

*How the New Law Affects
Railroad Retirement Benefits
and Financing*

This leaflet is issued for the purpose of general information. Certain limitations, exceptions, and special cases are not covered.

U.S. Railroad Retirement
Board 844 North Rush Street
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www.rrb.gov

of disability, death or temporary unemployment and sickness. The Railroad Retirement Board also administers aspects of the Medicare program and has administrative responsibilities under the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code.

In carrying out its mission, the Railroad Retirement Board will pay benefits to the right people, in the right amounts, in a timely manner, and safeguard our customers' trust funds. The Railroad Retirement Board will treat every person who comes into contact with the agency with courtesy and concern, and respond to all inquiries promptly, accurately and clearly.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFIT AND FINANCING CHANGES

President Bush signed the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001, Public Law 107-90, into law on December 21, 2001.

The legislation liberalizes early retirement benefits for 30-year employees, eliminates a cap on monthly retirement and disability benefits, lowers the minimum service requirement from 10 years to 5 years of service if performed after 1995, and provides increased benefits for some widow(er)s. The financing sections of the new law provide for the investment of railroad retirement funds in non-governmental assets, adjustments in the payroll tax rates paid by employers and employees, and the repeal of a supplemental annuity work-hour tax.

The following is a summary of the changes in railroad retirement benefits and financing provided by the new law, which was based on joint recommendations to Congress negotiated by a coalition of rail labor organizations and rail freight carriers.

This provision is not retroactive and not applicable to 30-year employees who retired on the basis of age and service prior to January 1, 2002, or to their spouses, even if their spouses retire after 2001. However, if a disability annuitant is age 60 and has 30 years of service, his or her spouse can now receive an unreduced annuity as early as age 60 if the spouse's annuity beginning date is January 1, 2002, or later.

Maximum provision

The new law eliminates, effective January 1, 2002, a maximum on the amount of combined monthly employee and spouse benefit payments which had been intended to prevent benefits from exceeding an amount based on an employee's earnings immediately prior to retirement. This maximum provision had the unintended effect of reducing benefits for former employees with no earnings, or low earnings, in the 10-year period prior to retirement, and for long-service employees with moderate earnings.

While not retroactive, the amendment prospectively increases benefits, effective January 1, 2002, for almost 2,600 employee and 12,000 spouse annuitants on the Board's rolls whose benefits were reduced by the maximum provision prior to 2002.

In 2001, the average monthly employee benefit reduction under the maximum provision was \$164, and the average spouse reduction was \$78. The removal of any benefit reductions applied to affected annuitants should be completed by June 2002. Such annuitants can expect to receive accrual payments in late May 2002 retroactive to January, and increased regular monthly payments reflecting their new rates beginning

benefits.

Basic service requirement

The new law lowers the minimum eligibility requirement for regular railroad retirement annuities from 10 years (120 months) of creditable railroad service to five years (60 months) of creditable railroad service for those with five years of service rendered **after 1995**. Benefits payable on the basis of this provision are not retroactive and are not payable earlier than January 1, 2002.

Also, for those with less than 10 years of service, additional earnings credits acquired under social security coverage would be required for a tier I benefit. A tier II benefit would, however, be payable even if the employee never worked under social security coverage. Additional requirements apply in disability cases. In addition, a deceased employee with five years of service after 1995 must still have had a "current connection" with the rail industry in order for survivor annuities to be payable by the Board under this provision, rather than the Social Security Administration.

Anyone with five years of service performed after 1995, who was previously denied benefits because of the 10-year service requirement, will want to contact a Board office.

Widow(er)s' benefits

The new law establishes an "initial minimum amount" which is based on the two-tier annuity amount that would have been payable to the railroad employee at the time the widow(er)'s annuity is awarded. The initial minimum amount is computed with a widow(er)'s tier 11 amount equal to 100 percent of the employee's tier II amount. Under prior law, the widow(er)'s tier 11 amount was equal to 50 percent of the

retroactively. The Railroad Retirement Board estimates that about 20 to 25 percent of the widow(er)s on its rolls in 2001 will see some increase in their annuity.

This provision applies to widow(er)s on the rolls before the effective date only if the annuity the widow(er) is currently receiving is less than she or he would have received had the new law been in effect on the date the widow(er)'s annuity began. Most widow(er)s' annuities awarded before October 1986 will not be increased. Many of the widow(er)s' annuities currently being paid are already higher than the annuity that would be payable under the new law because of previous cost-of-living adjustments.

