

Benefits Handbook

Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System



MARYLAND
STATE RETIREMENT
and PENSION SYSTEM

Benefits Handbook

Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System

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Message from the Board of Trustees

This booklet provides detailed information on the features and benefits of your retirement plan. Even though, as a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System, you are probably somewhat familiar with your benefits, this book explains them in everyday language. Major topics addressed are:

- Who is eligible for membership
- When membership ends
- How your benefits are funded
- How you earn service credit
- What benefits are provided
- What the eligibility requirements for the different benefits are
- How to calculate benefit income
- How to file for benefits
- What you need to know after retiring
- Where to get help with your retirement questions

The benefits described in this book are valuable to you and your family — not only when you retire, but now, while you work. We encourage you to use this booklet throughout your career and to contact the Retirement Agency if you need assistance. Please note, however, that this booklet provides only a summary of the features and benefits of your pension plan. Pension provisions summarized in this document are set forth in the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and Title 22 of the Code of Maryland Regulations. If there are any questions of interpretation, the provisions of the State Personnel and Pensions Article and regulations will control to resolve them.

Throughout your career it's wise to take an active interest in your retirement plan. That's why the Retirement Agency offers a number of resources to keep you informed of benefit matters affecting you now and in the future. You may access your account online by using the mySRPS secure access participant portal. Please see our website at sra.maryland.gov for more information. The Retirement Agency creates an annual Personal Statement of Benefits for you each fall, and publishes newsletters, *The Mentor* for members and the *Retiree News & Notes* for retirees. You may also reach a retirement benefits specialist at 410-625-5555 or toll-free at 1-800-492-5909 with any questions you have.

You should also be aware of other benefits, such as health insurance, which may continue through your employer after you retire. Contact your personnel office for more information.

Each of you has our very best wishes for a successful career.

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July 2023 This booklet provides a summary of the features and benefits of your pension plan as of the publication date. Pension provisions outlined in this document are set forth in the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and Title 22 of the Code of Maryland Regulations. If there are any questions of interpretation, the provisions of the State Personnel and Pensions Article and regulations will control to resolve them.

1. Membership in the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System

The Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System was established in 1990. Membership in the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System is available to eligible state employees and employees of county and municipal employers who have elected to participate in the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System.

Eligibility

If you are a permanent employee in a position as described below, you are automatically a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System:

- 1) an employee of the Department of Natural Resources commissioned by the Secretary of Natural Resources as:
 - A Natural Resources police officer;
 - A law enforcement officer, other than a Natural Resources police officer;
- 2) a law enforcement officer employed by the Field Enforcement Bureau;
- 3) a member of the Maryland Transportation Authority Police Force who has the powers granted to a police officer under § 4-208 of the Transportation Article;
- 4) a deputy sheriff employed by the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department;
- 5) a member of the University System of Maryland Police Force who has the powers granted to a police officer under § 13-601 of the Education Article;
- 6) a law enforcement officer or firefighter employed by a participating governmental unit that on or after July 1, 1999, elected to participate in the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System;
- 7) the State Fire Marshal or a Deputy State Fire Marshal;
- 8) a member of the Morgan State University Police Force who has the powers granted to a police officer under §14-106 of the Education Article;
- 9) a member of the BWI Airport Fire and Rescue Department;
- 10) a member of the Maryland Capitol Police of the Department of General Services who has the powers granted to a police officer under §4-605 of the State Finance and Procurement Article;
- 11) an employee of the Department of Health commissioned by the Secretary of Health as a Health police officer;
- 12) an employee of the Motor Vehicle Administration commissioned by the Secretary of Transportation as a Motor Vehicle Administration police officer;
- 13) a firefighter or law enforcement officer for the Martin State Airport employed by the Military Department;
- 14) a Police officer employed by the Division of Rehabilitation Services in the Department of Education, certified in accordance with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions;
- 15) an eligible firefighter or paramedic employed by the Salisbury Fire Department;
- 16) an aviator employed by the Department of State Police to operate an aircraft for the State Emergency Medical System;
- 17) a member of the Maryland Transit Administration Police Force who has the powers granted to a police officer under §7-207 of the Transportation Article;
- 18) an individual who is elected or appointed as the Baltimore City Sheriff and who does not elect to join the Employees' Pension System by submitting an application within 6 months of beginning service as the Baltimore City Sheriff;
- 19) a member of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Intelligence and Investigative Division who has the powers granted to a police officer under § 10-701 of the Correctional Services Article;
- 20) a police officer employed by the Baltimore City Community College who has the powers granted to a police officer under §16-513 of the Education Article; or

- 21) an employee of the Warrant Apprehension Unit of the Division of Parole and Probation in the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services who has the powers granted to a peace officer or police officer under §6-106 of the Correctional Services Act.

Exceptions: The following employees not members of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System:

- 1) a Maryland Transportation Authority police officer who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1996;
- 2) a deputy sheriff employed by the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1996;
- 3) a member of the University System of Maryland Police Force who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1997;
- 4) a law enforcement officer or firefighter employed by a participating governmental unit who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1997;
- 5) a Maryland Port Administration police officer who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1997;
- 6) a State Fire Marshal or Deputy Fire Marshal who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1996;
- 7) a member of the Morgan State University Police Force who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1997;
- 8) a member of the BWI Airport Fire and Rescue Department who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998;
- 9) a member of the Maryland Capitol Police of the Department of General Services, Maryland Department of Health, or Motor Vehicle Administration who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998;
- 10) a firefighter or law enforcement officer for the Martin State Airport employed by the Military Department who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998;
- 11) a police officer employed by the Division of Rehabilitation Services in the Department of Education who:
 - a. is certified in accordance with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions; and
 - b. transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998;
- 12) a firefighter or paramedic employed by the Salisbury Fire Department who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998;
- 13) an aviator employed by the Department of State Police to operate an aircraft for the State Emergency Medical System who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after April 1, 1998 or
- 14) a police officer employed by the Baltimore City Community College who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System to the Employees' Pension System on or after December 1, 1996.

Enrollment

When you are first hired, you will be asked to complete and submit to the Retirement Agency an *Application for Membership* (Form 1) and to provide a document to verify your date of birth. The Form 1 provides the Retirement Agency with the basic information needed to create your membership record. The most common documents you can provide to verify your date of birth are a copy of your birth certificate or a copy of your valid driver's license.

Designating Your Beneficiaries

You are also strongly encouraged to complete and submit a *Designation of Beneficiary* (Form 4), although it is not necessary for your enrollment. The Form 4 allows you to designate the individual or individuals who will receive the appropriate benefit should you die before you retire or withdraw. Note: Your spouse, disabled children, children under 26, or your dependent parent may be entitled to a special survivor benefit even if they are not designated as your beneficiary (see “Survivor Benefits” section for more information).

You may designate both primary and contingent beneficiaries during your membership.

Primary Beneficiary: This is your first choice for the individual(s) whom you designate to receive death benefits in the event of your death.

Contingent Beneficiary: The individual(s) whom you designate to receive death benefits if all of your designated primary beneficiaries pre-decease you.

It is also very important that the beneficiaries you have on file with the Retirement Agency be kept current to reflect any changes in your life. Common reasons for changing beneficiaries include a change in marital status, the arrival of a new family member, or the death of one of your current beneficiaries.

Members may update their beneficiary designation at any time using the mySRPS secure member portal. Members and retirees also may update their beneficiary designation at any time by completing a new *Designation of Beneficiary* (Form 4), available through your personnel office or the Retirement Agency’s website, sra.maryland.gov. Your new designation goes into effect as soon as the Retirement Agency receives it.

Qualifying Leave of Absence

At some time in your career, you may need to take an unpaid leave of absence, which may affect your service credit accrual. If your employer approves your leave of absence, you may qualify to purchase eligibility service credit for the following specific types of qualifying leave:

- Personal illness
- Birth or legal adoption of a child
- Temporary assignment with another governmental employer
- Study

Only the types of leave listed here qualify. If you take an unpaid leave of absence for reasons other than those noted, your active membership ceases during the leave, and your accrued service credit may be affected.

Filing for a Qualifying Leave of Absence

It’s extremely important that you properly file for a qualifying leave of absence. Proper filing ensures that if you die while on an approved qualifying leave, your pre-retirement death benefits remain in effect. Proper filing also makes you eligible to purchase the leave period later if you wish to add to your service credit.

Before your leave of absence begins you must file a *Qualified Leave of Absence Request Or Notification of Military Service Entry* (Form 46) with the Retirement Agency, as well as any forms your employer requires. Your employer must also certify that the leave has been approved for one of the reasons specified above.

Purchasing credit from a Qualifying Leave of Absence

Members must pay member contributions missed during an approved qualifying leave of absence, plus regular interest on the contributions compounded annually to the date of payment, to be eligible to receive service credit for the leave period. You must file a *Request to Purchase Previous Service* (Form 26). You may purchase the time you were on an approved qualifying leave of absence at any time during employment or, if you separate from employment, within 60 days after the leave of absence expires.

Terminating Membership

Your membership ends if you:

- are separated from employment for more than four years,
- withdraw your accumulated contributions,
- become a retiree,
- elect to participate in the Deferred Retirement Option Program, or
- die.

Questions to Ask Before Leaving Employment

If you leave your job before retirement, it’s important to review your Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System benefits before departing. If you answer “yes” to any of the following questions, you may be eligible for benefits now or in the future. Check with your personnel office or contact the Retirement Agency before your last day of employment.

Am I vested? (See “Vested Benefits”) YES NO

Do I qualify for normal service retirement?
(See “Service Retirement”) YES NO

Do I qualify to participate in the Deferred Option Retirement Program (DROP)? YES NO
(See “DROP Eligibility”)

Do I qualify to apply for disability? (See “Disability Benefits”) YES NO

IMPORTANT: If you believe you are eligible to apply for a disability benefit, please contact the Retirement Agency immediately.

