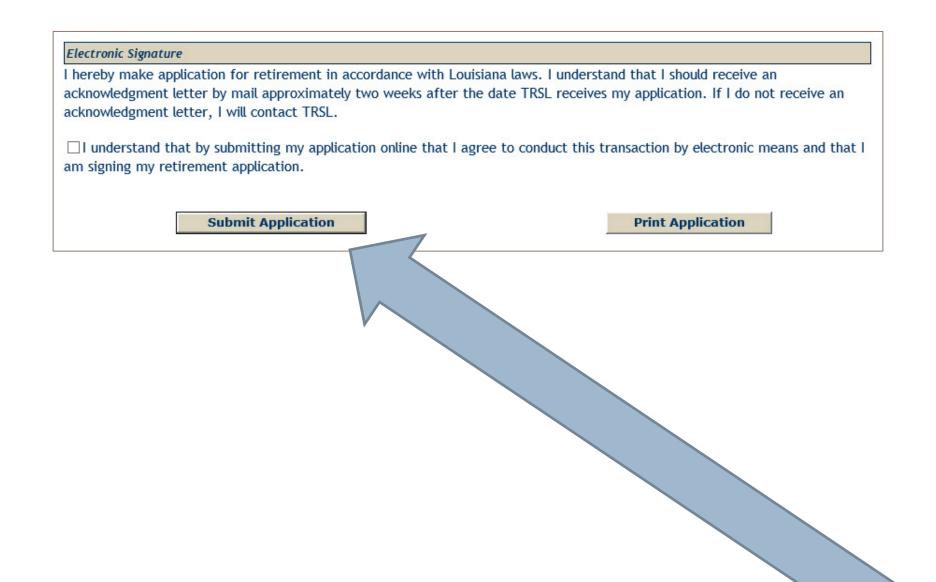
NOTE: Two weeks after submission of the Form 11 to TRSL, you will receive an acknowledgment letter in the mail.

Apply through *Member Access*

	Applicatio	n for Service Retiremen	at, ILSB, or DROP
application may be subm		fore your effective retire	stimated benefit payments and direct deposits. Your ement/DROP date. It is your responsibility to submit you
Your retirement informat	ion (Must be completed)		
Select one:			Date of retirement/DROP begin date
○ Service — 06-11A	○ ILSB — 06-11A5	○ DROP — 06-11F	(mm/dd/yyyy)
Your member information Name: Last, first, MI, suff	(All fields must be completed fix (Jr., III, etc.)	ted)	Your Social Security number
Street address/P.O. Box		**	Your date of birth
City	State	Zip	Name of Employer
	** LA-LOUISIANA	▼	
Home/cell telephone*	Work telephone*		
* include area code			
Months of contract			Job title
09 010 011 012			

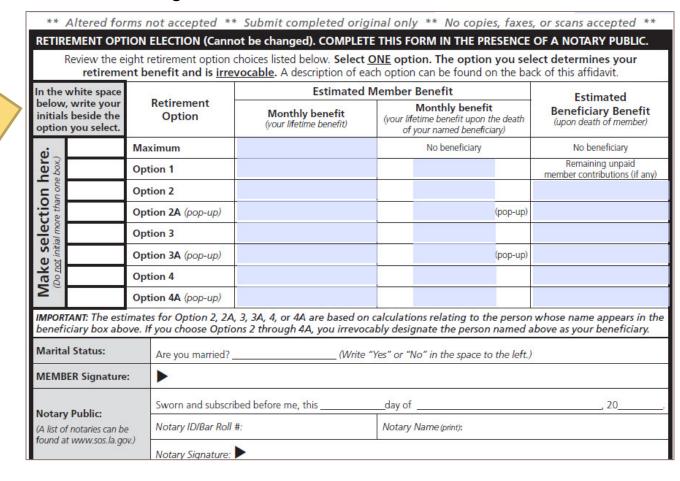
Information for you and your spouse will automatically load from your account, but you will be able to make changes, if necessary.

