

Maximum or Optional Monthly Benefit

The member must select either the Maximum Monthly Benefit or one of the Optional Monthly Benefits on the RETIREMENT BENEFIT OPTION SELECTION form. Failure to select either the Maximum Monthly Benefit or one of the Optional Monthly Benefits will, by law, result in the Maximum Monthly Benefit as the member's retirement benefit selection.

Maximum Monthly Benefit

The Maximum Monthly Benefit pays the highest monthly benefit to a retiring member of the ERS. This benefit is a lifetime benefit paid to the retiree on a monthly basis. At the death of the retiree, all monthly benefits cease. The designated beneficiary(s) will only receive a one-time prorated monthly benefit covering the days of the month that the retiree was still living.

Optional Monthly Benefit

A member may provide a benefit for a beneficiary by selecting one of the following options.

Option 1

The monthly benefit under Option 1 is slightly less than the maximum. This benefit is a lifetime benefit paid to the retiree on a monthly basis; however, if the retiree dies prior to receiving annuity payments exceeding his or her account balance, the remaining annuity balance will be paid to the designated beneficiary(s). The annuity balance, if any, is the amount of unused contributions and interest remaining in the retiree's account.

Option 2 (100% Survivor Benefit)

Option 2 allows the retiree to receive a reduced benefit over the life of the retiree in return for allowing the designated beneficiary (only one beneficiary may be designated) to receive the same lifetime benefit after the retiree's death. The benefits are based on the variance in age between the retiree and the beneficiary. Therefore, once the member retires, he or she cannot change their beneficiary unless the beneficiary predeceases the retiree or if the retiree and the beneficiary become divorced. See Replacement Beneficiary below.

Option 3 (50% Survivor Benefit)

Option 3 allows the retiree to receive a reduced benefit over the life of the retiree in return for allowing the designated beneficiary (only one beneficiary may be designated) to receive one-half the retiree benefit over the beneficiary's lifetime after the retiree's death. The benefits are based on the variance in age between the retiree and the beneficiary. Once the member retires, he or she cannot change their beneficiary unless the beneficiary predeceases the retiree or if the retiree and the beneficiary become divorced. See Replacement Beneficiary below.

Option 4

Members may elect to receive a monthly benefit actuarially equivalent to the regular retirement benefit and must meet the ERS' actuarial assumptions. The monthly benefit paid to the beneficiary cannot exceed the limits determined by federal taxation laws. The ERS Board of Control must approve this option. See Replacement Beneficiary below.

Replacement Beneficiary

Retirees who elected joint survivor options (Option 2, 3 or 4) at the time of retirement may name a new beneficiary under either of the two following conditions:

- If the named beneficiary dies before the retired member
- Or**
- There is a divorce between the retired member and the beneficiary

The retired member should contact the ERS for information and forms. There will be a recalculation of the benefit amount for the retired member and replacement beneficiary. The replacement beneficiary must be in place for at least two years for the monthly survivor benefits to become effective. If the retired member dies within this two year period, only a prorata payment for the portion of the month the retiree was alive will be paid to the beneficiary.