Have I checked with my personnel office regarding the impact that terminating membership might have on other benefits offered through my employer such as health insurance? YES NO

2. Funding Your Benefits

Member Contributions

The Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System is contributory for all members. Your payment is called your member contribution and is automatically deducted from your paycheck and sent to the Retirement Agency by your employer. You are required to contribute 7% of your earnable compensation to help fund your benefits. Effective on July 1, 2020 once you have earned 32 years and six months (390 months) of creditable service your required member contributions stop.

Member contributions earn 5% regular interest each year, compounded annually, until you retire or withdraw your accumulated contributions, or your membership ends and you have not vested (see "Vested Benefits"). Upon leaving employment, and if you are not employed by any other employer that participates in the State Retirement and Pension System ("SRPS"), you may request to withdraw the balance of your member contributions and interest from the SRPS and either have this money paid directly to you or rolled over to another qualified retirement plan. However, if you withdraw your accumulated contributions, you forfeit any future benefit from the SRPS.

Employer Contributions

The Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System is also contributory for all employers. Your employer also contributes a percentage of your earnable compensation to help fund your benefits. Unlike your member contribution, which is currently fixed at 7% of your earnable compensation, the rate that your employer pays may vary and is established annually by the Board of Trustees based upon an annual actuarial valuation.

Employer Pick-Up Contributions

The state and many other participating employers participate in an "employer pick-up program." Under a pick-up program, member contributions are treated as employer contributions for federal income tax purposes. Federal income tax on your member contributions is deferred.

The employer pick-up program affects federal income tax only. Your member contributions remain subject to Maryland income tax during your active membership.

If you are an employee of a participating employer other than the State of Maryland, you can speak with your employer or the Retirement Agency to determine if your employer participates in the employer pick-up program. You should speak with your tax advisor if you have any further questions about the employer pick-up program and your taxes.

System Investments

Member contributions, employer contributions, and the returns on those contributions are invested in accordance with an asset allocation policy adopted by the SRPS Board of Trustees. The Board oversees the management of assets with the goal of achieving an annualized investment return that over a long-term time frame: (1) meets or exceeds the investment policy benchmark for the System; (2) in nominal terms, equals or exceeds the actuarial investment return assumption adopted by the Board; and (3) in real terms, exceeds the U.S. inflation rate by at least three percent. The returns on these investments provide the majority of dollars that fund your benefits.

Both internal and external monitoring safeguards the proper operation and funding of this multi-billion dollar pension fund. SRPS's financial management is subject to an annual audit by the state's external auditor and SRPS's administrative activities are subject to a tri-annual audit by the state's legislative auditor. Additionally, SRPS's financial and administrative activities are subject to a constant schedule of

internal audits. An independent actuary calculates funding requirements and prepares an annual valuation of SRPS's assets and liabilities.

Updates on the management of SRPS's assets are posted throughout the year at <https://sra.maryland.gov/fiscal-year-quarterly-updates>.

The Board of Trustees plays an important role in the stewardship of the SRPS. The Board's fundamental mission is to ensure that retirement benefits are paid in full, and in an accurate and timely manner. The Board oversees the investment of System assets in order to ensure the funding necessary to meet those obligations. Three trustees serve on the board by virtue of the office they hold as State Treasurer, State Comptroller, and Secretary of the Maryland Department of Budget and Management. Other trustees are appointed by the Governor because of their particular experience as institutional investors or government managers, while others are actual members or retirees of SRPS and are elected by you, their fellow SRPS members and retirees.

SPECIAL NOTE:

Supplemental Retirement Contributions

Your benefits from the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System will provide an important financial foundation for your retirement. These benefits, however, are likely to be only a part of the total financial picture. You may wish to enhance your retirement savings by also participating in a supplemental retirement program which your employer may offer.

For state employees, the Maryland Teachers and State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plans are another way for you to save for your retirement.

The Maryland Teachers and State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plans offer State employees a low cost way to save additional money for retirement—through the 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan, and 403(b) Tax Deferred Annuity Plan. All contributions are made through payroll deduction. You choose to contribute before- or after-taxes (Roth), or use a combination. You choose how much to save and how to invest your contributions.

The Retirement Agency does not administer this program. For further information, contact the Maryland Teachers and State Employees Supplemental Retirement Plan by telephone at 410-767-8740 or 1-800-545-4730. Information also can be obtained at www.marylanddc.com.

For non-state employees, please check with your human resources or personnel office to learn more about supplemental retirement plans which may be available to you.

3. How You Earn or Accrue Service Credit

As a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System, you earn service credit toward your pension benefits each day on the job. Your service credit determines if you are eligible for benefits and how much your retirement benefit will be.

Membership Credit

Your employer reports your member contributions and the number of hours you work each pay period. The Retirement Agency then credits your account with the appropriate amount of service credit. You earn credit for every hour you are paid in a fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) including holidays, compensatory leave, annual leave and sick leave. Paid overtime hours are not included in the calculation of your service credit.

During your membership you earn two types of service credit:

Eligibility service—which determines when you qualify for a retirement benefit

Creditable service—which determines the amount of your retirement benefit

Please note that the earning of service credit is contingent upon paying the appropriate member contribution (see “Funding Your Benefits” for more information).

Eligibility Service

Eligibility service is used to determine when you are eligible for a benefit. You earn one year of eligibility service during any fiscal year in which you work a minimum of 500 regular hours, excluding overtime.

Prorated Eligibility Service

You receive prorated eligibility service during any years of membership in which you work less than 500 hours. To prorate eligibility service, the Retirement Agency divides the hours you were paid by your employer, excluding overtime hours, by 500 and multiplies the resulting percentage by 12 months. Partial months are always rounded up to the next full month.

For example, imagine you work part time and work only 400 hours during one fiscal year. Your eligibility service is calculated as follows:

$$400 \text{ hours} \div 500 \text{ hours} = .8 \text{ (80\%)}$$

$$.8 \times 12 \text{ months} = 9.6, \text{ rounded up to 10 months}$$

Thus, by working 400 hours in a fiscal year, you would earn 10 months of eligibility credit.

Creditable Service

Creditable service is used to calculate the amount of your monthly allowance for all benefits except accidental disability. You must earn eligibility service in a fiscal year before you earn creditable service for that same fiscal year. Full-time members earn one month of creditable service for each month of employment.

For part-time members, creditable service is prorated to reflect the actual percentage of time worked. This is accomplished by comparing the member's hours with regular, full-time employment at their workplace, as demonstrated in the following table.

Prorated Creditable Service

FORMULA: (Hours Worked ÷ Standard Hours) × 12 months = Months Creditable Service

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>832</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>1,248</u>	<u>1,664</u>	<u>2,080</u>
Standard Hours	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080
Percentage Employed	40%	50%	60%	80%	100%
Months of Creditable Service Earned	5	6	8	10	12

The above table is based on a 40-hour work week and 2080-hour work year. Your employer’s hours for a standard work week and a standard work year may differ.

Claimed Credit

In addition to the service credit you earn through your employment as an eligible member of the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System, you may be eligible to claim additional credit in certain special situations. Please note that it is your responsibility to claim this credit by completing the required forms, available through your personnel office or the Retirement Agency. You must be a member to claim service. See “Terminating Membership” for information on when membership ends. No additional credit can be claimed after you have left membership or have retired.

There are two types of service for which you may claim credit:

- Previous service earned in another system
- U. S. military service.

Previous Service Earned in Another System

There are also two types of service earned in another system:

- Previous service earned in another system of the SRPS, and
- Previous service earned in another system administered by another governmental employer within Maryland

Previous Service Earned in Another System of the SRPS

If you were previously a member of another system of the SRPS, you may be eligible to transfer your service credit from that system into the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System. For example, if you were a member of the SRPS’s Employees’ Pension System and changed jobs, becoming a law enforcement officer, you may be eligible to transfer your service from the Employees’ Pension System to the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System.

To be eligible to request such a transfer of service:

1. Your employment must be continuous. There must be no break in employment between your old employment and your new employment which made you eligible to be a member of the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System,
2. You must request the transfer of your service credit within one year of becoming a member of the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System. To request a transfer of your service you must file an *Election to Transfer Service* (Form 37), and
3. You must transfer from your previous system and deposit into the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System the total accumulated contributions to your credit in your previous system within one year of becoming a member of the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System, and any additional amounts required to be paid.

Previous Service Earned in Another System Administered by Another Governmental Employer Within Maryland

If you were previously a member of another eligible defined benefit plan administered by another governmental employer within Maryland, you may be eligible to transfer your service credit from that system into the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System. For example, if you were a member of the Baltimore City Employees' Retirement System and changed jobs, becoming a law enforcement officer for the state or a SRPS participating employer, you may be eligible to transfer your service from the Baltimore City Employees' Retirement System to the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System.

To be eligible to request such a transfer of service:

- Your employment must be continuous. There must be no break in employment between your old employment and your new employment which made you eligible to be a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System, and
- You must request the transfer of your service credit within one year of becoming a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System. To request a transfer of your service you must file both a *Request to Purchase Previous Service* (Form 26) and an *Election to Transfer Service* (Form 37), and
- You must transfer from your previous system and deposit into the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System the total accumulated contributions to your credit in your previous system within one year of becoming a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System.

Note: Members who did not apply to transfer the credit within the one-year deadline but who are otherwise eligible may be eligible for a waiver of the deadline under certain limited circumstances; please contact a retirement benefits specialist for more information.

Military Service Credit

Eligibility

You may be eligible to claim additional service credit for your U.S. military service if:

- You did not and will not receive credit for this military service under any other pension system, including military pensions. This restriction is not applicable to benefits paid under Social Security, the National Railroad Retirement Act, any National Guard or Reserve pension or to benefits received from any disability pension, and
- For military service that occurred prior to your enrollment date in SRPS, you must have at least 10 years of creditable service earned through employment as a member of a State system, or
- For military service that interrupted your membership in the SRPS, there is no requirement that you have earned any amount of creditable service through employment as a member of a State system.