Submit online application



Affidavit for Estimated Retirement Benefits

- Closer to your retirement date, you will receive an Affidavit for Estimated Retirement Benefits in the mail to choose your retirement option, along with instructions.
- The affidavit must be a notarized original, have no alterations, and be mailed back to TRSL within 30 days.



How TRSL pays your benefits

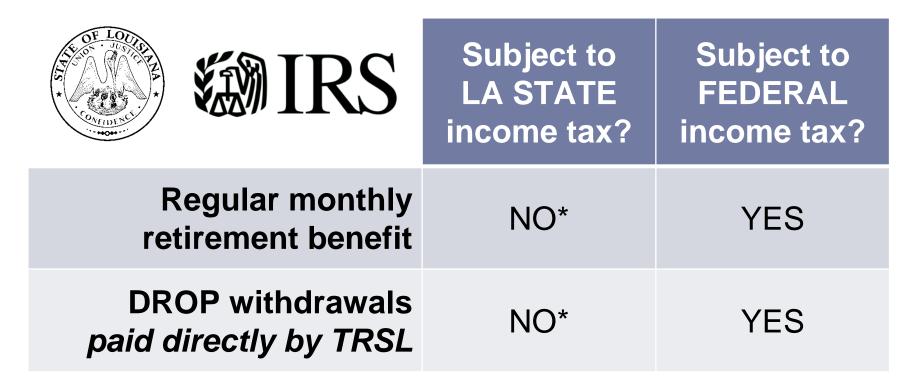
- Monthly benefits are paid on the first of the month.
 - Your first benefit payment will be a paper check; subsequent payments will be direct deposited.
 - Your retirement can only be canceled if a benefit payment has not been negotiated (includes direct deposit).
 - Members entering DROP are unable to cancel DROP participation once your date passes and the affidavit is on file.
- For Service and ILSB, there is a 30-day waiting period.
 - This period begins on your retirement date. However, TRSL must have your properly executed estimated affidavit and your completed direct deposit form in order to determine your benefit.
- You will receive estimated benefits as first payments.
 - This will continue monthly until TRSL finalizes your benefit.
 - Includes after-DROP supplement, for those working after DROP.

"What is a retroactive payment?"

A few months after retirement, you will receive a letter regarding a one-time retroactive payment once your final benefit is calculated:

- » "Retro" payments include the difference between your estimated checks and your final monthly benefit.
- » Your final benefit calculation will include any remaining sick leave that converts to service credit.

Tax liabilities



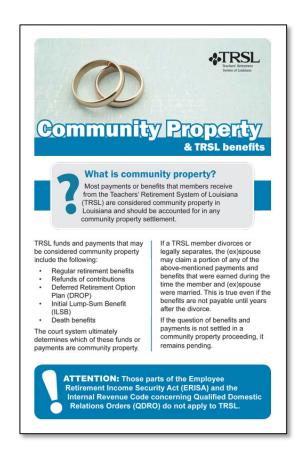
*LA state tax exemption is not automatic. You must claim the exemption when you file your LA taxes:

SCHEDULE E - 2022 ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME





Community property



- Most payments or benefits received from TRSL are considered community property.
- The court system ultimately determines which funds or payments are considered community property.
- TRSL will not pay benefits to an ex-spouse without court documentation.

Regular retirement benefits

Refunds

DROP or ILSB withdrawals

Death benefits

Returning to Work After Retirement

RTW laws DO apply.

Louisiana public education (K-12, higher ed), participating charter schools, **participating state agencies**, contract or corporate contract:

These positions *are eligible* for TRSL membership.

RTW laws
DO NOT
apply.

Out-of-state public or private education (K-12, higher ed), in-state private schools, non-participating charter schools, private sector employment, K-12 custodial/maintenance positions or bus drivers, higher ed classified positions, and civil service jobs that report to another retirement system:

These positions are not eligible for TRSL membership.

