

Voluntary Separation and Retirement Incentive Program for Washington State Employees

2021–23 Biennium Guidelines

The Legislature authorized a Voluntary Separation and Retirement Incentive Program for the 2021–23 biennium in the state operating budget (Section 905, Chapter 334, Laws of 2021). This program gives agencies the option to offer financial incentives to employees to voluntarily separate from state service through retirement or resignation. Participation is open to all agencies but requires prior approval by the Office of Financial Management.

Overview

The Voluntary Separation and Retirement Incentive Program gives agencies the option to offer employees a financial incentive to voluntarily separate from state service through either retirement or resignation. The program aims to reduce salary costs and FTE usage, as well as to facilitate redeployment, re-organization and other efforts to make more effective use of human resources.

This is not an early retirement program. It is not to be used to target employees on the basis of individual or personal factors.

Each agency has the discretion to design an incentive formula and process that best meets its business needs and objectives, provided that the program is consistent with the basic provisions outlined below. Incentive plans must be cost neutral or result in cost savings, including those to the state pension system. Cost recovery must be completed within two years of the effective date of an agency's approved program. The maximum incentive payment is \$25,000.

These plans must be submitted to the Office of Financial Management (OFM) for approval prior to implementation.

No downshifting option is provided. The program does not include options for employees to voluntarily reduce hours, move to lower-paid job classes, or take leave without pay.

Changes from previous version

Historically, participation in the program has been limited to agencies that have experienced significant, statutorily directed reorganization, or a recent change in primary mission and body of work. In May 2020, in response to budget shortfalls anticipated as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2019-21 program was opened to all agencies. **The 2021-23 program remains open to all agencies, subject to prior OFM approval and pending further review of significant operational challenges that we continue to face.**

Basic provisions and guidelines

Purpose. The incentive program is intended to reduce salary costs and FTE usage and to make more effective use of human resources.

Availability. The incentive program is available through June 30, 2023. Cost recovery must be accomplished within two years of the effective date of an agency's plan. A plan will commence on the date of OFM approval unless the agency specifies a later commencement date in its plan.

Management tools. The incentive program is a management tool, not an employee right or benefit. No employee will have a contractual right to a financial incentive offered through this program.

Eligibility. To be minimally eligible for a *separation* incentive, an employee must have permanent status and three years of service. In addition, for the *retirement* incentive, an employee must have been eligible for normal retirement for at least 12 months. (See table below for details.)

An agency that is significantly downsizing may seek an exception to the normal retirement eligibility requirement from the OFM director. If an exception is granted, the agency will be billed by the Department of Retirement Systems (DRS) for the additional cost to the state pension system.

Participation of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement depends on the provisions of that agreement.

Employees who are receiving a pension benefit under a state pension plan administered by the Department of Retirement Systems or a higher education retirement plan are not eligible for the incentive program.

Plan	Normal Retirement Eligibility	Reference
PERS 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Age 60 and 5 years of service › Age 55 and 25 years of service › 30 years of service (any age) 	RCW 41.40.180
PERS 2	Age 65 and 5 years of service	RCW 41.40.630 (1)
PERS 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Age 65 and 10 years of service › Age 65 and 5 years of service, including 12 months of service after age 54 › Age 65 and 5 years of service if the member completed 5 years of service before the Plan 2-to-3 transfer date in RCW 41.40.795 	RCW 41.40.820 (1)
PSERS	Age 65 and 5 years of service	RCW 41.37.210(1)

Acceptance. Acceptance of the offer by the employee is entirely voluntary. Individuals offered an incentive should be given sufficient time from the date of receiving accurate and complete information about the offer to then make a decision. Employees choosing to accept an incentive offer will sign a form indicating that their decision to participate is entirely voluntary and that they fully understand re-employment and other restrictions.

Maximum payment. The maximum incentive amount that may be offered is \$25,000. Each agency must recover the cost of incentive payments through cost savings resulting from the program. As agencies structure incentive payment offers, they are encouraged to consult with the OFM State Human Resources Division and DRS on how they will report the offers in quarterly reports.

A separation payment will be a lump sum, which will be subject to income tax and Social Security tax but will not be considered income for retirement (average final compensation) purposes.

Strategic targeting. Plans submitted by agencies must meet a specifically articulated business purpose. To avoid disruption of government services, agencies should strategically target those who would be offered incentive options and then make those offers at staggered intervals. Agencies should establish internal provisions to ensure the incentives are offered in a fair fashion. Incentive options should not be targeted on the basis of individual or personal factors.

Plans submitted to OFM should address:

- Retention of positions, occupations and skills that are key to achieving the agency’s mission and priorities.
- Retention of adequate levels of skilled, talented workers in needed occupations and locations.
- Reduction of supervisory levels and overhead positions.
- Difficulty or cost of replacing employees with particular skill requirements or in certain locations.
- Potential disruption due to the overall loss of experienced workers.
- Overall cost of the incentives.

Agency contact. Each agency must designate a contact person to whom interested employees can be referred for information. This contact information should be included in plans submitted for review.

Unemployment compensation. Employees accepting a separation incentive are ineligible for unemployment compensation. Agencies should obtain the employee’s signature indicating that they have been advised of this condition.