Eligible Types of Military Service

For SRPS purposes, eligible military service is limited to the following:

- Induction into the armed forces of the United States for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or a subsequent act of a similar nature;
 - Membership in a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States on active duty or Maryland National Guard on active duty or on active or inactive duty for training;
 - Enlistment into the armed forces of the United States;
- or
- Active duty with the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Coast and Geodetic Survey from:

- a) December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946;
- b) June 25, 1950, to January 31, 1955, or
- c) December 22, 1961, to May 7, 1975.

Eligible Duty Preceding Membership (includes Active Duty Training Preceding and During Membership) Prior to retirement, and upon attainment of 10 years of service credit earned through employment, you may claim up to a maximum of five years of service credit for the following types of military duty:

1. Active Duty Preceding your Membership;
2. National Guard or U.S. Armed Forces Reserves Service
For service in the National Guard or U.S. Armed Forces Reserves, four months of military credit may be granted for each full year of Guard or Reservist service (at least 50 inactive duty points), up to a maximum of 36 months of military credit
3. Active Duty Training
For active duty training in the National Guard or U.S. Armed Forces Reserves, one month of military credit may be granted for every 28 days of active duty training certified. No credit is granted for days less than 28 days. The active duty training must have occurred prior to enrollment in the SPRS.

Eligible Duty Interrupting Membership

If you are called to active military duty or active/inactive duty for training during your membership, you should submit to the Retirement Agency a *Qualifying Leave of Absence Request* OR *Notification of Military Service Entry* (Form 46) before leaving employment. The filing of Form 46 provides notice to the Retirement Agency of your absence due to military service.

You may generally submit a claim for up to five years of service credit upon returning to work provided that:

- You return to work with a participating employer within one year of your discharge from active duty and
- You do not accept other permanent employment between your date of discharge and your return to work.

How to Apply

To apply for military credit, either preceding or interrupting your membership, complete and submit to the Retirement Agency a *Claim of Retirement Credit for Military Service* (Form 43). Attach a copy of your military discharge papers (Form DD 214) indicating your entrance and discharge dates. To claim National Guard or Reserve service, include a retirement credit record (Form NBG-23 or similar form).

Purchased Credit

Purchased credit refers to service credit you may buy through direct payment to the Retirement Agency for specific types of previous employment. If you are contemplating a purchase of service, you may wish to speak with a retirement benefits specialist for information on how the cost is calculated. Remember that you must make a request to purchase service prior to retirement. Only members who are in paid employment or on a Retirement Agency approved qualifying leave of absence may purchase service.

Purchases fall into one of two categories:

- Normal cost
- Full cost

The type of employment service you purchase determines the type of cost.

Normal Cost

To complete a “normal cost purchase” an eligible member must pay the member contributions that would have been paid for the period of employment for which service credit is being purchased, plus regular interest at the statutory rate (currently 4% compounded annually) to the date of payment. At any time during membership, you may be eligible to purchase service credit at “normal cost” for the following types of service:

- Redeposit—Previous service credit withdrawn from the Law Enforcement Officers’ Pension System.
- SRA Qualifying Leave of Absence—You may purchase the time you were on an approved qualifying leave of absence within 60 days after the leave expires if you are separated from employment. You may also purchase this leave time at any time you are an active member.
- Missed Membership Service—A period of time during eligible employment when contributions were not deducted and sent to the Retirement Agency on your behalf.

To purchase service, you will need to submit to the Retirement Agency a *Request to Purchase Previous Service* (Form 26) and attach verification of your employment, indicating your entrance and termination dates.

Generally, service credit must be purchased during membership. Please contact the Retirement Agency regarding specific timeliness requirements.

Full Cost

In the 12 months before retirement, an eligible member may be able to purchase service credit at full cost for employment with:

- The State;
- A political subdivision in the State;
- An out-of-state school as a teacher;
- The federal government;
- An out-of-state political subdivision;
- A public or nonpublic school as a teacher; or
- A postsecondary school as a teacher.

An eligible member may purchase up to 10 years of service credit for all of the employment types listed above with the exception of employment as a postsecondary teacher. For employment as a postsecondary teacher, an eligible employee may purchase up to five years of service credit.

An application to purchase service at full cost may only be made within the 12 months preceding retirement. The cost is determined by computing the additional reserves needed to fund the retirement benefit created by the additional purchased credit. A minimum of one month up to a maximum of 10 years may be purchased. You should apply to purchase service when you submit your application for an *Estimate of Service Retirement Allowances* (Form 10). You will need to complete a *Request to Purchase Previous Service* (Form 26) and attach verification of your employment, indicating your entrance and termination dates.

Rollover Purchases

In order to complete a purchase of service credit for an eligible period of employment, you may be able to rollover funds from an eligible retirement plan, the following:

- Traditional IRA;
- Eligible Employer Plan, including a plan qualified under section 401(a) of the IRC such as a 401(k) plan, profit sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan, or money purchase plan;

- IRC Section 403(a) annuity plan;
- IRC Section 403(b) tax sheltered annuity; or
- Eligible Section 457(b) deferred compensation plan maintained by a governmental employer (government 457 plan).

Your right to purchase service credit may be limited by the provisions of §415 of the IRC.

Unused Sick Leave

If you retire immediately after terminating employment, you may be eligible to receive creditable service for any sick leave that you received but did not use during your employment. You must retire within 30 days after terminating employment with a participating employer to be eligible to receive creditable service for your accumulated unused sick leave. Since creditable service determines the amount of your benefit, unused sick leave credit accordingly can increase the amount of your benefit. Unused sick leave credit does not, however, affect when you are eligible to retire.

When you file your retirement application, your employer will verify the total days of unused sick leave you have accumulated, if any. You may receive one month of additional creditable service for each 22 days of unused sick leave reported and verified by your employer. If, after calculating additional credit at the rate of 22 days per month, there are 11 or more days remaining, you may receive an additional month of creditable service.

The maximum number of unused sick days that can be used to calculate additional service is 15 days for each year of your membership.

Please note these important points regarding unused sick leave:

- Unused sick leave is credited only when calculating the amount of your retirement benefit. Your unused sick leave is not used to determine your eligibility to retire and cannot be used by a member to qualify for retirement benefits.
- Unused sick leave is only available to a member who is retiring directly from employment and may not be used in the calculation of a deferred vested allowance.
- To qualify for unused sick leave credit, the leave must have been available to you as sick leave during your employment.
- For purposes of receiving credit for unused sick leave, a member may not accumulate more than 15 days of sick leave per year.

The following table shows how unused sick leave may be converted to retirement credit.

Unused Sick Leave Conversion Chart

Days of Unused Sick Leave	Months of Creditable Service
1-10	0
11-32	1
33-54	2
55-76	3
77-98	4
99-120	5
121-142	6
143-164	7
165-186	8
187-208	9
209-230	10
231-252	11
253-274	1 Year
275-296	13
297-318	14
319-340	15
341-362	16
363-384	17
385-406	18
407-428	19
429-450	20
451-472	21
473-494	22
495-516	23
517-532	2 Years

4. Your Benefits

Your retirement plan is not only for the future. In addition to providing income when you retire, your plan provides important coverage throughout your career.

Your Benefits Include

Coverage While You Work

- Death Benefits if you die before you retire.
- Disability Benefits if you are unable to continue working due to a disabling injury or illness.

Retirement Benefits

- A basic monthly retirement allowance based on your service and salary upon retirement, which provides a 50% survivorship benefit to your surviving spouse (or, if you have no surviving spouse, to any of your children who are under 26 years of age or who meet federal disability criteria).
- Optional benefit choices if unmarried at time of retirement.
- Potential annual cost-of-living adjustments.

Let's take a look at the eligibility requirements and payment formulas for each of these benefits.

Death Benefits

Death Benefits for Active Members

The Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System provides a benefit if you die while employed as a member. Depending on your years of membership, or if your death arose out of and in the course of the performance of duty, your designated beneficiaries or certain family members may receive either a Special Death Benefit or an Ordinary Death Benefit.

This death benefit protection remains in effect as long as you are on payroll or a SRPS-approved unpaid leave of absence. (To secure your survivor benefit during a leave of absence you must have your employer's prior approval and must file a special leave form with the Retirement Agency before your leave begins (see section on "Qualifying Leave of Absence" for more information).

Special Death Benefit (Death arises out of and in the course of duty)

If your death arises out of and in the course of the actual performance of your duty without your willful negligence, the following will be paid:

- A single payment consisting of your accumulated member contributions (with interest) to your designated beneficiaries, or, if you have no designated beneficiaries, to your estate, PLUS
- A monthly allowance to your spouse equal to two-thirds of your Average Final Compensation. If you have no surviving spouse, your disabled children or your children under 26 years of age share this payment until they are no longer disabled or until each attains age 26. If you have no surviving spouse, disabled children or children under 26 at the time of your death, the benefit is payable to your dependent parent(s) for the rest of their lives. If you have no surviving spouse, no disabled children, no children under 26, and no dependent parent, or if all eligible individuals waive the Special Death Benefit, then the Ordinary Death Benefit will be paid to your designated beneficiaries.

Special Death Benefit (Death does not arise out of and in the course of duty)

If your death does not arise out of and in the course of the actual performance of your duty, but you have at least two years of eligibility service and your death occurs without your willful negligence, the following will be paid:

- A single payment consisting of your accumulated member contributions (with interest) to your designated beneficiaries, or, if you have no designated beneficiaries, to your estate, PLUS
- A monthly allowance to your spouse equal to fifty percent (50%) of an ordinary disability retirement allowance. If you have no surviving spouse, your disabled children or your children under 26 years of age share this payment until they are no longer disabled or until each attains age 26. If you have no surviving spouse, disabled children or children under 26 at the time of your death, the benefit is payable to your dependent parent(s) for the rest of their lives. If you have no surviving spouse, no disabled children, no children under 26, and no dependent parent, or if all eligible individuals waive the Special Death Benefit, then the Ordinary Death Benefit will be paid to your designated beneficiaries.

Ordinary Death Benefit

If you do not qualify for a Special Death Benefit, your beneficiaries may receive an Ordinary Death Benefit if you die while employed as a member.