If you are unsure if a particular employer reports to TRSL, please reach out to their Human Resources office.

Questions?



If you have any specific questions about your retirement (such as DROP window, retirement eligibility, etc.), please contact us at <u>AskTRSL.org</u> so we can look up your account and assist you directly.

TRSL and Social Security

- Louisiana does not pay into Social Security for the majority of its public employees.
- However, you may still be eligible for Social Security through other employment or through your spouse's employment.

 The type of Social Security benefit you are eligible for determines which offset provision applies to you.

Your TRSL benefit is not reduced.

Social Security benefits



• Spouse's or widow(er)'s benefit:

Paid to spouses or surviving spouses of Social Security pensioners if those spouses did not work long enough under Social Security to have earned their own benefit, or the spouse's earned benefit is less than the pensioner's benefit.

Earned benefit:

Paid to people who worked at jobs where they paid Social Security taxes long enough to earn a Social Security benefit.

Offset provisions



or widowers

If you receive a retirement or disability pension from a federal, state, or local governmen based on your own work for which you didn't pay Social Security taxes, we may reduce your Social Security shouses or widows or widowers benefits. This fact sheet provides answers to questions you may have about the reduction.

How much will my Social Security benefits be reduced?

We'll reduce your Social Security benefits by two-thirds of your government pension. In other words, if you get a monthly civil service pension of \$600, two-thirds of that, or \$400, must be deducted from your Social Security benefits. For example, if you're eligible for a \$500 spouses, widows, or widowers benefit from Social Security (\$500 - \$400 = \$100). If two-thirds of your government pension is more than your Social Security benefit, your benefit could be reduced to zero.

If you take your government pension annuity in a lump sum. Social Security will calculate the reduction as if you chose to get monthly benefit payments from your government work.

Why will my Social Security benefits be reduced?

widowers are "dependent" benefits. Set up in the 1930s, these benefits were to compensate spouses who staved home to raise a family and were financially dependent on the working spouse. It's now common for both spouses to work, each earning their own Social Security retirement benefit. The law requires a person's spouse, widow, or widower benefit to be offset by the dollar amount of their own retirement benefit.

SocialSecurity.gov

A law that affects spouses and widows For example, if a woman worked and earned her own \$800 monthly Social Security benefit but was also due a \$500 wife's benefit on her husband's record, we couldn't pay that wife's benefit because her own benefit offset it. But, before enactment of the Government Pension Offset, if that same woman was a government employee who didn't pay into Social Security and earned an \$800 government pension, there was no offset. We had to pay her a full wife's benefit and her full government pension.

If this person's government work had been subject to Social Security taxes, we would reduce any spouse, widow, or widower benefit because of their own Social Security benefit. The Government Pension Offset ensures that we calculate the benefits of government employees who don't pay Social Security taxes the same as workers in the private sector who pay Social Security taxes.

Government Pension Offset (GPO) - 1982



Windfall Elimination Provision

Your Social Security retirement or disability benefits can be reduced

The Windfall Elimination Provision can affect how we calculate your retirement or disability benefit. If you work for an employer who doesn't withhold Social Security taxes from your salary, such as a government agency or an employer in another country, any retirement or disability pension you get from that work can reduce your Social Security benefits.

When your benefits can be affected

This provision can affect you when you earn a refirement or disability persion from an employer who didn't withhold Social Security taxes and you qualify for Social Security retirement or disability benefits from work in other jobs for which you did pay taxes.

- The Windfall Elimination Provision can apply if:
- · You reached 62 after 1985; or
- · You became disabled after 1985; and
- . You first became eligible for a monthly pension based on work where you didn't pay Social Security taxes after 1985. This rule applies even if you're still working.

