

PERS Tier One/Tier Two Award of Deduction Payment Method (Retired)

Section A: Retiree and alternate payee (AP)/former Registered Domestic Partner (RDP) information

Retiree name	PERS ID (optional)
AP/former RDP name	Deduction Method — <u>Member pays taxes on payments made to the AP/former RDP.</u>

Section B: AP/former RDP award—Deduction from retiree's benefit

- Award to AP/former RDP from retiree's gross monthly benefit. (Choose one.)
☐ Percentage _____% **or** ☐ Monthly dollar amount \$ _____.
- Limitations. (Only complete if applicable.)
☐ The award is in effect for a specific time and will end _____ **or**
☐ The award is not to exceed \$ _____ **or** _____ (mm/dd/yyyy)
☐ The award is a one-time, \$1 award to satisfy the survivorship beneficiary change award requirement.
- Describe any AP/former RDP award from retiree's gross remaining lump sum installments (if any) as a percentage or dollar amount for each remaining installment: _____

Section C: Retiree beneficiary and option restrictions

- If the retiree elected one of these nonsurvivorship options — Refund Annuity, 15 year Certain, or Lump-Sum installments, the retiree:
☐ has no beneficiary restrictions. The retiree can change their beneficiary without the AP's/former RDP's consent.
☐ designates the AP/former RDP as sole beneficiary.
☐ designates the AP/former RDP to receive _____ % of nonsurvivorship option death benefits. The retiree can name a secondary beneficiary to receive death benefits not designated to the AP/former RDP. Until the retiree names a secondary beneficiary, the:
☐ AP/former RDP is the sole beneficiary **or** ☐ Retiree's secondary beneficiary determined per ORS 238.390.
- If the retiree elected a survivorship option (2, 2A, L2, L2A, 3, 3A, L3, L3A), is the retiree allowed to make a one-time beneficiary change due to divorce?
☐ Yes (The retiree is not allowed to change beneficiary unless this box is checked.)
☐ No

If neither box is checked, the member will not be allowed to change beneficiary.

- If yes, to initiate the beneficiary change, the retiree must submit the Divorce: Postretirement Survivorship Beneficiary Change form and a copy of the new beneficiary's age verification. The AP will remain the sole beneficiary until PERS receives a valid beneficiary change request.

Per Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 238.465(2)(d), PERS can only change a survivor beneficiary after retirement due to divorce if the current beneficiary is the former spouse and the former spouse has been awarded an interest in the member's retirement benefits.

The retiree's monthly benefit amount may increase or decrease depending on the age of the new beneficiary. Changing to a beneficiary younger than the current beneficiary can significantly reduce the member's benefit. Requesting an estimate prior to requesting to change the survivor beneficiary is advisable. A survivor beneficiary change is a one-time irreversible change.

The change will be effective the first of the month after the month in which PERS receives a valid request to change the beneficiary, and it will be payable the first of the month following the effective date.

The member is not eligible to make a one-time survivorship option beneficiary change as a result of a dissolution of registered domestic partnership regardless of whether the "Yes" box is checked.

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b. If no, the retiree is not allowed to change their survivorship option (2, 2A, L2, L2A, 3, 3A, L3, L3A) beneficiary, the AP/former RDP remains sole beneficiary, unless a lesser percent is provided below:

- ☐ The AP/former RDP is designated to receive _____ % of the survivorship death benefits and the retiree can name a secondary beneficiary to receive death benefits not designated to the AP/former RDP. A secondary beneficiary will receive benefits for the life of the AP/former RDP. Until the retiree names a secondary beneficiary, the:
- ☐ AP/former RDP is the sole beneficiary or ☐ Retiree's secondary beneficiary determined per ORS 238.390

6. If the retiree elected option 2A, 3A, L2A, L3A, is the retiree **restricted** from "popping up" to Option 1?

- ☐ Yes (**The retiree is allowed to pop up unless this box is checked.**)

If the retiree is restricted from popping up or the retiree does not request a pop up due to divorce, the AP/former RDP will remain the beneficiary except for any provision provided in (5) above. A legal separation or a dissolution of registered domestic partnership does not qualify and is automatically restricted from pop up regardless of whether the "Yes" box is left unchecked.

7. If the retiree retired under **Police and Firefighter eligibility** and has a surviving spouse or minor children at the time of the retiree's death, the additional death benefit provided for survivors of certain P&F members under ORS 238.405 will be paid solely to the retiree's surviving spouse or minor children, unless a percentage is provided here:

The AP/former RDP is designated to receive _____ % of the ORS 238.405 benefit for the life of the retiree's surviving spouse or until the retiree's minor children reach the age of 18.

If a percentage is provided above and the AP/former RDP dies prior to the retiree's surviving spouse's death or minor children turning 18, the benefit will continue to the AP's/former RDP's beneficiary unless the box below is checked:

- ☐ Upon AP's/former RDP's death, this benefit reverts to retiree's surviving spouse or minor children.

Section D: Death of the retiree or AP/former RDP

If the retiree dies before the AP/former RDP and the AP/former RDP is a beneficiary:

The AP/former RDP will receive a beneficiary benefit based on the retirement option selected by the member at retirement or as modified per the parameters set forth in Section C above and the AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit will end.

If the retiree dies before the AP/former RDP and the AP/former RDP is not a beneficiary:

The AP/former RDP does not receive death benefits and the AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit ends as the deceased member can no longer fulfill the requirement of paying the taxes on the AP/former RDP benefit. The retiree's beneficiary will receive 100% of the death benefits (if any).

If the AP/former RDP dies before the retiree*:

- ☐ The AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit ends. The retiree will receive 100% of PERS benefits.

or

- ☐ The AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit continues as a Deduction from the retiree's benefit and is to be paid according to the last designation of beneficiary form filed by the AP/former RDP, if valid. If the AP/former RDP doesn't have a valid designation of beneficiary form on file, or the beneficiary predeceases the AP/former RDP, the benefit will be paid in the following order: AP's/former RDP's surviving spouse, AP's/former RDP's surviving children, AP's/former RDP's estate. **When the retiree dies:**

The AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit ends as the deceased member can no longer fulfill the requirement of paying the taxes on the AP/former RDP benefit. The member's beneficiary will receive 100% of the death benefits (if any).

*The AP's/former RDP's divorce/dissolution benefit will continue unless a selection to end benefit is made.

Additional information

Retirees and APs/former RDPs must track awards that have an end date or limitation. They must notify PERS 60 days before the award end date or dollar limitation.

If the retiree elected a survivorship option, all benefits end upon the death of the retiree and primary beneficiary.

Cost-of-living adjustments, or any other retirement allowance increases provided to the member, shall increase the amount paid to the AP/former RDP of the member in the same proportion with the exception of monthly dollar amount awards. A monthly dollar amount award is set and does not receive increases.

EXHIBIT _____