Single Payment Option: With less than one year of eligibility service

If you die during employment, have less than one year of eligibility service, and do not qualify for a Special Death Benefit, your designated beneficiaries will receive a single payment consisting of your accumulated member contributions (with interest). If there are no designated beneficiaries at your death, the benefit is payable to your estate.

Single Payment Option: With at least one year of eligibility service, but less than two years of eligibility service

If you die during employment, have at least one year of eligibility service but less than two years of eligibility service, and do not qualify for a Special Death Benefit, your designated beneficiaries will receive a single payment consisting of your accumulated member contributions PLUS an amount equal to your annual earnable compensation (your salary for working the normal time in your position) at the time of death. If there are no designated beneficiaries at your death, the benefit is payable to your estate.

Death While Performing Military Service

If death occurs while you are a member performing qualified military service, the ordinary death benefit (including the spouse and family option, if applicable) will be paid.

Survivor Benefits for Former Vested Members

If you are a current or former member who is vested and dies after separation from employment but before payment of the vested allowance starts, your designated beneficiaries will receive a single payment consisting of your accumulated member contributions (with interest).

Disability Benefits

The SRPS provides important disability coverage in the unfortunate event that a serious illness or injury permanently incapacitates you from performing your job duties. While we hope you never have to apply for disability, a disabling accident or illness can happen at any time. For this reason, it is important that you be aware of the disability provisions of your plan.

Please be aware that disability retirement entails a two-step process. Step 1, applying for disability benefits, is described below. Step 2, submitting an application for retirement if your application for disability benefits is approved, is described later in this chapter.

Types of Disability

Ordinary Disability versus Accidental Disability

The SRPS provides benefits for two types of disability for members of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System: ordinary and accidental. Ordinary disability covers a permanently disabling mental or physical condition that prevents you from performing the normal duties of your position. Accidental disability covers a permanently disabling mental or physical condition resulting out of and in the course of the actual performance of your duty, without your willful negligence.

Eligibility Requirements

Individuals filing for disability must demonstrate that they are permanently incapacitated from performing the normal duties of their position, as determined by the Retirement Agency's medical board and approved by the SRPS Board of Trustees. The following are specific requirements for each category:

Two Types of Disability

Ordinary Disability

- A minimum five years of eligibility service.
- You are permanently disabled from performing the normal duties of your position.
- Your disability has been certified by the medical board, and benefits are approved by the SRPS Board of Trustees.

Accidental Disability

There is no service requirement for accidental disability. Coverage is in effect immediately upon enrollment provided all of the following requirements are met:

- You are totally and permanently incapacitated from performing the normal duties of your position arising out of and in the course of the actual performance of your duty, without your willful negligence.
- Your disability has been certified the medical board, and benefits are approved by the SRPS Board of Trustees.

Step 1: Applying for Disability Benefits

Filing Requirements

You must be a member to apply for disability benefits. See "Terminating Membership" for when membership ends. In special cases, a 24-month filing extension may be granted if you can prove you were mentally or physically incapacitated from filing within the deadline due to the disability itself.

Note: DROP participants are not eligible for ordinary disability retirement. DROP participants may apply for an accidental disability retirement allowance only if they are totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as a result of an accident or condition that arises out of and in the course of the actual performance of duty during their participation in DROP, and without willful negligence on their part.

How to File a Claim

Filing for a disability benefit can be a lengthy process. It may take several months from the time you file your claim until the medical board and the SRPS Board of Trustees decide your claim. If the SRPS Board of Trustees approves your claim, you must then submit an *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* (Form 98-101) to the Retirement Agency to actually retire.

If you believe you may be eligible for disability retirement, contact the Retirement Agency immediately. Also, if you are incapacitated, let your family members know they should contact the Retirement Agency to find out what options are available to you. Under certain circumstances, your department head, as defined by regulation, may file on your behalf for either Ordinary or Accidental Disability.

Keep in mind that the medical evaluation is based on the documentation you provide detailing the disabling condition, the diagnosis, and the prognosis. It is in your best interest to submit as much supporting information as possible. To expedite your claim, all forms and supporting medical information should be submitted together.

Disability applicants must file the following:

- *Statement of Disability* (Form 20): Provides information on the nature and cause of the disability. It requires your physician's medical report, which should include an opinion as to whether or not you are permanently disabled, and if so, why.
- *Preliminary Application for Disability Retirement* (Form 129): Provides information to protect your benefit and your beneficiary during the period of time that begins when you have filed a claim for a disability benefit and ends when, if your claim is approved by the SRPS Board of Trustees, you submit a completed *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* (Form 98-101).
- Job description: The medical board evaluates the medical condition in relation to your job duties. Your supervisor must sign and date the job description.
- All pertinent medical records: Medical information from your doctor(s) in support of your claim (such as X-rays, test results, and hospital reports). The Form 20 provides a recommended list of pertinent medical data.
- *Application for an Estimate of Disability Retirement Allowances* (Form 22): This form authorizes the Retirement Agency to provide benefit estimates under various allowance options. An estimate of the allowance options checked on this form is automatically generated if you are approved for disability benefits.
- Notification of Social Security Claim/Award

In addition to the above, for accidental disability you must provide the following:

- Accidental Disability Documentation: Evidence to document that your claimed disability arose out of and in the course of your actual performance of duty without your willful negligence.
- Employer's First Report of Injury.
- Copies of any Workers' Compensation decisions, awards or pending claims.

Questions to guide you when filing a claim for disability

If you answer "yes" to the questions that follow, you may file for disability benefits. Contact the Retirement Agency immediately.

General Requirements for Disability Benefits

- Are you a member?
- Have you met filing requirements?
- Are you permanently incapacitated from performing the normal duties of your position?

Additional Requirement for Accidental Disability

- Are you totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as a result of a condition that arose out of and in the course of the actual performance of duty?
- For DROP participants only, did your disabling condition arise out of and in the course of the actual performance of duty during your participation in the DROP?

Claim Review/Approval

The medical board reviews cases on a regular basis. The physicians serving on the medical board represent a range of medical specialties. Members of the medical board are appointed by the SRPS Board

of Trustees. In some cases, the medical board will request an evaluation by a consulting physician at the Retirement Agency's expense for the purpose of providing an independent medical opinion.

The medical board's recommendations regarding disability claims are presented to the SRPS Board of Trustees for final action.

Notification

The Agency notifies the claimant of the Board of Trustees' claim decision on the medical board's recommendation.

Step 2: If Approved, File an Application to Actually Retire

Submit a completed *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* (Form 98-101) to the Retirement Agency.

Benefit Amount

The information that follows is based on the Basic Allowance which is the maximum monthly payment available to the retiree.

Ordinary Disability Benefit

If you are at least normal retirement age, 50 years old, your ordinary disability retirement allowance is your normal service retirement allowance computed based upon your creditable service.

If you are under normal retirement age, 50 years old, your ordinary disability retirement allowance is computed by using the service credit that you would have earned if you continued to work to age 50, and the Average Final Compensation you would have received if you had continued employment without a change in earnable compensation.

Accidental Disability Benefit

An accidental disability allowance is the lesser of (a) your Average Final Compensation or (b) a pension equal to two-thirds (66.67%) of your Average Final Compensation plus an annuity based upon the actuarial equivalent of your accumulated contributions.

Important Note on Workers' Compensation: It is IMPORTANT that you be aware of the impact of Workers' Compensation benefits on an accidental disability retirement. If you apply for and receive a Workers' Compensation award payable while retired, the Retirement Agency has a legal obligation to reduce your accidental disability retirement benefit in some circumstances.

Retirement Benefits

Vested Benefits

As an active member, you should also be aware that your accumulated benefits from the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System are protected if you leave employment prior to retirement and you are vested. If you should leave your job for any reason, and you are vested, you are eligible to receive a future benefit for the years and months of service credit you earned before ending employment.

Eligibility

- Members enrolled before July 1, 2011, are vested if they have earned at least five years of eligibility service.
- Members enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, become vested once they have earned at least ten years of eligibility service.

Payment

A vested allowance is payable at age 50 for members of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System. The calculation of a vested allowance uses the normal service retirement formula. The calculation uses your Average Final Compensation and creditable service at termination. Unused sick leave is not included in the calculation of your vested allowance. See "Calculating Your Benefits" for more information.

Applying For a Vested Benefit

Approximately six months before your 50th birthday, please go to the mySRPS secure access participant portal and create an estimate of your vested allowance. Or, you may print an *Application for an Estimate of Service Retirement Allowances* (Form 97) from the Retirement Agency's website or call a retirement benefits specialist and request that a Form 97 be mailed to you. After you return the completed Form 97 to the Retirement Agency, you will receive an estimate of your vested allowance. Different payment options may be available to you depending on whether you are married at the time you begin receiving a vested allowance. (See "Benefit Options")

After you have received your estimate – and, if you are eligible for varying payment options, after you have decided which option you will select – you must submit a completed *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* (Form 98-101) to the Retirement Agency to apply for your benefit.

Service Retirement

You qualify for a normal service retirement when you meet any of the following age or service criteria:

- Age 50, regardless of service; or
- 25 years of eligibility service, regardless of age.

Retirement Allowance

The amount of your annual pension income is based on your creditable service and Average Final Compensation upon retirement. Sample benefit calculations are provided later in this handbook to show how your benefit is calculated.

Benefit Options

Benefits options differ for Married and Unmarried members of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System.

Married Officers by Law Receive the Basic Benefit

If you are married on the date of retirement, by law, you will receive the Basic Allowance, which is the largest monthly allowance you can receive during your lifetime. Upon your death following retirement, your spouse will receive 50% of your monthly allowance for the remainder of his or her lifetime. If you die after retirement at a time when you have no spouse, but do have children who are under 26 years of age or disabled, then 50% of your monthly allowance shall be divided among the eligible children until each has died, becomes 26 years old, or is no longer disabled. If you die after retirement at a time when you have no spouse or children who are under 26 years of age or disabled, then no survivor's allowance is payable and monthly payments cease. If you marry after you retire and had previously chosen the Basic Allowance, upon your death your spouse will receive 50% of your monthly allowance for life.