Repayment. Following a separation or retirement payment, any employee who returns to state service in five or fewer years (as an employee or contractor¹) must repay the incentive. An exception or partial exception to this provision may be granted, provided the new agency seeking to hire the former employee has sought and gained approval from the OFM director prior to the date of hire. Such exceptions are evaluated on their potential benefit to the state. However, such approvals are infrequent. Employment with a local government jurisdiction or school district, or work as an unpaid volunteer, does not trigger the repayment requirement.

Retirement. Agencies should obtain signatures from employees who are accepting separation (not retirement) incentives that they agree to not retire² from a state retirement system until the earlier of: (1) five years after separation or (2) 12 months after they reach eligibility for normal retirement. This provision does not apply to employees retiring under a higher education retirement plan.

Effect on retirement system. Separation incentive options cannot propose or require changes to current pension statutes. A separation payment must be a lump sum. It is subject to income tax and Social Security tax but not considered income for retirement (average final compensation) purposes.

Deferred compensation. Incentive payments cannot be rolled into a deferred compensation account.

Program monitoring. The program will be monitored by OFM and DRS.

Process. In HRMS, use the separation action reason *Voluntary – Incentive Pay (53) or Retirement – Incentive Pay (52)* to separate an employee who is eligible to participate in a Voluntary Separation and Retirement Incentive Program and has been offered a taxable cash payment as an incentive to resign. The incentive payment should be processed with *Wage Type 1154 – Vol separation*.

¹ For this purpose, a former state employee who is employed by an organization that holds a contract with the state of Washington is considered a “contractor” if they perform work on any contract with the state or state agency. If the employee works strictly on contracts that do not involve the state of Washington, they are not considered to have returned to work as a contractor for this purpose.

² “Retire” means to begin receiving defined benefit payments, not making withdrawals from defined contribution accounts.

Reporting requirements. Participating agencies must submit a final report to the Legislature and OFM by July 30, 2023, on the outcomes or anticipated outcomes of the incentive program. The agency report should address at a minimum:

- Details of the program, including resulting service delivery changes and agency efficiencies.
- Costs of the incentive per participant, the total cost to the state, and the projected or actual net dollar savings.

Agency plan submittal to OFM. Agency plans must include (1) the elements described earlier and (2) the agency’s agreement to submit interim reports on a quarterly basis, and any additional information as required, to:

David Schumacher
Office of Financial Management
P.O. Box 43113
Olympia, WA 98504-3113
david.schumacher@ofm.wa.gov

Shawn Merchant
Department of Retirement Systems
P.O. Box 48380
Tumwater, WA 98504-8380
shawn.merchant@drs.wa.gov

Contacts. Employee questions about the application of these guidelines in an agency should be directed to the agency designee. In addition to contacting the agency designee or human resources staff for assistance, employees may contact the following individuals:

- Agency assistance with plan design and reporting requirements – Caroline Kirk (OFM), 360-878-4827 (caroline.kirk@ofm.wa.gov)
- Agency questions about retirement systems – Shawn Merchant (DRS), 360-664-7303 (shawn.merchant@drs.wa.gov)
- Questions about setting up accounts for insurance payment – Rita Homan, Health Care Authority, 360-725-9803 (rita.homan@hca.wa.gov)
- Other questions, including budget questions and repayment waivers – Marcus Ehrlander (OFM), 360-489-4327 (marcus.ehrlander@ofm.wa.gov)

Sample formulas for voluntary separation incentives

The following are examples of possible incentive formulas for the Voluntary Separation and Retirement Incentive Program. Within certain parameters, each agency has the discretion to design whatever formulas best meet its business needs, provided that the plan is consistent with these guidelines and is approved by OFM.

Example 1: Incentive based on years of service

Employee would receive a separation payment according to a formula such as the following, subject to the maximum payment amount of \$25,000:

Years of Service	Separation Payment
Fewer than 3	None
3-4	3 weeks’ pay
5-9	1 month pay
10-14	2 months’ pay
15-19	3 months’ pay
20-24	4 months’ pay
25+	5 months’ pay

Example 2: Incentive based solely on years of service

Employee would receive a separation payment equal to \$XX per year of service. For example, if the incentive were \$1,000/year of service, an employee with 20 years would receive \$20,000.

Example 3: Health care premium payment as incentive

The incentive payment would be deposited by the employee into an account at the Health Care Authority. HCA will credit the monthly premium cost for health care coverage against that account. The monthly premium will be determined by the health care plan selected, the number of individuals covered and current insurance rates. Any increase in premium rates will be reflected in the monthly charge. The length of coverage would be determined by the cost of the monthly premiums.³

Example 4: Split incentive payment

An employee could receive a separation payment of up to \$25,000. The employee could elect to split the incentive payment, receiving a portion of the incentive as a cash payment and depositing the remainder in an account at HCA. HCA would credit the cost of the employee's health care premium against that account. The number of months of coverage would depend upon the amount deposited and the cost of the health care premiums for the plan selected by the employee.

These scenarios are provided as examples *only*. Agencies are encouraged to explore alternate formulas and processes designed to meet their business needs, provided the incentives are consistent with the basic provisions of the guidelines.

³Not all employees may be eligible to continue health insurance. Check first with the Public Employees Benefit Board. Please see page 4 for contact information. Also, employees must be careful to observe PEBB rules and deadlines. Agencies should also be sure to specify what should be done with any extra funds in the account. Normally, in case of a voluntary separation incentive, extra funds should be returned to the employee.