



Member Handbook

Government Pension Offset and Windfall Elimination Provision repealed

The Social Security Fairness Act, H.R. 82, was signed into law on January 5, 2025. Once implemented, this act eliminates the Government Pension Offset and Windfall Elimination Provision from the Social Security Act for Social Security benefits payable after December 2023.

For Social Security benefits paid prior to January 2024, the Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset could leave you with a smaller Social Security check or no check at all.

Additional information about the implementation of the act, the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision is available at **SSA.gov**.

CalSTRS retirement benefits are not affected by this legislation.

MEMBER HANDBOOK

Your guide to CalSTRS benefits



2025


CALSTRS
HOW WILL YOU SPEND YOUR FUTURE?



Access your information on *myCalSTRS*

As a CalSTRS member, you have an online account that provides an overview of your CalSTRS benefits and information. Register today at **myCalSTRS.com**.

Use your *myCalSTRS* account to:

- Keep your email and mailing addresses and phone number current.
 - Ask questions and receive prompt, secure answers.
 - Designate and update your recipient information.
 - View your option beneficiary information.
 - Review your *Retirement Progress Report*, which includes your account balances and years of service credit.
 - Find the *Preretirement Election of an Option* form, plus other forms.
 - Submit your *Service Retirement Application* online.
-  To help you get started, view the self-paced, interactive online registration guide on *myCalSTRS*.



OUR MISSION

Securing the financial future
and sustaining the trust of
California's educators

OUR VISION

Your reward—
a secure retirement

Our reward—
getting you there

For an overview of your
CalSTRS benefits, begin
with “Your CalSTRS
basics” on page 7.

CalSTRS is your retirement plan

Whether you're just starting your teaching career or are an experienced educator, this CalSTRS *Member Handbook* is for you. Once vested, you'll be eligible to receive a lifetime monthly benefit upon your retirement. You also have access to survivor and disability benefits, plus a defined contribution plan you can choose to contribute to, CalSTRS Pension2®.

As CalSTRS' chief executive officer, I am committed to providing California's public school educators with a secure financial retirement. My top priority is to provide excellent service to our members—the same priority I had when I joined the CalSTRS team in 2008. We'll continue to build upon our strong foundation of prudently managing CalSTRS' defined benefit pension funds—the same as we have for more than 100 years.

I encourage you to look through this handbook to find answers to your questions about your CalSTRS benefits. You'll learn how your retirement benefit is calculated and how to increase it, how to financially protect your loved ones before you retire, how to access benefits planning services and how to apply for retirement when it's time.

Thank you for choosing education as your career. As you're of service to your students, we're of service to you.

Sincerely,

Cassandra Lichnock
Chief Executive Officer

CalSTRS is governed by the Teachers' Retirement Law, available at CalSTRS.com, and other governing laws. If there is a conflict between the law and this booklet, the law prevails. CalSTRS makes reasonable effort to provide accurate information in our publications, but such information is not meant to replace the law or provide legal or financial advice. To stay informed, consult a variety of sources, including CalSTRS.com, the California State Legislative Counsel website at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov, your union and elected legislative representatives. CalSTRS can provide you with information on your benefit choices but does not provide legal, financial, tax or other advice. For such advice, consider consulting a professional in the relevant field.

myCALSTRS ▶ Are you registered?



myCalSTRS offers easy, secure and convenient access to your CalSTRS accounts and forms, anytime, anywhere. Register at myCalSTRS.com.

With myCalSTRS, you can:

- 1 Keep your email and other contact information current.
- 2 Access your annual *Retirement Progress Report* and view information reported by your employer.
- 3 View your account balances.
- 4 Name and update your one-time death benefit recipient.
- 5 Ask questions and receive prompt, secure answers.
- 6 Complete and submit forms.
- 7 Link to your CalSTRS Pension2[®] 403(b) or 457(b) account, if you have one.



Need help registering?

View the self-paced, interactive online registration guide at myCalSTRS.com.

You'll find help with resetting your password at CalSTRS.com/myCalSTRS-help-videos.

Connect on social media

Engage with us on your favorite social media. Get to know what we do, keep up on the latest CalSTRS news, and share and connect with other educators like you!



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Glossary

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CalSTRS is your retirement plan

We're here for you through every stage of your career:

- Your annual *Retirement Progress Report* provides a summary of your account and service credit balances.
 - CalSTRS.com/rpr
- myCalSTRS—your secure online resource to access your accounts, complete CalSTRS forms, update your contact information and more.
 - CalSTRS.com/what-is-mycalstrs
- Publications and videos about your benefits.
 - CalSTRS.com/publications
 - CalSTRS.com/videos
- Financial awareness and benefits planning webinars.
 - CalSTRS.com/webinars
- CalSTRS Pension2 low-cost traditional and Roth 403(b) and 457(b) investment plans.
 - CalSTRS.com/pension2
- 403bCompare, an online tool at **403bCompare.com** that lets you compare the fees, services and performance of your employer's 403(b) plans.
 - 403bCompare.com

Your CalSTRS basics

CalSTRS is the retirement plan for California public school educators.

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Your hybrid plan explained

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Social Security, CalSTRS and you

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Your career stage checklists

Key action items for your career stage



Protecting your CalSTRS personal and financial information is among our highest priorities. See page 125 for our security measures, along with steps you can take to help protect the security of your CalSTRS information.

CalSTRS by the numbers

1 million +

public school educators and beneficiaries served

\$341.4 billion

value of the CalSTRS Investment Portfolio as of June 30, 2024

61.6 years

retirement age

26.5

years of service credit

\$3,768

monthly Member-Only retirement benefit

Median data for all retirees as of June 30, 2024

Your hybrid plan explained

CalSTRS administers a hybrid retirement system consisting of traditional defined benefit, cash balance and voluntary defined contribution plans.

- **Traditional defined benefit plan:** Your CalSTRS retirement benefit is a defined benefit pension that provides a fixed percentage of your final compensation based on your age when you retire and your years of service credit, not on how much you contribute or how well the CalSTRS Investment Portfolio performs:

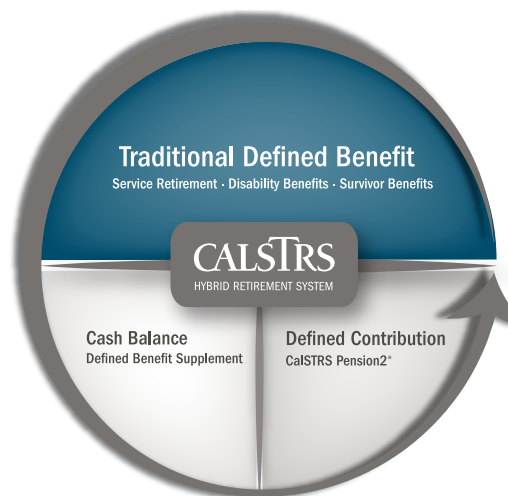
$$\text{service credit} \times \text{age factor} \times \text{final compensation} = \text{your retirement benefit}$$

- **Cash balance plans:** The Defined Benefit Supplement Program is a cash balance plan. A portion of your and your employer's contributions on eligible earnings are credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account. Your account earns guaranteed interest and, when the Teachers' Retirement Board declares, additional earnings credits. At retirement, you're eligible to receive a lump-sum payment or an annuity based on your total account balance.

The Cash Balance Benefit Program, our retirement plan for part-time educators, is also a cash balance plan.

- **Defined contribution plans:** CalSTRS Pension2 offers 403(b), 457(b), Roth 403(b) and Roth 457(b) investment plans for additional income in retirement. Contribute to your tax-advantaged account through paycheck deductions. The amount you have at retirement depends on your contributions, investment gains or losses, and expenses.

- To learn more about the components of the CalSTRS retirement formula, see the "Your retirement benefit" section starting on page 55.



Your income in retirement is a shared responsibility between CalSTRS and you.

Social Security, CalSTRS and you

Two rules may affect you

As a California public school educator and a CalSTRS contributing member, you do not pay into Social Security, so you will not receive a Social Security benefit for your CalSTRS-covered employment.

If you expect to receive a Social Security benefit through other employment or your spouse, two federal rules—the Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset—may be used in the calculation of your Social Security benefit. Social Security is a federal program, and neither CalSTRS nor the State of California has control over eligibility requirements or Social Security benefit calculations. Your CalSTRS retirement benefit will not be reduced by these rules.

The Windfall Elimination Provision affects your Social Security benefit that is based on your earnings from other employment. The provision may reduce your Social Security benefit but will not eliminate it. The Government Pension Offset affects your spousal, widow or widower Social Security benefit that is based on your spouse's earnings.

- Visit ssa.gov/gpo-wep to learn more.
- See "Social Security offsets," page 50.

What will your benefit look like?

Your CalSTRS retirement benefit is a strong foundation—it's calculated using a formula that provides a fixed percentage of your final compensation based on your age when you retire and your years of service credit. You'll also likely need more to meet your retirement income goal, so consider starting a 403(b) or 457(b) tax-advantaged account early in your career rather than later.

Are you on track?

On average, the CalSTRS retirement benefit replaces 50% to 60% of a career educator's salary. Next, you'll likely need personal savings and investments. According to financial professionals, you may need 80% to 90% of your final salary to retire comfortably.

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members

25 years of service credit at age 60
= 50% of your final compensation



30 years of service credit at age 60
= 66% of your final compensation,
including the career factor enhancement



CalSTRS 2% at 62 members

25 years of service credit at age 62
= 50% of your final compensation



30 years of service credit at age 62
= 60% of your final compensation



CalSTRS 2% at 62 members are not eligible for the career factor enhancement.

➤ Calculate more scenarios at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators).



How can you increase your retirement income?

You can:

- Work longer.
- Purchase service credit, if eligible to do so.
- Build your CalSTRS Defined Benefit Supplement account by taking on extra pay assignments, such as soccer coach or yearbook adviser.
- Start a CalSTRS Pension2 403(b) or 457(b) account.
- See the retirement income gap worksheet on page 40.



CalSTRS programs at a glance

Defined Benefit Program

This program is mandatory for full-time California public school prekindergarten through 12th grade certificated educators, community college instructors and public school administrators. Part-time educators can choose to become members.

Retirement benefit

With five years of service credit, you're eligible for a lifetime monthly benefit that provides a fixed percentage of your final compensation based on your age when you retire and your years of service:

service credit × age factor × final compensation

You can choose to provide a lifetime monthly benefit to someone after your death, which will reduce the amount of your monthly benefit.

Contributions in 2024–25

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: You contribute 10.25% of your creditable compensation.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: You contribute 10.205% of your creditable compensation.

Your employer contributes an amount equal to 19.10% of your creditable compensation.

The State of California contributes 8.328% of members' annual creditable compensation, as well as about 2.5% of members' earnings to pay for purchasing power protection.

Eligibility for retirement

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: You can retire at age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. You can retire at age 55 with five years of service credit—or fewer, if you retire under the special circumstances of concurrent service retirement with other eligible California public retirement systems.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: You're eligible to retire at age 55 with at least five years of service—or fewer, if you retire under the special circumstances of concurrent service retirement.

➤ You can find out if you're a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member or a CalSTRS 2% at 62 member by looking on your *Retirement Progress Report*, available at myCalSTRS.com.

Survivor and disability benefits

Depending on your years of service credit, whether you elected an option and whether you die before or after retirement, your survivors may receive a monthly benefit or a refund of the balance in your account, and a one-time death benefit.

If you become disabled, you may be eligible for a monthly disability benefit. The basic disability benefit is 50% of your final compensation calculated based on your actual earnings, up to 90% of your final compensation when including benefits for eligible children.

CalSTRS programs at a glance

(continued)

BEING A CALSTRS MEMBER HAS ITS BENEFITS

Whether you're new to teaching or about to retire, visit [CalSTRS.com/members](https://www.calstrs.com/members) to better understand the benefits and services available to you.

Defined Benefit Supplement Program

A supplemental cash balance plan for Defined Benefit Program members for earnings for service in excess of one year in a school year and other specific compensation.

Retirement and disability benefits

Your Defined Benefit Supplement account balance, including your contributions, your employer's contributions, interest earned and any additional earnings credits, is yours at retirement or disability as a lump sum or an annuity.

Contributions

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members contribute 8% and **CalSTRS 2% at 62 members** contribute 9% of their creditable compensation to this account on earnings for service in excess of one year in a school year. Employers contribute 8% of your creditable compensation on earnings for service in excess of one year in a school year.

For **CalSTRS 2% at 60 members**, contributions for limited-term payments are also credited to this account. If you were a CalSTRS member from January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2010, one-fourth of your 8% member contribution to the Defined Benefit Program was credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account during that time.

Survivor benefits

If you die before retirement, a lump-sum payment or period-certain annuity based on the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account will be distributed to your one-time death benefit recipient.

If you die while receiving a retirement or disability Defined Benefit Supplement annuity, your option beneficiary may be eligible for continued annuity payments, or your one-time death benefit recipient may be eligible for a lump-sum payment or a period-certain annuity.

● See “Your Defined Benefit Supplement account,” page 22.

CalSTRS programs at a glance

(continued)

CALSTRS PENSION2 MAKES IT EASY TO SAVE

Open to all school employees, Pension2 gives you access to a variety of investment options.

Visit [Pension2.com](https://www.pension2.com) to learn more.

Cash Balance Benefit Program

Employers can offer part-time educators this cash balance retirement plan, or another, as an alternative to the Defined Benefit Program or Social Security.

Retirement and disability benefits

Your Cash Balance Benefit account balance, which includes your contributions, your employer's contributions, guaranteed interest and any additional earnings credits, is yours at retirement as a lump-sum payment or an annuity.

Contributions

You typically contribute 4% of your salary.

Your employer must contribute an amount equal to at least 4% of your salary.

Employers may bargain alternative rates, but the combined participant and employer contributions must be at least 8%. For contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2014, employee contribution rates cannot be less than the employer's rate.

Survivor benefits

If you die before retirement, a lump-sum payment or period-certain annuity based on the total balance of your Cash Balance Benefit account will be distributed to your one-time death benefit recipient.

If you die while receiving a retirement or disability Cash Balance Benefit annuity, your annuity beneficiary may be eligible for continued annuity payments, or your one-time death benefit recipient may be eligible for a lump-sum payment or period-certain annuity.

● See "If you choose the Cash Balance Benefit Program," page 35.

CalSTRS Pension2

CalSTRS' voluntary defined contribution plan that includes 403(b), 457(b), Roth 403(b) and Roth 457(b) investment options for additional retirement income.

Retirement benefit

Your investment account balance at retirement—early withdrawal tax penalties may apply if you're under age 59½.

Contributions

You contribute to your tax-advantaged account through paycheck deductions or rollover.

Survivor and disability benefits

403(b) and 457(b) funds can be withdrawn upon death and disability.

● See "Retirement income gap," page 39.

Your Retirement Progress Report

Your *Retirement Progress Report* is one of your most important CalSTRS records. Keep tabs on your CalSTRS account and service credit balances by reviewing your *Retirement Progress Report* each year. Your 2025 report will be available online in your *myCalSTRS* account in mid-September.

Your report states:

- Your service credit.
- Your benefit structure—whether you're a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member or a CalSTRS 2% at 62 member.
- The name of your one-time death benefit recipient and preretirement option beneficiary, if you elected one.
- The accumulated contributions and interest in your accounts.
- Any excess member contributions for the year.
- Your disability and survivor benefits under Coverage A or Coverage B.
- Two estimates of your CalSTRS monthly retirement benefit and your Defined Benefit Program Supplement account distribution once you're age 45. These are estimates only and are not binding.

Inactive members who have contributions and interest remaining in their Defined Benefit Program account, but who did not perform creditable service during the prior school year, also receive a report. Retired members and other benefit recipients do not receive a report.

If you believe there is a discrepancy on your report, contact your employer. Adjustments made to service credit and contributions after June 30 will be included on your report for the next school year. If you purchased service credit or redeposited contributions previously refunded, the changes will appear on your report for the school year during which the final payment was made.

Be sure to verify your paycheck information, including deductions, each pay period.

Your *Retirement Progress Report* is available online on *myCalSTRS*. If you would like to receive your report by mail, use your *myCalSTRS* account to specify your delivery preference, or complete the *Retirement Progress Report Delivery Preference* form, available at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms).



For security and privacy, all members have a randomly generated Client ID number for identification. You'll find your Client ID on your annual *Retirement Progress Report*. Please use it when you communicate with us about your account.

Your CalSTRS resources



Online

myCalSTRS

Access your account information and balances, service credit total, forms and more. Start at [myCalSTRS.com](https://mycalstrs.com).

CalSTRS.com

Find information about CalSTRS benefits and services, webinars, publications, forms, benefit estimate calculators and more at [CalSTRS.com](https://calstrs.com).

Pension2.com

Learn about CalSTRS Pension2 403(b), Roth 403(b), 457(b) and Roth 457(b) investment plans, plus find enrollment forms and financial planning tools at [Pension2.com](https://pension2.com).

403bCompare.com

Compare the 403(b) plans in California offered by your employer at [403bCompare.com](https://403bcompare.com).

Social media



Locations

Hours and services vary at our member service centers and satellite offices. For current hours and to schedule an appointment, call 800-228-5453.

Member service centers

Fresno	Riverside	West Sacramento
Glendale	San Diego	
Irvine	Santa Clara	

- Our member service centers may change location. For the most recent listing of our offices, visit [CalSTRS.com/local-offices](https://calstrs.com/local-offices).



Benefits planning sessions

Our benefits specialists can help with the decisions you'll need to make when you retire. Learn with fellow educators in an interactive online webinar. Contact us to schedule a session.

- [CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services](https://calstrs.com/benefits-planning-services)

Hybrid benefits specialists

In addition to information about the Defined Benefit, Defined Benefit Supplement and Cash Balance Benefit programs, contact our hybrid benefits specialists about CalSTRS Pension2 403(b), Roth 403(b), 457(b) and Roth 457(b) investment plans for supplemental retirement savings.

- Call 888-394-2060 or email Pension2@CalSTRS.com.



Webinars and in-person workshops

Explore benefits and services with the help of a CalSTRS benefits specialist.

My retirement series—Understand your benefits and retirement decisions.

Financial awareness series—Learn to save for, plan for and protect your future with a series of workshops on financial topics.

- See “Benefits planning services,” page 53.
- [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://calstrs.com/webinars)



Publications and fact sheets

Read about CalSTRS benefits and services in our publications. You can order a printed copy of any CalSTRS publication or fact sheet at **CalSTRS.com/publications**.

Cash Balance Benefit Program

Community Property Guide

Concurrent Retirement

Considerations for Part-time Educators

Join CalSTRS? Join CalPERS?

Learn and Discover: Early Career

Learn and Discover: Midcareer

Learn and Discover: Near Retirement

Learn and Discover: Newly Retired

Member Handbook

myCalSTRS

Pension2 e-book

Purchase Service Credit Now

Refund: Consider the Consequences

Retirement Progress Report

Social Security, CalSTRS and You

Survivor Benefits: Remember Your Loved Ones

Tax Considerations for Rollovers

Understanding the Formula

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act

Welcome to CalSTRS

Working After Retirement

Your Disability Benefits Guide

Your Retirement Guide

[➤ CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications)



Newsletters

Stay up to date on CalSTRS information by reading our newsletters targeted to your career stage.

CalSTRS Connections
(for active members)

Retired Educator
(for retired members and other benefit recipients)

[➤ CalSTRS.com/member-newsletters](https://www.calstrs.com/member-newsletters)



Videos

Watch these short videos to learn more about your benefits.

Beneficiary Options: Preretirement Election of an Option

Beneficiary Options: What You Need to Know

Disability Benefits: Reducing Your Financial Worries

Get to Know Your Defined Benefit Supplement

How to Fill the Gap: Maintain Your Standard of Living in Retirement

How to Purchase Service Credit

Pension2: Enrollment Choices for Supplemental Savings

Pension2: Rolling Over Funds

Pension2: Supplemental Savings Overview

Refund: Consider the Consequences

Social Security: What You Need to Know

Survivor Benefits: What You Need to Know

Understanding the Formula

Understanding Your Retirement Progress Report

Welcome to CalSTRS: Providing Retirement Benefits to Educators

Working After Retirement

[➤ CalSTRS.com/videos](https://www.calstrs.com/videos)



Forms

Find the forms you need to designate a one-time death benefit recipient, apply for service retirement, update your address and more.

> [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms)
[myCalSTRS.com](https://my.calstrs.com)



Reports

Read these reports to find out how CalSTRS continues to be a leader in diversity and sustainability.

Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risk Report

Diversity in the Management of Investments Report

Sustainability Report

> [CalSTRS.com/reports-and-studies](https://www.calstrs.com/reports-and-studies)



Pension Sense blog

Subscribe to our blog and receive the latest information on member benefits, customer service for CalSTRS members, our investment portfolio, corporate engagement activities and more.

> [CalSTRS.com/pension-sense](https://www.calstrs.com/pension-sense)



Calculators

Use these calculators to estimate your retirement benefit, the cost of purchasing service credit and more.

Finance Calculator

Permissive Service Credit Calculator

Redeposit Cost Calculator

Retirement Benefits Calculator

Your Savings Calculator

> [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators)



CalSTRS ombuds

Contact the Office of the Ombuds for help with complex issues not solved through the usual CalSTRS channels.

> [CalSTRS.com/CalSTRS-ombuds](https://www.calstrs.com/CalSTRS-ombuds)



Compliance and Ethics Hotline

Anonymously report suspicions of unethical activity, pension abuse or other compliance concerns by calling 844-896-9120.

> CalSTRShotline.ethicspoint.com

Your career stage check lists



Check your *Retirement Progress Report* every year to make sure your service credit is accurate.

Early career



Less than one year of service credit

Now is a great time to learn more about your CalSTRS benefits and start planning for your retirement.

- Activate your *myCalSTRS* account at myCalSTRS.com to view your account balances and service credit, update your contact information and more online.
- Watch the member education videos at CalSTRS.com/videos for a quick way to learn about your benefits.
- Start a tax-advantaged 403(b) or 457(b) account for additional money in retirement. Consider Pension2, which offers low costs and flexible investment options. See page 41 and the Pension2 e-book at Pension2.com to learn more.

One to five years of service credit

Your survivors are eligible to receive a CalSTRS one-time death benefit and survivor benefit if you should die before retirement.

- Designate a one-time death benefit recipient using *myCalSTRS* or by completing the *Recipient Designation* form, available at CalSTRS.com/forms, if you haven't already.
- Sign up for a CalSTRS webinar or benefits planning session for new members at CalSTRS.com/early-career.

Five years of service credit

You're eligible for a lifetime monthly retirement benefit when you retire.

- Sign up for a CalSTRS webinar tailored to your career stage at CalSTRS.com/early-career.
- Consider increasing your contribution to your 403(b) or 457(b) account.
- Consider purchasing additional service credit if you're eligible to redeposit service credit or purchase permissive service credit. The earlier you purchase service credit, the lower the cost. Use the calculators at CalSTRS.com/calculators to estimate the cost or submit the *Redeposit or Purchase Permissive Service Credit* form at CalSTRS.com/forms.
- Estimate your retirement benefit using the *Retirement Benefits Calculator* at CalSTRS.com/calculators.
- Look for your *Learn and Discover: Early Career* booklet from us in the mail. This publication includes steps to prepare for your secure future based on your career stage. You can also find the booklet online at CalSTRS.com/publications.

Midcareer



10 years of service credit

It's time to plan for transitioning from work to retirement.

- Review your one-time death benefit recipient designation, account balances and service credit total on your *Retirement Progress Report*.
- Look for your *Learn and Discover: Midcareer* booklet from us in the mail and review your retirement savings strategies as you approach your secure financial future. You can also find the booklet online at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).
- Step up contributions to your 403(b) or 457(b) account. Or open an account today—it's never too late to start saving.
- Look into purchasing permissive service credit to increase your retirement benefit, if you have eligible service.
- Ask your employer about health insurance in retirement. Consider setting aside extra money now for health care expenses later.

Near retirement



Age 55 with at least five years of service credit—or fewer, if you retire under the special circumstances of concurrent service retirement (or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit if under CalSTRS 2% at 60)

You're eligible to retire.

- Familiarize yourself with the federal Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset rules if you or a spouse paid into Social Security through non-CalSTRS covered employment.
- Transfer eligible unused sick leave from a previous employer, if you have any, to your current employer.
- Sign up for a CalSTRS and Your Retirement session to receive personalized benefit estimates prepared by a CalSTRS benefits specialist.
- Submit the *Preretirement Election of an Option* form if you want to provide a lifetime monthly benefit to someone should you die before retirement.
- Make sure your one-time death benefit recipient information is current.
- Complete and submit your *Service Retirement Application* online using *myCalSTRS* for faster processing up to six months before your retirement date. If you have a complex application, you can still complete it online, then print, sign and mail or fax it to us.
- Look for your *Learn and Discover: Near Retirement* booklet from us in the mail and learn about important considerations as you get closer to a well-earned retirement. You can also find the booklet online at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Your Defined Benefit Program

The CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program is a traditional defined benefit plan that provides retirement, survivor and disability benefits. Once vested, you'll be eligible to receive a lifetime monthly benefit once you retire.

Your retirement formula is based on a formula set by law using your age, service credit and final compensation:

age factor × service credit × final compensation

Your age factor is a percentage based on your age on the last day of the month in which you retire. Service credit is the accumulated time in which you received creditable compensation and made contributions to the Defined Benefit Program. Final compensation is the highest average annual compensation earnable during any period of either 12 or 36 consecutive months. See page 55 for more information.

Your benefit structure

The CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program has two benefit structures: CalSTRS 2% at 60 and CalSTRS 2% at 62.

The CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure includes members who:

- Were first hired to perform service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program on or before December 31, 2012.
- Were CalSTRS members before 2013, terminated their membership and then returned to active membership on or after January 1, 2013.
- Performed service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program and were subject to coverage under a different retirement system, including Social Security, on or before December 31, 2012.
- Were members of a concurrent retirement system on or before December 31, 2012, and who performed service under that system within six months of becoming a CalSTRS member.

The CalSTRS 2% at 62 benefit structure includes members who:

- Were first hired to perform service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program on or after January 1, 2013.

Also known as the age factor, the 2% refers to the percentage of your final compensation you'll receive at retirement, at either age 60 or age 62, for every year of service credit.

Other differences between the two benefit structures are final compensation, normal retirement age, creditable compensation cap and contribution rates. In addition, CalSTRS 2% at 62 members are not eligible for benefit enhancements, the Reduced Benefit Election or the Replacement Benefits Program.

Membership

If you're an educator or are performing other activities that are creditable service, you may be a member of the Defined Benefit Program as mandated by law or you may be eligible to elect membership. You're eligible for the Defined Benefit Program if you're an employee of a California public school system, prekindergarten through community college, and are performing activities:

- In a position with certification qualifications authorized by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, OR
- In a position that meets the minimum standards adopted by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, OR
- Under the provisions of an approved charter for a participating charter school eligible to receive state apportionment.

Creditable compensation includes salary and remuneration in addition to salary paid in cash by your employer under a publicly available written contractual agreement to everyone in the same class of employees and paid to you for performing creditable service. Certain payments, including allowances and cash in lieu of fringe benefits, are not creditable compensation.

Creditable service includes activities such as teaching, vocational or guidance counseling, mentoring, services related to school curriculum, certain administrative duties and any additional activities related to, and an outgrowth of, the instructional and guidance program of the school.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: Only compensation paid in cash each pay period in which creditable service is performed under a publicly available written contractual agreement is considered creditable compensation. Certain additional payments, including bonuses and ad hoc payments or compensation determined to have been paid to enhance a benefit, are not creditable to any CalSTRS benefit program.

Only activities identified as creditable service count toward years of service for CalSTRS retirement. Contact your employer if you have questions about whether your service or compensation is creditable to CalSTRS.

Full-time educators

If you're employed to perform creditable service on a full-time basis, you'll automatically become a member of the Defined Benefit Program on your first day of employment.

Part-time educators

If you're a part-time, substitute or temporary employee performing creditable service in the California public school system, you can choose to belong to the Defined Benefit Program or an alternative program if offered by your employer, such as the Cash Balance Benefit Program. Your employer must notify you of your right to elect membership in the Defined Benefit Program within 30 days of hire, but you can elect membership at any time. If you choose to elect membership in the Defined Benefit Program, your membership date can be as early as the first day of the pay period in which the election is made. Your election must be on the designated CalSTRS form provided by your employer, and CalSTRS must receive the form within 60 days of your signature date.

When you permissively elect membership in the Defined Benefit Program, your past and current Cash Balance Benefit Program accounts will be closed. All creditable service you perform following your Defined Benefit Program membership effective date will be credited to the Defined Benefit Program. If you accept future employment with a Cash Balance Benefit employer, your creditable service for that position can be creditable to either the Defined Benefit or Cash Balance Benefit programs. See the "If you choose the Cash Balance Benefit Program" section on page 35.

Charter school educators

If you're a charter school employee performing creditable service in a charter school that is eligible to receive state apportionment, you're eligible for CalSTRS membership only if your school's charter designates the school's participation in the CalSTRS retirement benefit programs. The same mandates and eligibility for electing to participate in the Defined Benefit Program apply to charter schools that have designated participation in CalSTRS.

Eligibility for benefits

You'll be eligible for a guaranteed lifetime retirement benefit when you have five years of service credit under the Defined Benefit Program.

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: You can retire as early as age 50 if you have at least 30 years of service credit. Or you can retire at age 55 with at least five years of service credit—or fewer if you service retire concurrently from certain other California public retirement systems.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: The earliest you can retire is age 55 with five years of service credit—or fewer under the special circumstances of concurrent service retirement. You're not eligible for retirement at age 50 with 30 years of service credit.

If you terminate CalSTRS-covered employment and receive a refund of your Defined Benefit Program member contributions, you're no longer eligible for CalSTRS benefits.

- See “Retiring from more than one public retirement system,” page 45, for a list of eligible California public retirement systems.

Mandatory membership in the Defined Benefit Program depends on your employment status, the type of employer and, in some cases, whether your employer offers the Cash Balance Benefit Program. Sojourn or exchange teachers are excluded from membership in the Defined Benefit Program.

Employment status	Mandatory Defined Benefit Program membership begins
School district or county office of education	
Full time	First day of employment.
Part time – Contracted	First day of employment if time base is 50% or more of the full-time position.
Part time – Hourly	First day of the pay period following the pay period in which 60 or more hours of creditable service is performed with one employer, unless employed by an employer who offers the Cash Balance Benefit Program.
Part time – Daily	First day of the pay period following the pay period in which 10 or more days of creditable service is performed with one employer, unless employed by an employer who offers the Cash Balance Benefit Program.
Substitute	First day of the pay period following the pay period in which 100 or more complete days of creditable service is performed with one employer in one school year, unless employed by an employer who offers the Cash Balance Benefit Program.
Community college districts	
Temporary, adjunct	Excluded from mandatory membership.
Not temporary or adjunct	First day of employment, unless employed on a temporary basis.

Contributions

Your contributions

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: You contribute 10.25% of your creditable compensation to your CalSTRS retirement for service performed, up to the compensation cap, see page 121.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: Your contribution rate is connected to the normal cost of your retirement benefits. When changes in the normal cost meet certain thresholds defined by law, your contribution rate is adjusted. The normal cost is determined each year based on the actuarial valuation—the snapshot of CalSTRS' financial status presented to the Teachers' Retirement Board each spring. For 2024–25, your contribution rate is 10.205% of your creditable earnings, up to the compensation cap, see page 121.

Note: Most employers participate in the federal Employer Pick-Up Program, which allows employers to exclude your contributions from your taxable gross income, see page 120.

Your employer's contributions

Your employer—school district, community college district, participating charter school or county office of education—contributes an amount based on a percentage of your earnings that is adopted by the Teachers' Retirement Board each year. Your employer's contributions are not credited to your Defined Benefit Program account but are deposited into the Teachers' Retirement Fund to help fund the benefits paid to all members and beneficiaries. The employer contribution rate may fluctuate up to 1% each fiscal year.

The state's contributions

The State of California contributes a percentage of the annual earnings of all members that is adopted by the Teachers' Retirement Board each year, plus about 2.5% for the CalSTRS Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account for purchasing power protection. The state's contributions are not credited to your Defined Benefit Program account but are deposited into the Teachers' Retirement Fund to help fund the benefits paid to all members and beneficiaries. The SBMA account is used to maintain the purchasing power of benefits. The state contribution rate may fluctuate by up to 0.5% each fiscal year.

- See “Purchasing power protection” on page 93.

Your Defined Benefit Program account

Your Defined Benefit Program account represents your accumulated member contributions and credited interest. You and your beneficiaries are entitled to the balance of this account if you terminate CalSTRS-covered employment and withdraw your contributions, or if you die and none of your survivors are eligible for a monthly benefit.

You cannot borrow from or against the funds in your CalSTRS Defined Benefit or Defined Benefit Supplement accounts.

The amount in your account is not used to calculate your retirement benefit. Your retirement benefit is a guaranteed lifetime benefit using a formula based on your service credit, age at retirement and final compensation. If you decide to take a refund, you'll forfeit any right to a benefit immediately upon withdrawing your accumulated retirement contributions and credited interest.

- See “Refunding” on page 24.

Interest

Interest is credited to your accumulated Defined Benefit Program account balance. The interest rate is adopted annually by the Teachers' Retirement Board and approximates the yield on two-year Treasury notes. The rate through June 30, 2025, is 4.61%.

Your Defined Benefit Supplement account

As a Defined Benefit member, you have a Defined Benefit Supplement account. Your Defined Benefit Supplement account is a cash balance retirement plan that provides additional guaranteed income for retirement.

The benefit payable to you or your beneficiaries at retirement, disability, termination or death is equal to the balance of your and your employer's contributions, interest earnings and any additional earnings credits declared by the Teachers' Retirement Board.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 60 member**, you and your employer contribute 8% of your total earnings, for a total of 16%, to your Defined Benefit Supplement account on the following types of earnings:

- Earnings for service in excess of one year of service credit in a school year.
- Special limited-term payments.

From January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2010, one-fourth of your 8% member contribution to the Defined Benefit Program was redirected to your Defined Benefit Supplement account.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 62 member**, you contribute 9% and your employer contributes 8% of your earnings, for a total of 17%, to your Defined Benefit Supplement account on the following type of earnings:

- Earnings for service in excess of one year of service credit in a school year.

If you have earnings for service in excess of one year of service credit but below the compensation cap, contributions on those earnings will be credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account. Limited-term payments and retirement incentives are not creditable to any CalSTRS program. There are no other sources of funds for your Defined Benefit Supplement account. To learn more about the compensation cap, see page 121.

Interest

Your Defined Benefit Supplement account earns interest at a rate set at the beginning of each fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, by the Teachers' Retirement Board, based on the average 30-year Treasury rate and not less than the Defined Benefit Program credited interest rate. The rate through June 30, 2025, is 4.61%.

If the actual investment earnings exceed the board-set interest rate at the end of the year and program assets sufficiently exceed the amount needed to meet liabilities, the board may declare an additional earnings credit, which is based on your Defined Benefit Supplement account balance as of June 30 of the fiscal year for which the credit is declared.

Build your Defined Benefit Supplement account by taking on outgrowth, or extra-pay, assignments. See page 56.

Contributions to your Defined Benefit Supplement account do not affect your ability to make contributions to 403(b), 457(b) or similar tax-advantaged accounts.

Return of excess contributions

Your Defined Benefit Program account contains your member contributions on up to one year of service performed in a school year. Any contributions on earnings for service in excess of one year are credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account following the end of the fiscal year. Because the contribution rate is higher for the Defined Benefit Program than for the Defined Benefit Supplement Program, you're eligible for a return of a portion of your contributions for that excess service.