Choices for Unmarried Officers

Unmarried officers may choose either the Basic Allowance or one of six additional options. You should carefully review your personal circumstances before making this choice. Things to consider include the amount of income you'll need to maintain an acceptable standard of living during retirement and the needs of your survivor(s). Please keep in mind that you may not change your option after your first

monthly allowance becomes due. Also, if you select an option then later marry, you may change your beneficiary but may not change the optional form of allowance that you selected at retirement.

How the Options Work

Each option reduces the monthly allowance you would receive under the maximum, basic allowance during your lifetime, but may provide either:

- a guaranteed return of a pre-established amount payable to you during your lifetime, with any remainder payable in a single payment to your survivor(s) at your death (single-life annuities),
OR
- a continued monthly payment to a surviving beneficiary (dual-life annuities).

Single-Life Annuities

These options are classified as single-life because they provide benefits over your lifetime only. Upon your death, any reserve funds remaining in the account are distributed in a single payment to your designated beneficiaries (or, if you have no surviving designated beneficiary, to your estate).

You may designate multiple beneficiaries under the Single-Life Annuities.

You may change these beneficiaries as often as you desire and your monthly allowance is not affected.

OPTION 1—Full Return of Present Value of Retiree’s Basic Allowance

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees monthly payments that equal the total of your retirement benefit’s Present Value. The Present Value of your benefit is calculated at the time of your retirement. If you die before receiving monthly payments that add up to the Present Value, the remaining payments will be paid in a lump sum to your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries who remain alive (or, if there are no surviving beneficiaries, to your estate). Option 1 does not provide for continued beneficiary health coverage after your death.

OPTION 4—Full Return of Employee Contributions

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees the return of your contributions and interest as established when you retire. If you die before you have recovered the full amount of your accumulated contributions and interest, the remainder will be paid in a lump sum to your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries who remain alive (or, if there are no surviving beneficiaries, to your estate). Option 4 does not provide for continued beneficiary health coverage after your death.

Dual-Life Annuities

These options pay benefits over two lifetimes. They provide a benefit throughout your life and then provide a continuing monthly benefit to your single surviving beneficiary. The benefit amount is based on your age and the age of your beneficiary at the time of your retirement. Because these options provide a continuing monthly payment over two lifetimes (yours and your beneficiary’s), they normally result in a smaller benefit payment than Option 1 or 4.

You may designate only one beneficiary under the Dual-Life Annuities. You may change this beneficiary, but it will cause a re-calculation of your monthly allowance. In most cases the recalculated amount will be less than the current amount.

OPTION 2—100% Survivor Benefit

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees that after your death the same monthly benefit will continue to be paid to your surviving beneficiary for his or her lifetime. No further payments will be made after the deaths of you and your beneficiary.

OPTION 3—50% Survivor Benefit

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees that after your death one half of the monthly benefit paid to you will be paid to your surviving beneficiary for his or her lifetime. No further payments will be made after the deaths of you and your beneficiary.

OPTION 5—100% Survivor Benefit with Pop-Up Provision

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees that after your death the same monthly benefit paid to you will be paid to your surviving beneficiary for his or her lifetime. It also provides that your monthly benefit will “pop-up” to the Basic Allowance for your lifetime the month following the death of your beneficiary if your beneficiary dies before you. If your original beneficiary dies and you are collecting the Basic Allowance and decide to name a new beneficiary, your benefit will be recalculated under Option 5 based on the new beneficiary designation.

OPTION 6—50% Survivor Benefit with Pop-Up Provision

Provides a lower monthly benefit than the Basic Allowance but guarantees that after your death one half of the monthly benefit paid to you will be paid to your surviving beneficiary for his or her lifetime. It also provides that your monthly benefit will “pop-up” to the Basic Allowance for your lifetime the month following the death of your beneficiary if your beneficiary dies before you. If your original beneficiary dies and you are collecting the Basic Allowance and decide to name a new beneficiary, your benefit will be recalculated under Option 6 based on the new beneficiary designation.

Note: If you choose any of the dual-life annuity options at your retirement, you must submit proof of your beneficiary’s date of birth with your retirement application.

Special Limitation on Beneficiary under Option 2 and Option 5

If you choose Option 2 or Option 5, your beneficiary cannot be more than 10 years younger than you unless the beneficiary is your disabled child.

If you are designating your disabled child as your beneficiary at retirement, you need to have verification from a physician of your child’s disability. You must complete and submit with your application to retire a *Verification of Retiree’s Disabled Child for Selection of Option 2/5 Beneficiary* (Form 143).

NOTE: You may ONLY change your option selection before your first allowance payment normally becomes due. We urge you to discuss your needs with your family and financial advisor. Contact the Retirement Agency if you need assistance.

Applying for a Service Retirement

It is important that you allow yourself sufficient time to make informed decisions about your retirement and meet the various filing deadlines.

You should begin the application process approximately six months to one year from your desired retirement date and review the options available to you before you submit your final application. All retirement forms mentioned can be obtained through your personnel office or online at the Retirement Agency’s website. See “Preparing for Retirement” for a checklist that includes some important financial and personal planning matters.

5. Calculating Your Benefits

This section illustrates how to calculate dollar figures for the various SRPS benefits. The samples provided are examples only. The Retirement Agency will furnish you with a precise calculation when you file for benefits.

Note: For individuals who transferred from the Employees' Retirement System into the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System before January 1, 2005 and did not elect to participate in the contributory Law Enforcement Officers' Modified Pension Benefit, the law provides for different benefit formulas than those described below. These different benefit formulas do not apply to any current, active members. Please contact the Retirement Agency if you have any questions about these different benefit formulas.

Key Elements of the Benefit Formula

1. Average Final Compensation (AFC):

If you became a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System *on or before June 30, 2011*, your Average Final Compensation is your average earnable compensation for the three consecutive years of employment as a member during which your earnable compensation was highest.

If you become a member of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System *on or after July 1, 2011*, your Average Final Compensation is your average earnable compensation for the five consecutive years of employment as a member during which your earnable compensation was highest.

NOTE: With the exception of a salary increase due to a promotion or appointment or election to a public office, a salary increase of more than 20% is generally not included in the calculation of Average Final Compensation, unless including the salary increase would increase the member's allowance by \$25 or less, or unless the SPRS Board of Trustees determines that the increase is not an "extraordinary salary increase."

2. Creditable Service: Your total creditable service as of your retirement date. This figure includes service credit earned during membership, service credit purchased, service credit claimed for military service and, if you retire within 30 days after terminating employment, unused sick leave.

Assumptions Used in Sample Calculations

Each of the following sample calculations is based on the Basic Allowance, which provides the highest monthly retirement income to you, and upon your death provides your spouse or qualifying family members 50% of the monthly allowance.

Normal Service Retirement

FORMULA—The total Basic Allowance will be 2% of your Average Final Compensation for each year of creditable service up to a maximum of 32 years and 6 months of creditable service. Your normal service retirement allowance may not exceed 65% (32.5 years x 2% per year) of your Average Final Compensation.

Service Retirement Benefit

$$2\% \times \text{Average Final Compensation} \times \text{Years of service} = \text{Annual Basic Allowance}$$

Example: Service Retirement

Let's assume you are age 52 with 28 years of creditable service. Your Average Final Compensation is \$58,000. The basic benefit is calculated as follows:

$$2\% \times \$58,000 \times 28 = \$32,480 \text{ (Annual Basic Allowance)}$$

$$\$32,480 \div 12 = \$2,706.67 \text{ (Monthly Basic Allowance)}$$

Vested Retirement Benefit

A vested benefit is calculated in the same manner as the service retirement benefit:

$$2\% \times \text{Average Final Compensation} \times \text{Years of service} = \text{Annual Basic Allowance}$$

Example: Vested Retirement

Let's assume that you leave membership with 16 years of creditable service and your Average Final Compensation is \$50,000. Your vested benefit, payable at age 50 is calculated as follows:

$$2\% \times \$50,000 \times 16 = \$16,000 \text{ (Annual Basic Allowance)}$$

$$\$16,000 \div 12 = \$1,333.33 \text{ (Monthly Basic Allowance)}$$

NOTE: Unused sick leave is not included as additional service in the calculation of your vested benefit.

Ordinary Disability

The Basic Allowance under an ordinary disability retirement is calculated in the same manner as a normal service retirement with your creditable service projected to age 50 if you are under 50 years old when you retire.

$$2\% \times \text{Average Final Compensation} \times \text{Years of service} = \text{Annual Basic Allowance}$$

Example: Ordinary Disability Retirement

Let's assume that you are age 42 with 21 years of creditable service and an Average Final Compensation of \$60,000 and have been approved for an ordinary disability retirement.

In this case, you would receive projected creditable service of 8 years, the difference between normal retirement age (50) and your age at retirement (42), added to your membership account. This would result in using 29 years of creditable service (21 years earned through your employment and 8 years projected to age 50) to calculate your benefit.

$$2\% \times \$60,000 \times 29 = \$34,800 \text{ (Annual Basic Allowance)}$$

$$\$34,800 \div 12 = \$2,900 \text{ (Monthly Basic Allowance)}$$

NOTE: A disability claim must be approved by the medical board and the Board of Trustees before the Retirement Agency can issue an estimate of benefits.

Accidental Disability

Unlike an ordinary disability benefit, an accidental disability benefit does not make use of the normal service retirement formula. The accidental disability is based on two-thirds of your Average Final Compensation at the time of disability, plus an annuity based on your accumulated member contributions, and is calculated as follows:

Two-thirds (.6667) of your Average Final Compensation

Plus

An annuity based upon your member contributions and interest

Example: Accidental Disability Retirement

Let's assume you are age 35, your Average Final Compensation is \$50,000, and your member contributions and interest are \$28,000.