Widow(er)s affected by this change can expect to receive any accrual payments, retroactive to February, in late April 2002, and increased regular monthly payments reflecting their new rates beginning with the payment they receive on May 1, 2002. Letters are being sent to affected widow(er)s on the Board's rolls, advising them as to whether they will receive an increase. As a result, widow(er)s do not need to take any action or contact the Board.

Investment changes

The new law provides for the transfer of railroad retirement funds from the Railroad Retirement Accounts to a new National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, whose Board of seven trustees is empowered to invest Trust assets in non-governmental assets, such as equities and debt, as well as in governmental securities.

The Trust will not be treated as an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government. Its Board of Trustees will be comprised of seven members: three members selected by rail labor to represent the interests of labor; three members likewise selected by rail management to represent management interests; and one independent member selected by a

similar to those under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The new law also allows for railroad retirement benefit payments in the future to be issued by a qualified non-governmental financial institution, rather than the Treasury Department. The selection of the financial institution would be made by the Railroad Retirement Board, after consulting with the Board of Trustees and the Secretary of the Treasury. Railroad retirement payments will continue to be processed through the U.S. Treasury in the meantime.

Effect on payroll tax rates

The new law reduces the tier I tax rates on rail employers, including rail labor unions, in calendar years 2002 and 2003, and beginning with 2004 provides automatic adjustments in the tier II tax rates for both employers and employees. It also repeals the supplemental annuity work-hour tax rate paid by employers, beginning with calendar year 2002.

The tier II tax rate on rail employers and rail labor organizations is reduced from 16.10 percent to 15.60 percent in 2002 and to 14.20 percent in 2003, but the tier II earnings base is not changed; and for 2002, that amount remains at \$63,000. The tier II tax rate for rail employee representatives is 14.75 percent in calendar year 2002 and 14.20 percent in 2003. An employee representative is a labor official of a non-covered labor organization who represents employees covered under the Acts administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

While there is no change in the tier II tax rate of 4.90 percent on employees in the years 2002 and 2003, beginning with the taxes payable for calendar year 2004, tier II taxes on both employers and employees will be based on the ratio of certain asset balances to the sum of bene-

the same as for social security covered employees and employers, and is divided into 6.20 percent for retirement and 1.45 percent for Medicare hospital insurance. The maximum amount of an employee's earnings subject to the 6.20 percent rate is \$84,900 in 2002; the Medicare hospital insurance tax is applied to all earnings.

Other revenue provisions

While supplemental railroad retirement annuities provided by the Railroad Retirement Act continue to be due and payable, the new law, in addition to repealing the supplemental annuity work-hour tax, also eliminates the separate Supplemental Annuity Account under the Railroad Retirement Act. Supplemental annuities provided under the Railroad Retirement Act are now funded through the new National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust.

No changes were effected in railroad unemployment insurance taxes on employers.

The Board is making every effort to notify by mail all parties affected by this legislation as soon as possible. Therefore, patience on the part of annuitants would be appreciated when contacting Board offices, as a higher than usual volume of calls is expected as a result of this legislation.

Railroad Retirement Board offices are open to the public Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays. Persons can find the address and telephone number of the Board office serving their area by calling the Board's automated toll free Help Line at 1-800-808-0772, or from the Board's Web site at www.rrb.gov. E-mail inquiries about the new law can be sent to the Board by going to the Board's Web site and clicking on "Send us a secure message" under "Latest News."

auxiliary aids or program information in accessible formats) should contact the nearest Board office. Complaints of alleged discrimination by the Board on the basis of disability must be filed within 90 days in writing with the Director of Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092. Questions about individual rights under this regulation may be directed to the Board's Director of Equal Opportunity at the above address.

FRAUD AND ABUSE HOT LINE

Call the toll-free Hot Line if you have reason to believe that someone is receiving railroad retirement or unemployment-sickness benefits to which he or she is not entitled; that a person responsible for the financial affairs of a minor or other benefit recipients who are unable to manage their own affairs is misappropriating benefits; or that a doctor, hospital or other provider of health care services is performing unnecessary or inappropriate services or billing Medicare for services not provided. You may also use the Hot Line to report any suspected misconduct by a Railroad Retirement Board employee. The Hot Line has been installed by the Railroad Retirement Board's Inspector General to receive any evidence of such fraud or abuse of the Board's benefit programs.

The toll-free Hot Line number nationwide is 1-800-772-4258. Or you may send your complaints in writing to RRB, OIG, Hot Line Officer, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092 or via e-mail at hotline@oig.rrb.gov.

Please do not call or write the Inspector General's Hot Line with questions about eligibility requirements, delayed payments; or similar problems. Such matters should be directed to the nearest Railroad Retirement Board office.