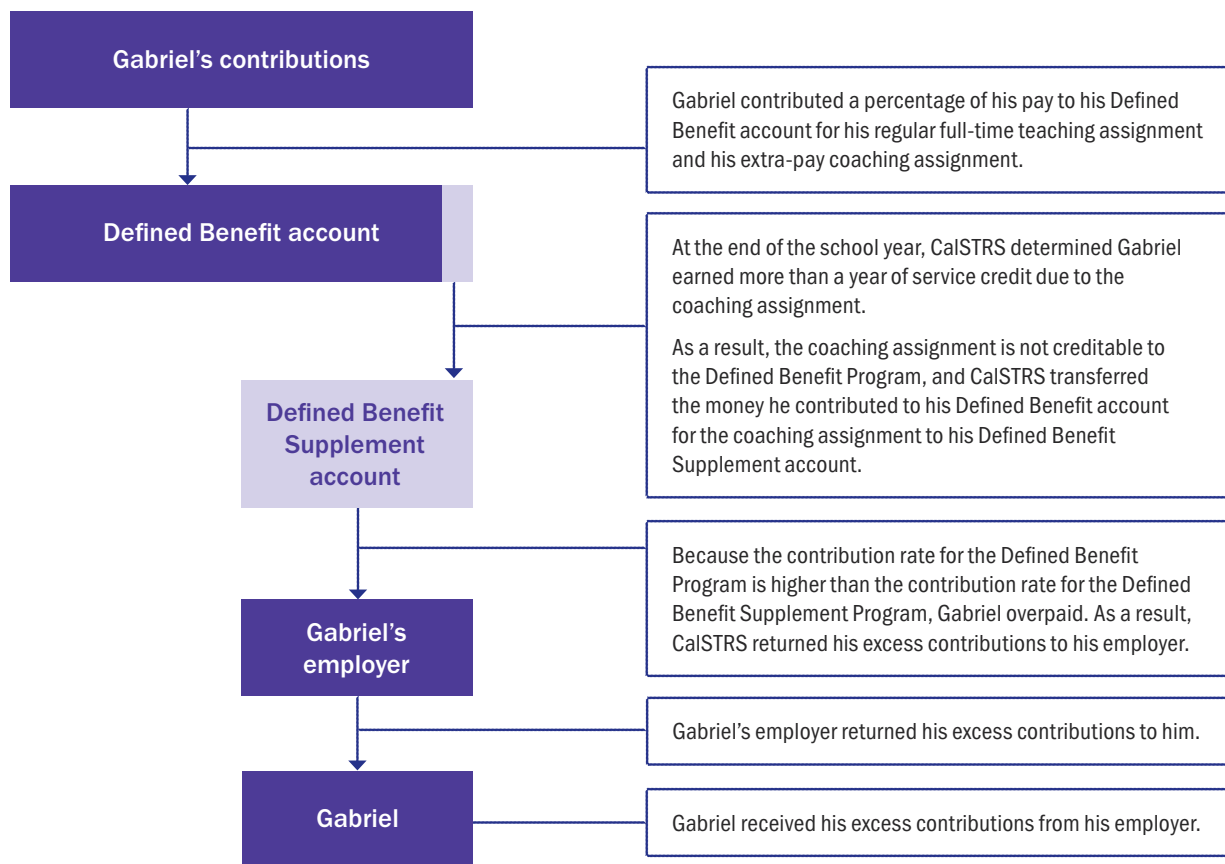
We determine if you performed more than one year of service at the end of the school year. Any excess member contributions you made during the school year are reported on your *Retirement Progress Report*. Your *myCalSTRS* account shows a breakdown of excess contributions by employer.

CalSTRS returns excess member contributions to your employer in late September. Your employer is responsible for returning your excess member contributions to you, less any authorized adjustments or tax withholding. Keep in mind it may take 30 or more days for excess member contributions to be transferred from CalSTRS to your employer. The timing of the return of excess member contributions by your employer will vary. If you have questions regarding the return of excess contributions, contact your employer.

Your returned pre-tax member contributions are considered taxable income in the year you receive the funds regardless of when you initially paid the contributions.

Example

Gabriel is a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member who earned \$60,000 in his regular full-time assignment and an additional \$5,000 coaching an after-school program.



Note: Employers and the State of California also contribute to the Defined Benefit Program. Those contributions are deposited in the Teachers' Retirement Fund and are not shown in this example.

Accessing your funds

Your Defined Benefit Supplement account balance is distributed to you:

- When you begin receiving your monthly service retirement benefit or a disability benefit.

OR

- Six months after you terminate CalSTRS-covered employment, if you take a refund. If you return to CalSTRS-covered employment within the six-month time frame, your Defined Benefit Supplement distribution will be canceled.

If you return to CalSTRS-covered employment after receiving a distribution of your Defined Benefit Supplement account, you'll have to wait five years before you can receive another distribution. You cannot redeposit Defined Benefit Supplement funds.

- See "Your survivor benefits," page 96, and "Your disability benefits," page 106, for Defined Benefit Supplement distribution choices upon your death or disability.

Redepositing as a member of another public system

If you take a refund and go to work for certain other public retirement systems in California, you can redeposit your contributions and interest without reestablishing your CalSTRS membership.

Sick leave

At service retirement, we'll process and convert your unused sick leave to additional service credit using the information your employer provides. If you change employers during your career, coordinate with your former employer to transfer your accumulated unused sick leave to your new employer. The transfer of sick leave from employer to employer is not regulated by CalSTRS, and some restrictions will apply.

- See also "Converting unused sick leave to service credit," page 57.

Refunding

If you no longer work in a CalSTRS-covered position, you can leave your money with CalSTRS until you're eligible to retire, request a refund or reach the federal required minimum distribution age.

- See also "Internal Revenue Codes affecting benefits," page 120.

Know the consequences of a refund

If you have fewer than five years of service credit and do not plan to return to teaching, and you're not eligible for concurrent service retirement with another California public system, you may wish to consider a refund. Otherwise, carefully consider the consequences of taking a refund.

Benefits of leaving your contributions with CalSTRS:

- You'll keep your service credit.
- Your accounts will continue to accrue interest.
- You'll be eligible for a monthly retirement benefit when you're age 55 with at least five years of service credit.

Consequences of receiving a refund:

- You'll no longer be a CalSTRS member.
- You'll forfeit your eligibility for your CalSTRS retirement benefit.
- You may not redeposit your Defined Benefit Program contributions unless you requalify for CalSTRS membership or are a member of one or more other eligible California public retirement systems.
- Any option beneficiary or one-time death benefit recipient designation will be canceled. If you return to CalSTRS membership and later retire, we will calculate an assessment at retirement for the preretirement election of an option you previously made. The assessment may reduce your lifetime monthly retirement benefit. If you reinstate, you may designate a new one-time death benefit recipient or option beneficiary.
- You must receive the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account as a termination benefit. You cannot redeposit this distribution.
- Your refund and Defined Benefit Supplement termination benefit may be taxed as income unless they are rolled over into a qualified retirement account. We are required to withhold at least 20% federal income tax on all payments distributed directly to you. If you prefer, you may elect a higher federal income tax percentage. We will withhold California state income tax at 2% unless you elect not to have California state income tax withheld or you're not a resident of California. You may have to pay additional federal and state taxes if you take your refund before age 59½ and do not roll over your funds to a qualified retirement plan. Consult a tax professional to determine your tax liability. Also see the *Tax Considerations for Rollovers* booklet at CalSTRS.com/publications.

In addition, your Social Security benefit, if you're eligible to receive one from other employment or a spouse, may still be offset by two federal rules—the Windfall Elimination Provision or the Government Pension Offset—even if you take a refund. See “Social Security offsets,” page 50.

If you return to membership after taking a refund:

- You will be covered under Coverage B for survivor and disability benefits even if you previously had Coverage A.
- You must earn one year of service credit since your last refund and have at least five years of service credit before being eligible for a CalSTRS retirement benefit, including a disability benefit, unless you meet the exception related to an unlawful act. See “Your disability benefits,” page 106.
- You will be under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure if you were first hired to perform service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program before January 1, 2013.

You must purchase, or redeposit, the service credit previously refunded to you if you wish to restore your past service credit and receive full retirement benefits. All service credit purchases must be paid in full before retirement.

Taking a refund

Defined Benefit Program account

When you terminate your CalSTRS-covered position, you can request to receive a refund of your Defined Benefit Program member contributions, plus the interest earned on your contributions. Partial refunds are not allowed. In addition, employer and state contributions are not refundable.

Defined Benefit Supplement account

After you terminate employment and request a refund, if you have not performed creditable service, including substitute teaching, for six months, we'll provide you with a termination benefit from your Defined Benefit Supplement account. Your termination benefit will include your member contributions and your employer's contributions, plus interest earned on those contributions and any additional earnings credits, that were credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account.

If you return to CalSTRS-covered employment, you cannot redeposit your Defined Benefit Supplement termination benefit. In addition, only one termination benefit under the Defined Benefit Supplement Program is allowed in a five-year period.

- Visit [CalSTRS.com/refunds-faq](https://www.calstrs.com/refunds-faq) and see the *Refund: Consider the Consequences* fact sheet and the *Tax Considerations for Rollovers* booklet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Redepositing to restore service credit

A redeposit allows you to restore the service credit lost when you took a refund of your Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest earnings. If you return to CalSTRS-covered employment, or if you're a member of one or more other eligible California public retirement systems, you may restore past Defined Benefit Program refunded service credit by redepositing your refunded contributions plus interest. The interest rate is equal to the actuarially assumed rate of return on CalSTRS investments, currently 7%.

You can choose to redeposit all or a portion of your refunded service credit along with applicable interest. If you received multiple refunds, we add each refunded amount, plus interest, to determine the total cost. You can then redeposit all or a portion of that total cost. The more time between your refund and redeposit, the higher the cost to redeposit.

You cannot redeposit refunded Defined Benefit Supplement contributions and interest.

Before becoming eligible for CalSTRS service retirement or disability retirement benefits, you must have earned at least one year of service credit after you received your most recent refund of accumulated retirement contributions and have at least five years of service credit, unless you're service retiring concurrently from another eligible California public retirement system or unless you meet a narrow exemption for disability benefits.

Your redeposit must be paid in full before your retirement date, and you may not redeposit Defined Benefit Supplement distributions.

Note: Redepositing does not reestablish your earlier membership date for calculating your retirement benefit—or benefits that may have been available to you before you received a refund. However, if you were first hired to perform service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program before January 1, 2013, you'll still be under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure.

In some community property settlements, your service credit, contributions and interest are divided to create a separate account for your former spouse or registered domestic partner. If your former spouse or registered domestic partner takes a refund, you can choose to purchase all or a portion of the service credit awarded to your former spouse or registered domestic partner. If your former spouse or registered domestic partner does not take a refund of the separate account, you will not be eligible to purchase the service credit. If you do not purchase the service credit, it will not be included in your retirement benefit calculation. However, for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, this service credit will count in determining your eligibility to receive the career factor and the longevity bonus.

Cost to redeposit

The cost to redeposit depends on how much service credit you wish to purchase and, because interest must be paid, the length of time between your refund and your request to redeposit the funds.

Many members choose to make a redeposit close to retirement, and often the interest that accrues during this time can make the redeposit costly. It costs less to redeposit earlier in your career. You can purchase a portion, rather than all, of the service credit represented by any refund you received. If you choose to redeposit a portion of your contributions, we'll provide you with service credit that is proportional to the total amount you refunded.

For example, a teacher who withdrew \$10,000 (representing three years of service credit) on May 1, 1997, and wanted to purchase those years of service credit on January 1, 2024, would be required to redeposit \$50,145. If the teacher chose to only pay half the total cost, they would receive 1.5 years of service credit.

- See "Purchasing service credit," starting on page 57. To estimate the cost to redeposit a refund, visit [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators).

Former local service

If you had local service credit listed on your *Retirement Progress Report* (certain members who worked for the Los Angeles Unified School District or the San Francisco Unified School District), it will not be fully funded. Unless you submit additional contributions, your retirement benefit will include only up to \$2.40 per year of local service credit toward your retirement benefit. To fully fund this service, contact us.

Changing employment to a different public retirement system

If you're a CalSTRS member and change to public education employment covered under another eligible public retirement system in California, such as the California Public Employees' Retirement System, you can continue your existing CalSTRS coverage or change to that other system. For example, you may move from a job as a classroom teacher to a position as a budget analyst in the district office, a position usually covered under CalPERS. Likewise, a school district budget analyst may decide to take a teaching position, which is a position usually covered under CalSTRS.

If you change to a position under another public retirement system

If you're a Defined Benefit Program member and become employed by the same or a different school district, community college district, county office of education or certain employment with the State of California to perform service that requires membership in CalPERS, you may elect to continue coverage under CalSTRS. If you do, service in your new position will be treated as creditable service under the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program.

The retirement system election:

- Must be made within 60 days of the date of hire into your new position.
- Must be done on the appropriate CalSTRS form provided by your employer and received by CalSTRS within 60 days of the signature date.
- Is effective as of the date of hire into your new position.
- Is irrevocable and applies to all service for that position.

If you're a CalPERS member

Certain members of CalPERS who subsequently are employed in a position that requires CalSTRS membership can elect to continue coverage under CalPERS for all subsequent CalSTRS creditable service. This applies to CalPERS members employed by one or more of the following:

- A school district.
- The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.
- The California Department of Education as of January 1, 2002.
- A local or state agency not listed above (applies only to vested CalPERS members).
- A CalPERS and CalSTRS participating charter school.

If you're a CalPERS member taking a position that requires CalSTRS membership and think you're eligible to elect to continue coverage under CalPERS, contact CalPERS to verify your eligibility.

Dual membership

Members of CalPERS who are employed full time and accept part-time, temporary employment to perform creditable service covered by the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program can permissively elect membership in CalSTRS and have their part-time service reported to CalSTRS.

- See the *Join CalSTRS? Join CalPERS?* booklet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications), and ask your employer for the CalPERS benefit information brochure.

Social Security

CalSTRS members do not participate in Social Security, but CalPERS members do. Contact the Social Security Administration at 800-772-1213 to determine how an employment change would affect your Social Security benefits.

Benefits for part-time educators

As a part-time educator, you have access to all the benefits CalSTRS offers and may have a choice of retirement plans.

Your employer must offer the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program and either Social Security or an alternative retirement plan such as the CalSTRS Cash Balance Benefit Program.

Contact your employer to determine your plan eligibility.

Retirement plans and options

The CalSTRS Cash Balance Benefit Program is an alternative program to Social Security. As a part-time, adjunct or temporary employee, you may be able to choose between the Defined Benefit Program and the Cash Balance Benefit Program.

Consider choosing the Defined Benefit Program if you:

- Plan to work as a California educator long enough to become eligible for a CalSTRS retirement benefit (five years of service credit). This could take 10 years of half-time employment.
- Want a monthly retirement benefit based on a percentage of your average full-time equivalent salary.
- Are comfortable contributing a higher percentage of your pay toward your retirement:
 - » For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, the 2024–25 contribution rate is 10.25%.
 - » For CalSTRS 2% at 62 members, the 2024–25 contribution rate is 10.205%.

Consider choosing the Cash Balance Benefit Program if you:

- Want a program that provides immediate vesting of your benefit, which includes your member contributions, your employer's contributions and interest earned.
- Want a lump-sum payment or lifetime monthly benefit based on the total balance of contributions credited to your account, guaranteed interest and any additional earnings credits.
- Are comfortable with the contribution rate, which is typically 4% of your earnings, depending on your local bargaining agreement. Your contribution and your employer's contribution must equal at least 8%. Employers must contribute at least 4%, and your contribution rate cannot be less than the employer contribution rate.

Attend the *Part-Time Educator: Learn and Discover* webinar to help you determine which program is right for you. Register at [CalSTRS.com/attend-a-part-time-educator-webinar](https://www.calstrs.com/attend-a-part-time-educator-webinar).

Questions to ask

If your employer offers an alternative program other than the Cash Balance Benefit Program, ask yourself:

- Do you plan to be a career educator?
- Does teaching provide supplemental income or is it your primary source of income?
- Before teaching, did you have employment that required you to pay into Social Security?
- What is the contribution rate for the plan, and does your employer also make contributions?
- Is there a minimum requirement to be eligible for benefits?
- Does the plan offer a monthly retirement benefit for life, or is it a nonlifetime benefit based on contributions and interest?
- Does the plan charge administrative fees?
- Is there a guaranteed annual interest rate?
- Does the plan have a sound investment record?
- When does the plan permit distribution of your account?

If you choose the Defined Benefit Program

As a Defined Benefit Program member, your retirement benefit calculation would use the same components as a member who works full time:

service credit × age factor × final compensation = your retirement benefit

Your final compensation and service credit depend partly on the amount you would have earned if you were working full time in your position. The number of hours required to complete a full-time contract is called the full-time equivalent. The amount of annual compensation for the full-time equivalent is called the annualized pay rate.

Full-time equivalent

The full-time equivalent is the time that a member who is employed part time would be required to perform service in one school term if employed full time in that position. It also must be at least the minimum number of days or hours specified by law.

Be sure your employer determines your full-time equivalent properly. Different assignments, even with the same employer, may have different full-time equivalents. Refer to your employment agreement or collective bargaining agreement for your employing district's established full-time equivalent for your type of employment. If you see a discrepancy, contact your employer.

Your part-time status presents special considerations for retirement planning. CalSTRS benefits specialists receive specific training to help them understand your needs.

The full-time equivalents listed in the tables below are minimum standards. Your individual full-time equivalent could be higher if your employer requires full-time employees to work more days or hours in the same activity in a school year.

Minimum full-time equivalent

If you're a:	Then the <i>minimum</i> full-time equivalent per school year is:
Part-time community college instructor	525 instructional hours, plus mandatory office hours, if paid
Full-time or part-time community college librarian or counselor	1,050 hours
Community college instructor employed in adult education programs	875 instructional hours, plus mandatory office hours, if paid
PreK-12 teacher or any other person who works directly with pupils, including an instructor in an adult education program	175 days or 1,050 hours

Example: Part-time community college and adult education instructor service credit

In one school year, Sienna teaches as a community college instructor for 270 hours, which is 45% of the full-time equivalent in her district. She also works as an adult education instructor for 350 hours, or 40% of the full-time equivalent for that position.

	Time worked percentage	Full-time equivalent	Actual earnings	÷	Full-time rate	=	Service credit earned
Community college instructor	45% (270 hours)	600 hours	\$21,600	÷	\$48,000	=	0.450
Adult education instructor	40% (350 hours)	875 hours	\$16,800	÷	\$42,000	=	0.400
Total service credit						=	0.850

Sienna would earn .850 years of service credit for the school year.

Example: Part-time preK-12 teacher service credit

During the school year, John taught 30% of the full-time equivalent for preK-12 teachers in his district, or 315 hours. The full-time pay rate was \$42,000. Because he worked every day of his 30% teaching contract, he earned \$12,600 for the school year.

	Time worked percentage	Full-time equivalent	Actual earnings	÷	Full-time rate	=	Service credit earned
PreK-12 instructor	30% (315 hours)	1,050 hours	\$12,600	÷	\$42,000	=	0.300

John would earn .300 years of service credit for the school year.

Calculating your service credit

For part-time, temporary, substitute or adjunct educators, service credit for one school year is equal to the compensation you actually earned in an assignment divided by your annualized pay rate for that assignment. If you work multiple assignments, your service credit is the total service credit you earn from all your individual assignments, up to one year of service credit in a school year.

Calculating your compensation earnable

Your compensation earnable is not the salary you actually were paid, but the weighted average of the amount you would have been paid if you had worked in each of your assignments on a full-time basis, which is also known as the annualized pay rate, plus any remuneration in addition to salary. To determine your annualized pay rate, your employer takes the hourly or daily rate for the position and multiplies it by the full-time equivalent for the position. To determine the compensation earnable for a school year, CalSTRS takes the total amount of earnings, divides it by the total amount of service credit and adds any remuneration in addition to salary.

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: The cap on compensation that can be used to provide a CalSTRS benefit if you became a CalSTRS member or Cash Balance Benefit participant on or after July 1, 1996, is \$345,000 for fiscal year 2024–25. Check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://www.calstrs.com/limits) for the 2025–26 fiscal year limit.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: The cap on compensation, even if earned through a combination of employers, is \$182,266 for fiscal year 2024–25. Check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://www.calstrs.com/limits) for the 2025–26 fiscal year compensation cap. The cap is adjusted each July based on changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average.

● To learn more about the compensation cap, see page 121.

Calculating your final compensation

Another key component of your service retirement calculation is your final compensation. For a retirement in the middle of a school year, final compensation includes compensation earnable reported for the prior school year.

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: Your final compensation is equal to the highest average annual compensation earnable for 36 consecutive months, or any 12 consecutive months of your highest average annual compensation earnable if you have earned 25 or more years of service credit.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: Your final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable for 36 consecutive months. You're not eligible for the one-year final compensation benefit enhancement.

Working in multiple positions

Because your retirement benefit is designed to reflect your career, when you work in multiple assignments for the same or different employers, your service credit and compensation earnable are likely to be affected.

Your service credit is determined by the ratio of your salary earnings for each position to your annualized pay rate for that position and is intended to provide you with roughly the same amount of service as your time base in the position. For example, if you work part time, you'll likely earn half of the annualized pay rate for that position and your service would likely equal 0.500 years of service credit in a school year.

Your compensation earnable is your average annualized pay rate, plus any remuneration in addition to salary that you earn in a school year. Your compensation earnable is determined by taking the sum of all your salary earnings you earned at your highest pay rates for up to one year of service, dividing it by the sum of all your service credit earned in those positions and adding any remuneration in addition to salary.

Your final compensation for service retirement is the average annual compensation earnable during your final compensation period, which is generally your highest consecutive 36 months. If your full-time equivalent salary rates and service credit vary within a school year for your different assignments, your compensation earnable and service credit may be affected, which could impact your retirement benefit.

Plan to meet with a CalSTRS benefits specialist at least three years before you want to retire to discuss your situation.

Working in multiple positions example

Arjun is 63 years old and teaches half time at a local high school, works an additional assignment developing curriculum at that high school, and also teaches 3 units at a community college. He earned 0.800 years of service credit in the 2024–25 school year. At the end of that school year, he had 9.500 accumulated years of service credit.

He plans to retire at age 65 and hopes to continue working in those same three positions and earn an additional 0.800 years of service credit in each of the 2025–26 and 2026–27 school years. Based on this assumption, Arjun will have a total of 11.100 years of service credit at retirement. His final compensation will be based on his highest average 36 consecutive months of annual compensation earnable.

Calculating Arjun's monthly retirement benefit

In 2024–25, Arjun worked two positions for a high school and one position for a community college. His total earnings for one school year is calculated as:

2024–25 school year			
Position	Salary earnings	Annualized pay rate	Service credit
Teaches half time at a high school	\$39,600	\$79,200	0.500
Works additional assignment developing curriculum	\$6,045	\$60,450	0.100
Teaches 3 units at a community college	\$13,500	\$67,500	0.200
Total	\$59,145		0.800

To determine his annual compensation earnable, Arjun divides his total salary earnings by the total service credit he earned for the year:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \$59,145 & \div & 0.800 & = & \$73,931^* \\ \text{total} & & \text{total} & & \text{annual compensation} \\ \text{salary earnings} & & \text{service credit} & & \text{earnable} \end{array}$$

* Arjun did not earn any remuneration in addition to salary.

(Example continued on the next page.)

Working in multiple positions example (continued)

Arjun’s salary increases each year, so his annual compensation earnable increases in the 2025–26 and 2026–27 school years. To determine his 36-month compensation earnable, he adds each year’s annual compensation earnable together:

Arjun’s 36-month final compensation earnable	
School year	Annual compensation earnable
2024-25	\$73,931
2025-26	\$76,149
2026-27	\$78,434
Total	\$228,514

To determine his monthly final compensation, Arjun divides his 36-month compensation earnable by 36 months:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \mathbf{\$228,514} & \div & \mathbf{36} & = & \mathbf{\$6,348} \\
 \text{36-month} & & \text{months} & & \text{monthly} \\
 \text{compensation earnable} & & & & \text{final compensation}
 \end{array}$$

Now that Arjun knows his age factor,* service credit and final compensation, he multiplies them together to calculate his monthly retirement benefit.

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \mathbf{2.4\%} & \times & \mathbf{11.100} & \times & \mathbf{\$6,348} & = & \mathbf{\$1,691} \\
 \text{age factor} & & \text{service credit} & & \text{final} & & \text{monthly retirement} \\
 & & & & \text{compensation} & & \text{benefit}
 \end{array}$$

When Arjun retires, he’ll receive \$1,691 each month as his retirement benefit.

*Arjun found his age factor by using the age factor tables on pages 78 and 79.

Eligibility for the Cash Balance Benefit Program

When you're hired to perform creditable service for less than 50% of the full-time equivalent for a position with a preK-12 district, county office of education or participating charter school, or to perform creditable service on a temporary basis with a community college district, and you're not already a Defined Benefit Program member, your service will be covered under the Cash Balance Benefit Program, or you can elect to participate in the Defined Benefit Program or another retirement plan your employer may offer.

When you're hired to perform creditable service for less than 50% of the full-time equivalent for a position for a preK-12 district, county office of education or participating charter school, or to perform creditable service on a temporary basis with a community college district, that offers the Cash Balance Benefit Program, and you're already a CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program member, you can choose to participate in the Cash Balance Benefit Program, otherwise your service will be covered by the Defined Benefit Program.

If you're participating in the Cash Balance Benefit Program and your basis of employment changes to 50% or more of the full-time position or is no longer defined as a temporary position, you'll automatically become a Defined Benefit Program member, and all subsequent service performed for that employer will be credited to your Defined Benefit Program account.

When you're hired by a preK-12 district, county office of education, participating charter school or community college district, your employer must inform you that as a part-time employee you can elect membership in the Defined Benefit Program at any time while employed to perform creditable service.

Working for multiple employers

If you're hired to perform part-time or temporary creditable service for more than one employer, you may participate in more than one retirement program with different employers at the same time.

If you choose the Cash Balance Benefit Program

The Cash Balance Benefit Program is the CalSTRS retirement plan for preK-12 employees who are performing service under 50% of the full-time equivalent, such as substitutes, part-time hourly or daily employees, or community college district employees who are adjunct or temporary educators. Your eligibility to participate in the program is determined by your basis of employment, rather than the actual number of hours or days you work, and whether your employer offers the program.

As a Cash Balance Benefit Program participant, you would contribute to the plan through pretax payroll deductions. There are no fees or expenses. In addition to a retirement benefit, you'd be eligible for survivor and disability benefits.

The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 made changes to the plan structure for Cash Balance Benefit Program participants first hired to perform CalSTRS creditable service on or after January 1, 2013, unless they were members of a concurrent retirement system on or before December 31, 2012, and performed service in that system within six months of becoming a Cash Balance Benefit Program participant. For these participants hired on or after January 1, 2013:

- Salary must be paid in cash each pay period in which creditable service is performed for compensation to count toward salary for a Cash Balance benefit.
- In 2024-25, salary that can be credited to CalSTRS from all employers is capped at \$182,266; this amount is adjusted annually based on changes to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average. Check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://www.calstrs.com/limits) for the 2025-26 cap.
- The normal retirement age is 62.

For more information, see the *Cash Balance Benefit Program: A Retirement Plan for Part-time and Adjunct Educators* booklet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

The Cash Balance Benefit Program provides:

- **Immediate vesting**

You're immediately eligible for a benefit equal to the balance of your account, which includes your contributions, employer contributions, compounded interest earned on the contributions based on a guaranteed interest rate and any additional earnings credits.

- **Variable contribution rates that can be bargained**

Your employer contributes at least 4% of your salary, and generally, you also pay 4%. Alternative rates may be bargained; however, the combined employer and employee contribution must be at least 8%. In addition, the employee contribution rate cannot be less than the employer contribution rate. You can receive a termination benefit equal to the total balance in your member and employer accounts if you terminate public school employment. If you leave your contributions and interest in your accounts, they will continue to earn interest.

If you decide to receive a Cash Balance termination benefit before age 59½ and do not roll over your benefit to a qualified retirement plan, you may be subject to additional federal and state income taxes.

- **Guaranteed interest rate**

The interest rate is set annually by the Teachers' Retirement Board based on the average 30-year Treasury rate. The rate through June 30, 2025, is 4.19%.

- **Additional earnings credit**

At the end of the fiscal year, the Teachers' Retirement Board may grant an additional earnings credit to be added to your account if program assets sufficiently exceed the amount needed to meet liabilities. Additional earnings credits are based on your Cash Balance Benefit Program account balance as of June 30 of the fiscal year for which the earnings credit is declared.

- **Portability**

In most cases, you can continue to participate in the Cash Balance Benefit Program if you move to another employer that offers it. You also can roll over funds from other outside personal or employer plan pre-tax accounts into your Cash Balance Benefit Program account. If you become a member of the Defined Benefit Program and are no longer contributing to the Cash Balance Benefit Program, you may elect to receive service credit in the Defined Benefit Program for your eligible Cash Balance Benefit Program service.

● See "Consolidating your Cash Balance Benefit and Defined Benefit program coverage" on page 38.

- **Options if you leave teaching**

If you leave CalSTRS-covered employment, you have two options:

- » Leave your funds with CalSTRS. The contributions in your Cash Balance Benefit account will continue to accrue interest.
- » Receive a termination benefit directly or roll it over into another eligible retirement plan. Your termination benefit may be taxed as income if it is not rolled over. CalSTRS is required to withhold at least 20% federal income tax on all payments distributed to you. If you prefer, you may elect a higher federal income tax percentage. CalSTRS will withhold California state income tax at 2% unless you elect not to have state income tax withheld or you're not a resident of California. California nonresidents may elect to have state income tax withheld by completing the *Income Tax Withholding Preference* form. If you receive a termination benefit before age 59½ and do not roll over your benefit to a qualified retirement plan, you may be subject to additional federal and state taxes.

If you decide to receive a termination benefit, your benefit will become payable 180 calendar days after you terminate employment. If you return to CalSTRS-covered employment within the 180-calendar day time frame, your termination benefit will be canceled. If you receive a termination benefit and return to CalSTRS-covered work, you will not be eligible to apply for a termination benefit again for five years.

- **Flexibility at retirement**

You can take your contributions and your employers' contributions, plus compounded interest, in a lump sum or as an annuity to provide a monthly retirement benefit if your balance is \$3,500 or more. To access your funds in retirement, submit a *Cash Balance Retirement Benefit Application Packet*. If you need to change or cancel your application, CalSTRS must receive your *Cash Balance Benefit Application Change Request* form no later than 30 days after your first benefit payment is issued. You must return the total gross distribution amount of all payments you received to CalSTRS no later than 45 days from the date the initial benefit payment was issued or your request will be canceled.

If you receive your retirement benefit as an annuity, you'll be subject to the separation-from-service requirement. If you return to work in a CalSTRS-covered position, your annuity benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar by the amount you earn during the first 180 calendar days following your most recent retirement date.

If you choose to receive your retirement benefit as a lump-sum payment, your benefit will become payable 180 calendar days after the date you terminate employment. If you return to work in a CalSTRS-covered position during this waiting period, your retirement will be canceled, and your funds will remain in your Cash Balance Benefit Program account.

Note: This 180-calendar day waiting period does not apply if you've reached the federal required minimum distribution age.

- Find the *Cash Balance Retirement Benefit Application Packet* and the *Cash Balance Benefit Application Change Request* form at **CalSTRS.com/forms**.

All Cash Balance Benefit annuitants are subject to the separation-from-service requirement if they return to work and perform retired member activities.

Social Security

Your district must offer Social Security to its part-time or temporary employees if it does not offer an alternative retirement plan. If you're eligible to receive a benefit from a retirement program that is not integrated with Social Security—such as the Defined Benefit or Cash Balance Benefit programs—and you also qualify for Social Security from any employment, including your spouse's, your Social Security benefit may be reduced or eliminated under two federal provisions—the Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset.

Your CalSTRS retirement benefits will not be reduced if you receive a Social Security benefit.

The federal Social Security rules are complex. To learn more, contact Social Security at 800-772-1213 or visit **ssa.gov** for publications on the Windfall Elimination Provision (reduction in your Social Security benefits) and the Government Pension Offset (reduction in your Social Security benefits as a spouse, former spouse, widow or widower), as well as calculators.

- See "Social Security offsets," page 50.

Your CalSTRS retirement benefits will not be reduced if you receive a Social Security benefit.

Consolidating your Cash Balance Benefit Program and Defined Benefit Program coverage

If you have benefit coverage under both the Defined Benefit and the Cash Balance Benefit programs, you may be able to consolidate your benefit coverage under the Defined Benefit Program. To be eligible, you must:

- Currently be making contributions under the Defined Benefit Program.
- No longer be contributing to your Cash Balance Benefit account.
- Have eligible Cash Balance Benefit service to convert.
- Have funds in your Cash Balance Benefit account.

When you elect to consolidate your benefits, we'll transfer your Cash Balance Benefit contributions and interest to your Defined Benefit Program account and close your Cash Balance Benefit Program account. We'll determine the service credit that can be added to your Defined Benefit account based on your work performed as a Cash Balance Benefit participant, then apply those funds toward the cost of consolidating your eligible Cash Balance Benefit service under the Defined Benefit Program.

In most cases, your Cash Balance Benefit contributions and interest will not cover the full cost of all eligible Cash Balance Benefit service because the contribution rate to buy Defined Benefit permissive service credit is significantly higher than the Cash Balance Benefit contribution rate. You may use other funds to cover the remaining cost.

If you have more funds in your Cash Balance Benefit account than are required to cover the cost of your eligible service—perhaps your account includes funds that were rolled over from another retirement plan or you had past overtime service under the Cash Balance Benefit Program—you must specify how you would like CalSTRS to allocate the amount remaining in your Cash Balance Benefit account after funds are transferred to cover the cost of consolidating benefits.

You may use the remaining amount to redeposit previously withdrawn contributions in the Defined Benefit Program or use it to pay for additional service that you may be eligible to purchase. Any funds remaining in your account can be transferred to your Defined Benefit Supplement account, and your Cash Balance Benefit account will be closed.

Advantages of consolidating your benefits:

- You may increase the amount of service credit that will be used to determine your retirement benefit, which will increase your monthly retirement benefit.
- If you're a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member, service credit for your eligible Cash Balance Benefit service also may be used toward your eligibility for benefit enhancements under the Defined Benefit Program, such as one-year final compensation and the career factor.

To consolidate your Cash Balance Benefit coverage under the Defined Benefit Program, complete the *Cash Balance Request to Consolidate Benefits Packet* available at **CalSTRS.com/forms**.

Retirement income gap

Although you'll receive a CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program pension when you retire, saving additional money for retirement is essential to reaching your retirement savings goal.

Your pension may take you about halfway toward your retirement income goal, depending on your age at retirement and years of service. The rest is likely to depend on your personal savings and investments.

Use the "Retirement income gap worksheet" on the next page to determine how much money you'll need to save to meet your retirement income goal.

Benefits of Pension2

CalSTRS Pension2 is a voluntary defined contribution plan and an important piece of the CalSTRS hybrid retirement system. Pension2 offers 403(b), 457(b), Roth 403(b) and Roth 457(b) plans with low costs and flexible investment options. You can save a little or a lot—and you can change your contribution amount at any time.

With Pension2, you'll belong to a plan with:

- Low and transparent costs.
- Easy payroll deductions.
- Investment choices for every type of investor:
 - » **Easy Choice Portfolios**—Consider your risk tolerance and retirement date, with a mix of the core investment options.
 - » **Core investment options**—Build your own portfolio from a list of more than 20 funds.
 - » **Self-Directed Brokerage Account**—Access a range of mutual funds.
- Online tools and a team to help you succeed.



At retirement, consider rolling over the funds in your Defined Benefit Supplement or Cash Balance Benefit account into Pension2.



Scan this QR code to learn the advantages of Pension2.



Open your Pension2 account in three steps:

1

Complete the CalSTRS Pension2 403(b) or 457(b) enrollment form and return it to CalSTRS, enroll online at [Pension2.com](https://www.pension2.com) or call 888-394-2060.

2

Determine how much you want to invest.



Consider investing the 6.2% of your monthly salary that would have gone to Social Security.

3

Complete your district's salary reduction agreement form, available at your payroll office or online at [403bCompare.com](https://www.403bcompare.com) (select *Find Employer*).



Retirement income gap worksheet

How much money will you have to enjoy the future you want?

1. My retirement goal

My goal is to retire with _____% of my working income.

According to financial professionals, you may need 80% to 90% of your salary to maintain your standard of living in retirement.

2. Calculate my gap

$$\frac{\text{service credit}}{\text{age factor}} \times \text{age factor} = \frac{\text{service credit}}{\text{age factor}} \times \text{age factor} = \text{_____} \%$$

$$\frac{\text{my goal}}{\text{my goal}} \% - \frac{\text{service credit}}{\text{age factor}} \times \text{age factor} \% = \frac{\text{my goal}}{\text{my goal}} \% - \text{_____} \% = \text{_____} \%$$

3. Bridge my gap

What if I take on additional or extra-pay assignments to increase my Defined Benefit Supplement account?

Current Defined Benefit Supplement account balance: \$_____

What if I add supplemental savings, such as a Pension2 403(b) or 457(b) account?

Estimated value of my current 403(b) or 457(b): \$_____

Estimated value of my 403(b) or 457(b) at retirement: \$_____

Use the savings calculators at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators). The savings calculators illustrate the principle of time and compounding. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of your contributions.

What percent of my working income do I think I can replace by annuitizing my Defined Benefit Supplement balance and investments? _____%

Use the annuity calculation estimates at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators) to estimate your Defined Benefit Supplement annuity monthly payments.

What if I extend my career or purchase service credit?

$$\frac{\text{adjusted service credit}}{\text{adjusted age factor}} \times \text{adjusted age factor} = \frac{\text{adjusted service credit}}{\text{adjusted age factor}} \times \text{adjusted age factor} = \text{_____} \%$$

$$\frac{\text{my goal}}{\text{my goal}} \% - \frac{\text{adjusted service credit}}{\text{adjusted age factor}} \times \text{adjusted age factor} \% = \frac{\text{my goal}}{\text{my goal}} \% - \text{_____} \% = \text{_____} \%$$

$$\text{_____} \% - \text{_____} \% = \text{_____} \% - \text{_____} \% = \text{_____} \%$$

What is my estimated Social Security benefit, if I'll be receiving one from other employment or a spouse?

Be sure to factor in any Social Security offsets (see pages 50–51): \$_____

View the *How to Fill the Gap* video at [CalSTRS.com/videos](https://www.calstrs.com/videos).

See “Purchasing service credit” starting on page 57, and the career factor and age factor tables on pages 78–79.

Attend the *Am I Saving Enough?* webinar. Register at [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://www.calstrs.com/webinars).

The power of time and money

How a 403(b) or 457(b) can work for you

A monthly contribution of \$50 to your tax-deferred account may reduce your paycheck by only \$32.