This provision also affects Social Security benefits for people who performed federal service under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) after 1956. We won't reduce your Social Security benefit amounts if you only performed federal service under a system such as the Federal Employees' Retirement System

How it works

Social Security benefits are intended to replace only some of a worker's pre-retirement earnings. We base your Social Security benefit on your average

monthly earnings adjusted for average wage growth We separate your average earnings into three amounts and multiply the amounts using three factors to compute your full Primary Insurance Amount (PIA) For example, for a worker who turns 62 in 2018, the first \$895 of average monthly earnings is multiplied by 90 percent; earnings between \$895 and \$5,397 by 32 percent, and the balance by 15 percent. The sum of the three amounts equals the PIA which is then decreased

or increased depending on whether the worker starts benefits before or after full retirement age (FRA). This formula produces the monthly payment amount.

When we apply this formula, the percentage of career When we apply this formula, the percentage of career average earnings paid to lower-paid workers is greater than higher-paid workers. For example, workers age 62 in 2018, with average earnings of \$3,000 per month could receive a benefit at FRA of \$1,479 (49 percent) of their pre-retirement earnings increased by applicable cost of living adjustments (COLAs). For a worker with average earnings of \$8,000 per month, the benefit starting at FRA could be \$2,636 (32 percent) plus COLAs. However, if either of these workers start benefits earlier, we'll reduce their monthly benefit.

Why we use a different formula

Before 1983, people whose primary job wasn't benefits calculated as if they were long-term, low-wage workers. They had the advantage of receiving a Social Security benefit representing a higher percentage of their earnings, plus a pension from a job for which they didn't pay Social Security taxes. Congress passed the Windfall Elimination Provision to remove that advantage.

Under the provision, we reduce the 90 percent factor in our formula and phase it in for workers who reached age 62 or became disabled between 1986 and 1989. For people who reach 62 or became disabled in 1990 or later, we reduce the 90 percent factor to as little as

Some exceptions

The Windfall Elimination Provision doesn't apply if:

- You're a federal worker first hired after December
- . You were employed on December 31, 1983, by a nonprofit organization that didn't withhold Social Security taxes from your pay at first, but then began withholding Social Security taxes:
- · Your only pension is for railroad employment . The only work you performed for which you didn't pay
- Social Security taxes was before 1957; or
- You have 30 or more years of substantial earnings under

SocialSecurity.gov 19

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) - 1985

Social Security offsets

Government Pension Offset (GPO)

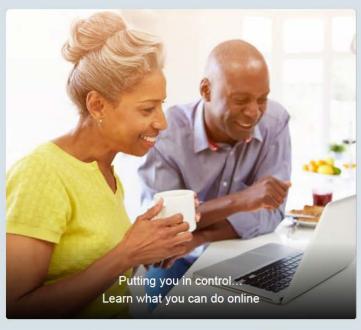
- Reduces spousal SS benefit by twothirds of your TRSL benefit
- Requires that a person's benefit as a spouse or widow(er) be offset dollar for dollar by the amount of his/her own retirement benefit
- Could completely eliminate SS spousal benefit

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP)

- Reduces your own SS benefit if you receive a TRSL benefit
- Uses a modified formula to reduce SS benefit, based on average monthly earnings adjusted for inflation
- Does not completely eliminate SS benefit

SSA homepage: www.ssa.gov















my Social Security

Check out your Social Security Statement, change your address & manage your benefits online today.



Social Security Number

Your Social Security number remains your first and continuous link with Social Security.