Two-thirds (.6667) of your Average Final Compensation (AFC)
 $\$50,000 \text{ (AFC)} \times .6667 = \$33,335$

Plus

An annuity based upon your member contributions and interest.
 $\$28,000^* \div 22.66010 \text{ (NAF)**} = \$1,235.65$

$\$33,335 + \$1,235.65 = \$34,570.65$ Annual Basic Allowance
 $\$34,570.65 \div 12 \text{ months} = \$2,880.89$ Monthly Basic Allowance

* Member contributions plus interest – This value will vary for each employee.

** Normal Annuity Factor – This is a number set according to age. The Retirement Agency consults an actuarial table to determine each person's NAF.

So, in this example your accidental disability allowance would be \$2,880.89 per month.

NOTES:

- A disability claim must be approved by the medical board and the Board of Trustees before the Retirement Agency can issue an estimate of benefits.
- Accidental disability benefits are offset against Workers' Compensation paid or payable for the same accident, over the same period of time.

6. Preparing for Retirement

Retirement Checklist

As you prepare for retirement, there is a general timetable you should try to follow in order to get the best service from the Retirement Agency. The timetable below illustrates the best time frames during which you can comfortably begin to file some of the required forms and make the necessary contacts with the Retirement Agency.

Two to Three Years Prior to Retirement

- Attend one of the Retirement Agency's Pre-retirement Seminars. To view the schedule of upcoming seminars and to register for the seminar most convenient to you, visit our website, sra.maryland.gov, and click on the Seminars and Webinars page under the Members tab.

Twelve Months Prior to Retirement

- Use the mySRPS secure online participant portal and create an estimate of your retirement benefits, or request an estimate of your retirement benefits by submitting an *Application for an Estimate of Service Retirement Allowance* (Form 97) to the Retirement Agency.
- If you have any other service credit which you may be able to purchase and add to your account, submit a *Request to Purchase Previous Service* (Form 26) to the Retirement Agency.
- If you have any military credit for which you may be able to claim additional service credit on your account, submit a *Claim of Retirement Credit for Military Service* (Form 43) to the Retirement Agency.

Six Months Prior to Retirement

- If needed, schedule an appointment with a retirement benefits specialist to review your estimated benefits.
- Discuss your estimated benefits/options with your family and financial advisor.
- Contact your personnel office to inquire if you may continue employer-provided benefits, such as health insurance, after retiring.
- Prepare a retirement budget, estimating your retirement expenses against your state pension benefit, Social Security, and any other income.

Two Months Prior to Retirement (If you are not planning to participate in the DROP)

- Contact your personnel office and file your *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* (Form 98-101).
- If you are married and you are required to select the Basic Allowance, or if you are unmarried and will be selecting Option 2, 3, 5 or 6, obtain a proof of birth date document (e.g. birth certificate, valid driver's license) for your beneficiary.
- Complete a *Direct Deposit Electronic Fund Transfer Sign-Up* (Form 85) for the electronic transmission of your payment to your bank, savings institution, or credit union (mandatory).
- Complete a *Federal and Maryland State Tax Withholding Request* (Form 766) for federal and state tax withholding.
- If eligible, complete authorization forms to continue your health coverage, and any other benefits provided by your employer.

Two Months Prior to Retirement (If you are planning to participate in the DROP)

- Complete and submit to your personnel department the *Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Enrollment Package*. Your personnel department should then forward it to the Retirement Agency for processing. Your employer may also require written notification of your intention to retire. Check with your personnel office. Please remember that ultimately you are

responsible for making sure your properly completed application form is submitted to the Retirement Agency.

Retirement Forms

All retirement forms are available through your personnel office. You also can print most of the forms from our website at sra.maryland.gov.

Title	Form Number	Purpose
<i>Designation of Beneficiary</i>	4	To designate multiple beneficiaries at retirement, under Options 1 or 4, and to make any later beneficiary changes.
<i>Application for an Estimate of Service Retirement Allowances</i>	97	To obtain an estimate of various payment options for normal or early service retirement within one year of expected retirement date.
<i>Application for Service or Disability Retirement</i>	98-101	To apply for service and disability retirement.
<i>Request to Purchase Previous Service</i>	26	To transfer or purchase service credit from eligible periods of employment.
<i>Claim of Retirement Credit for Military Service</i>	43	To claim credit for military service.
<i>Direct Deposit Electronic Fund Transfer Sign-Up</i>	85	To authorize the deposit of your monthly retirement allowance directly into your bank account.
<i>Federal and Maryland State Tax Withholding Request</i>	766	To authorize federal and Maryland state tax withholding options to be applied to your monthly retirement allowance.

Filing Checklist

Forms provide the necessary information to initiate important benefits and services on behalf of SRPS members—anything from a change in beneficiaries to the payment of your first retirement check. Because incomplete or inaccurate information hinders benefits processing, it is essential that all forms be properly completed. Before you file a retirement form, refer to the following checklist:

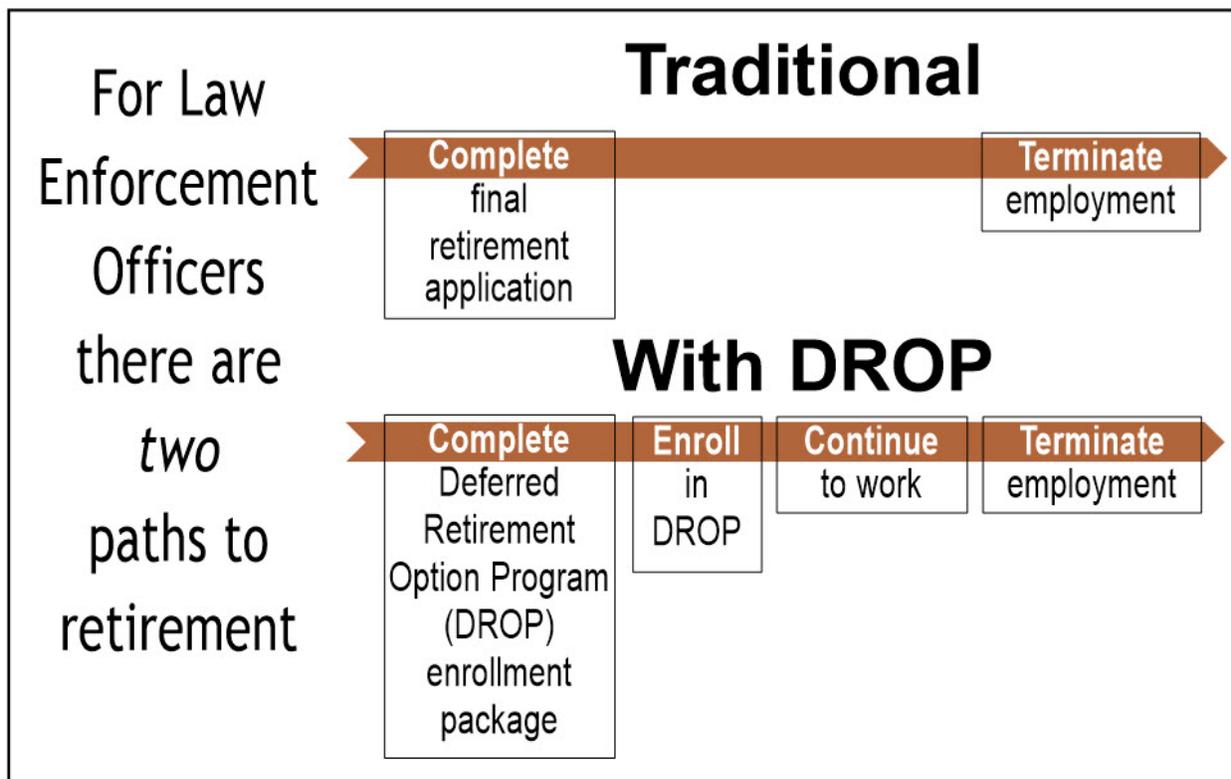
- Have you read all explanatory information before signing?
- Is your Social Security number correct?
- If necessary, has your retirement coordinator provided requested information and signed the form?
- Does the form require notarization?
- Did you keep a copy of the form for your files?
- Did you keep a record of when and how you filed the forms, in case you ever need to confirm their submission date?
- Did you include required supporting documents with your form?
- If you are married and required to select the Basic Allowance or if you are unmarried and selecting Options 2, 3, 5, or 6 did you include proof of date of birth for your designated beneficiary?

7. The Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP)

The Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) provides another path to retirement for eligible members of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System. Under this voluntary program, you can “retire” (and begin accumulating your retirement benefits in a DROP account) while you continue to work (and draw a paycheck) with your same employer. While in DROP, your monthly retirement benefits are deposited in a DROP account within the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System and earn compounded interest for as long as you remain in DROP.

An election to participate in DROP is irrevocable.

When your DROP participation ends, you must terminate employment with your employer. You will receive a one-time payment for the accumulated balance in your DROP account and you will begin receiving your monthly retirement allowance.



Eligibility

You are eligible to participate in the DROP if you have at least 25 years and less than 32 years of creditable service.

Enrollment in the DROP

To begin participation in DROP, eligible members must complete and file the *Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Enrollment Package* with the Retirement Agency stating:

- Member's intent to participate in DROP.
- Member's understanding that the election to participate in DROP is irrevocable.
- Date when the member wants to retire/enroll in the DROP.
- Length of time the member wants to participate in DROP.

- Date member will terminate employment with his or her employer.

Unused Sick Leave

As a DROP participant, you may wish to retain all or a portion of your sick leave days to use during your DROP participation. You can choose to have all of your unused sick leave recorded on your *Application for Service or Disability Retirement* or only a portion of your unused sick leave, with the remainder continuing to be available to your use during DROP participation. You will accrue additional sick leave during DROP subject to personnel regulations with your employer.

At the end of DROP participation, any unused sick leave days cannot be re-applied as creditable service in your benefit formula.

Effective Date of DROP

DROP participation begins the first day of the month after the Retirement Agency has accepted all required forms.

Note: If you choose to participate in DROP, the decision is irrevocable. Be sure you clearly understand the provisions of DROP before making your election.