Monthly contribution	May reduce your take-home pay by
\$50	\$32
\$100	\$63
\$150	\$95
\$200	\$126
\$250	\$142
\$300	\$173
\$400	\$252
\$500	\$315

Have other retirement savings accounts?

Bring them all together

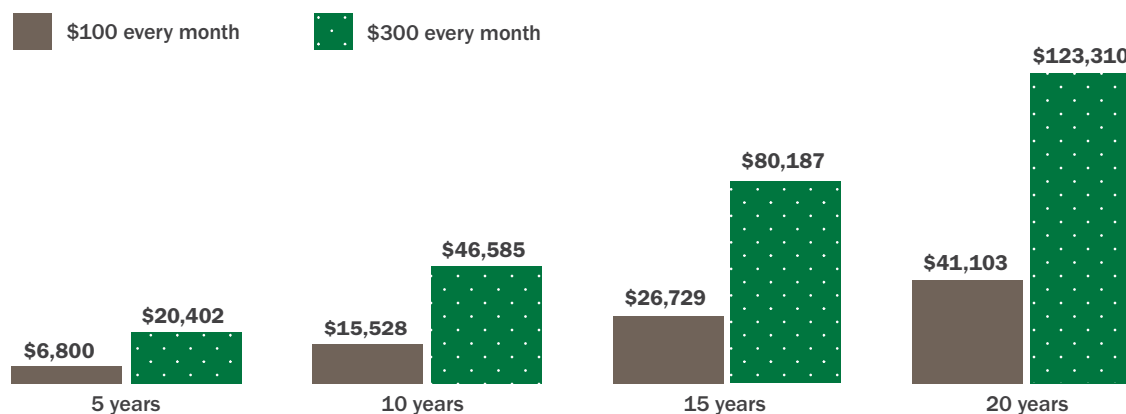
Consider rolling over money currently held in other qualified retirement plans to Pension2. You'll be able to manage your retirement savings in one place and save on fees.

For a no-cost, no-obligation comparison of the fees you may pay elsewhere and with Pension2, call 888-394-2060.

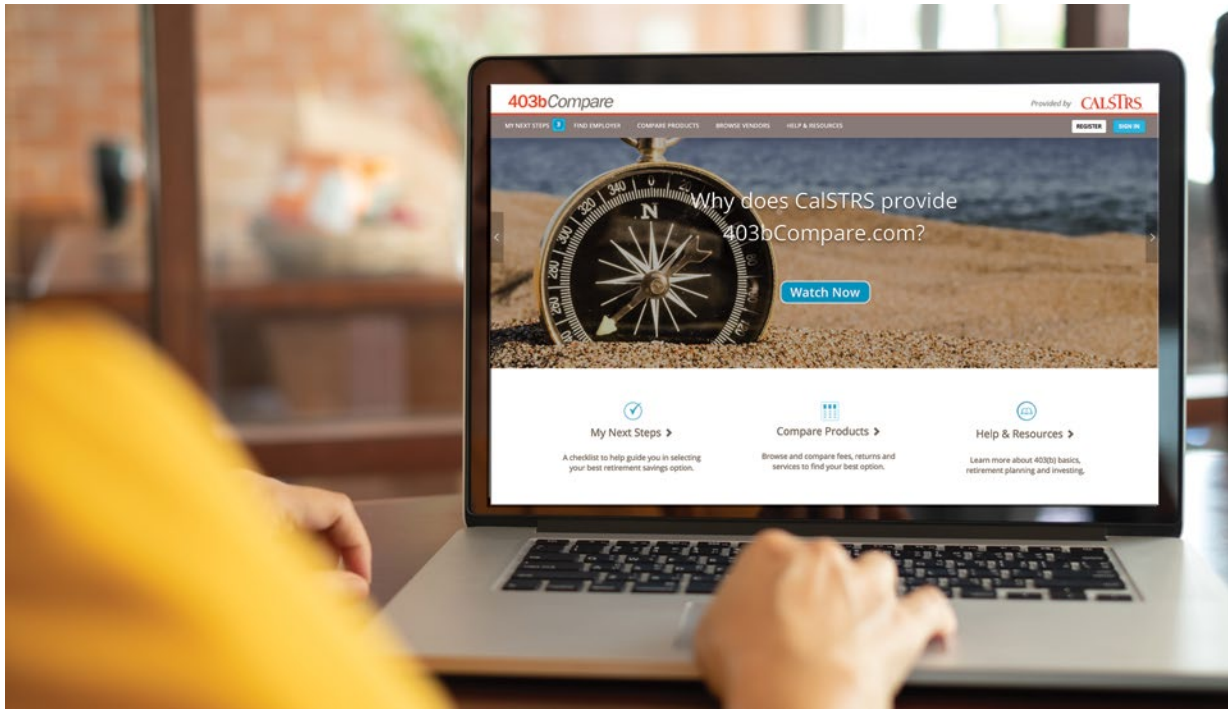
A little now can really add up later

Let's say you contribute \$100 every month to your account. If your account averages a 5% rate of return annually, after 20 years you could have \$41,103. If you increase your monthly contribution to \$300, your savings could grow to \$123,310.

+ An added benefit of tax-deferred contributions: Your \$300 investment may reduce your paycheck by only \$173.



These hypothetical illustrations assume a combined 37% state and federal tax rate. They are not meant to represent the performance of any investment product and should not be used to predict investment performance. Any taxes and expenses associated with an actual investment are not reflected. While taxes are paid when funds are withdrawn, investors are often in a lower tax bracket at retirement. Pension2 does not guarantee any rate of return on investments. Investing involves risk, including risk of loss of principal.



403bCompare™

403bCompare—Find the right 403(b) for you

403bCompare.com is an easy online tool to compare the investment fees, performance and services of the 403(b) plans your employer offers.

You'll:

- Discover the advantages of a 403(b) account.
- Find your employer's approved list of 403(b) vendors.
- Compare 403(b) products side by side, including fees, services and performance.
- Use savings calculators and other tools to answer common financial questions.

➤ **Check out [403bCompare.com](https://403bcompare.com) today.**

How to find your salary reduction agreement at [403bCompare.com](https://403bcompare.com):

- Go to **[403bCompare.com](https://403bcompare.com)**.
- Click *Find Employer*.
- Type in the full name of your employer, with no abbreviations, in the *Search Employer by Name* box, then select the link.
- Under *Initiate or Change Contributions*, select *Salary Reduction Agreement*.

Planning for retirement

When you're eligible to retire, you'll have important decisions to make, from determining when to retire to deciding if you want to provide a lifetime benefit to someone after your death.

In addition, be sure to get the facts on Social Security. If you qualify for Social Security through your spouse or other employment, your Social Security benefit may be reduced, or you may get no benefit at all due, to two federal rules: the Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset. Your CalSTRS retirement benefit will not be affected by these rules.

- See "Social Security offsets," page 50, and the *Social Security, CalSTRS and You* fact sheet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Deciding when to retire

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 60 member**, you can retire as early as age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit, or you can retire at age 55 with at least five years of service credit.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 62 member**, the earliest age you can retire is age 55 with five years of service credit.

If you took a refund and then reinstated and redeposited your service credit, at least one year of your service credit must have been performed after your most recent refund unless you retire for service concurrently from certain other California public retirement systems.

Under either benefit structure, you can retire with fewer than five years of service credit if you retire under the special circumstances of concurrent service retirement, see next page.

Military service

Under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, time you spent in the military while a CalSTRS member is considered when determining your eligibility for a retirement benefit.

- See "Reinstating to active member status," page 94, and the *Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act* fact sheet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Choosing your retirement date

You'll be officially retired as of the date you request on your *Service Retirement Application*. Your retirement date must be after your last day of work, vacation or compensated approved leave. Your age factor is based on how old you are on the last day of the month in which your retirement becomes effective. Carefully consider your retirement date. If it's not the first of the month, your first benefit payment will be prorated from your retirement date to the end of the month.

If you're unable to submit your application before your retirement date, you can backdate your retirement effective date to the day following the last day you earned creditable compensation, but no earlier than January 1, 2012.

Attend a *Retire Now or Later* webinar to help you determine the best time for you to retire. Register at [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://www.calstrs.com/webinars).

Your retirement date must be after your last day of work, vacation or compensated approved leave.

CalSTRS financial awareness

Online or in-person workshop series

As your retirement plan, CalSTRS is committed to your secure financial future and helping you get there. Our three-part financial awareness series takes an in-depth look at financial planning, including saving money leading up to retirement, planning income and expenses in retirement, and protecting the retirement plans you've set in motion.



Learn household budgeting tips and how to establish short-term and long-term savings goals

A spending plan gives you control of your money, keeps you focused on your financial goals, and helps you organize your expenses, debt and savings. Learn the strategies financial planners use to get their clients on the right financial path.

In this workshop, you'll learn how to:

- Create a spending plan, considering your “must haves” and “wants.”
- Read and understand your credit report.
- Build and keep good credit.
- Manage your debt.
- Ask the right questions before investing.

You'll also get worksheets and strategies for creating a spending plan.

Start planning for your future—it's not too early

Have you thought about how you'll spend your days in retirement? Picturing specifics will help you prepare the best plan to accomplish your goals.

In this workshop, you'll learn how to:

- Create an action plan for your retirement picture.
- Identify your expenses in retirement and how they'll likely change over time.

You'll learn about Medicare basics and Social Security offsets, if you'll qualify for Social Security from other work or a spouse.

You'll also get worksheets and learn strategies for managing your current and future expenses.

Get help protecting your retirement income

Learn ways to project your retirement income and expenses, and strategies to mitigate common retirement savings obstacles, including inflation, rising health care costs, scams and fraud. Learn how these strategies and others can help make your income last for your lifetime.

In this workshop, you'll learn how to:

- Identify your guaranteed and nonguaranteed income sources.
- Learn ways to reduce the risks of underestimating your expenses.
- Understand the strategies for withdrawing your invested dollars.

You'll also receive a guide to choosing a financial professional.

➤ **Register today.** Find dates at [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://www.calstrs.com/webinars) or call 800-228-5453.

Retiring from more than one public retirement system

If you're at least age 55 and a member of certain other California public retirement systems, you may retire with fewer than five years of CalSTRS service credit if you service retire concurrently from both systems. To receive concurrent benefits, regardless of how many years of service credit you have, you must service retire on the same day from both systems. Or you may service retire on different dates as long as you do not perform service creditable to either system between those dates.

CalSTRS may use the full-time equivalent compensation for your service performed under the other retirement system to calculate your CalSTRS service retirement benefit. However, CalSTRS may only use compensation from the other retirement system for pay periods in which compensation earnable associated with CalSTRS service is not available. The other retirement system may also evaluate the compensation in accordance with the laws for its system.

You may retire for service concurrently from CalSTRS and any of the following retirement systems:

- California Public Employees' Retirement System.
- San Francisco Employees' Retirement System.
- University of California Retirement Plan.
- Legislators' Retirement System.
- Systems established under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937. For a list of counties covered by this law, see "County Employees Retirement Law of 1937" in the glossary.

Be sure to check the retirement eligibility requirements for the other retirement systems.

➤ See the *Concurrent Retirement* fact sheet at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Reduced Benefit Election

For **CalSTRS 2% at 60 members**, if you're at least age 55, but under age 60, and have at least five years of service credit, you can apply for retirement under the Reduced Benefit Election. You will receive one-half of the monthly benefit amount calculated as if you were age 60. The reduced benefit will continue for the same number of months after age 60 that you received benefits before age 60. After that, your retirement benefit amount will be the amount you would have received had you retired at age 60.

If you previously retired for service or disability, or received a disability benefit, you're not eligible for the Reduced Benefit Election.



Example

Jaime, who is age 57 and five months at retirement and did not elect an option beneficiary, has a final compensation of \$5,000 and 25 years of service credit. They would receive \$1,250 a month for retirement until age 62 and seven months (five years and two months after retirement) under the Reduced Benefit Election. Their retirement benefit would then permanently increase to the Member-Only Benefit amount of \$2,500 a month.

Jaime would begin to accrue annual benefit adjustments at age 60 but would not receive adjustment payments until starting to receive the Member-Only Benefit amount.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members are not eligible for the Reduced Benefit Election.

Talk to a CalSTRS benefits specialist to estimate your monthly retirement benefit before electing this program.

Reduced Workload Program

The CalSTRS Reduced Workload Program (also known as the Willie Brown Act) allows you to reduce your workload in a position from full-time to part-time duties, defined as at least 50% of full time, for up to 10 school years—normally the years before retirement. Participation is available only if your employer offers the program.

Both your and your employer's contributions will be paid based on the full-time annualized pay rate, rather than your actual part-time earnings while participating in the program. Because contributions are based on your full-time annualized pay rate, you'll receive full-time service credit while working less than full time. Your final compensation will be calculated based on the final compensation you would have earned if you had worked full time. At retirement, your benefit will be calculated as if you continued to work full time, provided you complete your contractual agreement.

Eligibility

To be eligible for the program, you must:

- Be age 55 or older prior to the start of the first school term.
- Have at least 10 years of service credit.
- Have been employed on a full-time basis in one position to perform credible service for five years immediately before entering the program.

After discussing the Reduced Workload Program with your employer and reviewing your qualifications, you must enter into a contractual agreement with your employer to participate in the program for the entire school term. The agreement to reduce your workload must be in effect, and CalSTRS must verify your eligibility, before the beginning of the school term.

Important considerations

If you do not work at least one-half of the time your employer requires for full time, your service credit for the year will be calculated based on actual time worked.

For example, if you were employed 50% of full time and your pay was docked because you became ill and ran out of sick leave, you would not have performed creditable service in that position for at least 50% of full time that year. Therefore, for that year, you would not be eligible to participate in the Reduced Workload Program and would earn service credit for the actual time worked.

If you retire or terminate employment before the end of the school term, your agreement under the Reduced Workload Program will be revoked. You will receive service credit only for the part-time service you actually performed.

Participation in school strikes may impact your eligibility to participate in the Reduced Workload Program. Please consult with your employer or union.

Retirement Incentive Program

If your school district offers the CalSTRS Retirement Incentive Program, you can receive two additional years of service credit if you meet the eligibility requirements. Retirement incentives are offered at your employer's discretion, not CalSTRS'.

You must be eligible for service retirement, have at least five years of service credit and retire from active service within the time period specified by your employer to take advantage of the incentive.

The additional two years of service credit given under this CalSTRS incentive program will not count toward eligibility for service retirement or the one-year final compensation and career factor benefit enhancements. Your employer must pay the full two years of service credit—the incentive cannot be less or more than two years of service credit.

You'll lose the ongoing increase in your benefit if you do any of the following:

- Become an active member again by returning to CalSTRS-covered employment (reinstate).
 - Return within five years to any job, including as a substitute teacher or instructional aide, as an employee, as an independent contractor or as an employee of a third party with the employer that granted your incentive credit.
 - Receive unemployment benefits within one year of your retirement date.
- Visit [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators) or meet with a CalSTRS benefits specialist to help you determine the potential boost to your retirement benefit.

Protecting your loved ones before you retire

Once you're eligible to retire, you may make a preretirement election of an option to provide a monthly lifetime income for one or more persons or a special needs trust if you should die before retirement. When you elect an option, your monthly retirement benefit will be reduced from the Member-Only Benefit to the Modified Benefit. The percentage of the reduction is based on the option you elect, your age and the age of your beneficiary at the time you elect an option.

You can also elect an option if you're eligible to service retire concurrently under certain other California public retirement systems and are age 55 or older. If you're a concurrent member, age 55 or older with less than five years of CalSTRS service, your retirement eligibility will be determined as of the date of your election and your date of death. If you're ineligible for concurrent service retirement, your preretirement election will be void.

If you make a preretirement election of an option and die before retirement, the monthly retirement benefit paid to your beneficiaries will be based on the percentage of the reduced benefit that would have been paid if you had retired as of the date of your death. In addition, if you make a preretirement option election, the option factor when you retire will be the option factor in effect when you preselected the option or on the date of retirement, whichever is higher. In most cases, this will result in a higher Modified Benefit than if you wait until retirement to elect an option.

You can designate a special needs trust as your beneficiary or change an existing option election to a special needs trust if the beneficiary of the trust is the same person as the previously named beneficiary.

- See "Option choices," page 68, for descriptions of options and their effect on your monthly benefit. For questions regarding designating a special needs trust as your beneficiary, call us at 800-228-5453.

Advantages and disadvantages of preretirement elections

Be sure to consider the advantages and disadvantages of choosing a preretirement election of an option. Only you can decide whether to reduce your monthly benefit by electing an option. Consider consulting a financial professional. CalSTRS can provide you with information on your benefit choices but cannot provide advice.

Advantages

If you die before retirement and you made a preretirement election of an option, your beneficiary will receive a lifetime monthly retirement benefit. The benefit begins immediately after your death, regardless of the ages of your beneficiaries. In most cases, the benefit will be higher than if you elected an option at the time of retirement.

If you become disabled after making a preretirement election of an option and you have a disability benefit under Coverage A, you may retain the option election to provide a monthly benefit to your option beneficiary.

If you become disabled after making a preretirement election of an option and have a disability retirement benefit under Coverage B, your preretirement option election is void as of your disability retirement benefit effective date. If you wish to elect an option beneficiary and receive a modified disability retirement benefit, you must confirm your preretirement option election or make a new option election on your *Disability Benefits Application*.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 60 member** with at least 30 years of service and you die before retirement, benefit enhancements such as the career factor that you may otherwise be eligible to receive will not apply to benefits for your survivors unless you have a preretirement option election on file with CalSTRS.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 62 member**, this advantage does not apply because you're not eligible for the longevity bonus or the career factor enhancement to the age factor.

Disadvantages

If you cancel or change your preretirement election of an option before retiring, or if your option beneficiary dies before you retire, your retirement benefit will be subject to an assessment and may be reduced for life.

Electing a preretirement option

To elect a preretirement option:

1. Contact us if you would like to receive an estimate of your retirement benefit based on the option you would like to elect.
2. Complete the *Preretirement Election of an Option* form or the *Preretirement Compound Option Election* form.
3. Complete the *Certification of Special Needs Trust* form if your beneficiary is a special needs trust.
4. Have your spouse or registered domestic partner sign your forms. If this is not possible, you must complete and return the *Justification for Non-Signature of Spouse or Registered Domestic Partner* form with your preretirement election. We will not accept your election form, and your election will not be effective, until this requirement is met.

To be valid, CalSTRS must receive your election form within 30 days of the date you signed it and all other requirements are met. Your preretirement option election is effective as of your signature date. Find these forms at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms).

Your preretirement election is effective as of your signature date. CalSTRS must receive your form within 30 days of your signature date to be valid.

Choosing an option before retirement compared to at retirement

The example below illustrates the difference in benefits if you choose an option beneficiary before retirement or wait until retirement to make that election. Your benefit will be reduced based on the option you choose and the ages of both you and your beneficiary at the time of election. Therefore, the reduction in your benefit may be higher if you wait until retirement to choose that same option.

Choosing a preretirement election of an option	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Member retires at age 60.• 100% option beneficiary is also age 60.• Both member and option beneficiary were age 55 when preretirement option was chosen.	
Member-Only Benefit	\$1,963.89
Option factor	× 0.9198
Modified Benefit	= \$1,806.39
Choosing an option at retirement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Member retires at age 60.• 100% option beneficiary is also age 60.	
Member-Only Benefit	\$1,963.89
Option factor	× 0.9031
Modified Benefit	= \$1,773.59

Date of birth verification

If we do not already have proof of your date of birth on file, you must verify your date of birth and each of your option beneficiary's dates of birth. Acceptable documentation for verification includes clear, unaltered photocopies of one of the following:

- Birth certificate.
- State-issued ID.
- U.S. passport ID page or passport card.
- U.S. military ID.
- Court documents (if birthdate noted).
- Marriage certificate (if birthdate noted).

If a name has been changed from the name shown on the record of birth, you'll need to provide a copy of the marriage certificate or court order documenting the change. If you do not have any of these records, contact us for assistance.

Changing or canceling a preretirement election of an option

If you change or cancel your preretirement election of an option for any reason, an assessment will apply and will be calculated at retirement. The assessment may reduce your monthly retirement benefit for life. If you're thinking of canceling your preretirement election of an option, electing a different option or changing your option beneficiary, talk with a CalSTRS benefits specialist to discuss the possible effects a change would have on your retirement benefit.

A preretirement election of an option is canceled automatically if:

- You take a refund.
- You elect a new option or a new option beneficiary.
- Your option beneficiary predeceases you.

CalSTRS will calculate the assessment factor as of the change or cancellation date of your preretirement election based on:

- The option you elected.
- The amount of time your preretirement option election was in effect.
- Your age at the time of election and cancellation.
- Whether you have Coverage A or Coverage B.
- Whether your option beneficiary is your spouse or registered domestic partner.

Changing your preretirement option or option beneficiary elected at retirement may result in a lifetime assessment and a lower option factor.

Your preretirement option election will become irrevocable when you retire except under limited circumstances (see pages 71–72).

Your spouse or registered domestic partner must sign the change or cancellation of your preretirement election of an option or you must complete and return the *Justification for Non-Signature of Spouse or Registered Domestic Partner* form with the request. If your spouse or registered domestic partner's signature is not provided, and we do not receive the *Justification for Non-Signature of Spouse or Registered Domestic Partner* form, we will not accept the change or cancellation, and it will not be effective until these requirements are met.

You can elect a new beneficiary if you cancel your previous election or your beneficiary dies before you retire. Your benefit amount would be reduced based on your new beneficiary's age, your age and the option you elect.

In addition, you can change an existing option or annuity beneficiary to a special needs trust without penalty if the trust's sole beneficiary is the same as the previously named option or annuity beneficiary. To make this election, contact us at [CalSTRS.com/contact-us](https://www.calstrs.com/contact-us) for instructions and the required forms. If the trust qualifies, we'll update your option election at no cost to you.

Social Security offsets

CalSTRS members do not pay into Social Security, so you will not receive Social Security benefits for your CalSTRS-covered employment.

If you or your spouse qualify for Social Security from other employment, your monthly Social Security check may be less or you may not receive a Social Security check at all because of two federal rules: the Windfall Elimination Provision and the Government Pension Offset. In addition, your benefit estimate from Social Security may be overstated because non-Social Security pensions such as CalSTRS are not considered in the estimate.

Social Security is a federal program, and neither CalSTRS nor the State of California has control over eligibility requirements or benefit calculations.

Your CalSTRS retirement benefit will not be reduced by these rules. In addition, any CalSTRS benefits paid to your beneficiaries will not affect their Social Security benefits. Your eligibility for Medicare will not be affected.

Windfall Elimination Provision

The Windfall Elimination Provision affects your Social Security benefit that is based on your earnings from other employment. The rule may reduce your Social Security benefit, but it will not eliminate it. The reduction to your Social Security benefit cannot be more than half of your monthly CalSTRS benefit. It does not apply if you have 30 or more years of substantial earnings under Social Security. Social Security defines substantial earnings each year.

Government Pension Offset

The Government Pension Offset affects your spousal, widow or widower Social Security benefit that is based on your spouse's earnings. The spousal Social Security benefit was introduced to provide financially dependent spouses with a benefit upon the retirement or death of their spouse. This offset was introduced so government employees, including California public educators, who do not pay into Social Security would be treated similarly to spouses who earn a Social Security benefit from their own employment, as the law reduces and may eliminate their spousal benefit based on the amount of their Social Security benefit.

Contact Social Security to determine if these provisions or exceptions apply to your individual situation, or visit ssa.gov/benefits/calculators/.

Under this rule, your Social Security spousal benefit will be reduced by two-thirds of your CalSTRS retirement benefit. If two-thirds of your CalSTRS benefit exceeds the amount of your spousal benefit from Social Security, you will not receive a Social Security spousal benefit. If your Social Security spousal benefit is higher than two-thirds of your CalSTRS benefit, you'll receive the difference. There are limited exemptions to the Government Pension Offset.

Important considerations

- If you currently receive Social Security, your Social Security benefit may be reduced or eliminated when you begin receiving your CalSTRS benefit. Let the Social Security Administration know when you plan to retire so your Social Security benefit can be adjusted. Otherwise, you may have to repay any excess Social Security benefits you received after you began receiving your CalSTRS benefit.
- If you take a refund of your CalSTRS accounts, your Social Security benefit may still be reduced by these rules.
- Your annual Social Security statement is based on your projected income and may not accurately reflect the effect of the offsets.
- After retirement, when you receive your annual benefit adjustment each year, contact the Social Security Administration. Your Social Security benefit may need to be adjusted.

Steps to take near retirement

- Request an estimate of your Social Security benefit from the Social Security Administration.
- Use the online calculators at ssa.gov to estimate any reductions to your Social Security benefits.
- Contact the Social Security Administration when you're ready to retire.
- Read the *Social Security, CalSTRS and You* fact sheet at CalSTRS.com/publications.
- See the online calculators at ssa.gov/benefits/calculators/. Or contact the Social Security Administration at ssa.gov or 800-772-1213.

Health insurance

CalSTRS does not provide health or dental insurance coverage. Under California Education Code sections 7000–7008, school districts, community colleges and county offices of education must offer retiring CalSTRS members and their spouses or registered domestic partners the opportunity to continue their medical and dental insurance at their own cost.

Each district has its own policies. Coverage may also be part of your union contract, so your benefits may differ from others in your district. Contact your employer to learn if your district contributes to your health benefits in retirement. Consider setting aside extra money now for your future health care coverage.

Health insurance premium deductions

If your employer or insurance provider has an agreement with CalSTRS and submits the appropriate paperwork, we can deduct your health insurance premiums from your monthly retirement benefit and forward the premium to your employer or insurance provider.

We do not start the deductions until the employer or insurance provider provides the necessary paperwork to us. Contact your employer or health insurance provider to learn more.

Medicare

You may be eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage on your own or through your spouse's employment. While you do not pay into Social Security, you do pay the Medicare tax of 1.45% of gross earnings if you were hired after April 1986 or if you elected to participate in Medicare under your employer's Medicare Division election.

Contact Social Security at 800-772-1213 to determine if you're eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

➤ Visit [medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov).

Medicare Premium Payment Program

The Medicare Premium Payment Program (MPPP), which pays Medicare Part A hospital insurance premiums, is offered only to certain eligible retired members with a retirement effective date before July 1, 2012. Your most recent retirement date is used to determine eligibility.

If you started CalSTRS-covered employment before April 1, 1986, you were not initially subject to the Medicare tax. If you switched employers after that date, or if your employer held a Medicare Division election and you voted "yes," you began paying the Medicare tax. If you or your spouse paid the Medicare tax for 10 or more years, you most likely qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A on your own.

Under the MPPP, if you do not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A, CalSTRS will pay your Part A premium directly to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the federal agency that administers Medicare, if you meet the requirements.

You're eligible if your most recent retirement date was before January 1, 2001, and:

- You do not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A.
- You're at least 65 years of age.
- You're enrolled in both Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance).

OR

You're eligible if your most recent retirement date was on or after January 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2012, and:

- You do not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A.
 - You're at least 65 years of age.
 - You're enrolled in both Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance).
 - You retired from either:
 - » An employer that completed a Medicare Division prior to January 1, 2001.
- OR
- » An employer that completed or was conducting a Medicare Division on or after January 1, 2001, and if you were less than 58 years old at the time of the division, you elected to be covered by Medicare.

A Medicare Division is complete once the voting results are delivered to the Commissioner of Social Security and federal approval has been granted.

CalSTRS can pay and deduct Medicare premiums for CalSTRS members only. Member spouses or beneficiaries are not eligible for the program.

Medicare Premium Deduction Service

At your request, CalSTRS can deduct Medicare Part B premiums from your monthly retirement benefit and forward the payment to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Note: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services requires your Medicare Part D premiums be paid directly to them.



You'll receive a CalSTRS Medicare Premium Payment Program (MPPP)/Medicare Premium Deduction Service (MPDS) enrollment packet near your 65th birthday. If you're eligible to participate in the MPPP, and if you're interested in the MPDS, send the completed authorization form to us with the unpaid bill you receive from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. You can find the authorization form at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms).

Benefits planning services

CalSTRS offers various services to help you learn about your CalSTRS benefits and plan for retirement.

Benefits workshops

Make the most of your CalSTRS membership by attending one or all three of our interactive benefits workshops, online or in person when available, depending on your career stage:

- **My Retirement System**—Learn about your retirement, survivor and disability benefits; how to calculate your retirement benefit; why it pays to start a 403(b) or 457(b) supplemental savings plan sooner rather than later; and the steps you can take now to increase your retirement benefit.
- **My Retirement Benefits**—Learn how to calculate your CalSTRS monthly retirement benefit, how to calculate your retirement income gap and ways you can bridge it.
- **My Retirement Decisions**—Learn the options you can choose if you want to provide a lifetime monthly benefit to your survivors, plus how each option would affect the amount of your monthly benefit; your choices for receiving any funds you've accumulated in your Defined Benefit Supplement account; how to complete your retirement application; and what you need to know if you return to work in the California public school system in retirement.

➤ Register at [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://www.calstrs.com/webinars).

Financial awareness workshops

Start making smart financial decisions about your future today by attending our three online financial awareness workshops:

- **Save for Your Future**—Learn how to create a spending plan, understand your credit score and credit report, build and keep good credit, and manage debt.
- **Plan for Your Future**—Create an action plan for your retirement, estimate your income and expenses, and more.
- **Protect Your Future**—Learn how to maximize and protect your income and reduce the risk of underestimating your expenses, and how to choose a financial professional.

➤ Visit [CalSTRS.com/financial-awareness](https://www.calstrs.com/financial-awareness) to learn more.



Before making your retirement decisions, answer these questions:

- Am I eligible to retire?
 - How much will my benefit be each month?
 - Do I want to provide a monthly benefit to someone after I die?
 - How do I want my Defined Benefit Supplement distribution paid?
-

Schedule a benefits planning session

Learn with fellow educators in an online, interactive, small-group setting. Contact your local office or visit *myCalSTRS* to schedule a session. Sessions are typically scheduled six weeks in advance.

- **My First Steps With CalSTRS**—Explore your CalSTRS benefits and services with the help of a CalSTRS benefits specialist. Attend the *My First Steps With CalSTRS* group session designed for new educators to learn:
 - » About the CalSTRS hybrid system and your different accounts.
 - » About the basics of setting your retirement income goal to maintain your standard of living in retirement.
 - » How to calculate the gap between your retirement income goal and the CalSTRS benefit you may receive.
 - » Strategies for closing your retirement income gap.
- **CalSTRS and Your Retirement**—If you're currently eligible to retire or considering retirement within the next five years, learn about your retirement decisions and review personalized estimates prepared by a CalSTRS benefits specialist. The online *CalSTRS and Your Retirement* planning session covers:
 - » Your CalSTRS accounts and personalized benefit estimates.
 - » Beneficiary options and how to leave a lifetime benefit to a loved one.
 - » How to purchase service credit and what happens to your unused sick leave.
 - » Concurrent service retirement for those retiring from more than one California public retirement system.
 - » Considerations regarding health benefits, Medicare and Social Security.
 - » How to apply for retirement and when to expect your benefit.
 - » Your relationship with CalSTRS in retirement.
- **Online Service Retirement Application Demonstration**—If you're ready to submit your *Service Retirement Application* online, join this session to receive step-by-step instructions from a CalSTRS benefits specialist.
- **Paper Service Retirement Application Demonstration**—If you prefer to submit your *Service Retirement Application* in paper format via postal mail or fax, this session is for you.

Take advantage of videos, publications, workshops and benefits specialists to help you make informed retirement decisions.

Other benefits planning sessions include topics such as disability benefits, purchasing service credit, the Cash Balance Benefit Program and reinstatement. For more information, call us at 800-228-5453 or visit [CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services](https://www.calstrs.com/benefits-planning-services).

Your retirement benefit

As a Defined Benefit Program member, your retirement benefit is based on the following formula that provides a fixed percentage of your final compensation based on your age when you retire and your years of service credit:

$$\text{age factor} \times \text{service credit} \times \text{final compensation} = \text{your retirement benefit}$$

How to increase your retirement benefit

You can increase your benefit by increasing one or more of the components of the retirement benefit formula. You may also qualify for one or more benefit enhancements.

Age factor	55
Service credit	56
Final compensation	64
Benefit enhancements	67



Estimate your benefits

If this is your first time retiring with CalSTRS, use the Member-Only Benefit estimate example and worksheet on page 78 or the *Retirement Benefits Calculator* at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators) to estimate your retirement benefit.

Age factor

The age factor is the percentage of your final compensation you'll receive as a retirement benefit for every year of service credit. The percentage is determined by your age on the last day of the month in which your retirement is effective.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 60 member**, the basic age factor is set at 2% at age 60. The age factor starts at 1.1% at age 50. If you retire after age 60, it increases to a maximum of 2.4% at age 63. If you qualify for the 0.2% career factor by having at least 30 years of service credit, you reach the maximum age factor of 2.4% at age 61 and six months.

If you're a **CalSTRS 2% at 62 member**, the basic age factor is set at 2% at age 62. The age factor starts at 1.16% if you retire at age 55 and increases to a maximum of 2.4% at age 65. There is no career factor benefit enhancement. See the age factor tables on pages 78–79.

2% age factor

The 2% refers to the percentage of your final compensation you'll receive as a retirement benefit for every year of service credit, also known as the age factor. For example, if you're a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member retiring at age 60 or a CalSTRS 2% at 62 member retiring at age 62, your age factor is 2%—you'll receive a benefit equal to 2% of your final compensation for every year you work. Therefore, if you work 25 years, you'll receive an annual benefit of 50% (2% × 25) of your final compensation. The age factor is less if you retire at an earlier age and more if you retire at a later age, up to 2.4%.

Service credit

Service credit is the accumulated number of years and partial years during which you receive creditable compensation and make contributions to the Defined Benefit Program. You may also receive service credit for creditable compensation for employer-approved leaves of absence. Permissive service credit may be purchased under certain circumstances.

See your most recent *Retirement Progress Report* for your total service credit balance.

- See “Purchasing service credit,” page 57.

How service credit is calculated

Service credit for one school year is earned proportionally, based on your salary earnings, not including compensation for which contributions are credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account, divided by the full-time annualized pay rate for that position.

- See “Benefits for part-time educators,” page 29.

Outgrowth assignments

If you perform outgrowth assignments, or extra-pay assignments, for school activities related to—and an outgrowth of—your school’s instructional or guidance program, you’ll earn service credit in addition to the service credit you earn for your regular position. These extra-pay assignments may include yearbook or science club advisor, soccer coach or band director. Taking on these extra-pay assignments can result in you earning more than the maximum one year of service credit in a school year.

Multiple positions or additional assignments

If you’re employed in multiple positions for one or more CalSTRS employers or if you perform additional assignments during the school year, you may perform more than one year of service in a school year. We determine if you performed service in excess of one year at the end of the school year. If you perform service in excess of one year in a school year, your Defined Benefit Program account will be credited with one year of service credit at the highest full-time annualized pay rate you earned during that year. Your contributions for that service will remain in your Defined Benefit Program account. Eight percent of the compensation you earn for service in excess of one year (9% if you’re a CalSTRS 2% at 62 member) and 8% from your employer will be credited to your Defined Benefit Supplement account, up to the compensation cap.

We’ll return any member contributions in excess of your Defined Benefit Supplement contribution rate to your employer in late September, and your employer is responsible for returning your excess member contributions to you.

- See “Your Defined Benefit Supplement account,” on page 22, “Working in multiple positions” on pages 33–34 and “Midyear retirement” on page 65.

Compensation for excess service

Compensation for service in excess of one year is not used to determine your highest average annual compensation earnable when calculating final compensation. This is because final compensation is not based on total earnings but on compensation credited to the Defined Benefit Program. If your employer adjusts your reported earnings after the school year ends, your Defined Benefit and Defined Benefit Supplement account balances may be adjusted, resulting in a change to your average annual compensation earnable and possibly your final compensation.

Converting unused sick leave to service credit

At service retirement, we'll convert your unused sick leave to additional service credit based on information your employer provides. As soon as you change employers during your career, coordinate with your former employer to arrange for the transfer of your accumulated unused sick leave to your new employer. If you cash out your accumulated sick leave, it's not creditable to CalSTRS.

If you change employers during your career, be sure to coordinate with your former employer for the transfer of any accumulated unused sick leave to your new employer.

For retirements effective on or after January 1, 2013, each of your employers during the last school year in which you earned creditable compensation must submit the *Express Benefit Report* if your unused sick leave was not already transferred between districts. Employers are required to submit the *Express Benefit Report* within 30 days of your benefit effective date or the date we receive your *Service Retirement Application*, whichever is later. For retirements effective before January 1, 2013, only your last employer can report unused sick leave. The transference of unused sick leave from a former employer may have a time restriction. For more information, contact your employer.

If you're employed full time as an educator, sick leave credit is calculated by dividing the number of accumulated unused sick leave days, as certified by your employer, by the number of base service days required to complete your last school term.

Base service days equal the number of days of service your employer requires your class of employees to perform in a school year for full-time service during your final year of creditable service. Base service days cannot be fewer than 175 days in a year. If you're employed part time, base service days are calculated based on the full-time equivalent.

Sick leave service credit cannot be used to meet eligibility requirements for service retirement.

$$\frac{\text{accumulated days of unused sick leave}}{\text{number of base days for full-time service}} = \text{service credit granted}$$

However, for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, up to two-tenths of one year of unused sick leave may be used to qualify for:

- The career factor, which is given for 30 or more years of service.
- The 25-year threshold for one-year final compensation.
- An increased longevity bonus, if you qualified for the longevity bonus on or before December 31, 2010.