Retirement Estimator

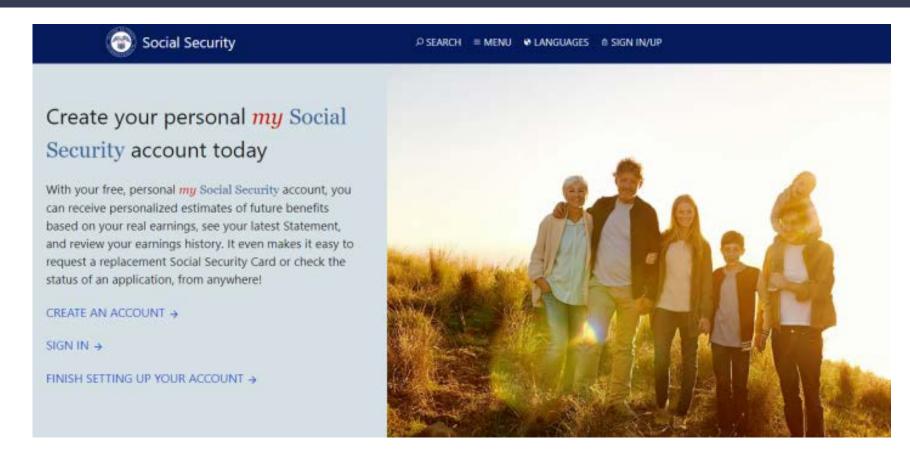
Calculate your benefits based on your actual Social Security earnings record.



FAQs

Get answers to frequently asked questions about Social Security.

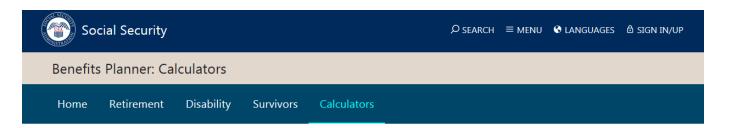
Create a "my Social Security" account



Check your SS status ~ Request a replacement card View your SS statement ~ Change your address

www.SSA.gov/myaccount

Social Security calculators



The best way to start planning for your future is by creating a *my* Social Security account online. With *my* Social Security , you can verify your earnings, get your *Social Security Statement*, and much more – all from the comfort of your home or office.

We have a variety of calculators to help you plan for the future and for what you may need now.

Find your full retirement age and learn how your monthly benefits may be reduced if you retire before your full retirement age.

Retirement Estimator

Estimate monthly benefits based on your Social Security earnings record.

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) Calculator

Estimate if you are eligible for a pension based on work that was not covered by Social Security.

calculator

GPO Calculator

Estimate of spouse benefits for yourself if you receive a pension from a government job in which you did not pay Social Security taxes. Your benefit may be offset by the Government Pension Offset (GPO).

Detailed Calculator

Get the most precise estimate of your retirement, disability, and survivors benefits. The estimate includes WEP reduction. Must be downloaded and installed on your computer.

Early or Late Retirement Calculator

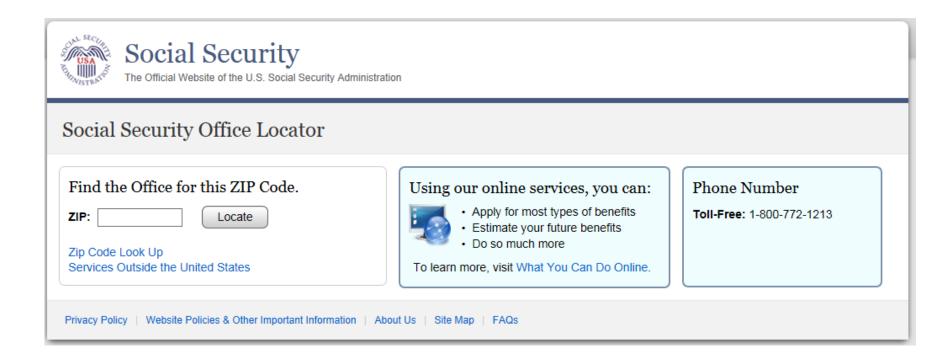
Compute the effect on your benefit amount if you file for early or delayed retirement benefits.

Earnings Test Calculator

Learn how your earnings may affect your benefit payments if you are currently working and are eligible for retirement or survivors benefits this year.

WEP calculator

Social Security office locator



Bring your TRSL estimate with you to your SSA appointment for more information regarding how your SS benefit may be affected by GPO or WEP once you receive a TRSL benefit upon retirement.

