



H.B. 10

126th General Assembly
(As Passed by the House)

Reps. Schneider, Seitz, Setzer, C. Evans, Allen, Book, Daniels, Gibbs, Hagan, Mason, S. Patton, G. Smith, S. Smith, J. Stewart, White, Barrett, Beatty, Blasdel, Blessing, Bubb, Buehrer, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cassell, Chandler, Coley, Collier, Combs, Core, DeBose, Distel, Dolan, Domenick, Driehaus, D. Evans, Faber, Fende, Fessler, Flowers, Gilb, Hartnett, Hoops, Hughes, Kearns, Key, Koziura, Law, Martin, Mitchell, Oelslager, Otterman, T. Patton, Perry, Peterson, Raussen, Redfern, Reidelbach, Reinhard, Schaffer, Schlichter, Seaver, Skindell, D. Stewart, Sykes, Taylor, Uecker, Ujvagi, Wagoner, Walcher, Widener, Willamowski, Williams, Wolpert

BILL SUMMARY

- Requires a retirant receiving a retirement benefit from the Public Employees Retirement System, State Teachers Retirement System, School Employees Retirement System, or State Highway Patrol Retirement System who marries or remarries and wishes to change the plan of payment of the benefit to do so within one year of the marriage or remarriage.
- Provides that a change in a state retirement system retirement benefit plan of payment that is based on marriage or remarriage takes effect on the date the retirement board receives the application to change the plan.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Background--retirement benefit payment plans

(R.C. 145.384(B), 145.46(B) and (E), 742.3711(A), 3307.60(A), 3309.46(B), and 5505.162(A))

On application for retirement, a member of a state retirement system¹ may choose to receive a retirement allowance as (1) a single lifetime annuity, (2) a joint

¹ The state retirement systems are the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), School Employees Retirement System (SERS), Ohio

and survivor benefit, or (3) a combination of a partial lump sum payment and either a single lifetime annuity or a joint and survivor benefit.² The joint and survivor benefit payable to a retirant is the actuarial equivalent of the single lifetime annuity in a lesser amount, payable for the member's life and continuing after the member's death to a surviving beneficiary under one of several benefit payment plans.³ The benefit payment plans vary by retirement system, but generally provide for the continuation of benefits as follows:

- (1) The member's lesser benefit to the member's sole beneficiary;
- (2) A portion of the member's lesser benefit to the member's sole beneficiary;
- (3) On death before the expiration of a specified period from the member's retirement date, the member's lesser benefit continued for the remainder of that period to the member's beneficiaries;
- (4) A payment plan combining any of the features of options 1, 2, or 3.⁴

A retirant receiving a single life annuity who marries or remarries may elect to change the benefit payment plan to a joint and survivor plan.

For retirants re-employed under PERS law, on termination of the re-employment, the retirant may apply for a benefit in connection with the re-employment in the form of a lump sum payment, a single life annuity, or the actuarial equivalent of the single lifetime annuity in a lesser amount for life and continuing after death to a surviving beneficiary.

Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), and the State Highway Patrol Retirement System (SHPRS).

² *This last option is available only to PERS, STRS, SERS, and SHPRS members.*

³ *A member who is married at the time of retirement may choose a plan of payment other than a joint and survivor benefit only if the spouse consents to the other plan of payment (R.C. 145.46(B)(1), 742.3711(D)(1), 3307.60(H), and 3309.46(B)(1)).*

⁴ *Available only to STRS members.*

The bill

PERS, STRS, SERS, and SHPRS

(R.C. 145.384(D), 145.46(E), 3307.60(G), 3309.46(E)(3), and 5505.162(C))

Currently, a retirant receiving a retirement benefit as a single life annuity from PERS, STRS, SERS, or SHPRS who marries or remarries may elect to change the plan of payment for the benefit. The new plan takes effect on the first day of the first month following receipt by the retirement board of an application. Current law does not limit the amount of time after the marriage or remarriage that is allowed to change the plan of payment. However, if the retirant dies before the new plan takes effect, the surviving spouse will not receive a benefit under the payment plan the retirant attempted to elect.⁵

Under the bill, a retirant may apply to change the plan of payment after marriage or remarriage, but must do so within one year of the date of the marriage or remarriage. (This limitation applies only to retirants who marry or remarry on or after the bill's effective date.) The bill also provides that the member's new plan of payment takes effect on the date of receipt of the application to change the plan. Any change in the amount of the benefit commences on the first day of the first month following the new plan's effective date. In the case of PERS, the changes regarding retirement benefits also apply to annuities payable to PERS retirants based on service following retirement.

OP&F

(R.C. 742.3711(C))

Current law permits an Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) retirant to elect to change the plan of payment for a retirement allowance following marriage or remarriage, but requires the election to be made within a year of the marriage or remarriage. The new plan takes effect on the date the election is made. The bill amends the effective date so that the new plan takes effect on the date that the OP&F Board of Trustees receives the member's application to change the plan.

⁵ The surviving spouse may receive a single payment on account of the member's death, the amount of which depends on the length of the retirant's total service credit. In PERS, for example, the payment ranges from \$500 for five years of service to \$2,500 for 25 or more years of service (R.C. 145.451).

COMMENT

The Revised Code includes a number of rules of statutory construction to be used in interpreting Ohio law. One of these rules is that "a statute is presumed to be prospective in its operation unless expressly made retrospective." (Revised Code section 1.48.) This means that, unless the legislation that changes an established procedure specifically provides for the change to be applied to existing cases, a change will apply only to cases arising on or after the date the legislation takes effect. Since the bill contains no indication of a legislative intent that it be applied to applications already filed, the rule requires that its provisions be applied only to applications filed on or after its effective date.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	01-24-05	p. 80
Reported, H. Financial Institutions, Real Estate, and Securities	01-26-05	p. 91
Passed House (96-0)	01-26-05	pp. 125-126

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