Purchasing service credit

There are two main types of service credit you may be eligible to purchase: redeposit and permissive service. You must complete payment for the service credit before your retirement date.

Redeposit

You can purchase the service credit you forfeited if you left CalSTRS-covered employment, took a refund of your contributions and interest, and then returned to a CalSTRS-covered position—or if you're a member of certain other California public retirement systems—by redepositing the funds with interest. You cannot redeposit Defined Benefit Supplement termination benefits.

- See "Redepositing to restore service credit," page 26.

Permissive service

You may be eligible to purchase permissive service credit for certain types of employer-approved leaves or service not previously credited to CalSTRS.

Use the *Redeposit or Purchase of Permissive Service Credit* form, available at myCalSTRS.com or CalSTRS.com/forms, to request a billing statement to purchase service credit for the following activities:

- **Nonmember service:** Part-time or substitute service in the California public school system before you were a CalSTRS member or between refunding and becoming a CalSTRS member again.
- **Cash Balance Benefit Program:** Service covered under this program.
- **Child care center:** Certificated teaching position in a California child care center operated by a county superintendent of schools or school district.
- **Native American school:** Certificated teaching position in a federally administered and supported Native American school in California.
- **School for the deaf or blind:** Teaching in the California School for the Deaf or the California School for the Blind or other special classes operated by California public schools for people who are deaf or blind.
- **Job Corps:** Up to two years of service credit in a certificated teaching position in a Job Corps center administered by the federal government in California. You must have been a CalSTRS member employed to perform creditable service within one year prior to starting your Job Corps position and returned to CalSTRS-covered employment within six months of terminating it.
- **Peace Corps:** Up to two years of service credit for service performed in a teaching position. You must have been a CalSTRS member employed to perform creditable service within one year prior to entering the Peace Corps and returned to CalSTRS-covered employment within six months of terminating your Peace Corps service.
- **Certain active U.S. military service:** Active CalSTRS membership within one year prior to entering the military is required. A copy of the *DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge From Active Duty*, must accompany this request.

In addition to the *Redeposit or Purchase of Permissive Service Credit* form, the following types of permissive service credit purchases require verification from the employer who approved the leave. Use the *CalSTRS Verification for Employer-Approved Leaves* form, available at myCalSTRS.com or CalSTRS.com/forms, or a letter from the employer on the employer's letterhead that identifies the time frame (to and from dates) and the type of approved leave.*

- **Maternity or paternity leave:** Leave approved by your CalSTRS-covered employer, not to exceed 24 months.
- **FMLA or CFRA family medical leave:** Employer-approved leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act or the California Family Rights Act guidelines for up to 12 work weeks in any 12-month period. You cannot purchase family medical leave for events that occurred before January 1, 1992, the effective date of the FMLA.
- **Fulbright leave:** Employer-approved leave in any program under the Federal Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program.
- **Sabbatical leave:** Qualified employer-approved leave in California as authorized by your school district.

* An employer may pay the amount required as employer contributions for additional service credited for maternity or paternity leave, FMLA or CFRA family medical leave, Fulbright leave or sabbatical leave.

Active military service

Under the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, you have the right to receive credit toward your eligibility for CalSTRS benefits for the eligible period of your uniformed service if you return to work in an eligible position for the same CalSTRS employer you worked for immediately before your service.

If you pay the contributions you would have made had you remained working for your CalSTRS employer, you'll receive service credit and other benefits under the Defined Benefit, Defined Benefit Supplement and Cash Balance Benefit programs you otherwise would have received. Your employer is required to notify us within 30 days of your reemployment. Contact your employer for more information.

California public university service

This service includes teaching at a University of California or California State University that is not covered by another public retirement system.

To purchase this credit, use the *Verification for California Public University Service Credit* form. Do not use this form for service performed in a California community college. To request a billing statement to redeposit or purchase California community college service credit, use the *Redeposit or Purchase of Permissive Service Credit* form. These forms are available at myCalSTRS.com or CalSTRS.com/forms.

Cash Balance Benefit Program service

If you're a member currently contributing to the Defined Benefit Program and you contributed to the Cash Balance Benefit Program as a part-time teacher, your Cash Balance Benefit Program service may be converted to service credit under the Defined Benefit Program.

For more information on this type of conversion, see the *Cash Balance Request to Consolidate Benefits Packet* at CalSTRS.com/forms.

Out-of-state or foreign school service

This service includes work in public education for another state, U.S. territory, overseas school administered by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense or U.S. Department of Interior, or a foreign public school that provides a level of education comparable to grades K-12. If you buy service credit you earned in another public retirement system, excluding Social Security, you must give up benefits you would have received from that system.

To request a billing statement to purchase this credit, use the *Out-of-State or Foreign School Service Credit* form available at myCalSTRS.com or CalSTRS.com/forms.

Ineligible service credit

You may not purchase credit for service:

- You performed during summer school or outgrowth assignments prior to July 1, 2002.
- For which you received, or are eligible to receive, credit in another California public retirement system.

Cost to redeposit service credit

The cost to redeposit service credit depends on how much you wish to purchase and, because interest must be paid, the length of time between your refund and your request to redeposit the funds.

Redeposit purchase for a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member example

Marie became a CalSTRS member in 1991 and terminated her employment in 2002, taking a refund of \$19,500 for her 11 years of service credit. She returned to CalSTRS-covered employment in 2004 and, in 2023, bought back those 11 earlier years of service credit. The full cost of that purchase was \$74,223, which included her original refund of \$19,500 plus \$54,723 in interest.

Benefit of redeposit

If Marie worked full time from 2004 until her retirement in 2023 at age 60, she would have 19 years of service credit without the purchase of the refunded service credit. However, with the additional 11 years, she would have 30 years of service credit, which would qualify her for the career factor and one-year final compensation benefit enhancements.

Before purchase

Multiply 19 years of service credit (2004–2023) × 2% age factor × \$7,000 final compensation (using Marie’s highest average annual compensation earnable over 36 consecutive months: \$82,000; \$84,000; \$86,000) = \$2,660 monthly benefit.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 19 & \times & .020 & \times & \$7,000 & = & \$2,660 \\ \text{years of} & & \text{age} & & \text{three-year} & & \text{monthly} \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

After purchase

Multiply 30 years of service credit × 2.2% age factor (includes the 0.2% career factor) × \$7,167 final compensation (using Marie’s highest average annual compensation earnable over 12 consecutive months of \$86,000) = \$4,730 monthly benefit.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 30 & \times & .022 & \times & \$7,167 & = & \$4,730 \\ \text{years of} & & \text{age} & & \text{one-year} & & \text{monthly} \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

This is a benefit increase of \$2,070 a month after purchasing the 11 years of service credit.

Approximate time to recover costs

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \$74,223 & \div & \$2,070 & \times & 35.9 \text{ months} \div 12 & = & 3.00 \text{ years} \\ \text{purchase cost} & & \text{monthly increase} & & \text{time to recover costs} & & \end{array}$$

Cost to purchase permissive service credit

The cost to purchase permissive service credit depends on your age and your highest annual compensation earnable during your last three years of employment.

To estimate your cost to purchase service credit:

1. Multiply the amount of service credit (years) you want to purchase by the contribution rate for your age. Use the “Permissive service credit contribution rates table” on the next page.
2. Multiply the result by your highest annual compensation earnable during the last three years.

Use this formula to calculate your cost:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{[]} & \times & \text{[]} & \times & \text{[]} & = & \text{[]} \\ \text{years of service} & & \text{permissive} & & \text{highest annual} & & \text{cost to buy} \\ \text{to purchase} & & \text{contribution rate} & & \text{compensation earnable} & & \\ & & \text{for your age and} & & \text{during your last} & & \\ & & \text{benefit structure} & & \text{three school years} & & \end{array}$$



You can estimate the cost to purchase permissive service credit online at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators). If you're an inactive member, the online estimate may not be accurate, so call us at 800-228-5453 for assistance.

Permissive service credit cost example

Anthony wants to purchase one year of service credit for his employer-approved paternity leave. Anthony is 31 years old and a CalSTRS 2% at 62 member, so his permissive contribution rate is 18.8%. His highest compensation earnable for the most recent three school years is \$50,000.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbf{1} & \times & \mathbf{18.8\%} & \times & \mathbf{\$50,000} & = & \mathbf{\$9,400} \\ \text{year of service} & & \text{permissive} & & \text{highest annual} & & \text{cost to buy} \\ \text{to purchase} & & \text{contribution rate} & & \text{compensation} & & \\ & & & & \text{earnable} & & \end{array}$$

If Anthony retires at age 62 with 29 years of service credit (including the paternity leave service credit) and a final compensation of \$90,000, his monthly retirement benefit will increase by \$150 per month.

Compare the cost to purchase service credit with the increase it would provide to your lifetime retirement income at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators) or contact us for help at [CalSTRS.com/contact-us](https://www.calstrs.com/contact-us).

Permissive service credit contribution rates		
Age	CalSTRS 2% at 60	CalSTRS 2% at 62
Under 28	21.5%	18.8%
28	21.5	18.8
29	21.5	18.8
30	21.5	18.8
31	21.5	18.8
32	21.5	18.8
33	21.5	18.8
34	21.5	18.8
35	21.5	18.8
36	21.6	19.9
37	21.7	20.0
38	21.8	20.1
39	22.0	20.3
40	22.2	20.5
41	22.4	20.7
42	22.6	20.9
43	22.9	21.1
44	23.2	21.4
45	23.6	21.7
46	23.9	22.1
47	24.3	22.4
48	24.8	22.8
49	25.2	23.2
50	25.7	23.7

Permissive service credit contribution rates		
Age	CalSTRS 2% at 60	CalSTRS 2% at 62
51	26.2	24.1
52	26.8	24.6
53	27.4	25.2
54	28.0	25.7
55	28.6	26.3
56	29.3	26.9
57	30.0	27.5
58	30.7	28.1
59	31.5	28.8
60	32.3	29.5
61	33.1	30.2
62	34.0	31.0
63	34.9	31.7
64	34.2	32.5
65	33.5	33.4
66	32.8	32.1
67	32.0	31.4
68	31.3	30.7
69	30.5	29.9
70	29.7	29.2
71	28.9	28.4
72	28.0	27.6
73 and older	27.2	26.7

Rates are effective as of July 1, 2024, and may be adjusted periodically.

Make an informed decision

Regardless of the type of service credit you purchase, be sure to compare the purchase price with the potential boost in your retirement benefit.

Follow these steps to help you make an informed decision:

1. Use the *Redeposit Cost Calculator* or the *Permissive Service Credit Calculator* to calculate the cost to purchase the service credit at **CalSTRS.com/calculators**.
2. Estimate the monthly increase you would receive with the extra service credit. Use the *Retirement Benefits Calculator* at **CalSTRS.com/calculators** to estimate your monthly payment with and without the extra service credit.
3. Calculate how long it will take to recover your cost to pay for the service credit. For a rough estimate, divide step 1, the cost of buying the service credit, by step 2, your monthly benefit increase. Then divide this amount by 12 (months).

Consider speaking with a financial planner before making a decision.

Note: If you're nearing retirement and purchasing service credit, particularly if you intend to pay for service credit with a rollover, contact us at least 90 days before your retirement date to complete the payment. Your service credit purchase must be paid in full before your retirement date.

Make the purchase

After you estimate the cost to purchase service credit, the increase to your monthly benefit and the recovery time—the time it will take you in retirement to recover the cost of your purchase—your next step is to make the purchase.

➤ Find the appropriate forms at myCalSTRS.com or CalSTRS.com/forms, fill them out and submit them to us.

Once we receive your forms, we'll determine your eligibility and send you a billing statement. You'll need to select your payment choice and return the billing statement by the due date. We determine the receipt date by the postmark date if you submit the form by mail or by the CalSTRS mailroom or member service center date stamp if you hand deliver it to us.

If you're redepositing service credit and do not respond by the due date, the cost to purchase will increase. If you're purchasing permissive service credit and do not respond by the due date, the cost to purchase may increase.

You may pay using any of the following:

- A lump-sum payment.
- A rollover from a qualified plan.
- Up to 120 monthly installments (not less than \$25 each, except for the final payment) made by direct mail or payroll deduction. Interest is charged each month on the unpaid balance. You must complete the purchase before your retirement date.

For payroll deduction, select the payment schedule that meets your financial needs. Payments may be tax deferred if authorized by your employer. Under federal law, once you sign up for tax-deferred payments, you cannot change the payment method, amount or period of installments. You are locked into an irrevocable payment authorization contract. However, upon termination of employment or retirement, the contract may be terminated.

If you're making payments through payroll deduction, you must let us know if you change school districts or your pay contract changes.

If you requested to purchase only a partial amount of your available service credit and later want to purchase the remaining service credit, the cost of the service will be recalculated at current rates, which may cost more. Payments are not accepted after you retire.

Your service credit purchase must be paid in full prior to your retirement date. Purchased service credit does not post to your account until paid in full. Under certain conditions, members may receive prorated service credit at retirement for amounts already paid.

You may roll over funds from a qualified plan, such as a 403(b), 401(a), 401(k), 457(b), or a traditional, SEP, SIMPLE or conduit IRA, for all or a portion of the purchase amount. We'll provide a rollover request with your billing statement. Rollovers and lump-sum payments may be completed in combination with installment plans but must be completed before beginning tax-deferred payroll deductions.

We must receive the signed billing statement along with your payment (lump sum or initial monthly installment) and your payroll deduction or rollover request by the due date on the billing statement.

Note: Defined Benefit Supplement funds cannot be used to purchase service credit.

Requesting and receiving a billing statement does not obligate you to purchase service credit.

Estimating installment payments

Interest will be charged on the unpaid portion of your balance if you pay in installments. The regular interest rate is set each year by the Teachers' Retirement Board. All payments—principal and interest—made toward the purchase are added to your Defined Benefit Program retirement account. You can estimate how much your payments could be by using the *Finance Calculator* at CalSTRS.com/calculators.

Final compensation

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: If you have fewer than 25 years of service credit—and you’re not an eligible classroom teacher with a collectively bargained 12 consecutive month final compensation—your final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable during any period of 36 consecutive months of paid employment covered by CalSTRS.



Example

Mariana, a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member, plans to retire at age 63 with 24 years of service credit. The amounts of her highest average annual compensation earnable over a period of 36 consecutive months are \$67,000, \$66,000 and \$65,000. Based on these amounts, Mariana calculates the average over 36 months and determines her final compensation will be \$5,500. She plugs these figures into the CalSTRS defined benefit retirement formula to calculate her benefit:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 24 & \times & 2.4\% & \times & \$5,500 & = & \$3,168 \\ \text{years of} & & \text{age} & & \text{final} & & \text{Member-Only} \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{factor} & & \text{compensation} & & \text{Benefit} \end{array}$$

If you’re an eligible classroom teacher under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure with fewer than 25 years of service credit, we may use 12 consecutive months of your highest average annual compensation earnable to determine your final compensation if your written collective bargaining agreement specifically provides for it and all costs are paid by your employer or you, or both. The 12 consecutive-month final compensation calculation cannot be bargained for in any collective bargaining agreement that is entered into, renewed, amended or extended on or after January 1, 2014.

If you retire with 25 or more years of service credit under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure, we use your highest average annual compensation earnable during any period of 12 consecutive months as the final compensation component in your retirement calculation, which for most people is one school year. For a retirement in the middle of a school year, final compensation includes compensation earnable reported for the prior school year. Unused sick leave in excess of two-tenths of one year, nonqualified service credit and retirement incentive credit cannot be used to qualify for the 25 years.

Nonconsecutive final compensation is available if your salary was reduced due to a reduction in school funds. Upon certification from your employer, we’ll exclude the period of the reduction in school funds for purposes of determining your highest 36 consecutive months of compensation earnable if doing so would result in a higher amount.

We’ll automatically determine your final compensation by searching your past 15 years of records. It may be to your benefit to designate an earlier period of time as your final compensation period if your compensation was higher more than 15 years ago.

If you have earned creditable compensation at multiple annualized pay rates during a school year and your service credit at the highest pay rate is equal to at least 90% of a school year, then your final compensation will be determined as if all service for that school year had been earned at that pay rate. In addition, there is a cap on compensation that counts toward your CalSTRS retirement benefit.

● See “Compensation cap under IRC and California Education Code,” page 121.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: Your final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable during any 36 consecutive months, and you’re not eligible for the one-year final compensation benefit enhancement.

Compensation earnable

Your annual compensation earnable for a school year is the weighted average of the amount that you would have been paid if you had worked in each of your assignments on a full-time basis, which is also known as the annualized pay rate, plus any remuneration in addition to salary. To determine the compensation earnable for a school year, take the total amount of salary earnings, divide it by the total amount of service credit and add any remuneration in addition to salary.

If you plan to retire before the end of the school year, your compensation earnable for the year will be prorated to your retirement date, and compensation earnable from the previous school year will be used to determine final compensation. See page 33 if you're working in multiple positions.

Midyear retirement

If you retire in the middle of the school year, your final compensation may be lower than expected if your highest average annual compensation earnable includes your last year of service. When calculating a midyear retirement, if your highest earnings occurred at the end of your career, your highest average annual compensation earnable may span two years, which could make the final compensation amount lower than if you had worked a full year during your last year of employment. The calculation will have more of an effect if you're under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure and have at least 25 years of service since your final compensation would be based on a 12-month period.

A midyear retirement while working under the Reduced Workload Program will result in ineligibility for the program and may negatively affect your service credit and final compensation.

- See page 46 for more information on the Reduced Workload Program.



Example

Carmen earned \$66,000 during the 2023–24 school year. If she would have earned \$69,000 during the 2024–25 school year and has more than 25 years of service credit under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure, her one-year final compensation for a retirement date of January 1, 2025, would be:

$$\begin{array}{r} \$66,000 \div 12 = \$5,500 \times 6 \text{ months} = \$33,000 \\ \$69,000 \div 12 = \$5,750 \times 6 \text{ months} = \$34,500 \\ \hline \$67,500 \\ \$67,500 \div 12 \text{ months} = \$5,625 \end{array}$$

Carmen's final compensation for her last 12 months would be \$5,625 per month. Had she worked the full year and retired in June 2025, her final compensation would have been \$5,750 per month ($\$69,000 \div 12 = \$5,750$ per month).

Multiple assignments

Working additional assignments at a lower annualized pay rate may decrease your benefit if you perform less than 90% of a full year of service credit at your highest annualized pay rate in any of the school years used to calculate your final compensation. This is because when you earn salary at multiple pay rates and do not earn at least 0.900 years of service credit at the highest pay rate, your annual compensation earnable is calculated based on the salary paid in that year divided by the service credit for that year. See "Working in multiple positions" on page 33 for more information.

Your retirement formula: How it works

CalSTRS 2% at 60 example

Faye is a first-grade teacher with 29 years of service credit. She just turned 58, and though not in a hurry to retire, she's been thinking more about retirement lately. Her monthly pay is \$6,500.

Below are three scenarios to help explain Faye's retirement benefit calculation, not including any sick leave she may have that will be converted to service credit at retirement. These scenarios assume she works full time, earns one full year of service credit, does not elect an option to provide a lifetime benefit to someone upon her death and her pay stays the same.

If Faye retires with at least 30 years of service credit, a 0.2% career factor will be added to her age factor, up to a maximum age factor of 2.4%.

Scenario 1

If Faye were to retire today, her monthly retirement benefit would be:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 29 & \times & 1.76\% & \times & \$6,500 & = & \$3,318 \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{age factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{monthly retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

Scenario 2

If she continued working until her 60th birthday, she would qualify for the career factor. Her monthly retirement benefit would be:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 31 & \times & 2.2\% & \times & \$6,500 & = & \$4,433 \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{age factor + career factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{monthly retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

Scenario 3

If she continued working until her 62nd birthday, she would be eligible for the maximum combined age factor and career factor of 2.40%, giving her a monthly retirement benefit of:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 33 & \times & 2.4\% & \times & \$6,500 & = & \$5,148 \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{age factor + career factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{monthly retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

CalSTRS 2% at 62 example

Manuel was first hired to teach high school chemistry in March 2013, so he falls under the CalSTRS 2% at 62 benefit structure. He would like to retire at age 62 or later. Under the CalSTRS 2% at 62 benefit structure, there is no career factor or one-year final compensation benefit enhancement.

Scenario 1

If Manuel continues working until his 62nd birthday, he would be eligible for the age factor of 2%.

If his final compensation is \$6,000, his monthly retirement benefit would be:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 32 & \times & 2\% & \times & \$6,000 & = & \$3,840 \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{age factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{monthly retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

Scenario 2

If Manuel continues working until he turns 65, he would be eligible for the maximum age factor of 2.4%.

If his final compensation was still \$6,000, his monthly retirement benefit would be:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 35 & \times & 2.4\% & \times & \$6,000 & = & \$5,040 \\ \text{service credit} & & \text{age factor} & & \text{final compensation} & & \text{monthly retirement benefit} \end{array}$$

- Find the career factor and age factor tables on pages 78–79.

Benefit enhancements

You may qualify for one or more benefit enhancements that will increase your monthly retirement benefit. You may use up to two-tenths of one year of unused sick leave credit at retirement to qualify for certain benefit enhancements.

Career factor

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: A 0.2% career factor will be added to your age factor if you retire with at least 30 years of earned service credit, up to the maximum combined age and career factor of 2.4% (at age 61 and six months).

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: You are not eligible for the career factor enhancement.

One-year final compensation

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: If you have at least 25 years of service credit, the calculation for your final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable for 12 consecutive months.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: Your final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable for 36 consecutive months, and you're not eligible for the one-year final compensation benefit enhancement.

Longevity bonus

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, the longevity bonus is a set dollar amount that is permanently added to your monthly retirement benefit if you earned at least 30 years of qualified service credit on or before December 31, 2010. The amount of the longevity bonus for the Member-Only Benefit depends on your years of service credit at retirement, even if some of that additional service was performed after 2010.

If you earned	You will receive monthly
30 years	\$200
31 years	\$300
32 or more years	\$400

The longevity bonus is:

- Included in the 2% annual benefit adjustment but not in the quarterly supplemental purchasing power protection benefit.
- Partially reduced if you elect an option.
- Partially reduced if you cancel a preretirement election of an option, or if your option beneficiary predeceases you.
- Not available for CalSTRS 2% at 62 members.

Your lifetime monthly benefit

When you retire, you'll receive a Member-Only Benefit, which is your highest monthly benefit possible. This benefit will continue throughout your lifetime and stop at your death. If you'd like to provide a monthly benefit to one or more persons, or a special needs trust, after you die, you can choose a Modified Benefit. In exchange, you'll receive a reduced retirement benefit during your lifetime.

Member-Only Benefit

The Member-Only Benefit is the highest monthly benefit available when you retire. It provides a monthly benefit for your lifetime, but the benefit stops when you die. Any contributions and interest remaining in your account at the time of your death, minus the total amount already paid to you, will be paid to your designated one-time death benefit recipients. To provide a monthly benefit to your loved ones if you die after retirement, you must elect a Modified Benefit.

Modified Benefit

To provide a lifetime monthly benefit to someone after you die, you can elect a beneficiary option either when you're eligible, but not yet ready, to retire (called a preretirement option election, discussed more fully on pages 48–51) or at retirement. An option election is different from the one-time death benefit recipient designation. An option allows you to distribute your retirement benefit over your life and the life of your option beneficiaries.

Option choices

You can provide a monthly benefit to someone after your death by electing the 100% Beneficiary Option, the 75% Beneficiary Option or the 50% Beneficiary Option. You may also elect the Compound Option to provide for one or more option beneficiaries. Any option you elect will decrease the amount of your monthly benefit.

100% Beneficiary Option: Provides your option beneficiary with 100% of the amount you were receiving upon your death. If your option beneficiary dies before you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only Benefit. Choosing this option results in the largest decrease to your monthly benefit, while you and your option beneficiary are living.

75% Beneficiary Option: Provides your option beneficiary with 75% of the amount you were receiving upon your death. If your option beneficiary dies before you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only Benefit.

50% Beneficiary Option: Provides your option beneficiary with 50% of the amount you were receiving upon your death. If your option beneficiary dies before you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only Benefit. Choosing this option results in the smallest decrease to your monthly benefit while still providing a monthly benefit for someone after your death.

- See an example of these beneficiary option choices on page 70.

Compound Option: Allows various choices. You may:

- Name one option beneficiary and retain a portion of your benefit as a Member-Only Benefit.
- Name two or more option beneficiaries, with an option choice for each, and retain a portion of your benefit as a Member-Only Benefit.
- Name two or more option beneficiaries, with an option choice for each, and not retain any of your benefit as a Member-Only Benefit.

Note: If you elect any option, including a Compound Option, no contributions or interest will be distributed upon your death, even if you retain a portion of your benefit as Member-Only.

- See the worksheets on pages 76–77 to estimate how an option would affect your benefit.

Electing a nonspouse option beneficiary

Under federal law, if you name someone other than your spouse or a former spouse as your option beneficiary, the type of option you may elect depends on your age and the age of your beneficiary:

- Under the **75% Beneficiary Option**, your nonspouse option beneficiary cannot be more than exactly 19 years younger than you.
- Under the **Compound Option**, your nonspouse option beneficiary cannot be either more than exactly 19 years younger than you under the 75% Beneficiary Option, or more than exactly 10 years younger than you under the 100% Beneficiary Option.

Federal age restrictions also apply to registered domestic partners. If you elect a special needs trust as an option beneficiary, the age restrictions apply to you and the trust's beneficiary.

You can also elect an option if you're eligible to service retire concurrently under one or more eligible California public retirement systems and are age 55 or older. See page 45 to learn more.

Option comparison

Example

How choosing an option changes your benefit

When you choose to provide a lifetime monthly benefit for someone else, your retirement benefit will be reduced by a percentage, called an option factor. The option factor is based on your age and the age of your option beneficiary on the effective date of your retirement or when you make a preretirement election of an option, and the option you elect.

If you elect an option before retirement, the option factor used when you retire will be the higher option factor in effect when you elected the option or on the date of your retirement. In most cases, this will result in a higher Modified Benefit than if you elected an option at retirement.

The percentages shown in this example are for a member, age 60, who designates an option beneficiary, age 57.

Member-Only Benefit

Member's benefit if no option beneficiary is elected.

Modified Benefit

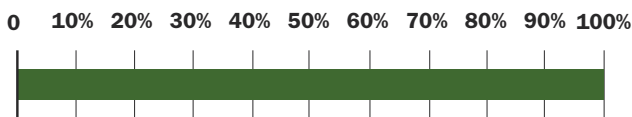
Member's benefit when member and option beneficiary are living at retirement.

Option beneficiary's benefit when member dies.

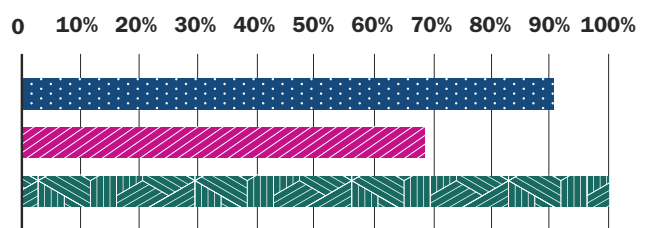
Member's benefit if option beneficiary dies after member retires.

Percentage of Member-Only Benefit for each option choice

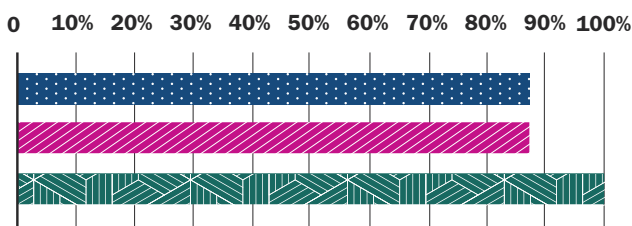
Member-Only Benefit



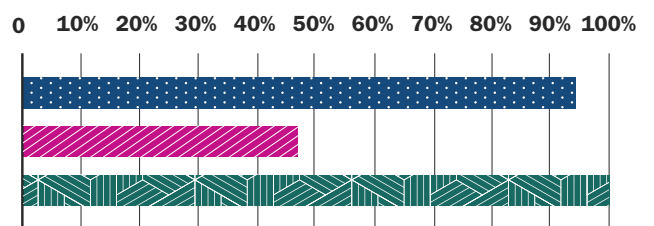
75% Beneficiary Option



100% Beneficiary Option



50% Beneficiary Option



To find out how each option would affect your retirement benefit, use the *Retirement Benefits Calculator* at [CalSTRS.com/calculators](https://www.calstrs.com/calculators) or make an appointment with a benefits specialist. Contact us if you have questions about electing a special needs trust as an option beneficiary.

In general, once you retire, you can only change your option beneficiary under certain circumstances. You can name a new beneficiary if your original beneficiary dies, you divorce or terminate a registered domestic partnership, get married or register in a domestic partnership, or your previous beneficiary was someone other than your current or former spouse or partner.

In addition, you may change an existing option beneficiary to a special needs trust without penalty, if the trust's sole beneficiary was your previously named option beneficiary.

Adding, changing or canceling your option election after retirement

After the deadline to change or cancel your retirement application has passed (30 days from the date your first benefit payment is issued), you can change your option beneficiary only under the specific circumstances described in this section. Contact CalSTRS for the appropriate postretirement option change form.

When you choose a new option or a new option beneficiary, an adjustment to your benefit will be made. Before changing your option or choosing a new option beneficiary, contact us to get an estimate of your benefit based on your new election. Your new election will be irrevocable except under very limited circumstances.

If you cancel your option election, the amount your benefit was previously reduced due to that option election will not be reimbursed to you.

Death of beneficiary: If your original option beneficiary dies after the effective date of your retirement, you may elect a new option beneficiary. Before you elect a new option beneficiary, you should request a cost estimate. If you decide to go ahead and elect a new option beneficiary, complete the required form, and we'll make the appropriate reduction to your benefit. Even if you choose not to elect a new beneficiary, you must notify us if your beneficiary dies after your retirement effective date and send us a copy of the death certificate.

If you elect a new option beneficiary, the election will not be effective until six months after CalSTRS receives your new designation, provided you and your new option beneficiary are living at that time. If you previously elected the 100% Beneficiary Option (formerly Option 6), the 50% Beneficiary Option (formerly Option 7), or the 75% Beneficiary Option and your beneficiary died, you must keep the same option choice. If you previously elected any of those options within the Compound Option (formerly Option 8), you must keep the same option and

percentage allocation for that portion of the Compound Option only.

If you previously elected formerly available Option 2, 3, 4 or 5, you must choose either the 50% Beneficiary Option, 75% Beneficiary Option, 100% Beneficiary Option or Compound Option.

Divorce: You may cancel your option election if your option beneficiary is your current or former spouse or registered domestic partner, and a final decree of dissolution of marriage or a judgment of nullity has been entered or an order of separate maintenance has been made on or after January 1, 1978, and if you're not required to keep your former spouse or partner as your option beneficiary. The notification to cancel the option must include a certified copy of the final judgment, court order or any property settlement agreement confirming you are no longer required to maintain the former spouse or partner as an option beneficiary.

As of the date of the notification, you may elect to receive the Member-Only Benefit. Or you may choose to elect a new option and one or more new option beneficiaries, which will result in a modification to your retirement benefit based on your age and the ages of your new option beneficiaries.

If you elect the Member-Only Benefit and later remarry or enter into a registered domestic partnership, you may elect your new spouse or partner as your option beneficiary. You can choose the 100% Beneficiary Option, the 75% Beneficiary Option or the 50% Beneficiary Option, but not the Compound Option. The change will become effective six months after CalSTRS receives your new designation, provided you and your new option beneficiary are living at that time, and will result in a modification to your retirement benefit based on your age and the age of your new option beneficiary.

If the court order requires you to keep your former spouse or partner as an option beneficiary for their community property percentage share only, you may either elect additional option beneficiaries or keep the remaining portion of your retirement benefit as the Member-Only Benefit. Even if you choose to retain your share as Member-Only, your one-time death benefit recipient will not receive any remaining contributions or interest because there is still an

option election in place with your former spouse or registered domestic partner as beneficiary. Your choice must be consistent with the court order or judgment and must not result in any liability to CalSTRS.

Spouse or partner: If you had previously designated a person other than your current or former spouse or registered domestic partner as your option beneficiary, you may cancel your option beneficiary election and designate your

If your option beneficiary is an individual with disabilities and has a qualifying special needs trust, you may change your election to the individual's qualifying trust. To make this election, contact us at [CalSTRS.com/contact-us](https://www.calstrs.com/contact-us). If the trust qualifies, we'll place the option election on your account immediately with no modification or reduction to your retirement benefit.

spouse or partner as your new option beneficiary. You can choose the 100% Beneficiary Option, 75% Beneficiary Option or 50% Beneficiary Option, but not the Compound Option. You may elect a new option but may not name additional beneficiaries other than your spouse or registered domestic partner.

If you elect a new option beneficiary, the election will not be effective until six months after we receive the new designation, provided you and your new option beneficiary are living at that time. Your benefit will be subject to an actuarial reduction based on your age and the age of your spouse or partner.

Newly married or registered in domestic partnership: If you were unmarried or unregistered at retirement and receiving a Member-Only Benefit, you can choose an option and name your new spouse or registered domestic partner as an option beneficiary if you later marry or register in a domestic partnership. You must be married or registered at least one year before electing the option and naming the option beneficiary. Your benefit will be subject to an actuarial reduction based on your age and the age of your spouse or partner. Your new option election and beneficiary addition will not be effective until six months after CalSTRS receives your new designation, provided you and your new option beneficiary are living at that time. You cannot elect a Compound Option.

Your Defined Benefit Supplement account distribution

Your most recent *Retirement Progress Report* shows the total balance in your Defined Benefit Supplement account at the end of the last school year.

If you have less than \$3,500 in your account at the time you retire, you must elect to receive the account balance as a lump-sum payment. Your lump-sum distribution may be paid directly to you or rolled over to a qualified plan such as CalSTRS Pension2.

If your account balance is \$3,500 or more, you have choices for electing how to receive your distribution, depending on whether you elect the Member-Only Benefit or the Modified Benefit.

Choices for a Member-Only Benefit

If you elect a Member-Only Benefit and have \$3,500 or more in your Defined Benefit Supplement account, you have the following payment choices:

Lump-sum payment: A one-time payment of the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account, either as a direct payment or as a rollover to a qualified plan.

Member-Only Annuity: A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over your lifetime. Any balance remaining upon your death will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient.

Period-certain annuity: A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over any number of whole years from three to 10. The monthly amount you receive is based on the number of years over which the annuity is paid—the fewer the years, the higher the amount payable each month. If you die before the annuity period ends, the remaining payments will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. A period-certain annuity of three to nine years is eligible for direct payment or a rollover, unless you're subject to the federal required minimum distribution.

Combination of lump-sum payment and annuity: A lump-sum payment and one of the above listed annuities. To elect this choice, you must have \$3,500 or more remaining in your Defined Benefit Supplement account after your lump-sum payment. A period-certain annuity of three to nine years is eligible for direct payment or a rollover.

Choices for a Modified Benefit

If you elect a Modified Benefit and have \$3,500 or more in your Defined Benefit Supplement account, you have the following payment choices:

Lump-sum payment: A one-time payment of the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account as a direct payment or a rollover to a qualified plan.

Lifetime annuity:

- **100% Beneficiary Annuity:** A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. One hundred percent of your monthly annuity amount will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies before you, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.
- **75% Beneficiary Annuity:** A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Seventy-five percent of your monthly annuity amount will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies before you, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.
- **50% Beneficiary Annuity:** A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Fifty percent of your monthly annuity amount will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies before you, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.

If you elect the Compound Option for your Defined Benefit Program retirement benefit and elect to receive your Defined Benefit Supplement as a 100% Beneficiary Annuity, 75% Beneficiary Annuity or 50% Beneficiary Annuity, the allotment will mirror your Compound Option elections.

Period-certain annuity: A monthly payment equal to the total balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over any number of whole years from three to 10. The monthly amount you receive is based on the number of years over which the annuity is paid—the fewer the years, the higher the amount payable each month. If you die before the annuity period ends, the remaining payments will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. A period-certain annuity of three to nine years is eligible for direct payment, or a rollover, unless you're subject to the federal required minimum distribution.

Combination of lump-sum payment and annuity: A lump-sum payment and one of the above listed annuities. To elect this choice, you must have \$3,500 or more remaining in your Defined Benefit Supplement account after your lump-sum payment. A period-certain annuity of three to nine years is eligible for direct payment or a rollover.

Note: If you choose a 100% Beneficiary Annuity, a 75% Beneficiary Annuity or a 50% Beneficiary Annuity for your Defined Benefit Supplement account, your beneficiary is the same person you designate as your Defined Benefit Program option beneficiary. If you choose a period-certain annuity, your beneficiary is the same person you designated as your one-time death benefit recipient.

Nonspouse lifetime annuity beneficiary

Under federal law, if you name someone other than your current or former spouse to be your annuity beneficiary, the type of option you may elect depends on your age and the age of your option beneficiary:

- Under the **75% Beneficiary Annuity**, your nonspouse annuity beneficiary cannot be more than exactly 19 years younger than you.
- If you elect the **Compound Option**, your nonspouse annuity beneficiaries cannot be either more than exactly 19 years younger than you under the 75% Beneficiary Annuity, or more than exactly 10 years younger than you under the 100% Beneficiary Annuity.