Length of DROP Participation

An officer applying to enter DROP must indicate the length of time he or she wants to participate in the program. The DROP participation period is limited to the lesser of:

- Seven years;
- Difference between 32 years and the member's creditable service upon election; or
- A term selected by the member (not to exceed seven years).

Participation in DROP

While participating in DROP, the retiree is subject to the personnel law, regulations and policies applicable to an employee and continues to receive compensation, health insurance and other benefits as provided in the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Members in DROP are "retirees" of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System. While employed, a DROP participant:

- Makes no employee contributions to the Law Enforcement Officers' Pension System.
- Does not earn any service credit in his or her retirement account.
- Will have no change in the Average Final Compensation used in the benefit formula even if salary increases occur.
- Will have no additional sick leave accrual considered in the benefit formula.
- Will not be subject to any earnings limitations.
- Is not eligible to receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance.
- May be eligible for an accidental disability retirement allowance only if he or she is totally and permanently incapacitated for duty by an occurrence arising out of or in the course of the actual performance of duty that occurs while participating in the DROP, and without the member's willful negligence. (See "Disability Benefits" for eligibility requirements and application instructions for accidental disability retirement.)

DROP Benefits

During each month of DROP participation the retiree's monthly retirement benefit is deposited in a DROP account which earns compounded interest. For DROP accounts established on or after July 1, 2011, interest accrues at the rate of 4% compounded annually; 2% interest is calculated on the beginning

balance of the DROP account and 2% is calculated on the ending balance of the DROP account each fiscal year-end.

Termination from DROP

A retiree's participation in DROP ends when the participant:

- Separates from employment on the DROP termination date the participant selected in the *Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Enrollment Package*, or
- Dies, or
- Is terminated from employment by his or her employer at any time before the date specified on the participant's election form, or
- Elects to shorten the DROP participation period by terminating employment with the participant's employer before the termination date originally selected, or
- Accepts an accidental disability retirement allowance.

Once participation ends, the Retirement Agency will begin paying the retiree the monthly retirement allowance chosen by the retiree at enrollment in DROP, plus any applicable cost-of-living adjustments. The monthly retirement allowance paid is based on the retiree's creditable service and Average Final Compensation when the retiree elected to participate in DROP.

Payment of DROP Account Balance

At the end of DROP participation, the Retirement Agency pays the balance in your account within 90 days of the receipt of the *Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Termination Package*. This balance includes all of your monthly retirement allowance payments accrued during your DROP participation and, any applicable cost-of-living adjustments, as well as accumulated interest.

You can choose to receive a single payment of the entire amount paid directly to you, or you can elect to roll it over into an Eligible Employer Plan or an IRA. Or you can choose to have a portion of the money paid directly to you and rollover the remaining funds.

For any portion that you choose not to roll over, the Retirement Agency is required by law to withhold 20% for federal taxes and 7.75% for Maryland state taxes, if you are a Maryland resident. You should consult a tax advisor to determine if any additional penalties apply.

Meet with your employer 90 days before your DROP termination date to complete the *Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) Termination Package*. At that time, general information on the Safe Harbor rules and taxation will be provided.

If a DROP participant dies while in DROP, the balance in his or her DROP account is paid in a lump sum to the surviving spouse. If the participant has no surviving spouse, the amount is paid to the retiree's child(ren) under age 26. If the DROP participant is not survived by a spouse or children under age 26, the balance in the account is paid to the participant's designated beneficiary.

Payment of Monthly Retirement Allowance

When a retiree concludes participation in DROP, the retiree will begin receiving the monthly retirement allowance, increased by any cost-of-living adjustments that were made during participation. The monthly benefit is based on the option chosen at the time the member retired. The monthly benefit is not recalculated to account for any increases in salary during DROP participation or for any remaining unused sick leave days.

8. After You Retire and During Retirement

There are a number of matters to be aware of immediately after you retire and during your retirement, including:

- Reemployment
- Earnings Limitations
- Cost-of-Living Adjustments
- Payment Method for your Monthly Benefit
- Address Changes
- Tax Reporting
- Garnishment of Pension Benefits
- Voluntary Deductions from Your Retirement Allowance

Reemployment

When you retire and begin receiving retirement benefits, your intention should be to permanently retire from employment with the state or participating governmental employer. Under no circumstances should your decision to retire be conditioned upon an offer of reemployment, and in fact, no offers of reemployment should be discussed by you and your employer prior to your retirement. Such a pre-existing reemployment agreement would signify that there was no intention on your part to retire.

For a minimum of 45 days after your retirement date, you may not be reemployed on a permanent, temporary, or contractual basis by the State. You also may not be reemployed within 45 days after your retirement by any governmental employer that formerly participated in (but withdrew from) the SRPS, and which employed you during its period of SRPS participation.

If after retirement you consider reemployment with the same employer from which you retired (note: all units of Maryland state government, including the University System of Maryland, are considered one employer), you need to be aware of the following important information.

There can be significant consequences to you and the SRPS if you retire before the normal retirement age of your plan and/or before age 59½ and are reemployed with the same employer without a bona fide separation of service.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can impose a significant tax penalty on your income if you are under the age of 59½, retire and begin receiving your monthly retirement benefits, and are reemployed by the same employer from which you retired. In order to avoid this penalty there must be a bona fide separation from service between you and your former employer.

If you retire before your normal retirement age, there are also serious tax consequences to the SRPS if a bona fide separation from service does not take place following your retirement and prior to your reemployment with the same employer.

While the IRS has not specifically defined what constitutes a bona fide separation from service, the more differences between your last job before retirement and the job being performed upon your reemployment, and the longer the break between the date of your retirement and the date of your reemployment, the more likely it is that there has been a bona fide separation of service. If you are reemployed to perform the same job, even if there is a reduction in your work schedule, this would not likely qualify as a bona fide separation of service unless there is a lengthy break in employment. Even arrangements where you are rehired as an "independent contractor" may not meet the IRS standard.

If after retirement you consider reemployment with the same employer from which you retired, you may wish to review and discuss this information with the employer and your tax advisor. Failure to do so could result in a significant tax penalty on your income.

Earnings Limitation

An earnings limitation is the maximum annual income you may earn through reemployment (employment after retirement) without being subject to a reduction of your monthly retirement allowance. Your earnings limitation will be listed on the *Notice of Retirement Allowance* sent to you by the Retirement Agency when you retire.

Service Retirement or Vested Allowance

If you retired with a service retirement or vested allowance, you are exempt from an earnings limitation.

Ordinary Disability

If you retired with an ordinary disability you are subject to an earnings limitation if:

- You are under normal retirement age (50), and
- You are employed by a participating employer as a probationary status law enforcement officer, a law enforcement officer, or chief, as defined in §3-101 of the Public Safety Article.

If you retired with an ordinary disability retirement, prior to accepting work with the state or a participating employer, please contact the Retirement Agency to determine the effect, if any, your reemployment will have on your monthly retirement benefits.

For an ordinary disability retiree, the earnings limit is the difference between your Average Final Compensation at retirement plus \$5,000* and your annualized Basic Allowance.

$$\text{Average Final Compensation} + \$5,000^* - \text{annualized Basic Allowance} = \text{Annual Earnings Limitation}$$

* This \$5,000 amount may be adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

If an ordinary disability retiree is under normal retirement age, these restrictions apply:

- Retired less than ten years: Reduction of \$1 for every \$2 exceeding the earnings limit.
- Retired at least ten years: Reduction of \$1 for every \$5 exceeding the earnings limit.
- Once you reach age 50: No earnings restrictions apply.

Instead of the earnings limitation under an ordinary disability retirement, your benefit may also be subject to suspension (see “Suspension of Disability Retirement”).

Accidental Disability

If you retired with an accidental disability retirement, you are also exempt from an earnings limitation, but please see “Suspension of Disability Retirement” below.

Suspension of Disability Retirement

Instead of the earnings limit restrictions that apply if you are retired under an ordinary disability retirement, your ordinary or accidental disability retirement benefit may be subject to suspension based upon your reemployment with the state *or any other employer* that participates in the SRPS.

Your ordinary or accidental disability allowance may be temporarily suspended if:

- You are under age 50;
- You are employed by a participating employer as a probationary status law enforcement officer, a law enforcement officer, or chief, as defined in §3-101 of the Public Safety Article;
- You began receiving a disability retirement on or after July 1, 1998; and
- You are employed by a participating employer at an annual compensation that is at least equal to your Average Final Compensation at retirement.

If your disability benefit is suspended, it can only be reinstated on the first day of the month following the month in which you ceased employment with the participating employer (reminder: a participating employer is any employer that offers SRPS benefits). Your allowance at the time of reinstatement will be adjusted to reflect the accumulated cost-of-living adjustments during the period of suspension. There is no additional benefit accrued while reemployed by a participating employer.

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

A cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) may be applied to your retirement allowance each July to help benefit payments keep pace with inflation. The annual adjustment is tied to the U. S. Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the standard unit of measurement for price changes nationwide. You must be retired at least one year as of July 1 to be eligible to receive the adjustment.

During years in which the CPI produces a negative COLA, a "zero" COLA will be applied. The negative COLA then is carried over and applied against the positive COLA to be paid the following year. If negative COLAs occur for two or more consecutive years, the total negative amount is carried over to be applied against the next positive year or years, until the total required rate deduction has been fully applied.

Adjustment Caps

The COLA rate may be capped if it exceeds the limits set by your plan.

Members enrolled on or after July 1, 2011

Eligible retirees will receive a COLA capped at 2.5% when the SRPS's investment performance equals or exceeds its assumed actuarial rate of return or capped at 1% in years when the assumed actuarial rate is not met.

Members enrolled before July 1, 2011

Generally, a two-part adjustment applies as follows:

- For the portion of the benefit based upon service earned before July 1, 2011, the COLA rate for eligible retirees is capped at 3% and is not tied to investment performance.
- For the portion of the benefit based upon service earned on or after July 1, 2011, the COLA is capped at 2.5% when the SRPS's investment performance equals or earns or exceeds its assumed actuarial rate of return or capped at 1% in years when the assumed actuarial rate is not met.