Questions to ask Social Security

- At what age can I receive my full SS benefit, and how much will it be?
- What is the earliest age I can receive SS benefits, and will this amount be reduced?
- Are there earnings limits if I collect SS while I am still working and paying into TRSL?
- Do I qualify for an exception to GPO or WEP?
- If GPO or WEP does apply to me, how much will my SS benefit be?

Summary: TRSL & Social Security

- YES, it's possible to draw both TRSL and Social Security in retirement.
- If you receive a retirement benefit from TRSL and you are also eligible for Social Security benefits, your Social Security benefit may be reduced according to federal regulations.

TRSL benefits are not reduced.

SSA Contact Info

 For detailed information about your Social Security benefit, please contact the Social Security Administration.

• Website: www.ssa.gov

• **Toll-free**: 1-800-772-1213

Contact your nearest SS office

Questions?



If you have any specific questions about your retirement (such as DROP window, retirement eligibility, etc.), please contact us at <u>AskTRSL.org</u> so we can look up your account and assist you directly.

What did you learn today?



1.

- 2._____
- 3._____

Things to do now



- Social Security cards (member & beneficiary)
- Birth certificates (member & beneficiary)
- Divorce/separation decrees, community property settlements

- TRSL's Member Access
- Submit Form 10



- Update name & mailing/email address
- Estimate future benefit with online calculators
- View annual statements
- Apply for retirement/DROP

- View DROP account
- View beneficiary(ies)
- Print income verification letter
- Request Social Security verification letter

Create a benefit estimate

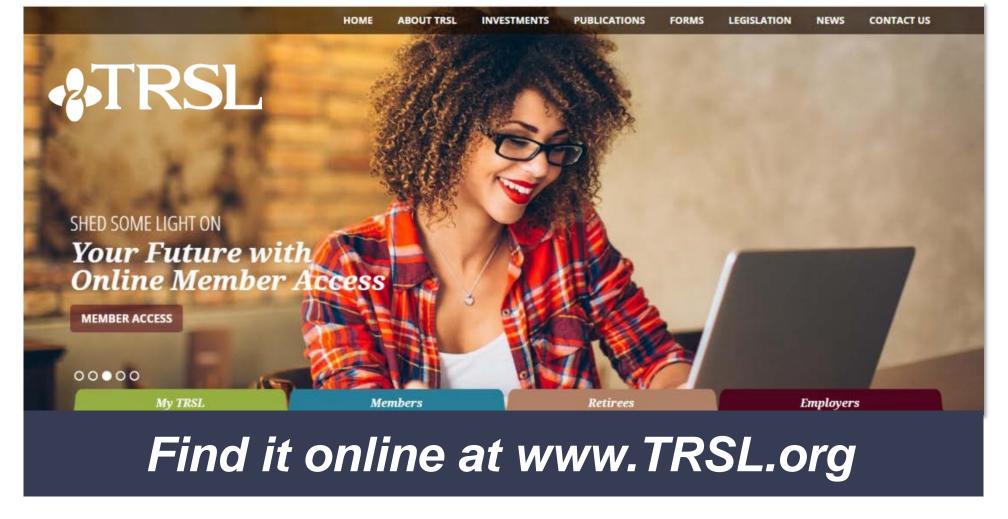
Online calculators loaded with your account information



- 1. Log on to Member Access.
- 2. Under the "My Estimates" drop-down menu, select "Estimate Your Retirement Benefit."
- 3. Enter your desired retirement date and months of contract (9, 10, 11, 12), then click "Create Estimate!"

Register for MEMBER ACCESS @ www.TRSL.org

For technical assistance with Member Access, contact support@trsl.org.













Questions?

If you have specific questions about your TRSL retirement, contact us for a direct reply:



Questions about...

DROP window	Eligibility	Benefit estimate	FAC	And more!	
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We are here for you!



Local phone: (225) 925-6446

Toll free (outside Baton Rouge): 1-877-ASK-TRSL (1-877-275-8775)

Website: www.TRSL.org

Questions: AskTRSL.org