These federal age restrictions also apply to registered domestic partners. If you elect a special needs trust as an option beneficiary, the age difference restrictions apply to you and the trust's beneficiary.

Worksheets and tables

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Defined Benefit Supplement annuity calculation estimates

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Defined Benefit Supplement period-certain annuity estimates

Member-Only Benefit estimate example and worksheet

Your Member-Only Benefit is the highest monthly benefit available when you retire. Review the example of Angela below to see how she determined her Member-Only Benefit. Then use the worksheet on the right to estimate your Member-Only Benefit.

Angela's Member-Only Benefit	My Member-Only Benefit estimate
Angela is a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member who will retire at age 60 with 24.250 years of service.	I plan to retire at age _____
Step 1: Service credit and age factor	Step 1: Service credit and age factor
Angela's service credit (years of service as of Angela's retirement date) 24.250	My service credit (years of service as of my retirement date) _____
Age factor (Based on Angela's age at retirement. See the age factor tables on pages 78-79.) 2%	Age factor (Based on my age at retirement. See the age factor tables on pages 78-79. If applicable, include career factor.) _____
Step 2: Final compensation	Step 2: Final compensation
Angela's highest average annual compensation earnable for 36 consecutive months	My highest average annual compensation earnable for 36 consecutive months or 12 consecutive months, if I'm eligible for one-year final compensation. If you're retiring midyear, remember to also use the compensation earnable from the previous school year. (See "Final compensation" on page 64.)
School year: 2023-24 \$80,000	School year: _____ \$ _____
School year: 2022-23 \$79,000	School year: _____ \$ _____
School year: 2021-22 \$78,000	School year: _____ \$ _____
Angela's total compensation earnable = \$237,000	My total compensation earnable = \$ _____
÷ 36 months	(If eligible, use one-year final compensation ÷ 12 months.) ÷ 36 months
Angela's monthly final compensation = \$6,583.33	My monthly final compensation = \$ _____
Step 3: Calculate benefit	Step 3: Calculate benefit
Service credit 24.250	Service credit _____
× Age factor × .02	× Age factor × _____
× Final compensation × \$6,583.33	× Final compensation × _____
+ Longevity bonus (if eligible) 0	+ Longevity bonus (if eligible) + _____
Angela's Member-Only monthly benefit = \$3,192.92	My Member-Only monthly benefit = \$ _____

Learn more about your benefits by attending one or more of our webinars. Register at [CalSTRS.com/webinars](https://www.calstrs.com/webinars).
If you have remaining questions, make an appointment with a CalSTRS benefits specialist by calling 800-228-5453.

Beneficiary option examples and worksheets

If you're considering providing a lifetime monthly benefit to someone after you die, review Angela's option beneficiary examples below, left. Then use the worksheets below, right, to estimate your reduced retirement benefit as a result of electing an option and to estimate the benefit that will be payable to your option beneficiary. Your option choices are:

100% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, your option beneficiary will continue to receive the same reduced benefit you were receiving for your lifetime. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only amount.

75% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, your option beneficiary will receive 75% of the reduced benefit you were receiving for your lifetime. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only amount.

50% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, your option beneficiary will receive 50% of the reduced benefit you were receiving for your lifetime. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will rise to the Member-Only amount.

Angela's option beneficiary examples

Angela's Member-Only Benefit is \$3,192.92. The beneficiary options below are based on both Angela, a CalSTRS 2% at 60 member, and her option beneficiary being age 60 on the effective date of retirement.

My option beneficiary examples

My Member-Only Benefit is \$_____ (as determined on page 75). To determine the option factor, find your age, your option beneficiary's age and the option starting on page 80. Minor differences may occur when actual calculations are performed as your age and the age of your option beneficiary are based on the nearest quarter year of age.

100% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to Angela upon the death of her option beneficiary)</i>	\$3,192.92
Option factor	× .9031
100% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to Angela or her option beneficiary	= \$2,883.53

100% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to you upon the death of your option beneficiary)</i>	\$
Option factor	×
100% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to you or your option beneficiary	= \$

75% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to Angela upon the death of her option beneficiary)</i>	\$3,192.92
Option factor	× .9306
75% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to Angela	= \$2,971.33
75% payable to her beneficiary	= \$2,228.50

75% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to you upon the death of your option beneficiary)</i>	\$
Option factor	×
75% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to you	= \$
75% payable to your beneficiary	= \$

50% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to Angela upon the death of her option beneficiary)</i>	\$3,192.92
Option factor	× .9549
50% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to Angela	= \$3,048.92
50% payable to her beneficiary	= \$1,524.46

50% Beneficiary Option	
Member-Only Benefit <i>(payable to you upon the death of your option beneficiary)</i>	\$
Option factor	×
50% Beneficiary Option benefit payable to you	= \$
50% payable to your beneficiary	= \$

Compound Option

Under the Compound Option, you can elect one or more beneficiaries who will receive a lifetime benefit after you die. You can assign a different percentage of your benefit to each beneficiary. You can also retain a portion of your benefit as Member-Only.

Example

Angela has 24.250 years of service credit, her monthly final compensation is \$6,583.33, and her age factor is 2%. She wants her lifetime benefit to be at least \$2,500 each month. She also wants to provide a lifetime monthly benefit of at least \$1,500 to her spouse, José, and a modest benefit to her adult child, Isabel.

Compound Option example			
	Angela (Member)	José (Beneficiary 1)	Isabel (Beneficiary 2)
1. Angela's monthly Member-Only Benefit	\$3,192.92	–	–
2. Percentages of Angela's Member-Only Benefit she allotted to herself and her beneficiaries	30%	60%	10%
3. Amount of Angela's Member-Only Benefit allotted to herself and her beneficiaries (multiply row 1 by row 2)	\$957.88	\$1,915.75	\$319.29
4. Option Angela chose for each beneficiary	–	100% Beneficiary Option	50% Beneficiary Option
5. Ages at the time Angela elected the Compound Option	60	60	35
6. Option factor (using the option factor tables on pages 80–81, locate factor based on member's age, member's beneficiaries' ages and option choice)	–	.9031	.9014
7. Modified Benefit to member (multiply row 3 by row 6 for each beneficiary)	–	\$1,730.11	\$287.81
8. Benefit to each beneficiary upon Angela's death (multiply row 7 by the percentage in row 4)	–	\$1,730.11	\$143.91
9. Angela's Modified Benefit (\$957.88 + \$1,730.11 + \$287.81) (add amounts in the member's column on row 3 to the amounts in row 7)	\$2,975.80		

Compound Option worksheet

If you would like to use the Compound Option to allocate a percentage of your monthly benefit to yourself and two beneficiaries, use the worksheet below to estimate how much you and your option beneficiaries would receive. The total percentage you allocate must equal 100%. Nonspouse option beneficiaries must be of a certain age; see page 69.

Your estimate	Member	Beneficiary 1	Beneficiary 2
1. Your Member-Only Benefit	\$		
2. Percentages of your Member-Only Benefit you allot to yourself and each beneficiary	%	%	%
3. Amount of your Member-Only Benefit you allot to yourself and each beneficiary (multiply row 1 by row 2)	\$	\$	\$
4. Option you choose for each beneficiary			
5. Ages at the time you elect the Compound Option			
6. Option factor (using the option factor tables on pages 80–81, locate factor based on your age, your beneficiaries' ages and option choice)			
7. Modified Benefit to member (multiply row 3 by row 6 for each beneficiary)		\$	\$
8. Benefit to each beneficiary upon your death (multiply row 7 by the percentage in row 4)		\$	\$
9. Your reduced benefit (add amounts in the member's column on row 3 to the amounts in row 7)	\$		

Age factor tables

The age factor is a percentage determined by your age in years and months on the last day of the month in which your retirement is effective.

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, the age factor equals 2% at age 60. From age 55 to age 60, the factor increases by 0.01% for each month or fraction of a month until you reach age 60. For example, if you're age 55 and six months when you retire, your age factor is 1.46%. Between ages 60 and 63, the 2% age factor is increased by 0.033% for each quarter year of age you're over age 60, to a maximum age factor of 2.4%.

Career factor

CalSTRS 2% at 60 members: The age factor is increased by a career factor of 0.2% if you have 30 or more years of earned service credit on the day you retire. If you qualify for the 0.2% career factor, you reach the maximum age factor of 2.4% at age 61 and six months.

CalSTRS 2% at 62 members: There is no career factor benefit enhancement to the age factor.

Career factor: CalSTRS 2% at 60 example

If you have 30 or more years of service credit, add 0.2% to the age factor on the table below. The maximum age factor with the career factor is 2.4%.

Age	Without career factor	With career factor
61 and 3 months	2.167%	2.367%
61 and 9 months	2.233%	2.400%

Age factor: CalSTRS 2% at 60 (expressed as percentages)

Years	Months											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400
62	2.267	2.267	2.267	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.333	2.333	2.333	2.367	2.367	2.367
61	2.133	2.133	2.133	2.167	2.167	2.167	2.200	2.200	2.200	2.233	2.233	2.233
60	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.067	2.067	2.067	2.100	2.100	2.100
59	1.880	1.890	1.900	1.910	1.920	1.930	1.940	1.950	1.960	1.970	1.980	1.990
58	1.760	1.770	1.780	1.790	1.800	1.810	1.820	1.830	1.840	1.850	1.860	1.870
57	1.640	1.650	1.660	1.670	1.680	1.690	1.700	1.710	1.720	1.730	1.740	1.750
56	1.520	1.530	1.540	1.550	1.560	1.570	1.580	1.590	1.600	1.610	1.620	1.630
55	1.400	1.410	1.420	1.430	1.440	1.450	1.460	1.470	1.480	1.490	1.500	1.510
54	1.340	1.345	1.350	1.355	1.360	1.365	1.370	1.375	1.380	1.385	1.390	1.395
53	1.280	1.285	1.290	1.295	1.300	1.305	1.310	1.315	1.320	1.325	1.330	1.335
52	1.220	1.225	1.230	1.235	1.240	1.245	1.250	1.255	1.260	1.265	1.270	1.275
51	1.160	1.165	1.170	1.175	1.180	1.185	1.190	1.195	1.200	1.205	1.210	1.215
50	1.100	1.105	1.110	1.115	1.120	1.125	1.130	1.135	1.140	1.145	1.150	1.155

You must have 30 or more years of service credit to retire between the ages of 50 and 55.

Age factor: CalSTRS 2% at 62 (expressed as percentages)

Years	Months											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
65	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400
64	2.267	2.267	2.267	2.300	2.300	2.300	2.333	2.333	2.333	2.367	2.367	2.367
63	2.133	2.133	2.133	2.167	2.167	2.167	2.200	2.200	2.200	2.233	2.233	2.233
62	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.033	2.033	2.033	2.067	2.067	2.067	2.100	2.100	2.100
61	1.880	1.890	1.900	1.910	1.920	1.930	1.940	1.950	1.960	1.970	1.980	1.990
60	1.760	1.770	1.780	1.790	1.800	1.810	1.820	1.830	1.840	1.850	1.860	1.870
59	1.640	1.650	1.660	1.670	1.680	1.690	1.700	1.710	1.720	1.730	1.740	1.750
58	1.520	1.530	1.540	1.550	1.560	1.570	1.580	1.590	1.600	1.610	1.620	1.630
57	1.400	1.410	1.420	1.430	1.440	1.450	1.460	1.470	1.480	1.490	1.500	1.510
56	1.280	1.290	1.300	1.310	1.320	1.330	1.340	1.350	1.360	1.370	1.380	1.390
55	1.160	1.170	1.180	1.190	1.200	1.210	1.220	1.230	1.240	1.250	1.260	1.270

For CalSTRS 2% at 62 members, the age factor is 2% at age 62. The maximum age factor is 2.4% at age 65. The age factor for early retirement at age 55 with five years of service credit is 1.16%.

Service retirement option factor tables

MBR Age	BEN Age	100% Option	75% Option	50% Option
55	20	0.8335	0.8737	0.9141
55	25	0.8399	0.8791	0.9180
55	30	0.8481	0.8858	0.9229
55	35	0.8584	0.8942	0.9290
55	40	0.8710	0.9044	0.9363
55	45	0.8860	0.9164	0.9447
55	50	0.9027	0.9295	0.9538
55	55	0.9198	0.9427	0.9628
55	60	0.9358	0.9548	0.9709
55	65	0.9496	0.9650	0.9777
55	70	0.9608	0.9732	0.9830
56	20	0.8246	0.8666	0.9090
56	25	0.8310	0.8720	0.9129
56	30	0.8392	0.8788	0.9179
56	35	0.8495	0.8873	0.9241
56	40	0.8623	0.8977	0.9316
56	45	0.8776	0.9100	0.9403
56	50	0.8950	0.9237	0.9499
56	55	0.9131	0.9377	0.9595
56	60	0.9304	0.9508	0.9683
56	65	0.9455	0.9621	0.9758
56	70	0.9578	0.9712	0.9817
57	20	0.8153	0.8592	0.9036
57	25	0.8217	0.8646	0.9076
57	30	0.8299	0.8714	0.9126
57	35	0.8403	0.8800	0.9189
57	40	0.8532	0.8905	0.9266
57	45	0.8688	0.9031	0.9356
57	50	0.8868	0.9174	0.9456
57	55	0.9059	0.9323	0.9559
57	60	0.9245	0.9465	0.9655
57	65	0.9410	0.9589	0.9737
57	70	0.9546	0.9689	0.9802
58	20	0.8056	0.8514	0.8979
58	25	0.8121	0.8568	0.9020
58	30	0.8203	0.8637	0.9071
58	35	0.8306	0.8723	0.9134
58	40	0.8437	0.8830	0.9212
58	45	0.8595	0.8959	0.9305
58	50	0.8780	0.9107	0.9410
58	55	0.8981	0.9264	0.9519
58	60	0.9180	0.9417	0.9623
58	65	0.9360	0.9553	0.9713
58	70	0.9509	0.9663	0.9786

MBR Age	BEN Age	100% Option	75% Option	50% Option
59	20	0.7955	0.8431	0.8919
59	25	0.8019	0.8486	0.8960
59	30	0.8101	0.8555	0.9012
59	35	0.8205	0.8642	0.9076
59	40	0.8336	0.8750	0.9155
59	45	0.8497	0.8882	0.9251
59	50	0.8687	0.9035	0.9360
59	55	0.8896	0.9200	0.9475
59	60	0.9109	0.9364	0.9588
59	65	0.9305	0.9513	0.9687
59	70	0.9469	0.9635	0.9767
60	20	0.7850	0.8345	0.8855
60	25	0.7914	0.8399	0.8897
60	30	0.7996	0.8469	0.8949
60	35	0.8100	0.8556	0.9014
60	40	0.8231	0.8666	0.9095
60	45	0.8394	0.8800	0.9193
60	50	0.8588	0.8957	0.9306
60	55	0.8806	0.9130	0.9428
60	60	0.9031	0.9306	0.9549
60	65	0.9243	0.9468	0.9657
60	70	0.9424	0.9603	0.9746
61	20	0.7739	0.8253	0.8788
61	25	0.7803	0.8308	0.8829
61	30	0.7884	0.8378	0.8882
61	35	0.7988	0.8466	0.8948
61	40	0.8120	0.8576	0.9030
61	45	0.8284	0.8712	0.9130
61	50	0.8482	0.8874	0.9247
61	55	0.8708	0.9055	0.9375
61	60	0.8946	0.9242	0.9505
61	65	0.9175	0.9417	0.9624
61	70	0.9374	0.9566	0.9723
62	20	0.7623	0.8157	0.8716
62	25	0.7687	0.8212	0.8758
62	30	0.7768	0.8282	0.8811
62	35	0.7872	0.8370	0.8878
62	40	0.8003	0.8481	0.8961
62	45	0.8168	0.8619	0.9063
62	50	0.8370	0.8785	0.9184
62	55	0.8603	0.8973	0.9318
62	60	0.8853	0.9171	0.9457
62	65	0.9099	0.9361	0.9586
62	70	0.9317	0.9525	0.9695

Note: Option factors are adjusted periodically. This listing is an extract of option factors for selected member and beneficiary ages.

Service retirement option factor tables

MBR Age	BEN Age	100% Option	75% Option	50% Option
63	20	0.7502	0.8056	0.8640
63	25	0.7566	0.8111	0.8682
63	30	0.7646	0.8181	0.8736
63	35	0.7749	0.8269	0.8803
63	40	0.7881	0.8381	0.8888
63	45	0.8047	0.8520	0.8992
63	50	0.8250	0.8689	0.9116
63	55	0.8490	0.8884	0.9256
63	60	0.8752	0.9093	0.9403
63	65	0.9015	0.9298	0.9544
63	70	0.9252	0.9478	0.9664
64	20	0.7376	0.7949	0.8559
64	25	0.7438	0.8004	0.8601
64	30	0.7519	0.8074	0.8656
64	35	0.7621	0.8162	0.8724
64	40	0.7752	0.8274	0.8809
64	45	0.7918	0.8415	0.8915
64	50	0.8124	0.8587	0.9042
64	55	0.8369	0.8788	0.9188
64	60	0.8642	0.9008	0.9344
64	65	0.8922	0.9227	0.9496
64	70	0.9180	0.9424	0.9629
65	20	0.7242	0.7835	0.8472
65	25	0.7304	0.7890	0.8515
65	30	0.7384	0.7960	0.8570
65	35	0.7486	0.8049	0.8638
65	40	0.7616	0.8161	0.8725
65	45	0.7782	0.8303	0.8832
65	50	0.7989	0.8477	0.8963
65	55	0.8238	0.8684	0.9114
65	60	0.8522	0.8914	0.9279
65	65	0.8819	0.9148	0.9442
65	70	0.9098	0.9363	0.9588
66	20	0.7102	0.7715	0.8380
66	25	0.7163	0.7770	0.8423
66	30	0.7242	0.7839	0.8478
66	35	0.7343	0.7928	0.8547
66	40	0.7472	0.8041	0.8634
66	45	0.7637	0.8183	0.8743
66	50	0.7844	0.8360	0.8877
66	55	0.8098	0.8571	0.9033
66	60	0.8391	0.8811	0.9206
66	65	0.8703	0.9060	0.9381
66	70	0.9004	0.9293	0.9541

MBR Age	BEN Age	100% Option	75% Option	50% Option
67	20	0.6954	0.7588	0.8281
67	25	0.7014	0.7643	0.8325
67	30	0.7092	0.7712	0.8380
67	35	0.7192	0.7801	0.8450
67	40	0.7320	0.7913	0.8538
67	45	0.7484	0.8056	0.8648
67	50	0.7692	0.8234	0.8784
67	55	0.7948	0.8450	0.8945
67	60	0.8249	0.8698	0.9127
67	65	0.8576	0.8962	0.9314
67	70	0.8899	0.9214	0.9488
68	20	0.6799	0.7455	0.8176
68	25	0.6859	0.7509	0.8220
68	30	0.6936	0.7578	0.8275
68	35	0.7034	0.7666	0.8346
68	40	0.7161	0.7778	0.8435
68	45	0.7324	0.7921	0.8546
68	50	0.7530	0.8101	0.8685
68	55	0.7788	0.8320	0.8850
68	60	0.8096	0.8577	0.9039
68	65	0.8437	0.8854	0.9239
68	70	0.8781	0.9126	0.9428
69	20	0.6637	0.7314	0.8065
69	25	0.6696	0.7367	0.8109
69	30	0.6771	0.7436	0.8164
69	35	0.6869	0.7524	0.8235
69	40	0.6994	0.7636	0.8325
69	45	0.7155	0.7779	0.8438
69	50	0.7360	0.7959	0.8578
69	55	0.7618	0.8182	0.8748
69	60	0.7931	0.8445	0.8944
69	65	0.8286	0.8736	0.9155
69	70	0.8651	0.9027	0.9360
70	20	0.6468	0.7166	0.7947
70	25	0.6526	0.7219	0.7991
70	30	0.6600	0.7288	0.8047
70	35	0.6696	0.7375	0.8118
70	40	0.6819	0.7487	0.8208
70	45	0.6978	0.7629	0.8322
70	50	0.7182	0.7810	0.8464
70	55	0.7440	0.8034	0.8638
70	60	0.7756	0.8304	0.8841
70	65	0.8122	0.8608	0.9064
70	70	0.8507	0.8918	0.9285

Note: Option factors are adjusted periodically. This listing is an extract of option factors for selected member and beneficiary ages.

Percentage of final compensation for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members

Age	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63+
Age factor	1.40%	1.52%	1.64%	1.76%	1.88%	2.00%	2.13%	2.27%	2.40%
Years of service credit	Percentage of final compensation								
5	7.0%	7.6%	8.2%	8.8%	9.4%	10.0%	10.7%	11.3%	12.0%
6	8.4%	9.1%	9.8%	10.6%	11.3%	12.0%	12.8%	13.6%	14.4%
7	9.8%	10.6%	11.5%	12.3%	13.2%	14.0%	14.9%	15.9%	16.8%
8	11.2%	12.2%	13.1%	14.1%	15.0%	16.0%	17.1%	18.1%	19.2%
9	12.6%	13.7%	14.8%	15.8%	16.9%	18.0%	19.2%	20.4%	21.6%
10	14.0%	15.2%	16.4%	17.6%	18.8%	20.0%	21.3%	22.7%	24.0%
11	15.4%	16.7%	18.0%	19.4%	20.7%	22.0%	23.5%	24.9%	26.4%
12	16.8%	18.2%	19.7%	21.1%	22.6%	24.0%	25.6%	27.2%	28.8%
13	18.2%	19.8%	21.3%	22.9%	24.4%	26.0%	27.7%	29.5%	31.2%
14	19.6%	21.3%	23.0%	24.6%	26.3%	28.0%	29.9%	31.7%	33.6%
15	21.0%	22.8%	24.6%	26.4%	28.2%	30.0%	32.0%	34.0%	36.0%
16	22.4%	24.3%	26.2%	28.2%	30.1%	32.0%	34.1%	36.3%	38.4%
17	23.8%	25.8%	27.9%	29.9%	32.0%	34.0%	36.3%	38.5%	40.8%
18	25.2%	27.4%	29.5%	31.7%	33.8%	36.0%	38.4%	40.8%	43.2%
19	26.6%	28.9%	31.2%	33.4%	35.7%	38.0%	40.5%	43.1%	45.6%
20	28.0%	30.4%	32.8%	35.2%	37.6%	40.0%	42.7%	45.3%	48.0%
21	29.4%	31.9%	34.4%	37.0%	39.5%	42.0%	44.8%	47.6%	50.4%
22	30.8%	33.4%	36.1%	38.7%	41.4%	44.0%	46.9%	49.9%	52.8%
23	32.2%	35.0%	37.7%	40.5%	43.2%	46.0%	49.1%	52.1%	55.2%
24	33.6%	36.5%	39.4%	42.2%	45.1%	48.0%	51.2%	54.4%	57.6%
25	35.0%	38.0%	41.0%	44.0%	47.0%	50.0%	53.3%	56.7%	60.0%
26	36.4%	39.5%	42.6%	45.8%	48.9%	52.0%	55.5%	58.9%	62.4%
27	37.8%	41.0%	44.3%	47.5%	50.8%	54.0%	57.6%	61.2%	64.8%
28	39.2%	42.6%	45.9%	49.3%	52.6%	56.0%	59.7%	63.5%	67.2%
29	40.6%	44.1%	47.6%	51.0%	54.5%	58.0%	61.9%	65.7%	69.6%
30	48.0%	51.6%	55.2%	58.8%	62.4%	66.0%	70.0%	72.0%	72.0%
31	49.6%	53.3%	57.0%	60.8%	64.5%	68.2%	72.3%	74.4%	74.4%
32	51.2%	55.0%	58.9%	62.7%	66.6%	70.4%	74.7%	76.8%	76.8%
33	52.8%	56.8%	60.7%	64.7%	68.6%	72.6%	77.0%	79.2%	79.2%
34	54.4%	58.5%	62.6%	66.6%	70.7%	74.8%	79.3%	81.6%	81.6%
35	56.0%	60.2%	64.4%	68.6%	72.8%	77.0%	81.7%	84.0%	84.0%
36	57.6%	61.9%	66.2%	70.6%	74.9%	79.2%	84.0%	86.4%	86.4%
37	59.2%	63.6%	68.1%	72.5%	77.0%	81.4%	86.3%	88.8%	88.8%
38	—	65.4%	69.9%	74.5%	79.0%	83.6%	88.7%	91.2%	91.2%
39	—	—	71.8%	76.4%	81.1%	85.8%	91.0%	93.6%	93.6%
40	—	—	—	78.4%	83.2%	88.0%	93.3%	96.0%	96.0%

Percentage of final compensation for CalSTRS 2% at 62 members

Age	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Age factor	1.16%	1.28%	1.40%	1.52%	1.64%	1.76%	1.88%	2.00%	2.13%	2.27%	2.40%
Years of service credit	Percentage of final compensation										
5	5.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.6%	8.2%	8.8%	9.4%	10.0%	10.7%	11.3%	12.0%
6	7.0%	7.7%	8.4%	9.1%	9.8%	10.6%	11.3%	12.0%	12.8%	13.6%	14.4%
7	8.1%	9.0%	9.8%	10.6%	11.5%	12.3%	13.2%	14.0%	14.9%	15.9%	16.8%
8	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%	12.2%	13.1%	14.1%	15.0%	16.0%	17.1%	18.1%	19.2%
9	10.4%	11.5%	12.6%	13.7%	14.8%	15.8%	16.9%	18.0%	19.2%	20.4%	21.6%
10	11.6%	12.8%	14.0%	15.2%	16.4%	17.6%	18.8%	20.0%	21.3%	22.7%	24.0%
11	12.8%	14.1%	15.4%	16.7%	18.0%	19.4%	20.7%	22.0%	23.5%	24.9%	26.4%
12	13.9%	15.4%	16.8%	18.2%	19.7%	21.1%	22.6%	24.0%	25.6%	27.2%	28.8%
13	15.1%	16.6%	18.2%	19.8%	21.3%	22.9%	24.4%	26.0%	27.7%	29.5%	31.2%
14	16.2%	17.9%	19.6%	21.3%	23.0%	24.6%	26.3%	28.0%	29.9%	31.7%	33.6%
15	17.4%	19.2%	21.0%	22.8%	24.6%	26.4%	28.2%	30.0%	32.0%	34.0%	36.0%
16	18.6%	20.5%	22.4%	24.3%	26.2%	28.2%	30.1%	32.0%	34.1%	36.3%	38.4%
17	19.7%	21.8%	23.8%	25.8%	27.9%	29.9%	32.0%	34.0%	36.3%	38.5%	40.8%
18	20.9%	23.0%	25.2%	27.4%	29.5%	31.7%	33.8%	36.0%	38.4%	40.8%	43.2%
19	22.0%	24.3%	26.6%	28.9%	31.2%	33.4%	35.7%	38.0%	40.5%	43.1%	45.6%
20	23.2%	25.6%	28.0%	30.4%	32.8%	35.2%	37.6%	40.0%	42.7%	45.3%	48.0%
21	24.4%	26.9%	29.4%	31.9%	34.4%	37.0%	39.5%	42.0%	44.8%	47.6%	50.4%
22	25.5%	28.2%	30.8%	33.4%	36.1%	38.7%	41.4%	44.0%	46.9%	49.9%	52.8%
23	26.7%	29.4%	32.2%	35.0%	37.7%	40.5%	43.2%	46.0%	49.1%	52.1%	55.2%
24	27.8%	30.7%	33.6%	36.5%	39.4%	42.2%	45.1%	48.0%	51.2%	54.4%	57.6%
25	29.0%	32.0%	35.0%	38.0%	41.0%	44.0%	47.0%	50.0%	53.3%	56.7%	60.0%
26	30.2%	33.3%	36.4%	39.5%	42.6%	45.8%	48.9%	52.0%	55.5%	58.9%	62.4%
27	31.3%	34.6%	37.8%	41.0%	44.3%	47.5%	50.8%	54.0%	57.6%	61.2%	64.8%
28	32.5%	35.8%	39.2%	42.6%	45.9%	49.3%	52.6%	56.0%	59.7%	63.5%	67.2%
29	33.6%	37.1%	40.6%	44.1%	47.6%	51.0%	54.5%	58.0%	61.9%	65.7%	69.6%
30	34.8%	38.4%	42.0%	45.6%	49.2%	52.8%	56.4%	60.0%	64.0%	68.0%	72.0%
31	36.0%	39.7%	43.4%	47.1%	50.8%	54.6%	58.3%	62.0%	66.1%	70.3%	74.4%
32	37.1%	41.0%	44.8%	48.6%	52.5%	56.3%	60.2%	64.0%	68.3%	72.5%	76.8%
33	38.3%	42.2%	46.2%	50.2%	54.1%	58.1%	62.0%	66.0%	70.4%	74.8%	79.2%
34	39.4%	43.5%	47.6%	51.7%	55.8%	59.8%	63.9%	68.0%	72.5%	77.1%	81.6%
35	40.6%	44.8%	49.0%	53.2%	57.4%	61.6%	65.8%	70.0%	74.7%	79.3%	84.0%
36	41.8%	46.1%	50.4%	54.7%	59.0%	63.4%	67.7%	72.0%	76.8%	81.6%	86.4%
37	42.9%	47.4%	51.8%	56.2%	60.7%	65.1%	69.6%	74.0%	78.9%	83.9%	88.8%
38	-	48.6%	53.2%	57.8%	62.3%	66.9%	71.4%	76.0%	81.1%	86.1%	91.2%
39	-	-	54.6%	59.3%	64.0%	68.6%	73.3%	78.0%	83.2%	88.4%	93.6%
40	-	-	-	60.8%	65.6%	70.4%	75.2%	80.0%	85.3%	90.7%	96.0%

Defined Benefit Supplement annuity calculation estimates

Member-Only Annuity

This choice provides a lifetime monthly payment. Any balance remaining upon your death will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient.

Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	Your age at retirement			
	50	55	60	65
\$3,500	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$25
\$5,000	\$31	\$32	\$33	\$35
\$7,500	\$47	\$48	\$50	\$53
\$10,000	\$62	\$64	\$67	\$71
\$15,000	\$93	\$96	\$100	\$106
\$20,000	\$124	\$128	\$134	\$142
\$25,000	\$155	\$160	\$167	\$177
\$30,000	\$186	\$192	\$201	\$213
\$40,000	\$249	\$256	\$267	\$283
\$50,000	\$311	\$321	\$334	\$354

Defined Benefit Supplement 100% Beneficiary Annuity estimates

This choice provides a monthly annuity payment for your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. One hundred percent of your monthly annuity payment will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies first, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.

Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	Your age at retirement															
	50				55				60				65			
	Age of annuity beneficiary at retirement															
	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65
\$3,500	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$21	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$23
\$5,000	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$31	\$31	\$30	\$31	\$31	\$32	\$30	\$31	\$32	\$33
\$7,500	\$45	\$45	\$45	\$46	\$45	\$46	\$46	\$47	\$45	\$46	\$47	\$48	\$45	\$46	\$48	\$49
\$10,000	\$60	\$60	\$61	\$61	\$60	\$61	\$62	\$62	\$60	\$61	\$63	\$64	\$61	\$62	\$64	\$65
\$15,000	\$89	\$90	\$91	\$91	\$90	\$91	\$92	\$93	\$90	\$92	\$94	\$95	\$91	\$93	\$95	\$98
\$20,000	\$119	\$120	\$121	\$122	\$120	\$121	\$123	\$124	\$121	\$123	\$125	\$127	\$121	\$124	\$127	\$130
\$25,000	\$149	\$150	\$151	\$152	\$150	\$152	\$154	\$155	\$151	\$154	\$156	\$159	\$152	\$155	\$159	\$163
\$30,000	\$179	\$180	\$182	\$183	\$180	\$182	\$185	\$187	\$181	\$184	\$188	\$191	\$182	\$186	\$191	\$196
\$40,000	\$238	\$240	\$242	\$244	\$240	\$243	\$246	\$249	\$241	\$246	\$250	\$255	\$243	\$248	\$254	\$261
\$50,000	\$298	\$300	\$303	\$305	\$300	\$304	\$308	\$311	\$302	\$307	\$313	\$318	\$303	\$310	\$318	\$326

Note: The Defined Benefit Supplement annuity estimates above are not valid for CalSTRS disability benefit recipients. Option factors are adjusted periodically.

Defined Benefit Supplement 75% Beneficiary Annuity estimates

This choice provides a monthly annuity payment for your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Seventy-five percent of your monthly annuity payment will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies first, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.

Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	Your age at retirement															
	50				55				60				65			
	Age of annuity beneficiary at retirement															
	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65
\$3,500	\$21	\$21	\$21	\$22	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$22	\$23	\$23	\$24
\$5,000	\$30	\$30	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$32	\$31	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$33	\$34
\$7,500	\$45	\$46	\$46	\$46	\$46	\$46	\$47	\$47	\$47	\$47	\$48	\$49	\$48	\$49	\$50	\$50
\$10,000	\$60	\$61	\$61	\$62	\$61	\$62	\$63	\$63	\$62	\$63	\$64	\$65	\$64	\$65	\$66	\$67
\$15,000	\$91	\$91	\$92	\$92	\$92	\$93	\$94	\$95	\$94	\$95	\$96	\$97	\$95	\$97	\$99	\$101
\$20,000	\$121	\$122	\$122	\$123	\$123	\$124	\$125	\$126	\$125	\$127	\$128	\$130	\$127	\$130	\$132	\$135
\$25,000	\$151	\$152	\$153	\$154	\$153	\$155	\$156	\$158	\$156	\$158	\$160	\$162	\$159	\$162	\$165	\$168
\$30,000	\$181	\$183	\$184	\$185	\$184	\$186	\$188	\$189	\$187	\$190	\$192	\$195	\$191	\$194	\$198	\$202
\$40,000	\$242	\$243	\$245	\$246	\$246	\$248	\$250	\$252	\$250	\$253	\$257	\$260	\$255	\$259	\$264	\$269
\$50,000	\$302	\$304	\$306	\$308	\$307	\$310	\$313	\$315	\$312	\$316	\$321	\$325	\$318	\$324	\$330	\$337

Note: The Defined Benefit Supplement annuity estimates above are not valid for CalSTRS disability benefit recipients. Option factors are adjusted periodically.

Defined Benefit Supplement 50% Beneficiary Annuity estimates

This choice provides a monthly annuity payment for your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Fifty percent of your monthly annuity payment will be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death. If your beneficiary dies first, your payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity amount.

Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	Your age at retirement															
	50				55				60				65			
	Age of annuity beneficiary at retirement															
	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65	50	55	60	65
\$3,500	\$21	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$24	\$24	\$24
\$5,000	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$31	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$33	\$33	\$33	\$34	\$34	\$35
\$7,500	\$46	\$46	\$46	\$46	\$47	\$47	\$48	\$48	\$48	\$49	\$49	\$50	\$50	\$51	\$51	\$52
\$10,000	\$61	\$62	\$62	\$62	\$63	\$63	\$63	\$64	\$64	\$65	\$66	\$66	\$67	\$67	\$68	\$69
\$15,000	\$92	\$92	\$93	\$93	\$94	\$95	\$95	\$96	\$97	\$97	\$98	\$99	\$100	\$101	\$102	\$104
\$20,000	\$123	\$123	\$124	\$124	\$125	\$126	\$127	\$128	\$129	\$130	\$131	\$132	\$133	\$135	\$137	\$138
\$25,000	\$153	\$154	\$154	\$155	\$157	\$158	\$159	\$159	\$161	\$162	\$164	\$165	\$166	\$168	\$171	\$173
\$30,000	\$184	\$185	\$185	\$186	\$188	\$189	\$190	\$191	\$193	\$195	\$197	\$198	\$200	\$202	\$205	\$207
\$40,000	\$245	\$246	\$247	\$248	\$251	\$252	\$254	\$255	\$257	\$260	\$262	\$264	\$266	\$269	\$273	\$277
\$50,000	\$307	\$308	\$309	\$310	\$313	\$315	\$317	\$319	\$322	\$325	\$328	\$331	\$333	\$337	\$341	\$346

Note: The Defined Benefit Supplement annuity estimates above are not valid for CalSTRS disability benefit recipients. Option factors are adjusted periodically.

Defined Benefit Supplement period-certain annuity estimates

This annuity provides a monthly annuity payable from three to 10 years. A period-certain annuity of three to nine years may be rolled over to another qualified plan each month.

Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	3 year	4 year	5 year	6 year	7 year	8 year	9 year	10 year
\$3,500	\$108	\$83	\$69	\$59	\$52	\$47	\$43	\$40
\$5,000	\$154	\$119	\$98	\$85	\$75	\$68	\$62	\$58
\$7,500	\$231	\$179	\$148	\$127	\$112	\$101	\$93	\$86
\$10,000	\$308	\$238	\$197	\$169	\$150	\$135	\$124	\$115
\$15,000	\$462	\$358	\$295	\$254	\$225	\$203	\$186	\$173
\$20,000	\$616	\$477	\$394	\$339	\$300	\$271	\$248	\$230
\$25,000	\$769	\$596	\$492	\$424	\$375	\$338	\$310	\$288
\$30,000	\$923	\$715	\$591	\$508	\$450	\$406	\$372	\$345
\$40,000	\$1,231	\$954	\$788	\$678	\$600	\$541	\$496	\$460
\$50,000	\$1,539	\$1,192	\$985	\$847	\$749	\$676	\$620	\$575

To estimate your monthly period-certain annuity amount, divide your Defined Benefit Supplement account balance by the period-certain annuity factor that corresponds to your elected time period:

Period	Factor	Combination 3-Year Period-Certain Annuity and lump-sum payment	
3 years	32.4898	Defined Benefit Supplement account balance	\$30,000
4 years	41.9347	Lump-sum payment	-\$10,000
5 years	50.7617	Remaining balance	= \$20,000
6 years	59.0112	3-Year Period-Certain Annuity factor	32.4898
7 years	66.7210	Calculation for annuity	
8 years	73.9264	\$20,000 ÷ 32.4898	= \$615.58
9 years	80.6605	Monthly annuity	\$615.58
10 years	86.9540		

Applying for service retirement

When you're ready to retire, complete and submit your *Service Retirement Application* and other forms online using *myCalSTRS*. Get prepared by reading the *Your Retirement Guide* booklet.

Complete and submit your forms online

You must submit your *Service Retirement Application* to CalSTRS before you'll receive a CalSTRS retirement benefit. Complete and submit your *Service Retirement Application* online using *myCalSTRS*. It's easy, fast and secure.

When you complete your application using *myCalSTRS*:

- You'll receive step-by-step guidance to complete your application correctly.
- Your member-specific information is auto-filled, saving you time.
- Your application is processed automatically, for a faster turnaround.
- You'll receive immediate email confirmation when we receive your application and after it has been processed.
- You'll receive your award letter sooner.
- You'll receive prompt emails if we need additional information to process your application.

Service retirement benefit effective date

If you were unable to submit your *Service Retirement Application* before your retirement date, you can backdate your service retirement benefit effective date to as early as the day following the last day for which you were compensated. Your benefit effective date can be backdated no earlier than January 1, 2012, and must be after you complete any service credit purchase.



Do not submit your *Service Retirement Application* to your employer. Your employer is not responsible for submitting your retirement application to us—you are. You'll need to notify your employer that you intend to retire from CalSTRS. You'll also need to resign from your position. Be sure to complete any forms your employer requires. We will not notify your employer of your retirement.

Note: Be sure to complete Section 1 of the *Express Benefit Report* form, then give it to your employer to complete and submit to CalSTRS.

➤ Find the *Express Benefit Report* form at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms).

Deadline for service retirement application changes

You have 30 days from the date your first benefit payment was issued to make changes or cancel your *Service Retirement Application*. This includes options elected at retirement and preretirement option elections. If you cancel your service retirement, you must return all benefit payments within 45 days of receiving your first benefit payment. Use the *Service Retirement Application Change Request* form, available at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms), to make changes.

Your CalSTRS retirement timeline



Your CalSTRS retirement timeline

This timeline of events from the year before your retirement up to your first benefit payment gives you an idea of what to do and when. Your specific timeline, however, may differ.

- Activate your *myCalSTRS* account at **myCalSTRS.com**, if you haven't already. You can complete and submit your *Service Retirement Application*, sign up for direct deposit, update your address and more using *myCalSTRS*.
- Prepare for retirement early to avoid delays that may occur during the peak months of April–July.
- Register for a webinar or benefits planning session. Go to **CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services**.

Step 1

What to do

Activate your *myCalSTRS* account.

Plan and research your retirement decisions. Read *Your Retirement Guide*, available at **CalSTRS.com/publications**.

Attend a CalSTRS retirement planning webinar, in-person workshop or benefits planning session conducted by CalSTRS benefits specialists.

Check to see if pending or new legislation may affect your benefits or influence the timing of your retirement.

When

10–12 months before your retirement date.

Step 2

What to do

Complete and submit your *Service Retirement Application* and other forms online using *myCalSTRS*. Step-by-step guidance helps you fill out the application accurately, resulting in faster processing.

Or complete and submit the paper version. Find the forms you'll need at **CalSTRS.com/forms**.

When

No earlier than six months before your requested retirement date.

What to do

Fill in Section 1 of the *Express Benefit Report* and submit it to your employer to complete and submit to CalSTRS.

When

Your employer must submit the *Express Benefit Report* to CalSTRS within 30 days of your retirement date or the date CalSTRS receives your application, whichever is later.

Step 3

What to do

Check your email if you submitted your application on *myCalSTRS*. You'll receive an immediate email confirmation and a message if we need more information to process your application.

Review your award letter, which includes the amount of your monthly benefit, how your monthly benefit was calculated and the total amount of your contributions and interest.

Look for your first benefit payment.

When

Within 45 days of your retirement or the date your application is processed, whichever is later. Or sooner, if you apply using *myCalSTRS*.

The deadline to change or cancel your retirement application is 30 days after your first benefit payment is issued.

There could be changes in your monthly payment for several months beyond your retirement date as we receive and process additional information from your employer.

Retirement planning checklist



Read *Your Retirement Guide* and the retirement planning sections of this handbook.

Go online to myCalSTRS.com to activate your *myCalSTRS* account, if you haven't already.

Estimate your monthly benefit using the online calculator at CalSTRS.com/calculators or the benefit estimate worksheet on page 75.

Sign up for a *CalSTRS and Your Retirement benefits planning session*. Go to CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services to learn more.

Consider purchasing permissive service credit or redepositing service credit to increase your benefit if you did not do so earlier in your career. See the *Purchase Service Credit Now* fact sheet at CalSTRS.com/publications. You must complete your service credit purchase before your retirement date.

Consider making a preretirement election of an option to provide a lifetime monthly benefit to one or more persons if you should die before retirement. Find the *Preretirement Election of an Option* form on *myCalSTRS* and at CalSTRS.com/forms.

Consider rolling over your Defined Benefit Supplement funds to *CalSTRS Pension2*. See page 39.

Check to see if pending or new legislation may affect your benefits or influence the timing of your retirement. Sources include your legislative representative, your union representative and CalSTRS.com/legislation.

Notify your employer that you intend to retire and ask about forms your employer may require for you to resign from your position. Also let your employer know if you plan to set up a health insurance deduction from your benefit payments.

Complete Section 1 of the *Express Benefit Report*, and submit it to your employer to confirm your last day of employment and any unused sick leave. Find the *Express Benefit Report* at CalSTRS.com/forms.

Gather clear, unaltered photocopies of the necessary documents.

If you're electing an option beneficiary:

- Birth certificate or other acceptable verification of birthdate, such as a birth record, state-issued ID, passport photo ID page or certain military IDs, for each option beneficiary.
- A copy of a marriage certificate or declaration of domestic partnership from the Secretary of State if you're naming a spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Marriage certificate or other proof of a name change, if your option beneficiary's name is different from the name on the birth certificate.

If you elected an option beneficiary before retirement, you may need to submit the items above.

If a portion of your *CalSTRS* benefit was awarded to another party:

- A complete court-filed copy of your community property settlement documents. For more information, see the *Community Property Guide* at CalSTRS.com/publications.

Attend a *Service Retirement Application Demonstration* to receive step-by-step guidance from a *CalSTRS* benefits specialist on how to fill out the application, whether you plan to submit your application online or in paper format. Register at CalSTRS.com/webinars.

Submit your *Service Retirement Application* using *myCalSTRS* or go to CalSTRS.com/forms to print the application, complete it and mail it to *CalSTRS*. You must submit the application to us to receive a retirement benefit.

What to expect from CalSTRS

After you submit your *Service Retirement Application*, you'll receive:

- **An acknowledgment letter:** We'll typically process your application within three weeks and send you an acknowledgment letter. It may take longer during peak times, typically spring and summer, when we receive a large number of applications. Submit your application online for faster processing.
- **An initial award letter:** We'll send you a letter with your estimated monthly benefit.
- **Your retirement benefit:** We'll issue your first monthly benefit within 45 days after the effective date of retirement or the date your application is processed—whichever is later. You'll receive your Defined Benefit Supplement distribution as a separate payment, whether you request a lump sum or a monthly annuity.
- **Adjustment letters:** After your retirement date, your employer may send us information that could affect the amount of your benefit, including unused sick leave, a retirement incentive or additional salary information. These adjustments will be made effective as of your retirement date. When these changes occur, we'll send you a letter detailing any changes.

It takes approximately six months after your retirement date for us to receive and process all updates from your employer. If a retroactive amount is payable to you, we'll send you a letter and the payment soon after.

Adjustment letters also show the total amount of your contributions as a Defined Benefit Program member. Save the most recent letter to help determine your income tax liability.

If your retirement date is not the first of the month, your initial benefit payment will be prorated. In addition, if you're backdating your retirement, you'll receive your prior months' benefits in one payment.

Direct deposit

Direct deposit gives you the quickest access to your benefit payment. For faster processing, sign up for direct deposit using your *myCalSTRS* account. Or complete the fillable *Direct Deposit Authorization* form online at **CalSTRS.com/fillable-member-forms**. If you later change your bank or want to cancel your direct deposit authorization, you can update your instructions using *myCalSTRS* or by submitting a new form. To avoid delay in processing your payments, do not close your old account until your first payment is deposited into your new account.

When you sign up for direct deposit, you:

- Authorize CalSTRS to transmit any benefits by electronic funds transfer to your account in a U.S. financial institution.
- Certify that the entire payment amount is not ultimately deposited into a financial institution outside the United States.

If direct deposit to a U.S. bank account is not a viable option for you, you can sign up for a U.S. Bank ReliaCard®, which allows members who live outside the U.S. to receive benefit payments securely without potential mail delays. For more information, send us a secure message at **CalSTRS.com/contact**.

You may view current and past benefit payment information using your *myCalSTRS* account. Online benefit payment information is convenient, secure and environmentally responsible.

You can sign up for direct deposit once your retirement application has been processed.

After you retire

This section includes information about working after retirement and reinstating to active member status.

Working after retirement restrictions

If you return to work after service retirement and perform retired member activities in the California public school system—including substitute teaching—as an employee of a public school system, an independent contractor or an employee of a third party, there are restrictions under California state and federal law that apply to you. You cannot:

- Work in a classified position except, under certain circumstances, as a teacher’s aide.
- Earn any pay without affecting your retirement benefit if you return to work before the 180-calendar day separation-from-service requirement.
- Earn more than the annual postretirement earnings limit without affecting your CalSTRS retirement benefit.

In addition, you cannot keep the additional service credit you received under the CalSTRS Retirement Incentive Program if you take any job as an employee, as an independent contractor or as an employee of a third party within five years of retirement with the employer that offered the incentive.

Separation-from-service requirement

The separation-from-service requirement applies to all members who return to work and perform retired member activities within the California public school system as an employee, an independent contractor or an employee of a third party. Both your monthly retirement and Defined Benefit Supplement benefits will be reduced dollar for dollar by the amount you earn in CalSTRS-covered employment, including employer contributions to tax-sheltered annuities and other tax-favored products, during the first 180 calendar days following your most recent retirement effective date, up to your benefit amount payable during that period.

There is a narrow exemption from the separation-from-service requirement if you’ll be normal retirement age at the time the compensation is earned (age 60 for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members and participants not subject to the California Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 and age 62 for CalSTRS 2% at 62 members and participants subject to PEPPRA), your appointment is required to fill a critically needed position, you did not receive any financial inducement to retire and your termination of service was not the cause of the need to acquire your services. Starting July 1, 2024, the employer must not have had a reduction-in-force layoff within the prior 18 months for you to be eligible for this exemption.

Your employer must submit the required documentation substantiating your eligibility for the exemption to CalSTRS before you start working. Within 30 days from when we receive all the required documents, we’ll let you and your employer know if the exemption will apply to you.

The 180-calendar day separation-from-service requirement also applies to all Cash Balance Benefit Program annuitants. If you’re a Cash Balance Benefit Program participant who chooses to receive a retirement benefit as a lump-sum payment, your benefit payment will not be payable until 180 calendar days after the date you terminated employment. The 180-calendar day waiting period does not apply if you’re subject to the federal required minimum distribution.

- For information on the Cash Balance Benefit Program, see page 35.

Retired Defined Benefit Program members cannot contribute to the Cash Balance Benefit Program. All earnings are subject to the postretirement earnings limit.

Postretirement earnings limit

If you return to work after meeting the separation-from-service requirement and perform retired member activities as an employee of a public school system, an independent contractor or an employee of a third party, you can earn up to the annual postretirement earnings limit without affecting your benefit unless you work for certain third-party employers under two conditions.

The CalSTRS postretirement earnings limit for fiscal year 2024–25 is \$74,733. For the school year that began July 1, 2024, and the school year that will end on June 30, 2026, the annual postretirement earnings limit is 70% of the median final compensation of all members who retired for service during the fiscal year ending in the previous calendar year.

If your earnings from performing retired member activities, including employer contributions to tax sheltered annuities and other tax-favored products, exceed the postretirement earnings limit, we'll withhold all of your gross monthly retirement benefits—both your monthly retirement and Defined Benefit Supplement benefits—until we collect your excess earnings in full, up to the amount of your annual retirement benefit minus any previous reduction due to the separation-from-service requirement.

For example, if you earn \$90,000 in the 2024–25 fiscal year, you'll have exceeded the postretirement earnings limit of \$74,733 by \$15,267. We'll withhold \$15,267 from your benefit payments if your annual retirement benefit is \$15,267 or more. If your annual retirement benefit is less than \$15,267, we'll withhold the entire amount.

Note: The postretirement earnings limit for fiscal year 2025–26 is \$80,245.

How the separation-from-service requirement and annual earnings limit work together

If you return to work after retirement in the California public school system as an employee, an independent contractor or an employee of a third party, and perform retired member activities, including substitute teaching, during the first 180 calendar days after your most recent retirement date, your retirement benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar by the amount you earn up to your benefit amount payable during that period.

Any amount you earn in a CalSTRS-covered position during the first 180 calendar days of retirement will also count against the annual postretirement earnings limit for the fiscal year.

Volunteering in retirement

If you volunteer in a California public school or county office of education, be aware that an employment arrangement that involves volunteering in a position that would otherwise be creditable to CalSTRS—such as volunteering to serve as a school principal—may be in violation of the postretirement earnings limitations.

Certain third-party employees exclusion

If you work for a third-party employer that does not participate in a California public pension system, you may be excluded from both earnings limits and other postretirement employment requirements if the activities performed are not normally performed by employees of a CalSTRS employer, and the activities are performed for 24 months or less.

Protecting against inflation during retirement

You'll likely need to plan for many retirement years since CalSTRS members tend to live longer than the average U.S. population. In retirement, you may spend less on expenses such as gas, food or clothing. You may also own your home or may no longer pay education expenses for your children. These cost savings will help you make the most of your retirement income and protect against inflation.

Your CalSTRS retirement benefit has some built-in protection against inflation, but it's important to leverage your assets and income to ensure your quality of living is as high in the future as it is today.

Annual benefit adjustment

Under California state law, you'll receive an automatic benefit increase equal to 2% of your initial benefit beginning September 1 after the first anniversary of your retirement. Your retirement date must be before September 1 to receive the annual benefit adjustment on September 1 of the next year.

The amount of your adjustment will appear in your October 1 payment. Adjustments are not compounded or tied to changes in the cost of living.

Under the CalSTRS Funding Plan, the Legislature cannot reduce the 2% annual benefit adjustment for members who retire on or after January 1, 2014. The annual benefit adjustment for members who retired before January 1, 2014, is not contractually guaranteed—it can be reduced or eliminated by the Legislature if economic conditions dictate. However, the Legislature has yet to reduce the annual benefit adjustment since first providing this adjustment in 1972.

Purchasing power protection

Your retirement benefit has additional purchasing power protection. Purchasing power is a measurement of how your retirement benefit keeps pace with inflation. For example, if your benefit stays the same but prices double, your purchasing power is only 50% of its original value.

In addition to the annual benefit adjustment, supplemental benefit payments, paid in quarterly installments, support your retirement benefit's purchasing power. CalSTRS makes these payments to retired members and beneficiaries whose benefits have fallen below a certain level of purchasing power, subject to the availability of funds. The purchasing power protection level is currently set at 85% of your initial benefit (base allowance).

Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account payment increases for some members

There is an additional quarterly benefit for members and beneficiaries who began receiving a benefit prior to 1999, which was effective beginning on July 1, 2023. This increase applies to the total benefit currently being paid and is subject to a 2% annual benefit adjustment and any applicable purchasing power protection. The amount of the increase is based on the year the member retired, became disabled or died.

Reinstating to active member status

You may choose to terminate retirement and reinstate to active membership at any time. If you reretire within one year of reinstating, you may not make changes to your retirement option or beneficiaries. If you reretire after one year of reinstating, you may change or cancel your election before or at retirement, but your benefit will be subject to an assessment that may reduce your benefit for your lifetime. You may reretire as early as one day after your reinstatement date.

If you reretire within one year of reinstatement, you must keep the same option and beneficiaries.

Reinstatement process

If you plan to reinstate to active member status, make an appointment with a CalSTRS benefits specialist to discuss how your future benefits may be affected. You may also request an estimate of your future benefits by sending us a secure message using your *myCalSTRS* account or at [CalSTRS.com/contact](https://www.calstrs.com/contact), or by writing to us (in your letter, include your full name, Client ID, address and telephone number). Tell us if you currently have an option or intend to elect an option before your subsequent retirement and how long you plan to be an active member again, and provide us with your estimated salary.

To reinstate to active membership, submit the *Reinstatement After Retirement* form, available at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms). Your reinstatement date can be no earlier than the first day of the month in which CalSTRS receives your form. We must receive your *Reinstatement After Retirement* form no earlier than six months before your requested reinstatement date and no later than the last day of the month in which your reinstatement becomes effective. After we receive your request, your retirement and monthly benefit will end as of the effective date of your reinstatement. The deadline to cancel a reinstatement or change your reinstatement date is the last day of the month in which the reinstatement is effective.

Other important considerations

If you're thinking about reinstatement, consider:

- **Disability and survivor benefits:** You must earn at least one year of service credit after the date you reinstate from service retirement before you qualify for disability or survivor benefits.
- **Retirement incentive:** If you reinstate, you'll lose any additional service credit you may have acquired by participating in the CalSTRS Retirement Incentive Program.
- **Preretirement election of an option:** You are not eligible to file a preretirement election of an option until one year has elapsed after the date of reinstatement from service retirement. However, if you retired with an option, that option will automatically become a preretirement election when you reinstate.
- **Coverage A or B:** For most members, if you retire and then reinstate, you'll keep the coverage you had before retirement. Under certain circumstances, if you retired under Coverage A, your coverage may change to Coverage B for survivor and disability benefits:
 - » If you retired on or after January 1, 1996, you'll remain under Coverage A when you reinstate.
 - » If you retired before January 1, 1996, you'll be under Coverage B.

Contact us for information about your specific situation.

- **Separation-from-service requirement:** You'll be subject to the separation-from-service requirement during the first 180 calendar days again when you retire in the future.
- **Discontinuing deductions for health insurance premiums:** If CalSTRS is deducting health insurance premiums from your benefit and you decide to reinstate, you'll need to make other premium payment arrangements with your health insurance carrier.
- **Discontinuing payment or deduction of Medicare premiums:** If CalSTRS is paying your Medicare Part A premiums or deducting your Medicare Part B premiums, you'll have to pay these premiums yourself when you reinstate. To arrange payment, contact the Social Security Administration at 800-772-1213. CalSTRS offers the Medicare Premium Payment Program (MPPP) only to members who retired before July 1, 2012. Your most recent retirement date is used to determine eligibility. See also "Medicare," page 52.

How your benefit will be calculated if you reinstate

Reinstate for fewer than two years

If you service retire with fewer than two years of new service credit since your most recent reinstatement, your new retirement benefit will be equal to the sum of both the following:

- An amount equal to the monthly benefit you were eligible to receive immediately before reinstatement, increased by the 2% annual benefit adjustment that would have been applied to the benefit if you had not reinstated, **plus**
- An amount based on service credit earned since your last reinstatement, your age at the subsequent retirement and your final compensation.

For example, Ricardo first retired three years ago at age 57. At age 59, he reinstated from retirement, earned one year of service credit, and retired again at age 60. His new service retirement calculation will include his original service retirement benefit, plus three years of annual benefit adjustments:

$\$2,500$ (original retirement benefit) + $\$150$ (annual benefit adjustments) = $\$2,650$

Plus an amount based on his service since reinstatement:

1 year service credit \times 2% age factor \times $\$6,000$ final compensation = $\$120$ monthly increase

His total monthly benefit will be $\$2,770$.

For **CalSTRS 2% at 60 members**: If your total service credit is 30 or more years, you may be eligible for the career factor on the service credit earned following reinstatement. If you retired with 30 years of service credit on or before December 31, 2010, and reinstate, you may be eligible for the longevity bonus upon subsequent retirement.

Reinstate for two years or more

If you service retire with two or more years of service credit after your most recent reinstatement, your monthly benefit will be equal to the total of:

- An amount based on the service credit you earned before your last retirement, an adjusted age factor and your highest final compensation, **plus**
- An amount based on the service credit you earned since your last reinstatement, your age at the subsequent retirement and your highest final compensation.

The amount calculated in this section is compared to the amount determined using the fewer-than-two-years calculation method. You'll receive the higher of the two benefits.

For example, Michelle first retired five years ago at age 58 with 20 years of service credit. At age 60, she reinstated and worked an additional three years. When she retires again at age 63, her benefit will be calculated as follows:

20 years service credit \times 2.133% adjusted age factor (2.4% at age 63, minus two years of service retirement) \times $\$6,000$ new final compensation = $\$2,560$

Plus 3 years service credit \times 2.4% age factor \times $\$6,000$ final compensation = $\$432$

Her total monthly benefit will be $\$2,992$.

For more information

You'll find two benefit calculation scenarios if you reinstate under "How will my new service credit be calculated?" at [CalSTRS.com/general-information/retirement-after-reinstatement](https://www.calstrs.com/general-information/retirement-after-reinstatement).

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members with less than 25 years of service credit, final compensation is calculated using 36 consecutive months of a member's highest average annual compensation earnable. CalSTRS 2% at 62 members' final compensation is calculated using 36 consecutive months regardless of years of service credit.

Your survivor benefits

The Defined Benefit Program may provide benefits to your survivors whether your death occurs before or after retirement. The type and amount of benefits depend on whether you're an active or retired member, if you have Coverage A or Coverage B, if you choose to elect an option and how many years of service credit you have.

Depending on your membership status at the time of your death, your beneficiaries may be eligible for the following benefits:

- One-time death benefit.
- Defined Benefit Program account distribution.
- Defined Benefit Supplement Program account distribution.

One-time death benefit

When you die, a one-time death benefit is payable to your designated recipient if eligibility requirements are met. The one-time death benefit amount varies depending on whether you have disability and survivor benefits under Coverage A or B and whether you die while working or after retirement.

The one-time death benefit is a separate designation from the election of a Defined Benefit Program option beneficiary (see pages 68–69). Your one-time death benefit recipient receives a one-time, lump-sum payment after your death. If you elect an option, your option beneficiary receives a monthly lifetime benefit when you die.

The one-time death benefit will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient if you:

- Were receiving a service retirement benefit at the time of death.
- Were receiving, or were eligible to receive, a disability benefit at the time of death.
- Had at least one year of service credit and died while performing creditable service or within these certain time frames:
 - » Within four months of terminating CalSTRS-covered employment.
 - » Within 12 months of the last day of paid CalSTRS-covered service, if on an approved leave of absence without compensation for reasons other than disability or military service.
 - » Within other specific time frames discussed on the following pages, depending on your survivor benefits under Coverage A or B.
- Die while performing military service if you otherwise would have been eligible for benefits had you continued working and accruing service credit under CalSTRS.

If you die before retirement while performing creditable service or if you're receiving a Coverage A disability benefit at the time of death without a preretirement election of an option in place, your survivors may be eligible for a monthly benefit. If you have no eligible survivors, we'll distribute any Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest in your member account to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

Coverage A or Coverage B

If you became a CalSTRS member after October 15, 1992, you're under Coverage B. If you were a CalSTRS member on or before that date, you remain under Coverage A unless you elected Coverage B before April 1993.

Check your *Retirement Progress Report* in your *myCalSTRS* account to find out if you have Coverage A or Coverage B.

You may name one or more recipients for the one-time death benefit—a person, trust, charity, estate, parochial institution, corporation or public entity. If you do not have a one-time death benefit recipient in effect on the date of your death, the one-time death benefit will be paid to your estate.

Your *Retirement Progress Report* lists your one-time death benefit recipient, if you designated one.

If you die after retirement, without an election of an option in place, we'll distribute any Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest in your member account to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

If you have less than one year of service credit under Coverage A, your one-time death benefit recipient will receive a refund of your accumulated Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest and a distribution of any balance in your Defined Benefit Supplement account. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

If you have less than one year of service credit under Coverage B, your surviving spouse will receive a refund of your accumulated Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest. If you have no surviving spouse, we'll make the payment to your one-time death benefit recipient. Your one-time death benefit recipient will receive a distribution of any balance in your Defined Benefit Supplement account. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

- Designate your one-time death benefit recipient using your *myCalSTRS* account or the *Recipient Designation* form, available at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms).

You can change your one-time death benefit recipient at any time, with no financial penalty.

Marriage dissolution or domestic partner termination may affect designation

If the dissolution judgment or termination and your death occur after January 1, 2002, the one-time death benefit recipient designation of your former spouse or registered domestic partner is invalid. If you choose to have your former spouse or registered domestic partner as your one-time death benefit recipient, you must submit a new *Recipient Designation* form.

CalSTRS' right to recover benefits

If you die as a result of a third party's actions and your family receives survivor benefits and pursues civil litigation, CalSTRS must be informed because we have the right of subrogation. See page 122 for further details.

Refund of account invalidates your designation

If you refund your account and then later reinstate to CalSTRS membership, your previous one-time death benefit recipient designation will be invalid. If you wish to designate someone to receive your death benefit, you must submit a new form. The benefit can be paid only if you have subsequently earned or accumulated one year of service credit.

Reporting a death

Contact CalSTRS as soon as possible to notify us of the death of a member, option beneficiary or benefit recipient so we can update the account. In addition, be sure your survivors know they must notify us in the event of your death. You can report a death online at [CalSTRS.com/reporting-a-death](https://www.calstrs.com/reporting-a-death).

We'll need the following information: The deceased person's name and Client ID or Social Security number; the date of death; and the name, address and telephone number of a contact person.

Survivor benefit processing

After CalSTRS learns of a member's or beneficiary's death, we'll assign a caseworker who will assist the survivors. The caseworker will send a letter that explains the next steps and other important information.

To process an application for benefits, including the initiation of ongoing option benefits, we must receive a copy of the certified death certificate and any additional information or documentation requested.

All survivor benefits are considered taxable income.

Payment of benefits

We generally pay benefits to beneficiaries or your estate within 45 days of receiving all of the requested information. Payment may be delayed for a variety of reasons, including if we do not:

- Receive required documentation, such as a certified marriage or death certificate.
- Have a current *Recipient Designation* form on file that identifies the name and address of your recipients.

Any payments issued to a member, benefit recipient or option beneficiary after their death are due back to CalSTRS. If they are not returned, they will be deducted from benefits paid to the beneficiaries or estate.

If you die before retirement: Coverage A survivor benefit

One-time death benefit

Under Coverage A, if you die before retirement and while performing creditable service, we pay a one-time death benefit to your designated recipient. The current one-time death benefit is \$7,093. This amount may be adjusted periodically by the Teachers' Retirement Board. If you name more than one recipient, the payment is divided equally, unless you specify other percentages of distribution. If you do not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

For CalSTRS to pay this benefit, you must have earned at least one year of service credit, and your death must have occurred during one of the following periods:

- While performing creditable service or receiving a disability benefit.
- Within four months after termination of employment or your last performed creditable service, whichever comes first.
- Within four months after you terminated a disability benefit if no service was performed after the termination.
- Within 12 months of the last day for which compensation was paid, if you were on an approved leave of absence without compensation for reasons other than disability.
- While on a leave of absence to perform qualified military service, if the death occurred on or after January 1, 2007.

Coverage A survivor benefit

For your survivors to be eligible for the Coverage A monthly survivor benefit (family allowance), you must have met the same eligibility requirements as those for the one-time death benefit described above and you:

- Cannot have a preretirement election of an option in effect.
- Must have earned at least one year of CalSTRS service credit since reinstatement from service retirement, if applicable.
- Must have earned at least one-half year of service credit after a break in service of more than one year, if applicable.

Under Coverage A, a monthly survivor benefit is payable to:

1. Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner with eligible dependent children

For a child to be an eligible dependent, the child must be all of the following:

- Your natural child, adopted child or stepchild and not adopted by anyone other than your spouse or partner.
- Born no later than 10 months after the date of your death.
- Under age 22.
- Unmarried or unregistered as a domestic partner at the time of your death.
- Financially dependent on you on the date of your death or on the effective date of your disability, if you died while receiving a disability benefit.

Your survivor benefit final compensation is usually based on your compensation earned, rather than earnable.

Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner will receive 40% of your final compensation and 10% of your final earned compensation for each eligible dependent child, up to 50% for five or more children. The maximum family benefit is 90% of your final compensation. The benefit will be paid as long as your eligible dependent child is under age 22 and is neither married nor a registered domestic partner.

- See the Coverage A survivor benefit example on the next page.

2. Your eligible dependent children, but no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner

If you have eligible dependent children, but no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, each child is eligible to receive 10% of your final earned compensation, up to 50%. If you have more than five eligible children, they'll share equally in the total 50% of your final earned compensation. Benefits to each eligible dependent child end on the day before each child reaches age 22, marries or registers as a domestic partner, or dies.

When all of your children are no longer eligible for a benefit, any remaining contributions and interest, less all monthly benefits paid, will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

3. Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner with no eligible dependent children

If you have no eligible dependent children, or when your last child is no longer eligible, your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner may elect to receive either a:

- Return of your accumulated Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest at the time of your death, less all monthly benefits paid, OR
- Lifetime monthly benefit. The benefit calculation is based on a factor using your and your spouse's or registered domestic partner's birthdates, the projected service credit and final compensation you would have accrued if you had lived to retire at age 60, and the service credit for your unused sick leave. Your spouse or registered domestic partner is eligible for 50% of your benefit based on these factors when they reach age 60. Your spouse or registered domestic partner may choose to receive the benefit sooner at an actuarially reduced rate. Neither the longevity bonus nor the career factor is part of the calculation.

- See also "Your retirement benefit," page 55.

Benefit reductions

CalSTRS will reduce the Coverage A survivor benefit by the amount of benefits payable by other public systems upon your death. Other public systems include workers' compensation, Social Security, federal military disability, employer-paid income protection plans and other disability programs financed with public funds. Survivor benefit recipients must send us a copy of any other public system award letters so we can adjust their CalSTRS payments.

4. Your dependent parents, but no surviving spouse or partner and no eligible dependent children

Your dependent parents may receive a benefit if you have no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, or eligible children. Your parents, or parent, will be paid a monthly payment for life beginning at normal retirement age. If they're under normal retirement age, they may elect to receive an actuarially reduced benefit for life.

5. No surviving spouse or partner, eligible dependent children or dependent parents

If you have no eligible survivors and no preretirement election of an option, we'll distribute your accumulated Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest at the time of your death to your one-time death benefit recipient, less all monthly benefits paid. If we do not have a *Recipient Designation* form on file, we'll make the distribution to your estate.

A survivor benefit is not an option beneficiary payment. Only a member or, in limited circumstances, an agent acting under a specific power of attorney, can elect an option.



Coverage A survivor benefit example

Rob dies at age 53. His survivors include his wife, Linda, and three eligible dependent children. His final compensation is \$4,220.

Linda will receive a monthly survivor benefit (family allowance) of \$2,954 as long as her children are eligible. As each child becomes ineligible, that child's increment will no longer be included in the basic benefit, which will reduce Linda's monthly survivor benefit. In addition, an annual benefit adjustment increase of 2% of the basic benefit will be added to the monthly payment each September, beginning a year after Rob's death.

When her youngest child reaches age 22 or is no longer eligible, Linda can choose one of these three options:

- Take the remaining Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest in Rob's account, less all previously paid benefits, as a lump sum.
- Receive the surviving spouse/registered domestic partner benefit payable for her lifetime once she reaches age 60. She will receive a monthly payment based on Rob's projected service credit and projected final compensation.
- Receive a reduced surviving spouse/registered domestic partner benefit for her lifetime before normal retirement age, based on her age at that time.

Coverage A survivor benefit example			
Member:	Rob, age 53		
Spouse:	Linda, age 53		
Children:	Mike, 19; Mark, 17; and Sandy, 15		
Service credit:	25 years		
Final compensation			\$4,220
a. Spouse's benefit	$40\% \times \$4,220$	=	\$1,688
b. Children's increment	$3 \times 10\% \times \$4,220$	+	\$1,266
Coverage A survivor benefit with eligible children	(a+b)	=	\$2,954
Monthly CalSTRS survivor benefit to Linda		=	\$2,954

If you die before retirement: Coverage B survivor benefit

One-time death benefit

Under Coverage B, if you die before retirement and while performing creditable service, we'll pay a one-time death benefit to your designated recipient. The one-time death benefit is \$28,372. This amount may be adjusted periodically by the Teachers' Retirement Board. If you name more than one recipient, the payment is divided equally, unless you specified other percentages of distribution. If you do not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

For CalSTRS to pay this benefit, you must have earned at least one year of service credit, and your death must have occurred during one of the following periods:

- While performing creditable service.
- Within four months after termination of employment, or last performed creditable service, whichever comes first.
- Within 12 months of the last day for which creditable compensation was paid, if you were on an approved leave of absence without compensation for reasons other than disability or military service.

In addition, if you had taken a refund of contributions or had reinstated after retirement:

- You must have earned at least one year of service credit after your refund or reinstatement.

OR

- Six months must have elapsed since your reinstatement from disability retirement.

Coverage B survivor benefit

For your survivors to be eligible for a monthly survivor benefit, your death must occur in any one of the following periods:

- While employed for creditable compensation.
- Within four months after reinstatement from disability retirement.
- Within four months after terminating CalSTRS employment.
- Within 12 months following the last day of creditable compensation if on an approved leave other than disability.
- While on approved leave for military service.

In addition, you:

- Cannot have made a preretirement election of an option.
- Must have earned at least one-half year of service credit if you had a break in service of more than one year.
- Must have performed at least one year of service credit since most recent reinstatement from service retirement.

No benefit reduction

The Coverage B monthly survivor benefit will not be reduced if your survivors receive survivor benefits from another public system, such as Social Security

Under Coverage B, a monthly survivor benefit may be paid to:

1. Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner

Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner has the choice of receiving either a lifetime monthly benefit or a return of your Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest, whether or not you have eligible dependent children. Your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner can begin receiving a survivor benefit either:

- Immediately as of the date of your death. The benefit is actuarially reduced if you were under normal retirement age at the time of death.

OR

- When you would have reached normal retirement age.

The monthly benefit is calculated using your service credit and final compensation earnable at the time of your death. If you die at or before normal retirement age, your age and your spouse's or registered domestic partner's age as of the date you would have reached normal retirement age are used in the calculation. The benefit your spouse or registered domestic partner would receive would be one-half of the modified survivor benefit.

If you die after reaching normal retirement age, your age and your spouse's or registered domestic partner's age as of the date of death will be used in the calculation. The survivor benefit calculation will also include service credit for your unused sick leave.

Neither the longevity bonus nor the career factor is part of the calculation for a monthly Coverage B survivor benefit.

- See "Your retirement benefit," page 55.

2. Your eligible dependent children

If you have eligible dependent children and your spouse or registered domestic partner decides to take a monthly survivor benefit, each child will also receive a monthly benefit. The payments are made to the parent until the children are age 18, when the children can request the payment be made to them.

If you have no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, but have eligible dependent children, each child will be eligible to receive a monthly benefit.

A benefit is not payable to your eligible dependent children if your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner decides to receive a return of your Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest.

To be eligible, your child must be all of the following:

- Your natural child, adopted child or stepchild and not adopted by anyone other than your spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Born no later than 10 months after the date of your death.
- Under age 21.
- Financially dependent on you at the time of your death.

Each child's benefit is 10% of your final earned compensation, up to 50% for five or more children.

Your child's monthly survivor benefit begins on the day following the date of your death, even if your spouse elects to wait to receive a monthly survivor benefit until you would have reached normal retirement age. The benefit is payable until the day before your eligible dependent child reaches age 21 or dies, whichever occurs first, regardless of when your spouse elects to receive a monthly survivor benefit.

If your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner dies before your eligible dependent children become ineligible, each eligible child will still be paid a monthly benefit until the day before they are age 21 or die, whichever occurs first. Once your children are no longer eligible for a benefit, any remaining Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest, less all monthly benefits paid, will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a recipient, we will make the payment to your estate.

Defined Benefit Supplement distribution: Coverage A and Coverage B survivor benefit

If you die before retirement, your one-time death benefit recipient will receive a benefit based on the balance in your Defined Benefit Supplement account. If you have \$3,500 or more for each designated recipient, each will have a choice of a lump-sum payment or a period-certain annuity. If you have less than \$3,500 for each designated recipient, each will receive a lump-sum payment.

If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make a lump-sum payment to your estate.

3. Your eligible dependent children, but no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner

If you have dependent children, but no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, each child is eligible for 10% of your final earned compensation, up to 50%. If you have more than five eligible dependent children, they'll share equally in the total 50% of final compensation. Benefits end on the day before each child reaches age 21 or dies, whichever occurs first.

