

FINAL BILL REPORT

HB 1669

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning disability benefits in the public safety employees' retirement system.

Sponsors: Representatives Stokesbary, Fitzgibbon, Leavitt, Robertson, Graham, Bronoske, Jacobsen, Sullivan, Griffey and Young; by request of Select Committee on Pension Policy.

House Committee on Appropriations

Senate Committee on Ways & Means

Background:

The Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) provides retirement benefits for certain public employees with limited law enforcement authority not eligible for membership in the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System Plan 2 (LEOFF 2), and for certain public employees whose jobs present a high degree of physical risk to their own safety.

Membership eligibility is determined by a member's job duties and their employer. The PSERS membership notably includes state and local government corrections officers, probation officers, jailers, limited authority peace officers, and positions that provide nursing care to offender and patient populations in corrections facilities, the Department of Social and Health Services, Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Children, Youth, and Families institutions.

Members of PSERS may retire at an earlier age than members of the Public Employees' Retirement System Plans 2 and 3 (PERS 2/3). The PSERS provides full retirement at age 60 with 10 years of service rather than at age 65 with 10 years of service in the PERS, and the PSERS members may retire early beginning at age 53. Members with 20 years of service may retire early beginning at age 53 with a 3 percent per year reduction in benefits.

Members of the PSERS who become disabled may access their accrued benefits, actuarially

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reduced from age 60. If a member has attained age 53, the disability benefit is equivalent to the retirement benefit available to the member. The disability benefit in the PERS 2/3 is effectively the same, except that the higher PERS 2/3 retirement ages apply to the actuarial reductions made to benefits.

The LEOFF 2, in contrast, provides two different line-of-duty benefits to members who become disabled. One is that the members disabled from employment may receive a disability benefit based upon their earned or accrued benefits, not actuarially reduced for the difference between the age of the member and retirement age, with a minimum 10 percent of average final salary. The other LEOFF 2 disability benefit is for members totally disabled from substantial gainful activity—effectively the federal Social Security disability standard. This total disability benefit provides up to 70 percent of average final salary, reduced if in combination with workers' compensation benefits and Social Security disability benefits a member would receive more than 100 percent of average final salary. A totally disabled member is subject to ongoing medical and financial examinations and disclosures to the Department of Retirement Systems to ensure continued eligibility for the benefit. If a member is later able to engage in substantial gainful activity, the benefit reverts to the lower earned duty disability benefit.

Summary:

A disability benefit for members of the Public Safety Employees' Retirement System (PSERS) totally disabled in the line of duty is created. The total disability benefit provides up to 70 percent of average final salary, reduced if in combination with workers' compensation benefits and Social Security disability benefits a member would receive more than 100 percent of average final salary. A totally disabled member is subject to medical and financial examinations and disclosures to the Department of Retirement Systems to ensure continued eligibility for the benefit. If a member is later able to engage in substantial gainful activity, the benefit reverts to the actuarially reduced earned disability benefit currently available in the PSERS.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	96	0
Senate	48	0

Effective: June 9, 2022