Note: For certain members who transferred to LEOPS from the Employees' Retirement System, different COLA provisions may apply. Please contact the Retirement Agency for details.
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Method of Payment

To ensure the timely delivery of benefit payments, the Retirement Agency has instituted a mandatory direct-deposit policy for the payment of monthly benefits.

Payments are issued on the last day of each month. Because the payments are sent electronically, funds post immediately to the retiree's bank account. With your first direct deposit, you will receive by mail an advice slip listing your payment amount and withholdings (taxes, health insurance, etc.). Thereafter, advice slips are issued in January, July and whenever your net benefit amount changes.

If you need to change your bank account information, please submit to the Retirement Agency a new *Direct Deposit – Electronic Funds Transfer Sign-Up Form* (Form 85).

Address Changes

It's important that you maintain a current mailing address on file with the Retirement Agency for tax statements, newsletters, and special bulletins issued throughout the year. To ensure prompt delivery of this information, you must keep the Retirement Agency apprised of any address changes during your retirement. For your protection, you are required to notify the Retirement Agency of address changes in writing. We cannot accept this information by phone.

Tax Reporting

Retirees are required to pay both federal and state taxes on their Maryland state pension income. Each January, the Retirement Agency issues an IRS Form 1099-R to all retirees. This tax statement provides information you will need for filing your annual tax returns.

When you file for retirement, you are asked to complete a *Federal and Maryland State Tax Withholding Form* (Form 766). If you elect not to have taxes withheld as a deduction from your monthly allowance, you may be required to make quarterly estimated payments to the appropriate taxing authority. If you reside in another state after you retire, your pension may be subject to that state's taxes.

The Retirement Agency does not provide tax advice. Payment of tax is your responsibility. You should contact a tax consultant or the appropriate taxing authority for specific information regarding your tax liabilities.

Garnishment of Pension Benefits

Generally, a retiree's pension benefits are not subject to assignment, garnishment, execution, lien or attachment. These situations may occur, however, in cases involving divorce, alimony, child support, and unpaid taxes. A portion of the benefit may be assigned or transferred to a former spouse by court order or agreement incorporated in a court order consistent with regulations adopted by the SRPS Board of Trustees.

Voluntary Deductions From Your Retirement Allowance

When you retire, you may request various voluntary deductions from your allowance. Check with your personnel office and benefits coordinator for information on what deductions you may have taken from your allowance.

Retiree Health Benefits

Continuing health coverage through your employer may be available to retirees who meet the eligibility requirements.

Retired State of Maryland Employees

Health benefits for retired State of Maryland employees are administered by the Department of Budget and Management, Employee Benefits Division.

For additional information on matters regarding retiree health benefits, State of Maryland employees should contact:

Maryland State Department of Budget and Management
Employee Benefits Division
301 West Preston Street, Room 510
Baltimore, MD 21201
410-767-4775 or 1-800-30-STATE (outside Baltimore-Washington area)
www.dbm.maryland.gov/benefits

Employees Retired from Employment with Participating Employers

Health benefits for retired employees of participating employers are administered by those participating employers.

For additional information on matters regarding retiree health benefits, non-state of Maryland employees should contact their human resources or personnel office.

8. SRPS Resources

The Retirement Agency offers a number of resources to help you stay informed of benefit matters throughout your career. Some of these resources provide you with information specific to your account, while others provide general information on your pension plan. The more you know about your pension plan, the better able you are to prepare for the future. We encourage you to take advantage of all available resources and to contact us whenever you need special assistance.

mySRPS

The Retirement Agency offers a secure online participant portal, mySRPS. You can use mySRPS to view your account information, to make changes to your account, and to securely contact the Retirement Agency via email. If you are not already registered for mySRPS, please visit our website, sra.maryland.gov, click on the “mySRPS Login” button in the upper right hand corner of the homepage, select the “Register” button, and then follow the on screen directions.

Automated Phone System

Our automated phone system is available to you at any time. You can access the automated telephone system by calling 410-625-5555 or 1-800-492-5905.

To protect the confidentiality of member accounts, a member must enter his or her Social Security number and four-digit personal identification number (PIN) before accessing personal account information via the automated phone system.

Retirement Benefits Specialists are available by phone, at the same numbers listed above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays to answer basic benefit questions.

Office Visits

You may schedule an appointment to meet with a retirement benefits specialist if you require assistance that cannot be provided by phone or letter. While walk-in counseling appointments are welcome, we recommend that members schedule appointments in advance for quickest service.

Office Location:

120 East Baltimore Street, 14th Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202-6700
Counseling Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

To schedule an appointment:

Visit our website at sra.maryland.gov and select the Contact option, or call
410-625-5555 or 1-800-492-5909

Inquiries by Letter or Email

The Retirement Agency maintains a correspondence unit to respond to written inquiries regarding benefit matters. When making an inquiry in writing, remember to be specific about the information needing clarification and include copies of any related documents, such as your Personal Statement of Benefits. Be sure to identify yourself by full name and mailing address. You should also provide a daytime telephone number.

Newsletters

The Retirement Agency publishes two newsletters: *The Mentor* and *Retiree News & Notes*.

The Mentor is targeted to members of the SRPS and is distributed electronically through your Retirement Coordinator. You may also view the current and prior editions of the newsletter on our website, sra.maryland.gov.

Retiree News & Notes is targeted to retirees of the SRPS and is mailed to your address twice a year. You also may view the current and prior editions of the newsletter on our website, sra.maryland.gov.

Personal Statement of Benefits

While you are an active member, each fall the Retirement Agency will create an individualized statement of your retirement benefits. Your Personal Statement of Benefits highlights everything you need to know about your account – from the amount of service credit and beneficiaries on your record to estimates of future pension income. We encourage you to use this information to verify your account data for accuracy and to contact the Retirement Agency with any changes necessary to correct your account. You may view your current and previous Personal Statement of Benefits by logging into your mySRPS account (see mySRPS above).

Seminars

The Retirement Agency offers various seminars spanning the entire period of membership – from enrollment to retirement. Our Pre-Retirement seminar is highly recommended for members who are within two to three years of retirement. Contact your Retirement Coordinator for information on current seminars or view that information on our website, sra.maryland.gov.

Your Retirement Coordinator

For certain retirement matters, you'll need to contact your retirement coordinator, whose office will assist you with basic retirement matters such as your filing the necessary forms to keep your account records current and your benefits in force. Your coordinator will also distribute Retirement Agency newsletters and bulletins to keep you up-to-date on important benefit information.

However, keep in mind that your retirement coordinator is not an agent of the SRPS and is not authorized to advise you on specific matters concerning the details of your account. For this type of assistance, you must contact the Retirement Agency.

Internet

The Retirement Agency maintains an internet website which features basic information about the SRPS, an archive of recent Retirement Agency newsletters and annual financial reports, useful forms and links to other sites of interest.

Confidentiality

Under Maryland's Public Information Act, all information in a member's retirement records is confidential including addresses, telephone numbers, birth dates and enrollment dates. Accordingly, the Retirement Agency generally can disclose information only to the member who holds the account. The member must furnish written authorization to release this information to a third party. There are exceptions to this rule including (but not limited to):

- Certain personnel of the member's employer.
- After the death of the member, the member's beneficiary, personal representative, or other person who has a valid claim to the member's benefits.
- Court-ordered release of information to a third party.

Note: Certain member information for elected and appointed officials is exempt from the confidentiality rule. Also, if asked, the Retirement Agency may state whether an individual is receiving a pension or not.

Conflicts/Hearings

Division II of the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and Title 22 of the Code of Maryland Regulations control in resolving questions regarding the policies and benefits of the SRPS.

If a conflict occurs, a member may ask for a hearing before the Board of Trustees. To request a hearing, mail a written request to the executive director of the Maryland State Retirement Agency. A member unsatisfied with a final decision of the Board of Trustees or the executive director may appeal the decision as provided by law. Contact a retirement benefits specialist for additional information on the appeal process.

Glossary of Terms

Accumulated Contributions	The balance of member contributions and regular interest earned on those member contributions.
Actuary	An expert who analyzes risks and computes rates according to probabilities which are based on known experience.
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Average earnable compensation that is computed in accordance with state law. For members hired on or after July 1, 2011, the AFC is the average of their five highest consecutive earning years. The AFC for members hired before July 1, 2011, is the average of their three highest consecutive earning years.
Basic Allowance	Maximum benefit payable to a retiree based on member's total creditable service and average final compensation. Provides 50% survivor benefit to retiree's spouse or qualifying children.
Beneficiary	Individual(s) named by a member or retiree to receive benefits in the event of the member or retiree's death.
Contingent Beneficiary	Individual(s) named to receive benefits in the event that all primary beneficiaries die before the member/retiree or otherwise lose rights as beneficiaries.
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	Annual adjustment of state pension benefit based on changes to the Consumer Price Index and capped as provided by state law.
Creditable Service	The service credit that is recognized for computing benefit amount.
Earnable Compensation	A member's annual salary rate payable for working the normal time in the member's position.
Eligibility Service	The service credit that is recognized for determining eligibility for a benefit.
Fiscal Year	The annual period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.
Medical Board	A panel of three doctors (and up to three alternates), appointed by the SRPS Board of Trustees, who review, investigate and make preliminary determinations on claims for disability retirement.
Normal Retirement Age	50 years of age.
Participating Employer	Public employer that employs individuals who are eligible for membership in a State Retirement or Pension System.

Primary Beneficiary	Your first choice for the individual(s) you designate to receive benefits in the event of your death.
Qualifying Leave of Absence	An employer-approved, SRPS-authorized absence from work without pay, granted for the following specific purposes: personal illness, birth or legal adoption of a child, temporary employment with another governmental employer, and study.
Retirement Coordinator	An employee, usually a personnel officer of a participating employer, who is trained to assist members with basic retirement matters such as the completion of SRPS forms.
SRA	State Retirement Agency. The state agency that administers the State Retirement and Pension System.
SRPS	Maryland State Retirement and Pension System