When all your children are no longer eligible for a benefit, any remaining Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest, less all monthly benefits paid, will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

4. If you have no surviving spouse, registered domestic partner or eligible dependent children

No monthly benefit is payable to your survivors if you have no surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, or eligible dependent children. If you do not have a valid preretirement election of an option, your Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

Coverage B survivor benefit example

Sharon died at age 57. Her survivors include a spouse, David, and three children eligible for benefits. Her final compensation is \$3,220.

David's choices: David can choose the monthly surviving spouse benefit or he can choose to take a refund of Sharon's Defined Benefit Program contributions and interest. However, if he does not elect the monthly survivor benefit, their children are not entitled to a monthly benefit.

If David elects the survivor benefit, he'll immediately receive 10% of final earned compensation for each child (\$322 each) as of the date of Sharon's death, until each eligible dependent child reaches age 21. These payments will go to David until his children reach age 18, when the children can request the payments be made directly to them.

The surviving spouse benefit is calculated based on the amount of service credit at death, as if Sharon had lived to normal retirement age and had retired naming her spouse as a 50% Option Beneficiary, which provides half of the modified retirement benefit.

David can choose to defer his monthly spouse's survivor benefit until Sharon would have reached normal retirement age and receive the full benefit, or start the benefit as of the date of her death and receive a reduced benefit.

(Example continued on the next page.)

Coverage B survivor benefit example (continued)

Survivor benefit example

Member:	Sharon, age 57	
Spouse:	David, age 55	
Children:	Thomas, 20; Mindy, 18; and Barbara, 15	
Service credit:	10 years	
Final compensation:	\$3,220	
Sharon's Member-Only Benefit, as if she were normal retirement age 2% × 10 years of service credit × \$3,220	Member-Only Benefit	= \$644.00
Reduced benefit, based on an option factor of 0.9513 (member and spouse normal retirement age)	0.9513 × \$644	= \$612.64
David would receive, when Sharon would have reached normal retirement age, one-half of Sharon's reduced benefit	\$612.64 ÷ 2	= \$306.32
David could begin receiving, as of the date of Sharon's death, an actuarially reduced benefit	\$306.32 × 0.6237	= \$191.05

Here are the choices David must make for the spouse's monthly benefit:

Defers survivor benefit

If David chooses to defer receiving his surviving spouse benefit, their children will receive the following benefit immediately as of the date of Sharon's death:

10% of final earned compensation for each child (\$322 × 3 children)	= \$966.00
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David would receive no surviving spouse benefit until Sharon would have reached normal retirement age, which would be in three years. He would then receive a surviving spouse benefit of \$306.32 for the rest of his life.

Starts survivor benefit immediately

If David elects to take his surviving spouse benefit immediately, the family will receive the following survivor benefit:

David's reduced spouse benefit: \$306.32 (50% Beneficiary Option) × 0.6237 (age 57 age factor)	= \$191.05
10% of final earned compensation for each child (\$322 × 3 children)	= \$966.00
Total	\$1,157.05

When they reach age 21, each dependent child's benefit will stop. After their last child is no longer eligible, David will continue to receive his spouse's benefit, \$191.05 a month, for his lifetime. In addition, an annual benefit adjustment increase of 2% of the basic benefit will be added each September, beginning a year after Sharon's death.

If you die after retirement: Coverage A and Coverage B survivor benefit

One-time death benefit

If you die after retirement, the one-time death benefit is the same under both Coverage A and Coverage B. CalSTRS pays a one-time death benefit to your named recipients if you're a retired member. The current one-time death benefit is \$7,093. The amount may be adjusted periodically by the Teachers' Retirement Board. If you name more than one recipient, the benefit is divided equally, unless you specified other percentages of distribution. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

Monthly benefit with an option

If you elected an option, your option beneficiary will receive the monthly benefit payable under the option you elected. No one may elect an option for you after your death. Your option beneficiary may name their own recipient to receive any remaining accrued balance after their death.

Once you have retired, no monthly benefit is payable to your survivors unless you elected an option beneficiary for your retirement benefit.

Monthly benefit without an option

If you elected the Member-Only Benefit for your Defined Benefit Program pension, you'll receive it for your lifetime. No continuing monthly benefit will be payable after your death.

Your one-time death benefit recipient, however, will receive the monthly retirement benefit that accrued but was not paid during the month of your death, plus any remaining contributions and interest in your Defined Benefit Program account not already paid to you in benefit payments.

Member death after retirement example

Sanjay had been retired for 10 years at the time of his death on the 15th of the month. His monthly benefit was \$950. He had \$35,000 in contributions and interest when he retired and received \$114,000 in retirement benefits, so there was no remaining balance to distribute to his beneficiaries. The amount payable to Sanjay's recipient is calculated as follows:

Accrued monthly benefit during the month of death ($\frac{1}{2}$ month \times \$950)		\$475
Current one-time death benefit		\$7,093
Total payable	\$7,093 + \$475	\$7,568

Defined Benefit Supplement distribution

If you die after retirement, you'll have already made your Defined Benefit Supplement election. If you elected a 100%, 75% or 50% beneficiary annuity for your Defined Benefit Supplement account, your option beneficiary will receive a lifetime monthly annuity after your death, plus any monthly annuity payment that accrued but was not paid during the month you died.

If you elected a period-certain annuity of three to 10 years for your Defined Benefit Supplement account, any remaining annuity will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient, plus any monthly annuity payment that accrued but was not paid during the month you died. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, any benefits payable from this account will be paid as a lump-sum distribution to your estate.

If you did not elect an annuity for your Defined Benefit Supplement account, any remaining balance in this account will be paid as a lump-sum distribution to your one-time death benefit recipient. If you did not name a one-time death benefit recipient, we'll make the payment to your estate.

Your disability benefits

As a member of the Defined Benefit Program, you have disability benefits under Coverage A or Coverage B. If you were a CalSTRS member on or before October 15, 1992, you're under Coverage A unless you elected Coverage B before April 1993. If you became a CalSTRS member on or after October 16, 1992, you're under Coverage B. Your coverage is stated on your *Retirement Progress Report*, available in your *myCalSTRS* account.

Eligibility for a disability benefit

You may be eligible for a disability benefit if you meet the:

- Eligibility requirements, including age, service credit, timelines for application and medical documentation.
- Definition of disabled as defined by the California Education Code. You're disabled if you have any medically determined physical or mental impairment that is permanent or expected to last continuously for at least 12 months from the onset of the disability, but no earlier than the day following the last day of actual performance of service. The impairment must prevent you from performing all of the following job duties:
 - » Your usual duties with or without reasonable modifications from your employer.
 - » Duties of a comparable level position, which you're qualified for or can become qualified for in a reasonable period of time with education, training or experience. A comparable level position is employment at which you can earn at least two-thirds of your indexed final compensation.

If you were disabled while on active military duty and are unable to return to CalSTRS-covered employment, you may apply for a CalSTRS disability benefit if you meet the other eligibility requirements.

Reasonable accommodation

Sometimes modifications in your work environment can enable you to continue working. Making such adjustments is known as reasonable accommodation. Federal and state laws require employers to make reasonable accommodations for employees. CalSTRS may require you to request reasonable accommodation from your employer as a condition for processing your application for a disability benefit. If you have questions about reasonable accommodation, contact your employer.

Disability application process



Steps in the disability application process:

1. You read *Your Disability Benefits Guide* at **CalSTRS.com/publications**. You can order a printed copy for free by using the forms and publications bulk ordering system at **CalSTRS.com/forms** or through your myCalSTRS account.
2. You print or order the *Disability Benefits Application* at **CalSTRS.com/forms**.
3. You submit your completed application and any pertinent documents as soon as possible to CalSTRS. The date we receive your application affects your benefit effective date and may also affect your eligibility for a disability benefit. If approved, your disability benefit will go into effect on whichever date occurs later:
 - » The first day of the month we receive your completed application.
 - » The day after your last day of compensation, including sick leave and sub-differential pay.
4. We receive your *Disability Benefits Application* and acknowledge receiving it within one week.
5. We review your application and eligibility and mail you a request for medical documents and any other required documents.
6. You submit requested documents and respond to any follow-up requests for missing or additional documents.
7. We verify the employment information you provided in your completed application.
8. We notify you if an independent medical examination or an independent vocational evaluation must be scheduled.
9. We review all the information submitted and determine if you qualify for a disability benefit.
10. You receive written notification when we reach a decision on your application.

Applying for a disability benefit

Before applying for a disability benefit, learn whether a disability benefit or a service retirement is the best choice for you by reading the *Your Disability Benefits Guide* at **CalSTRS.com/publications**.

You should apply for a disability benefit as soon as possible and before you exhaust any other benefits available to you. Don't delay submitting your disability application while waiting for your medical documents. You may submit medical documents after we receive your application.

We recommend you speak with a CalSTRS benefits specialist before applying for disability benefits, although it's not required. Benefits specialists can help you understand your disability coverage, provide personalized estimates and assist you with starting an application. You can schedule an appointment by calling 800-228-5453, option 3. Let the scheduling coordinator know you want to discuss a disability application.

- See **CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services**.

When to apply

You should apply for a disability benefit as soon as possible and before you exhaust other benefits available to you. Your disability benefit effective date cannot be earlier than the first day of the month we receive your application, but it must be after the last day you earned creditable compensation.

You can apply for service retirement and disability at the same time if you're eligible for service retirement, so you may receive a monthly service retirement benefit while your disability application is being evaluated, see page 110.

Your *Disability Benefits Application* must be submitted during one of the following time frames:

- While you're employed and have performed creditable service within the four months before submitting your application.
- While you're on a compensated leave of absence.
- While you're on an unpaid leave of absence granted for reasons other than mental or physical impairment if you performed creditable service within the four months before submitting your application.
- While you're on an employer-approved leave to study at an approved college or university if you performed creditable service within 12 months before submitting your application.
- Within four months after you resign or are terminated from employment and not more than four months after your last day of actual performance of service for which you earned compensation.
- While you're physically or mentally incapacitated and the incapacity has been continuous from your last day of actual performance of service for which you received compensation.

If your *Disability Benefits Application* is not submitted within one of the time frames listed above, you will not be eligible for a disability benefit.

For more information, read the *Your Disability Benefits Guide* at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications) or contact us to request a disability session with a benefits specialist. Conservators, guardians or others caring for a physically or mentally incapacitated CalSTRS member are also encouraged to contact us to determine if the member qualifies for disability benefits.

Application review process

Processing times vary depending on individual cases. To avoid processing delays, submit a complete and properly executed application. You'll need to provide additional information such as medical records, hospital reports and employer-related information. You're responsible for submitting the medical documents and paying any fees charged for providing information to us.

We may require you to attend an independent medical examination with one or more independent physicians, depending on your stated impairments. We'll notify you if this is necessary and pay for the examination and any reasonable related costs.

Independent vocational evaluation

An independent vocational evaluation may be required to determine if you can perform your essential core duties at a comparable level. Duties of a comparable level are defined as any job you may be qualified to perform that will provide earnings of two-thirds or more of your indexed final compensation.

If you think you qualify for a disability benefit now but plan to reinstate to active member status in the future, make an appointment with a CalSTRS benefits specialist to discuss important considerations, including how your future retirement benefit may be affected.

CalSTRS' right to recover benefits

If a third party causes you injury for which you receive disability benefits and you pursue civil litigation, CalSTRS must be informed because we have the right of subrogation. See page 122 for further details.

Notification

We'll notify you in writing after we reach a decision on your disability application.

Application approval

If we approve your disability application and you're still working, you must stop working before we can begin paying your benefits. If you do not stop working within 90 days of being notified of the approval, we'll reverse the approval and reject your application.

You should receive your first disability benefit payment within 45 days after we receive all necessary information. The payment will include any retroactive disability payments due. After receiving your first payment, you'll receive a regular disability payment on or about the first day of each month. We'll notify your employer that your application was approved.

Prescribed treatment program

If your disability is amenable to treatment that could allow you to perform your usual duties or those of a comparable level, you may be required to participate in a prescribed treatment program developed by your attending physician.

Limited-term disability benefits

If your condition is expected to improve with mental, physical or vocational rehabilitation, you may be approved for limited-term disability benefits. These benefits are granted for a specific time period and can be renewed if your condition does not improve.

Benefits to survivors

If you're approved for a disability benefit and die before we mail the notification of your approval, any subsequent benefits will be paid as if you had died while receiving a disability benefit.

Application rejection

If your disability application is rejected, we'll send you a letter explaining the reason and your right to reapply or request an Executive Review.

Reapply

If your disability application is rejected, you may reapply. Your benefit effective date will be based on the date we receive your new application or your last day of compensation, whichever is later.

Your final compensation for a Coverage A disability benefit is usually based on your compensation earned, rather than earnable, see page 111.

If you receive a service retirement benefit during evaluation of your disability application, you will not be eligible to reapply. Once you're retired, you're no longer eligible to apply for a disability benefit.

Executive Review and right to appeal

An Executive Review is an internal review of your application and the Decision by the CalSTRS program director. If you disagree with the outcome of the Executive Review, you may request an administrative appeal.

- See "Your rights—The appeals process," page 122.

Service retirement during evaluation of a disability application



If you're eligible to retire, you may wish to receive a service retirement benefit while your application for disability benefits is being evaluated. To learn more, read the *Your Disability Benefits Guide* at CalSTRS.com/publications or visit CalSTRS.com/job-and-life-changes.

If your application for disability is approved, your service retirement benefit will be canceled. Your disability benefit effective date will be based on the date we received your application or your last day of compensation, whichever is later.

Important considerations

Before you apply for a service retirement benefit while your disability benefit application is being evaluated, consider the following:

- We may require you to request a reasonable accommodation from your employer as a condition of your application. If you've already retired, you will not be able to meet this requirement, and your disability application may be rejected.
 - You'll remain in service retirement if your application for disability is rejected.
 - The election that you make for your service retirement benefit will remain in effect if your application for disability is not approved. For example, if you elect a Member-Only Benefit and begin receiving a service retirement benefit, your Member-Only Benefit will continue.
 - Your Defined Benefit Supplement distribution under either service retirement or disability will be paid according to your disbursement election on your application. If you elected a lump-sum distribution under service retirement, you cannot make a different election for a Defined Benefit Supplement distribution under disability.
- If you receive a service retirement benefit while your disability application is being evaluated, you will:
 - » Not be eligible to participate in the Reduced Benefit Election.
 - » Not receive credit for unused sick leave before an evaluation is made regarding your application for disability. If your application for disability is rejected, your service retirement benefit will be recalculated to include your eligible unused sick leave, adjusted to the effective date of your service retirement.
 - If you receive a service retirement benefit during evaluation of your application and you die before a determination is made, any subsequent benefits payable will be based on your service retirement elections.
 - If your disability application is rejected and you remain on service retirement, you will not be eligible to reapply for a disability benefit unless you terminate your service retirement, return to CalSTRS-covered employment and earn one year of service credit. In that case, any physical or mental conditions known to exist when you return to active membership may be considered preexisting conditions, and you would not be able to apply for a disability benefit for those conditions if they remain substantially unchanged.
 - If your application for a disability benefit is rejected, you may still be eligible to request an administrative appeal.

Coverage A disability benefit

You have Coverage A if you were a CalSTRS member on or before October 15, 1992, and did not elect Coverage B before April 1993.

The Coverage A disability benefit is generally 50% of your final earned compensation and is not based on the balance of your Defined Benefit Program account. (Alternate formula: If you have Coverage A, are between 45 and 60 years of age and have less than 10 years of service credit, your benefit will be 5% of your final compensation for each year of service credit.) At age 60, your disability benefit will end, and you must apply for service retirement to receive a monthly benefit. Your disability benefit may continue beyond age 60 only if you have eligible dependent children and remain disabled.

To qualify for a disability benefit under Coverage A, you must meet the following requirements:

- You must be under age 60 and not receiving a service retirement benefit.
- You must not have enough sick leave days to use to allow you to receive creditable compensation to age 60 unless you have a dependent child.
- You must have five or more years of service credit and meet the following conditions:
 - » Your last five years of service credit must have been performed in California.
 - » Four of the five years of service credit must be for actual performance of creditable service.
 - » You must have earned at least one year of service credit following a service retirement termination, or following the most recent refund of your accumulated contributions.

If your disability is the direct result of an unlawful act of bodily injury that occurred while on the job, you may qualify for a disability benefit with as little as one year of service credit. You must provide an official police report or official employer incident report documenting the unlawful act. For more information, contact CalSTRS.



Coverage A disability benefit example

Your final compensation is based on your compensation earned and must be determined before your monthly disability benefit can be calculated. When you have fewer than 10 years of service credit and you're between the ages of 45 and 60, your final compensation is based on your compensation earnable and service credit is used to determine your monthly benefit.

Charles, age 56, is applying for a disability benefit. Since he has 10 or more years of service credit, his benefit will be half of his earned final compensation of \$6,000 a month, or \$3,000.

However, if Charles had less than 10 years of service credit, he would receive a benefit calculated under the alternative formula. If he had seven years of service credit, he would receive 35% of his final compensation (7 years \times 5% = 35%), or \$2,100.

Benefit increase for eligible dependent children

If you have eligible dependent children, you'll receive an additional 10% of your final earned compensation for each child, up to an additional 40%.

For a child to be an eligible dependent, the child must be all of the following:

- Not married or registered as a domestic partner.
- Your natural, adopted or stepchild, and not adopted by anyone other than your spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Born no later than 10 months after the effective date of your disability benefit.
- Under age 22.
- Financially dependent on you on your disability benefit effective date.

Be sure to keep CalSTRS informed of events that may affect your eligibility.

When your child reaches age 22, marries, registers as a domestic partner or dies, your monthly benefit will be reduced by that child's portion.

Defined Benefit Supplement distribution: Coverage A disability benefit

If you're approved to receive a disability benefit under Coverage A, you'll receive the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account. If your balance is \$3,500 or more, you can choose to take a lump-sum distribution, an annuity or a combination of the two.

- See "Your Defined Benefit Supplement account distribution," page 72.

Reductions to your disability benefit

Your monthly Coverage A disability benefit, including the amount received for eligible dependent children, will be reduced by payments from other sources, including:

- Workers' compensation.
- Social Security disability.
- Federal military disability.
- Employer-paid income protection plans.
- Other disability programs financed with public funds.
- Judgments against or settlements with the third party that caused your injury.

- See "CalSTRS' right to recover costs of disability and survivor benefits," page 122.

Periodic review

CalSTRS will periodically review your medical and work status for continuing eligibility for disability benefits. This review will include:

- Medical reports from your doctor.
- Your annual earnings from all employment.
- An annual inquiry about other disability benefits.

As part of the review, we may ask you to verify your earnings with documentation from the Employment Development Department, your employer and your tax returns.

Notify us if you:

- Return to employment or become self-employed.
- Change your address.
- Receive a change in benefits from another public agency or the benefits end.
- Have a child who reaches age 22, marries or becomes a registered domestic partner, or dies.

Preretirement election of an option

If you're eligible to service retire, you can make a preretirement election of an option if you want to ensure a monthly lifetime income to someone if you should die before retirement. If you're approved for a disability benefit under Coverage A after making a preretirement election, you may maintain the preretirement election you made for service retirement. If you're not eligible to elect a preretirement option at the time you apply for disability benefits, you may make a preretirement election of an option while receiving a disability benefit after reaching age 55.

- See "Protecting your loved ones before you retire," page 47.

A survivor benefit under Coverage A will not be payable if you made a preretirement election of an option. Instead, your option beneficiary will receive a lifetime benefit based on your preretirement election of an option.

- See "Your survivor benefits," page 96.



Transitioning to service retirement at normal retirement age

Approximately six months before your 60th birthday, we'll notify you of the pending termination of your Coverage A disability benefit and your eligibility to apply for service retirement. The notification includes an estimate of your service retirement benefit and the *Disability Allowance to Service Retirement Application*. If you still have eligible dependent children, you'll continue to be eligible for a disability benefit. When you service retire, you'll be subject to the earnings limit and other working after retirement restrictions. See page 92 to learn more.

To calculate your service retirement benefit, we'll project your service credit through the duration of your disability. Your service retirement final compensation will be the final compensation used for your disability benefit projected forward at the rate of 2% per year. Your retirement benefit will be calculated using your actual and projected service credit and projected final compensation. You'll receive either the service retirement benefit or the disability benefit you were receiving before your 60th birthday, whichever is less.

You also may elect the Modified Benefit for your service retirement benefit by naming an option beneficiary. If you have a preretirement election of an option on file, you may change your option election when you transition to service retirement. However, if you do make a change, your service retirement benefit will be subject to an assessment. See "Adding, changing or canceling your option election after retirement," page 71.

Coverage A disability benefit earnings limits

You can earn a limited amount of income while you're receiving a Coverage A disability benefit without affecting your benefit. You can earn income from any source, including the performance of creditable service, but you cannot earn CalSTRS service credit or contribute to CalSTRS while receiving a disability benefit. The amount you can earn is based on your indexed final compensation. In the first year that you receive disability benefits, your indexed final compensation is the final compensation on which your disability benefit is based. In subsequent years, your indexed final compensation is calculated as the final compensation on which your disability benefit is based adjusted annually by an index factor. The index factor is based on the average salary increase of all CalSTRS active members.

Two earnings limits apply:

Single-month earnings limit: The single-month earnings limit is 100% of your indexed final compensation. Your disability benefit, including cost of living adjustments but not including any child's portion or restrictions for another public benefit, plus your earnings from all employment, is compared to your indexed final compensation. If your earnings exceed 100% of your indexed final compensation, the excess amount is considered an overpayment, and CalSTRS will recover the amount by deducting 15% of future benefit payments until paid in full.

Six-month earnings limit: The six-month earnings limit is an average of two-thirds of your indexed final compensation over a continuous six-month period. Your earnings (not including your disability benefits) from all employment is averaged over a six-month period and is compared to your indexed final compensation. If your average earnings over a continuous six-month period exceed two-thirds of your indexed final compensation, you are no longer considered disabled. Your disability benefit will be terminated, effective on the first day of the month following the six-month period. Any benefit payments made after this termination date will be recovered by CalSTRS.

You must provide CalSTRS with an annual report of your gross earnings from all employment. See the next page for examples of each earnings limit.

Coverage A disability benefit Single-month earnings limit example

Margaret has a disability benefit of \$1,500 and employment earnings of \$2,075 in a single month. Her employment earnings plus her disability benefit exceed 100% of her indexed final compensation (\$3,100), resulting in a \$475 overpayment, which CalSTRS will collect back from her future benefits.

\$1,500	Disability benefit and annual benefit adjustments
+ \$2,075	Monthly employment earnings
= \$3,575	Total monthly income
- \$3,100	Indexed final compensation
= \$475	Overpayment, which CalSTRS will recover

Coverage A disability benefit Six-month earnings limit example

This year, Carmela's indexed final compensation is \$3,100 per month. Carmela earns \$2,075 monthly from employment earnings over a continuous six-month period. Her employment earnings exceed the six-month earnings limit, and as a result, her disability benefit will be terminated.

\$3,100.00	Indexed final compensation
× .66667	66⅔%
× 6	Months
= \$12,400.06	6-month earnings limit
\$2,075.00	Monthly employment earnings
× 6	Months
= \$12,450.00	6 months of employment earnings
- \$12,400.06	6-month earnings limit
= \$49.94	Earnings in excess of 6-month earnings limit; the disability benefit will be terminated, and CalSTRS will recover any payment made after that date

Coverage B disability benefit

You have Coverage B if you became a CalSTRS member on or after October 16, 1992, or if you elected Coverage B before April 1993.

The Coverage B disability benefit (disability retirement) is 50% of your final compensation earned. Service credit is not a factor in determining your disability retirement benefit.

You will not receive service credit while you receive a disability retirement benefit. Your benefit will continue to be paid as long as you remain disabled, without respect to age. If we determine you're no longer disabled, your disability benefit will be terminated.

If you think you qualify for a disability retirement now but plan to reinstate to active member status, make an appointment with a CalSTRS benefits specialist to discuss important considerations, including how your future benefits may be affected.

To qualify for a disability benefit under Coverage B, you must have five or more years of service credit and meet these conditions:

- Your last five years of service credit must have been performed in California.
- Four of the five years of service credit must be for actual performance of creditable service.
- You must have earned at least one year of service credit following the most recent service retirement or disability retirement termination, or following the most recent refund of your accumulated contributions.

If your disability is the direct result of an unlawful act of bodily injury that occurred while on the job, you may qualify for a disability benefit with as little as one year of service credit. You must provide an official police report or official employer incident report documenting the unlawful act. There are no age restrictions. For more information, contact CalSTRS.

Your final compensation for a Coverage B disability benefit is based on your compensation earned, rather than earnable.

Coverage B disability benefit calculation

Jack is granted a Coverage B disability benefit with an effective date of September 1. He has three eligible dependent children and elected to receive a Member-Only Benefit. He is not receiving workers' compensation.

Step A: Final compensation

Highest 36 consecutive months average annual compensation earned		
7/1/24 to 8/31/24 (2 months)		\$5,727.30
7/1/23 to 6/30/24 (12 months)		\$33,099.00
7/1/22 to 6/30/23 (12 months)		\$30,375.60
9/1/21 to 6/30/22 (10 months)		\$24,908.30
Final compensation	$\$94,110.20$ (36 months total) \div 36 months	= \$2,614.17

Step B: Calculate disability benefit

1. Final compensation \times 50% = Member-Only Benefit	$\$2,614.17 \times 50\%$	= \$1,307.09
2. Benefit payable from workers' compensation		- \$0.00
3. Number of eligible children	$3 \times 10\% \times \$2,614.17$	+ \$784.25
4. Adjusted monthly benefit		= \$2,091.34

Option beneficiary

An option is a plan feature that allows you to distribute your Coverage B disability benefit over your lifetime and the lifetime of your beneficiary or beneficiaries after your death. An option provides a reduced disability benefit based on a percentage of the Member-Only Benefit. Your Member-Only Benefit will be adjusted depending on the option you elect, your age and the age of your beneficiaries.

A Member-Only Benefit is usually the highest monthly CalSTRS benefit you can receive. Upon your death, your Member-Only Benefit will stop. It does not provide for a monthly benefit to a survivor after your death.

Option factor tables for disability are not included in this handbook. Contact a CalSTRS benefits specialist for benefit estimates under each of the options.

Benefit reduction

If you receive both a Coverage B disability benefit and a disability benefit under a workers' compensation program for the same impairment, your CalSTRS benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to your workers' compensation benefit.

Your benefit will also be reduced if you receive a judgment against or a settlement with the third party who caused your disability. See page 122 for additional details.

Increased benefit for eligible dependent children

If you have eligible dependent children, each child's portion will be 10% of your earned final compensation—up to an additional 40%. If you have more than four children, each child will share equally in the maximum benefit of 40%. The maximum benefit you can receive, including portions for eligible dependent children, is 90% of your final compensation.

For a child to be an eligible dependent, the child must be all of the following:

- Your natural, adopted or stepchild, and not adopted by anyone other than your spouse or registered domestic partner.
- Born no later than 10 months after the effective date of your disability benefit.
- Under age 21.
- Financially dependent on you on the effective date of your Coverage B disability benefit.

Your children's benefits are paid separately to each eligible child. When your child reaches age 21, your monthly benefit will be reduced by that child's portion.

Defined Benefit Supplement distribution: Coverage B disability benefit

If you're approved to receive a Coverage B disability benefit, you'll receive the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account. See "Your Defined Benefit Supplement account distribution" on page 72.

Preretirement election of an option

If you made a preretirement election of an option before being eligible for a disability benefit under Coverage B, your preretirement election will be voided as of the effective date of your approved disability benefit, and the Member-Only Benefit or Modified Benefit you elected on your disability application will become effective.

To help you understand your disability coverage, make an appointment with a benefits specialist at [CalSTRS.com/benefits-planning-services](https://www.calstrs.com/benefits-planning-services).

Earnings limit

You can earn income after you begin receiving a Coverage B disability benefit. You can teach under certain conditions, but you are not allowed to earn CalSTRS service credit or contribute to CalSTRS while receiving a disability retirement benefit. Your earnings from all types of employment, including self-employment, are subject to an earnings limit unless you're participating in an approved CalSTRS rehabilitation plan.

CalSTRS disability retirement benefits will be reduced dollar for dollar by the total amount of earnings from all employment in excess of the 12-month calendar year limit. The 2025 calendar year earnings limit is \$39,591. The limit is determined early each calendar year and is different from the service retirement earnings limit. You'll be required to provide CalSTRS with an annual report of your gross earnings from all employment. The Employment Development Department and your employer will verify your reported earnings.

➤ For more information on earnings limits, check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://www.calstrs.com/limits).

Periodic review

CalSTRS will periodically review your medical and vocational status to determine your continuing eligibility. This review will include:

- Medical reports from your doctor.
- Your annual earnings from all employment.
- An annual inquiry about other disability benefits.

As part of the review, we may ask you to verify your earnings with documentation from your employer's W-2 forms and your tax returns.

Notify us if you:

- Return to employment or become self-employed.
- Change your address.
- Receive a change in workers' compensation benefits.

Keep us informed of events that may affect your benefit eligibility. If you do not respond to requests for information, we may terminate your benefits.

Governance, tax information and legal matters

Information on income tax withholding, required minimum distribution rules, compensation caps, community property considerations, benefit overpayment requirements and more is covered in this section.

History and governance

The California State Teachers' Retirement System was established by law in 1913 to provide retirement benefits to California's public school educators from prekindergarten through community college. We are now the largest educator-only pension fund in the world.

CalSTRS serves more than 1 million public school educators and their beneficiaries. Our dedicated and professional staff work hard to tailor our services to meet your needs.

Teachers' Retirement Board

The Teachers' Retirement Board administers CalSTRS and sets policies and rules to ensure benefits are paid according to the law. The 12-member board is composed of:

- Three active CalSTRS members elected by current educators.
- One retired CalSTRS member appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.
- Three public representatives appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.
- One school board representative appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.
- Four board members who serve in an ex officio capacity by virtue of their office: Director of Finance, State Controller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Treasurer.

The board appoints a chief executive officer to administer CalSTRS consistent with the board's policies and rules and selects a chief investment officer to direct the CalSTRS Investment Portfolio in accordance with board policy.

The board has six standing committees: Appeals, Audits and Risk Management, Benefits and Services, Board Governance, Compensation, and Investment.

➤ Read about recent board activities at [CalSTRS.com/board-highlights](https://www.calstrs.com/board-highlights).

Teachers' Retirement Fund

The Teachers' Retirement Fund is a special trust fund established by law that holds the assets of the Defined Benefit, Defined Benefit Supplement and Cash Balance Benefit programs. The assets come from contributions by members and participants, employers and the State of California. Investment returns and contributions are used to pay member benefits.

➤ Visit [CalSTRS.com/investments](https://www.calstrs.com/investments) to learn about CalSTRS' investment philosophy and portfolio.

CalSTRS ombuds

The Office of the Ombuds was created by the California Legislature as a place for CalSTRS members and the public to voice concerns. The office provides independent, impartial and confidential assistance in resolving problems and conflicts that are not solved through usual CalSTRS channels. The ombuds will help problem solve and may recommend options for responsibly addressing a raised concern.

➤ Learn more about the Office of the Ombuds at [CalSTRS.com/ombuds](https://www.calstrs.com/ombuds).

Income tax withholding

Under federal law, we'll withhold income tax from the taxable portion of your benefit unless you choose not to have taxes withheld. This requirement also applies to California state income tax for California residents. Nonresidents are not subject to California state income tax, unless they elect to have taxes withheld.

You can view and update your tax withholding preferences on *myCalSTRS*. You can also change your income tax withholding by completing the *Income Tax Withholding Preference Certificate*, which is included in CalSTRS' service retirement, refund and disability applications, and at [CalSTRS.com/forms](https://www.calstrs.com/forms). Your election will take effect within 60 days after we receive your form. If you do not have taxes withheld or if you do not withhold enough taxes, you may need to make estimated tax payments.

A portion of your benefit may not be taxable if you made previously taxed contributions to CalSTRS during your career. We use the Simplified Method established by the IRS to determine the taxable portion of your benefit. You may use any acceptable method when reporting to the IRS.

CalSTRS does not provide tax advice. Consult a tax professional for assistance.

- See *Pension and Annuity Income*, IRS publication 575, available at [irs.gov](https://www.irs.gov) or *Pension and Annuity Guidelines*, FTB publication 1005, from the California Franchise Tax Board at ftb.ca.gov.

Your tax withholding election will take effect within 60 days after CalSTRS receives your updated form. Using your *myCalSTRS* account to make your withholding preferences is the fastest method.

Periodic payments

Generally, unless you choose not to withhold taxes or specify different income tax withholdings, we'll withhold income tax on your periodic payments according to the applicable default elections. The default election for federal income tax is single with no adjustments, and the default election for California income tax is married with three allowances.

In 2022, the IRS made significant changes to the elections available on Form W-4P, *Withholding Certificate for Pension or Annuity Payments*, and Form W-4R, *Withholding Certificate for Nonperiodic Payments and Eligible Rollover Distributions*. Members already receiving ongoing payments who do not wish to make changes to their federal tax withholding elections are not required to file a new form.

Eligible rollover distributions

We withhold income tax from eligible rollover distributions made to you, including a one-time lump-sum distribution, a one-time death benefit, or a benefit accrued and unpaid on the date of death of a CalSTRS benefit recipient (nonperiodic payments).

Federal tax withholding from eligible rollover distributions made directly to you is mandatory and set at 20% unless you designate a higher percentage. We'll withhold state income tax at 2% on these distributions unless you elect not to have state income tax withheld or you're not a resident of California.

- See the *Tax Considerations for Rollovers* booklet, available at [CalSTRS.com/publications](https://www.calstrs.com/publications).

Tax withholding for out-of-state residents

Under federal law, if you're not a California resident, you are not subject to California state tax. However, your CalSTRS benefits may be subject to taxes in the state where you live. CalSTRS cannot withhold taxes for another state.

If you move from California to another state and want to discontinue your California tax withholding, you can make the change online using your *myCalSTRS* account or by completing the *Income Tax Withholding Preference Certificate*, available on **CalSTRS.com/forms** under *Most requested forms*.

If you or your beneficiaries reside outside the United States or its possessions, CalSTRS must withhold federal income tax from your payments. Contact the IRS, the California Franchise Tax Board or a qualified tax advisor for information relevant to your individual situation.

Employer pick-up of contributions

Most employers participate in the federal Employer Pick-Up Program under Internal Revenue Code section 414(h)(2). Under this provision, your employer "picks up" your CalSTRS member contributions so you can defer income taxes on that portion of your compensation. The contributions are taxable when returned to you or your beneficiaries as a lump sum or monthly benefit.

Internal Revenue Codes affecting benefits

CalSTRS and its members are subject to many Internal Revenue Code provisions and other federal laws, including IRC sections 401(a)(9), 401(a)(17) and 415(b).

Section 401(a)(9)—Required minimum distribution

The federal SECURE 2.0 Act of 2022 raised the minimum distribution age for qualified retirement plans, such as CalSTRS. If you're no longer working, we must begin the distribution of your Defined Benefit Program benefits no later than April 1 of the calendar year following the year you reach the required minimum distribution age, which is based on the year you were born.

Birthdate	Required minimum distribution age
June 30, 1949, and prior	70.5
July 1, 1949–December 31, 1950	72
January 1, 1951, and later	73

If you're within the calendar year in which you reached the required minimum distribution age, are no longer working in a CalSTRS-covered position and request a 100% rollover of your account balance, we'll calculate and pay your required minimum distribution directly to you and roll over any remaining funds. The rollover will be considered a complete rollover, even though 100% of your account balance was not rolled over. Contact us to start the distribution process.

We are not required to begin distribution of your account if:

- You're currently employed in a CalSTRS-covered position.
- Your current employment is covered by another public retirement system.
- See "Retiring from more than one public retirement system," page 45.

We send courtesy notification letters to both active and inactive members regarding the required minimum distribution. The first letter is sent approximately two years prior to you reaching the required minimum distribution age; the second letter is sent approximately one year prior to that date. Be sure we always have your current mailing address.

If you're rolling over your payments from your Defined Benefit Supplement or Cash Balance Benefit program period-certain annuity of three to nine years and you reach the required minimum distribution age before the annuity payments end, your annuity rollover payments will end with the December payment the year prior to you reaching the federal required minimum distribution age.

You are not eligible to roll over funds once you reach your required minimum distribution age, even if there are remaining years for your period-certain annuity. Any remaining annuity payments will automatically become direct payments.

The IRS may impose a penalty of 50% of the difference between the distribution amount you did take and the one you should have taken. Contact the IRS or your tax professional for more information.

Compensation cap under IRC and California Education Code

Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(17) limits the compensation that can be used to provide a CalSTRS benefit. The compensation limit applies if you became a Defined Benefit Program member or Cash Balance Benefit Program participant on or after July 1, 1996.

Employers may offer their employees a defined contribution plan, such as CalSTRS Pension2, for contributions on compensation in excess of the section 401(a)(17) limit.

For **CalSTRS 2% at 60 members**, the 2024–25 compensation limit is \$345,000. Any compensation in excess of this limit is not creditable compensation, and neither your employer's nor your contributions to the Defined Benefit Program, the Defined Benefit Supplement Program or the Cash Balance Benefit Program should be paid to CalSTRS on the excess amount.

For **CalSTRS 2% at 62 members**, the limit on creditable compensation that may be counted toward your CalSTRS retirement benefit is lower than that required by IRC section 401(a)(17). The limit is adjusted annually by changes to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average. For 2024–25, the compensation cap is \$182,266.

Note: Check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://www.calstrs.com/limits) for the 2025–26 compensation limits.

Section 415(b) limit

Internal Revenue Code section 415(b) limits the benefits that can be paid by CalSTRS. Benefits are limited to an absolute dollar amount that is indexed for inflation. For calendar year 2025, the Internal Revenue Code dollar limit is \$203,383 at age 60. The limit is lower below age 60 and higher above it. However, this limit serves as a general guideline. There are other considerations that could make you subject to the provisions of Section 415.

Currently, few CalSTRS members have been, or are likely to be, affected by the Section 415 limits. Once we receive your *Service Retirement Application*, we'll notify you if your benefit will be affected by the Section 415 benefit limit. Consistent with federal law, we've established the Replacement Benefits Program to pay the full amount of vested benefits owed to members in excess of the Section 415 limits. If your benefit is limited by Section 415, you will receive an additional separate payment from the Replacement Benefits Program.

For **CalSTRS 2% at 62 members**, the Replacement Benefits Program is not available.

CalSTRS' right to recover costs of disability and survivor benefits

When a third party causes your injury or death and you receive disability benefits or your family receives survivor benefits as a result, CalSTRS has the right of subrogation. This means that if you or your family pursue civil litigation, CalSTRS must be informed. CalSTRS has the right to recover an amount equal to the actuarial equivalent of benefits paid and payable under the plan because of your injury or death. If you recover costs from the third party without giving CalSTRS the opportunity to participate in the litigation, we may recover the actuarial equivalent of benefits paid and payable from you directly.

Power of attorney

You can arrange to have a third party manage your CalSTRS account and benefits if or when you become incapacitated and can no longer manage your financial affairs. That authority could extend to changing your mailing address, instituting or changing direct deposit authorizations, and changing tax withholding preferences.

A durable power of attorney is the most common method used to delegate authority to act on your behalf. This document permits you to act as a principal and appoint an agent. The document also identifies the extent of authority granted to your agent as well as when that authority becomes effective. A durable power of attorney can be drafted by an attorney or purchased as a commercially available fill-in-the-blank form. We do not provide this form. In addition, we may require an agent to execute an affidavit affirming the agent's authority under the durable power of attorney.

An agent does not have the right to use your *myCalSTRS* account or to set up access to it under the agent's name. Agents are authorized to act only by submitting paper forms.

Your rights—The appeals process

Any qualified applicant who disagrees with a Decision by the director of a CalSTRS program area may request a review of that Decision by the program's executive. If you disagree with the program executive's Determination, you may request an administrative hearing, and an administrative law judge will issue a proposed decision. The Teachers' Retirement Board will consider the proposed decision and make the final decision. A brief description of the appeals process follows. It is not intended to take the place of the law, regulations or the written procedures for the appeals process.

Requesting an executive review

If you disagree with a Decision by the director of a CalSTRS program area, you may request a review by the program's executive (Executive Review) within 45 days of the date of the letter informing you of the CalSTRS Decision. According to state regulations, your request for an Executive Review must include a statement of all facts, any basis in the California Education Code or other law that you believe is relevant, and any other pertinent information to dispute the Decision.

Requesting a hearing

Once the program's executive issues a Determination, or you're informed there will be no Executive Review, you may request a hearing before an administrative law judge at the Office of Administrative Hearings within 90 days of the date of the letter informing you of the CalSTRS Determination.

The Office of Administrative Hearings will schedule the hearing and notify all parties regarding the time, date and location. The hearing is a full evidentiary hearing, meaning witnesses may be called. CalSTRS may be represented by the state attorney general or in-house counsel.

You may be represented by an attorney at your own cost, or you may represent yourself. Following the hearing, the administrative law judge will submit a proposed decision to the board. CalSTRS will provide all parties with a copy of the proposed decision within 30 days.

Proposed decision and further action

The proposed decision of the administrative law judge is not the final decision. The Teachers' Retirement Board must decide whether to adopt the proposed decision within 100 days of receiving it. If the board takes no action, the proposed decision automatically becomes CalSTRS' final decision.

When you receive your copy of the proposed decision, you'll be given the date that the board's Appeals Committee will act on your case, staff recommendations regarding your case and procedures for submitting written statements.

If the Appeals Committee adopts the proposed decision, then that becomes CalSTRS' final decision. If the Appeals Committee does not adopt the proposed decision, the committee must either send the decision back to the administrative law judge or decide the matter itself at a future Appeals Committee meeting.

If you're dissatisfied with the Appeals Committee's final decision, you may ask the committee to reconsider its decision or you may appeal to Superior Court. You'll be notified of this right when you receive your copy of the Appeals Committee's final decision shortly after the hearing takes place.

Community property considerations

If you have been or are currently going through a divorce, legal separation or termination of a registered domestic partnership, your current or former spouse or registered domestic partner may have a community property interest in your CalSTRS benefits. You may need to refer to your settlement agreement or contact an attorney for legal advice.

Your court order may address CalSTRS benefits and may specify that your former spouse or registered domestic partner is entitled to a share of each of your accounts and benefits, including death benefits. If you think your former spouse may be entitled to a community property share of your benefits, you can submit your judgment of dissolution and marital settlement agreement to the CalSTRS Community Property office for review. However, CalSTRS cannot provide you with legal advice.

A dissolution of marriage, legal separation or termination of a registered domestic partnership can invalidate the one-time death benefit designation of a former spouse or registered domestic partner. However, your one-time death benefit recipient designation may remain valid. Be sure to update your designation and ensure your current election wishes are on file with CalSTRS using *myCalSTRS* or the *Recipient Designation* form available at **CalSTRS.com/forms**.

If you choose to have your former spouse as your one-time death benefit recipient, and your dissolution or termination occurred after December 31, 2001, you must submit a new *Recipient Designation* form after your marital termination date and indicate the proper relationship status.

➤ See the *CalSTRS Community Property Guide* at **CalSTRS.com/publications**.

Overpayment of benefits

If we issue an overpayment to a member or benefit recipient, we'll send a letter noting the benefit adjustment. We'll also notify the member or benefit recipient if they are required to pay back the overpayment. Early in retirement, the most common reasons for an overpayment are benefits that were based on an incorrect last day of employment.

If you're notified of a benefit adjustment on or after January 1, 2023, you'll still see your benefit reduce. If the overpayment was made because of an employer or system error, you are not responsible for paying back the overpayment. If the overpayment was made because you provided inaccurate information or failed to provide information affecting your benefit status, we'll also deduct the overpayment at a rate of 15% of your gross benefit amount until the entire amount is paid in full. When this type of an overpayment of benefits occurs, you may request alternative payment arrangements if you can demonstrate these recovery guidelines would constitute a financial hardship for you.

If you received notification that a benefit was adjusted on or before December 31, 2022, regardless of whether it was member, employer or system error, the overpayment is deducted from the member's or benefit recipient's monthly benefit.

When an overpayment is due to intentional misrepresentation of facts or fraud, these collection methods do not apply, and CalSTRS will recover the amounts due by any means authorized under the law.

Benefit forfeiture for felony convictions

If you're convicted by a state or federal trial court of any felony under state or federal law for conduct arising out of or in the performance of your official duties in pursuit of the office or appointment—or in connection with obtaining salary, disability retirement, service retirement or other benefits—you'll forfeit all accrued retirement rights and benefits from the earliest date of the commission of the felony to the date of conviction. You will not accrue further CalSTRS benefits, effective on the date of the conviction. However, you will not forfeit rights and benefits attributable to service performed before the earliest date of the commission of the felony.

In addition, if you have contact with children as part of your official duties and are convicted of a felony that was committed within the scope of your official duties against or involving a child who you had contact with as part of your official duties, you'll forfeit all accrued rights and benefits as described above.

CalSTRS may return any contributions you made after the earliest date of the commission of the felony, without interest. We will recover any overpayment of benefits accrued and paid after the earliest date of the commission of the felony.

Within 60 days of your conviction, you're required by law to notify your employer who employed you when the felony was committed of the date of conviction—and the date of the first known commission of the felony. In addition, within 90 days of your conviction, you're required by law to notify CalSTRS of the conviction.

If your conviction is reversed and that decision is final, you can recover the forfeited rights and benefits adjusted for the contributions returned to you, or you may choose to redeposit the returned contributions and interest that would have accrued during the forfeiture period, as determined by the CalSTRS actuary, and then recover the full amount of the forfeited rights and benefits.

Keeping your CalSTRS account secure

Protecting your information is among our highest priorities. We have strict policies and procedures in place to ensure your personal information remains private and secure. Some of our security measures, along with steps you can take to help protect the security of your CalSTRS information, are:

- Review your account regularly and make sure your contact information, including your phone number, is accurate.
- We do not send representatives to meet you at any location. You can schedule an appointment with a CalSTRS benefits specialist by calling 800-228-5453.
- We will not request confidential or personal information via email. If you receive a suspicious email that looks like it came from CalSTRS and requests confidential data, do not click on any links within the message and call us immediately at 800-228-5453.
- Protect your *myCalSTRS* login information—do not share or make information available. As part of good security practices, choose a strong password and change it regularly. Never walk away from your computer if you're in the middle of a session.
- When you log in to *myCalSTRS*, always check your personal security icon and personal security message to ensure they are the ones you chose. These are known only to you and CalSTRS and would not appear on an imposter site. If these items do not appear or are not the ones you chose, contact CalSTRS for assistance. Never enter your password without verifying these security items are valid.
- Do not divulge security question answers online. For example, if a social media quiz asks about your favorite teacher, avoid putting this information online if it's an answer to a security question because it could be used to access your accounts.

Password security tips

Some tips to keep your password secure are:

- Change your password immediately if you know or suspect it has been compromised or is known by others.
- Use a long pass phrase to make your password easier to remember.
- Do not use the same password for multiple logins.
- Avoid passwords that include:
 - » Family, friends' or pets' names.
 - » Your User ID or other variations of your name.
 - » Your birthdate, telephone number or driver's license number.
- If you forgot your *myCalSTRS* password, go to **myCalSTRS.com** and select the *Forgot Your Username or Password?* link. Check out **CalSTRS.com/myCalSTRS-help-videos** for easy instructions on resetting your *myCalSTRS* password.

Confirmation for address and direct deposit updates

We'll send you a letter and an email confirming any updates or changes you make to your mailing address as well as your bank account or direct deposit information. You can make mailing address changes through your *myCalSTRS* account or by submitting the *Address Change Request* form—or by calling us at 800-228-5453 if you have a valid email address.

You can update bank account or direct deposit information only by using *myCalSTRS* or the *Direct Deposit* form. Forms are available at **CalSTRS.com/forms** or by calling us at 800-228-5453 to have the form mailed to you.

Glossary

A

Additional earnings credit

A percentage increase to the account balance of Defined Benefit Supplement Program members and Cash Balance Benefit Program participants that is granted by the Teachers' Retirement Board when investment earnings and, consequently, the funded status of the respective programs exceed certain thresholds. Additional earnings credits are based on the account balance as of June 30 of the fiscal year for which the earnings credit is declared.

Age factor

The percentage of your final compensation you'll receive as a retirement benefit for every year of service credit. The age factor is based on your age on the last day of the month in which your retirement is effective. To receive an age factor of 2%, you must retire at age 60 if you're under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure. The basic age factor for members under the CalSTRS 2% at 62 benefit structure is 2% at age 62.

CalSTRS 2% at 60:

The age factor at age 60 is 2%. The age factor decreases the earlier you retire, decreasing to 1.1% at age 50 and gradually increasing the closer to age 60 you retire. If you retire after age 60, the age factor gradually increases to a maximum of 2.4% at age 63.

For example, if you retire at age 60 and have 20 years of service credit, you'll receive 2% (your age factor at age 60) of your final compensation multiplied by the 20 years of service credit. This equals 40% of your final compensation ($2\% \times 20$).

CalSTRS 2% at 62:

The age factor at age 62 is 2%. The age factor decreases the earlier you retire, decreasing to 1.16% at age 55 and gradually increasing the closer to age 62 you retire. If you retire after age 62, the age factor gradually increases to a maximum of 2.4% at age 65.

For example, if you retire at age 62 and have 20 years of service credit, you'll receive 2% (your age factor at age 62) of your final compensation multiplied by the 20 years of service credit. This equals 40% of your final compensation ($2\% \times 20$).

Air time

See nonqualified service credit.

Annual benefit adjustment

An automatic annual increase to your monthly benefit provided by California state law. Annual benefit adjustments are calculated at 2% of your initial benefit. The increase is not compounded or tied to changes in the cost of living.

Annualized pay rate

The salary and wages a person could earn during a school term for an assignment if creditable service was performed for that assignment on a full-time basis.

Annuity

If you have \$3,500 or more in your Defined Benefit Supplement or Cash Balance Benefit account, you can choose an annuity as payment.

Your annuity choices are:

Member-Only Annuity: Provides a monthly payment equal to the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account spread over your lifetime. Any balance remaining upon your death will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient.

Participant-Only Annuity: Provides a monthly payment equal to the balance of your Cash Balance Benefit account spread over your lifetime. Any balance remaining upon your death will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient.

100% Beneficiary Annuity: Provides an actuarially reduced monthly payment equal to the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account or Cash Balance Benefit account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. One hundred percent of your monthly annuity payment will continue to be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death.

75% Beneficiary Annuity: Provides an actuarially reduced monthly payment equal to the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account or Cash Balance Benefit account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Seventy-five percent of your monthly annuity payment will continue to be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death.

50% Beneficiary Annuity: Provides an actuarially reduced monthly payment equal to the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account or Cash Balance Benefit account spread over your lifetime and the lifetime of your annuity beneficiary. Fifty percent of your monthly annuity payment will continue to be paid to your annuity beneficiary upon your death.

Period-certain annuity: A monthly payment for any number of years from three to 10 equal to the balance of your Defined Benefit Supplement account or Cash Balance Benefit account. The amount you receive is based on the number of years over which the annuity is paid—the lower the number of years, the higher the amount payable each month. If you die before the annuity period ends, the remaining payments will be paid to your one-time death benefit recipient.

Note: For the 100%, 75% and 50% beneficiary annuities, your annuity beneficiary must be the same as your Defined Benefit Program option beneficiary. After you've retired, if your beneficiary dies before you, your annuity payment will rise to the Member-Only Annuity.

Annuitant

A retired member or participant who receives a benefit as an annuity payment equal to the balance of their Defined Benefit Supplement or Cash Balance Benefit accounts.

Assessment

The reduction applied to your benefit if you change or cancel your preretirement election of an option or if your option beneficiary dies before you retire. The amount is the actuarial equivalent of the coverage you received as a result of the preretirement election. (Assessments of \$0 do not result in a benefit reduction.)

B

Beneficiary

Any person or entity receiving or entitled to receive payments due to the death or disability of a member. Only a person or special needs trust (not an estate, another type of trust or a corporation) may be designated to receive an option benefit through the Defined Benefit Program upon your death.

Benefit

A monthly or lump-sum payment to a retired or disabled Defined Benefit Program member, a retired or disabled Cash Balance Benefit Program participant, or a beneficiary.

Benefit formula (Disability Coverage A or B)

The basic disability benefit is generally 50% of your final compensation and may be reduced for periods of part-time employment. Final compensation for disability purposes generally uses your earned, rather than earnable, compensation. Service credit generally is not a factor in determining the amount of your disability benefit.

Benefit formula (Service retirement)

For the Member-Only Benefit, the formula is service credit × age factor × final compensation. If you choose an option, multiply the Member-Only Benefit by the appropriate option factor.

Benefit recipient

A person or entity that receives a one-time death benefit payment or an ongoing CalSTRS benefit payment.

C

CalPERS

California Public Employees' Retirement System.

CalSTRS 2% at 60

CalSTRS 2% at 62

CalSTRS has two benefit structures:

- Members and participants first hired on or before December 31, 2012, are under CalSTRS 2% at 60.
- Members and participants first hired on or after January 1, 2013, are under CalSTRS 2% at 62.

In addition, educators who were members of a concurrent retirement system on or before December 31, 2012, and performed service in that system within six months of becoming a CalSTRS member, are under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure, as are those who performed service that could be credited to the Defined Benefit Program that was subject to coverage under a different retirement system, including Social Security, on or before December 31, 2012.

The 2% refers to the age factor, or percentage of final compensation, that Defined Benefit Program members will receive as a retirement benefit for every year of service credit.

CalSTRS Pension2

Pension2 is CalSTRS' voluntary defined contribution plan that offers 403(b), 457(b), Roth 403(b) and Roth 457(b) plans for additional income in retirement.

Career factor

Available only for members under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure. An increase in the percentage of final compensation on which your Defined Benefit Program service retirement benefit is based. If you retire with at least 30 years of earned service credit, 0.2% is added to the age factor up to the maximum age factor of 2.4%, which is reached at age 61½ with the career factor instead of age 63. The career factor does not apply if you die before retirement unless you filed a preretirement option election with CalSTRS. The career factor does not increase the age factor beyond 2.4% at any age.

Cash Balance Benefit Program

An alternative cash balance CalSTRS retirement plan for part-time, adjunct or temporary educators. The Cash Balance Benefit Program is an alternative to Social Security, private plans and the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program.

Cash balance plan

A retirement plan in which your contributions and your employer's contributions earn a guaranteed annual interest rate. When you retire, you or your beneficiary will receive all the funds in your account as an annuity or a lump sum. The Defined Benefit Supplement and the Cash Balance Benefit programs are cash balance plans.

Classified position

Any position not requiring certification qualifications. Classified service includes every position not defined by California Education Code as requiring a certificate or credential and not specifically exempted. Exempted service can be found in California Education Code sections 45103 and 45256.

Client ID

A CalSTRS randomly generated number used to identify members. CalSTRS uses your Client ID instead of your Social Security number for security and privacy. Your Client ID is on your *Retirement Progress Report*, available at myCalSTRS.com.

Comparable level position

Any job in which you can earn two-thirds or more of indexed final compensation.

Compensation cap or limit

The annual maximum amount of creditable compensation that can be used to calculate your CalSTRS retirement benefit. Any compensation in excess of this limit is not creditable compensation, and neither your employer's nor your contributions are credited to the Defined Benefit Program, the Defined Benefit Supplement Program or the Cash Balance Benefit Program for amounts over the compensation cap. Employers may offer a defined contribution plan, such as CalSTRS Pension2, for contributions on compensation in excess of the compensation limit.

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members who started in a CalSTRS-covered position on or after July 1, 1996, the compensation cap for 2024–25 is \$345,000. For CalSTRS 2% at 62 members, the compensation cap is \$182,266. Check [CalSTRS.com/limits](https://myCalSTRS.com/limits) for the 2025–26 compensation caps.

Compensation earnable

The weighted average of the amount you would have been paid if you had worked in each of your assignments on a full-time basis, also known as the annualized pay rate, plus any remuneration in addition to salary. To determine the compensation earnable for a school year, take the total amount of salary earnings, divide it by the total amount of service credit and add any remuneration in addition to salary.

Concurrent service retirement

Retiring for service from CalSTRS and the Legislators' Retirement System, California Public Employees' Retirement System, San Francisco Employees' Retirement System, University of California Retirement Plan or those systems established under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 as long as you perform no service creditable to either system between retirement dates. CalSTRS may use the full-time equivalent compensation for service performed under the other retirement system to calculate the CalSTRS service retirement benefit. CalSTRS may only use compensation from the other retirement system for pay periods in which compensation earnable associated with CalSTRS service is not available.

County Employees Retirement Law of 1937

The following counties provide retirement benefits under this law: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura.

Coverage A

The disability and survivor benefit programs available to those who became members on or before October 15, 1992. Coverage A is mandatory for all members of the Defined Benefit Program who were receiving a disability benefit or a service retirement benefit with an effective date on or before October 15, 1992. Members who were not receiving a benefit on or before that date could have chosen to retain Coverage A or elected Coverage B during the election period between October 16, 1992, and April 13, 1993.

Coverage A disability benefit (Disability Allowance)

A feature of the Defined Benefit Program that provides partial income replacement for disabled members. The benefit is paid as long as you're disabled, up to normal retirement age or the date your last dependent child reaches age 22.

Coverage A survivor benefit (Family Allowance)

A monthly amount paid to your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner with eligible dependent children after your death. If there are no eligible children or surviving spouse, then a monthly allowance may be payable to dependent parents.

Coverage B

The disability and survivor benefit programs for those who became CalSTRS members after October 15, 1992, or members who previously had Coverage A and elected Coverage B.

Coverage B disability benefit (Disability Retirement)

A feature of the Defined Benefit Program that provides benefits to disabled members. Those receiving disability payments under Coverage B are "retired" and will be paid as long as they are disabled, without respect to age.

Coverage B survivor benefit (Family Allowance)

If you die before retirement and had a preretirement election of an option on file with CalSTRS, a lifetime benefit will be payable to your elected option beneficiary. If you do not have a preretirement election of an option, a survivor benefit may be payable to your surviving spouse or registered domestic partner and eligible dependent children.

Creditable compensation

Salary and remuneration in addition to salary that are paid in cash by an employer to all persons in the same class of employees for performing creditable service in that position, up to the compensation cap and subject to certain exceptions. Differences between what is creditable to both the Defined Benefit and the Defined Benefit Supplement programs for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members and CalSTRS 2% at 62 members exist. See page 19 for more information about creditable compensation and page 121 for information about compensation caps.

Creditable service

Specific employment activities, such as teaching, vocational or guidance counseling, mentoring, services related to school curriculum and certain administrative duties, performed for an employer in a position with certification qualifications authorized by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing or under minimum standards adopted by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, or under the provisions of an approved charter for a charter school eligible to receive a state apportionment. Includes service performed by school health professionals, school librarians, superintendents and others as defined in California Education Code section 22119.5.

Credited interest

The interest that is credited to each active and inactive member's account at the interest rate adopted by the Teachers' Retirement Board. The current rate approximates the yield on two-year Treasury notes.

Credited service

See service credit.

D

Defined benefit plan

A retirement plan in which your retirement benefit is based on a formula, not on how much you contribute or how well the CalSTRS Investment Portfolio performs.

Defined Benefit Program

A traditional defined benefit plan within the State Teachers' Retirement Plan that provides a lifetime retirement benefit (based on a formula set by law: service credit × age factor × final compensation) and disability and survivor benefits.

Defined Benefit Supplement Program

The Defined Benefit Supplement Program is a cash balance plan for Defined Benefit Program members that provides an additional retirement benefit. You and your employer make contributions on compensation earned from service in excess of one year of service credit, up to the compensation cap, and for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, limited-term payments. For every dollar you and your employer contribute to the program, your account is credited accordingly. In addition, your account earns guaranteed interest and any additional earnings credits declared by the Teachers' Retirement Board. From January 1, 2001, through December 31, 2010, 25% of your regular monthly Defined Benefit Program member contribution was also credited to this account. Your benefits are paid as either a lump sum or an annuity equal to the total balance of your account.

Defined contribution plan

A retirement plan in which the benefit depends on your contributions, investment gains or losses, and expenses. Benefits under defined contribution plans are not guaranteed. CalSTRS Pension2 is a voluntary defined contribution plan.

Disability or disabled

A medically determinable physical or mental impairment that is permanent or that can be expected to last continuously for at least 12 months. The disability must prevent you from performing your usual duties with reasonable modification or the duties of a comparable level for which you are qualified or can become qualified by education, training or experience. You may apply for disability while still employed. Any impairment from a willful self-inflicted injury does not constitute a disability.

Disability earnings limits

The amount a disabled Defined Benefit Program member or Cash Balance Benefit Program annuitant may earn from any employment, including self-employment, without a reduction to the CalSTRS benefit. The earnings limits are different for disabled and retired members and participants, and may be adjusted each year by the Teachers' Retirement Board.

Earnings limits while receiving a Coverage A disability benefit

Single-month earnings limit: The amount a disabled member may earn in any month without a reduction in the disability benefit. This amount is set at 100% of your indexed final compensation. Your disability benefit and employment earnings in a single month are added together and compared to the indexed final compensation for the month. Amounts in excess of 100% of your indexed final compensation will be collected by CalSTRS dollar for dollar.

Six-month earnings limit: The amount a disabled member may earn in any continuous six-month period without a reduction to, or termination of, the disability benefit. The six-month earnings limit is set at an average of two-thirds of indexed final compensation per month. If your average earnings over a continuous six-month period exceed two-thirds of the indexed final compensation, your disability benefit will be terminated.

Earnings limit while receiving a Coverage B disability benefit

The amount a disabled member may earn in a 12-month period without a reduction in the disability benefit. The disability earnings limit is set annually. For 2025, the calendar year earnings limit is \$39,591. Your disability benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar by the total amount of earnings from all employment in excess of the 12-month calendar year limit.

E

Eligible dependent children

Coverage A: Your unmarried children or children not in a registered domestic partnership, or adopted children or stepchildren under age 22 who are financially dependent on you on the effective date of your disability benefit or the date of your death.

Coverage B: Your children, adopted children or stepchildren under age 21, if financially dependent on you on the effective date of your disability retirement or the date of your death.

Note: Coverage A and Coverage B age eligibility requirements apply to both survivor and disability benefits.

Excess contributions

The member contribution rate for compensation creditable to the Defined Benefit Supplement Program, which includes compensation earned for service performed in excess of one year, is 8% for CalSTRS 2% at 60 members and 9% for CalSTRS 2% at 62 members. If you earn compensation for service in excess of one year in a school year, your member contributions for this service in excess of the 8% or 9% Defined Benefit Supplement contribution rate will be returned to you by your employer.

We'll return any excess contributions to your employer in late September. Your employer is responsible for returning your excess member contributions to you. The total amount of your excess member contributions will be reported on your *Retirement Progress Report*, available online in your *myCalSTRS* account (under the *Services* tab). If you have questions regarding the return of your excess contributions, contact your employer.

F

Final compensation

The highest average annual compensation earnable during any period of either 12 or 36 consecutive months.

CalSTRS 2% at 60: The final compensation period is 12 consecutive months if you have at least 25 years of service credit. Otherwise, the final compensation period is 36 consecutive months if you have fewer than 25 years of service credit.

CalSTRS 2% at 62: Final compensation is based on your highest average annual compensation earnable during 36 consecutive months.

Final compensation for most disability benefits and some survivor benefits uses your earned, rather than earnable, compensation.

Full time

The number of days or hours of creditable service the employer requires a class of employees to perform in a school term under a collective bargaining or employment agreement to earn the annualized pay rate.

H

Hybrid retirement system

CalSTRS administers a hybrid retirement system consisting of traditional defined benefit (Defined Benefit Program), cash balance (Defined Benefit Supplement and Cash Balance Benefit programs) and voluntary defined contribution plans (CalSTRS Pension2). CalSTRS also provides survivor and disability benefits.

I

Indexed final compensation

The final compensation used to determine your disability benefits, adjusted annually from the school year in which the benefits began by the rate of change in the average compensation earnable as determined by the Teachers' Retirement Board.

L

Longevity bonus

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, the benefit enhancement that increases your monthly benefit if you had at least 30 years of qualified service credit on or before December 31, 2010. The bonus will be reduced by an option factor if you choose an option.

M

Member

Any person, unless specifically excluded by law, who has performed creditable service and has earned creditable compensation for that service, and has not received a refund for that service and, as a result, is subject to the Defined Benefit Program.

Active member: A member who is not retired or disabled and who earns creditable compensation during the school year.

Inactive member: A member who is not retired or disabled and who has not earned creditable compensation during the current or preceding school year.

Disabled member: A member who receives a CalSTRS disability benefit.

Retired member: A member who has terminated employment and has retired for service or has retired for disability and receives a retirement benefit.

Member-Only Benefit

The highest monthly benefit you can receive when you retire for service or disability before any reduction to provide for an option beneficiary.

Modified Benefit

A reduced benefit that allows you to provide an ongoing lifetime benefit to one or more option beneficiaries after your death. The reduction to your Member-Only Benefit is based on an option factor, which depends on the option you choose, your age and the age of your option beneficiary or beneficiaries when the election is made.

N

Nonconsecutive final compensation

If your employer certifies your salary was reduced due to a reduction in school funds, CalSTRS can exclude the periods of the reduction to determine your final compensation over 36 months.

Nonqualified service credit

Service not connected to the performance of creditable service. The purchase of nonqualified service credit, known as air time, is no longer permitted and cannot be used to qualify for the career factor.

Normal cost

An actuarially determined number that represents the cost assigned to an average member for a given year needed to fund a benefit.

Normal retirement age

For CalSTRS 2% at 60 members, age 60; for CalSTRS 2% at 62 members, age 62.

O

One-time death benefit

A one-time death benefit paid to your designated recipients (may be a person, trust, charity, corporation, estate or other entity) after you die.

One-time death benefit recipient

The beneficiary you name to receive your one-time death benefit.

Option

A Defined Benefit Program feature that allows you to distribute your retirement benefit over your lifetime and the lifetime of one or more persons or a special needs trust.

100% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, the Modified Benefit will be paid to your option beneficiary for life. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will be raised to the Member-Only Benefit level.

75% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, three-quarters of the Modified Benefit will be paid to your option beneficiary for life. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will be raised to the Member-Only Benefit level.

50% Beneficiary Option: Upon your death, one-half of the Modified Benefit will be paid to your option beneficiary for life. If your option beneficiary predeceases you, your benefit will be raised to the Member-Only Benefit level.

Compound Option: Upon your death, benefits will be paid to one or more option beneficiaries for life. The benefit paid to an individual option beneficiary depends on the option and percent of the total benefit elected for that beneficiary.

Option beneficiary

The person or persons or special needs trust you name to receive a lifetime monthly benefit after your death through the Defined Benefit Program.

Option factor

An actuarially determined factor used to calculate the reduction to your Defined Benefit Program Member-Only monthly benefit when you elect an option to provide a lifetime monthly benefit to a designated option beneficiary after your death.

P

Participant

Individuals who have performed creditable service subject to coverage by the Cash Balance Benefit Program and who have contributions credited or are receiving an annuity under the Cash Balance Benefit Program, or who have not yet received a lump-sum retirement benefit or termination refund.

Pension2

See CalSTRS Pension2.

Postretirement earnings limits

If you're a service retired Defined Benefit Program member, the amount you may earn from employment in which you perform retired member activities without a reduction in your CalSTRS benefits. The earnings limits are different for disabled and service retired members.

Separation-from-service requirement: If you return to work and perform retired member activities during the first 180 calendar days after your most recent retirement date, your retirement benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar by the amount you earn up to your benefit amount payable during that period. Any amount you earn performing retired member activities during the first 180 calendar days of retirement will also count against the annual postretirement earnings limit for the appropriate fiscal year.

The 180 calendar day separation-from-service requirement also applies to all Cash Balance Benefit annuitants. If you're a Cash Balance Benefit participant and receive your retirement benefit as a lump-sum payment, your benefit will not be payable until 180 calendar days after you terminate employment. If you return to work and perform retired participant activities during this waiting period, your retirement will be canceled, and you will not receive your benefit.

Annual earnings limit: If you return to work and perform retired member activities, you can earn up to the annual postretirement earnings limit without affecting your benefit. If you earn more than the limit, your CalSTRS benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar by the amount of creditable earnings in excess of the limit up to your annual retirement benefit minus any reduction due to the separation-from-service requirement. The Teachers' Retirement Board adjusts the postretirement earnings limit annually. The 2024–25 postretirement earnings limit is \$74,733. The 2025–26 postretirement earnings limit is \$80,245.

Post-tax contributions

Member contributions to the CalSTRS Defined Benefit Program based on creditable compensation from which federal and state income taxes have been withheld.

Projected final compensation

The final compensation used to determine your disability or survivor benefit under Coverage A, increased by 2%, compounded annually, to the earlier of age 60 or the date the disability benefit is terminated.

Projected service

Service credit plus the service you would have earned to age 60 (or termination of the disability benefit, whichever comes first) had you continued to work and receive service credit at the same rate as the highest of any one of the three school years immediately preceding your death or the date your disability benefit began to accrue under Coverage A.

R

Reasonable accommodation

Federal and state laws give you the right to request modifications that would allow you to continue working and obligate employers to make a good faith effort to accommodate these requests. Before making a final decision on your application for disability benefits, we may require you to pursue a request for reasonable accommodation to enable you to continue employment in your same position, or in one with comparable duties. Reasonable accommodation could be accomplished by changing the duties of your position or reassigning you to alternate duties you're qualified to perform through modification of your work site or other measures.

Redeposit

The restoration of service credit represented by previously refunded member contributions and interest. Redeposit costs include the interest the refunded amount would have earned had the funds remained in the CalSTRS account. If repaid over time, a finance charge is added.

Reduced Benefit Election

A retirement alternative for Defined Benefit Program members under the CalSTRS 2% at 60 benefit structure. You must be at least age 55, but under age 60, and have at least five years of service credit to retire under this alternative. You receive one-half of your monthly benefit amount calculated as if you were age 60. The reduced benefit will continue for the same number of months after age 60 that you received benefits before age 60. After that, you'll receive your normal service retirement benefit. You're not eligible if you previously received a CalSTRS service retirement or disability benefit, or if you're applying for a service retirement while your disability application is being evaluated.

Reduced Workload Program

Under this program, you may reduce your workload in a position from full time to part time (a minimum of at least 50% of full time) and still receive a full year of service credit. You and your employer contribute to CalSTRS based on full-time employment. You may participate in this program for up to 10 school years before retirement. The opportunity to participate is available only if your employer offers the program.

Refund

A lump-sum return of accumulated retirement contributions and interest earned under the Defined Benefit Program. If you take a refund of your Defined Benefit Supplement Program account, you'll receive your Defined Benefit Supplement funds in the form of a termination benefit, which you cannot redeposit if you return to CalSTRS-covered service.

Registered domestic partner

A registered domestic partnership is created when partners file a Declaration of Domestic Partnership with the Secretary of State. Under California law, registered domestic partners have the same rights, protections and benefits, and are subject to the same responsibilities, obligations and duties as are granted to and imposed upon spouses.

A domestic partnership registered with a city or county does not qualify as a registered domestic partnership for CalSTRS purposes. Contact us if you do not have a registered domestic partnership through the Secretary of State.

Reinstatement

Returning to employment in a position requiring CalSTRS membership and terminating a CalSTRS benefit, such as a retired educator returning as an active member to the classroom in a credentialed position.

Retired member activities

The performance of specific employment activities, including substitute teaching, by a retired member in the California public school system as an employee of an employer, as an independent contractor or as an employee of a third party except under limited circumstances.

Retirement Incentive Program

An optional CalSTRS program offered by some employers that allows Defined Benefit Program members who are eligible to retire to receive two additional years of service credit. This incentive will be revoked if a retiree does any of the following:

- Returns to work in any job, including substitute teaching, as an employee, as an independent contractor or as an employee of a third party with the same employer that offered the incentive within five years of retirement.
- Reinstates to active membership.
- Receives unemployment insurance payments from the employer that offered the incentive within one year of retiring.

Retirement Progress Report

An annual report for active and inactive members that includes:

- A summary of Defined Benefit, Defined Benefit Supplement and Cash Balance Benefit program transactions during the prior school year.
- Accumulated service credit.
- Contribution and interest balances.
- Any excess member contributions made during the year.
- Death benefit recipient and beneficiary information.
- Two projections of your Defined Benefit Program retirement benefit if you're at least age 45.

Return of member contributions

A one-time payment of all your accumulated contributions and interest earned. The payment equals your total contributions and interest at the time of retirement, disability or death, less the sum of all monthly benefit payments received. This is payable when there are no longer any option beneficiaries or survivors who qualify for a continuing monthly benefit.

S

School term

The period of time that begins on the first day and ends on the last day creditable service is required to be performed by a member employed on a full-time basis.

School year

Refers exclusively to the fiscal year: July 1 of one calendar year to June 30 of the following calendar year.

Service credit

Accumulated period in years, including partial years, for which you earned creditable compensation and made contributions under the Defined Benefit Program determined as the ratio of your salary earnings in a position to the full-time annualized pay rate of the position. Service credit is one of the factors used to determine your eligibility for benefits under the Defined Benefit Program. Service credit cannot exceed 1.000 in any given school year.

Service retirement benefit calculation

The formula used to calculate the Member-Only amount Defined Benefit Program members will receive after retiring from service. The formula is: service credit × age factor × final compensation = retirement benefit.

Subrogation

A legal right that allows CalSTRS to recoup benefits paid and payable, including legal fees and costs, when a third party causes the injury or death of a CalSTRS member before retirement.

Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account

The account from which payments are made to members and beneficiaries whose current benefit value has fallen below a certain level of purchasing power, subject to the availability of funds. The purchasing power protection level is currently set at 85% of the original benefit when adjusted for California Consumer Price Index increases.

Surviving spouse or registered domestic partner

A person who was one of the following:

- Married to you or registered as your domestic partner for at least 12 months before your death.
- Married to you or registered as your domestic partner fewer than 12 months if a child was born during the marriage or partnership or if your surviving spouse or partner is pregnant.
- Continuously married to you or registered as your domestic partner for fewer than 12 months before your accidental death or for the period beginning before the occurrence of the injury or diagnosis of the illness that resulted in your death.

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