



Updated October 2, 2019

Railroad Retirement Board: Retirement, Survivor, Disability, Unemployment, and Sickness Benefits

Introduction

The Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) administers retirement, survivor, disability, unemployment, and sickness benefits for railroad workers and their families under the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act (RRA) and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA). Work for railroads engaged in interstate commerce, railroad associations, and railroad labor organizations is covered by the railroad benefits system instead of Social Security or the federal-state unemployment compensation system.

During FY2017, the RRB paid nearly \$12.5 billion in retirement and survivor benefits to approximately 548,000 beneficiaries. Unemployment and sickness benefits totaling \$106 million were paid to approximately 28,000 claimants. The number of railroad workers has been declining since the 1950s, although the rate of decline has been irregular and recent years have seen increases in railroad employment after an all-time low of 215,000 in January 2010. Since reaching a low in 2010, railroad employment again peaked in April 2015 at 253,000, and then declined through FY2017, falling to 221,000.

The RRB consists of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to staggered five-year terms. One member is appointed on the recommendation of the railroad industry, one on the recommendation of railroad labor, and the chair is appointed to represent the public.

Retirement, Survivor, and Disability Benefits

Similar to Social Security, the RRB provides retirement, survivor, and disability benefits to covered employees and their families who meet insurance requirements by working in covered railroad employment and paying RRA payroll taxes (see **Table 1**).

Retirement Benefits

Tier I retirement annuities are designed to be nearly equivalent to Social Security retirement benefits and are calculated using the Social Security benefit formula. To be eligible for retirement benefits, a person must have at least 10 years of railroad service, or at least five years after 1995 and a sufficient combination of railroad service and work covered by Social Security.

Tier I benefits are more generous than Social Security in that, at the age of 60, railroad workers with at least 30 years of covered railroad work may receive unreduced retirement annuities, unlike Social Security which only pays unreduced benefits at full retirement age and pays reduced

benefits at age 62. Because work covered by Social Security is counted toward tier I benefits, if a railroad retirement annuitant is also awarded Social Security benefits, those benefits are subtracted from tier I benefits.

Tier II retirement annuities are paid in addition to tier I benefits and any private pension and retirement savings plans offered by railroad employers. Tier II benefits are similar to private pensions and are based on the worker's 60 highest months of railroad earnings.

Table 1. Railroad Retirement, Survivor, and Disability Benefits, March 2019

Type of Benefit	Number of Benefits (% of Total Benefits)
Retirement	188,893 (29.6%)
Supplemental Annuities	119,032 (18.7%)
Disability	71,698 (11.3%)
Spouses	147,975 (23.2%)
Surviving Spouses	99,462 (15.6%)
Surviving Children	8,115 (1.3%)
Partition Payments	1,960 (0.3%)
Total	637,135 (100%)

Source: Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of the Actuary, Quarterly Benefit Statistics, January-March 2019, July 2019, **Table 1**.

Notes: Partition payments are made to spouses pursuant to divorce rulings. Beneficiaries may be eligible for more than one type of benefit.

Supplemental annuities are paid to employees first hired in railroad work before October 1981, and who are aged 65 or older with at least 25 years of railroad service, or aged 60 with at least 20 years of service. Workers must also have a current connection to the railroad industry (generally one year of railroad work in the previous 30 months). In addition, *vested dual benefits* are paid to those who were insured for both railroad retirement and Social Security in 1974 when the two-tier railroad retirement benefit structure was established.

Disability Benefits

Railroad workers may be eligible for disability benefits if they are unable to work because of physical or mental impairments. Total disability benefits are paid to workers who are permanently and totally disabled and unable to perform any work. Occupational disability benefits are paid to workers unable to perform their regular railroad

occupations if they are aged 60 or older with at least 10 years of railroad service or any age with at least 20 years of service. A current connection to the railroad industry is also required for occupational disability benefits.

Spouse Benefits

Spouses of annuitants may receive benefits based on the worker's earnings. Unlike Social Security, children are not eligible for their own benefits based on the record of a living beneficiary but are factored into the eligibility of spouses for benefits and the presence of a minor child or adult disabled before age 22 may increase a worker's annuity amount under the RRA's Special Guaranty provision.

Survivor Benefits

After the death of a covered worker, surviving spouses, former spouses, children, and other dependents may be eligible to receive survivor benefits if the worker had a current connection to the railroad industry at the time of death. Benefits for children stop when the child marries or reaches age 18 (age 19 if still enrolled in elementary or secondary school), unless the child has a disability that began before age 22 in which case the benefits continue for life or duration of disability.

Financing of Retirement, Survivor, and Disability Benefits

Payroll taxes are the largest funding source for railroad retirement, survivor, and disability benefits. The tier I tax is the same as the Social Security payroll tax: railroad employers and employees each pay 6.2% on earnings up to \$132,900 in 2019. The tier II tax is set each year based on the railroad retirement system's asset balances, benefit payments, and administrative costs. In 2019, the tier II tax is 13.1% for employers and 4.9% for employees on earnings up to \$98,700. Tier II taxes are used to finance tier II benefits, *excess* tier I benefits (the portion of tier I benefits that are more generous than Social Security retirement benefits), and supplemental annuities.

Revenues not needed to pay current tier I benefits in excess of Social Security benefits, tier II benefits, supplemental annuities, or associated administrative costs are held in the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust (NRRIT). The NRRIT is invested in both government securities and private equities, unlike the Social Security trust funds, which are only invested in government securities.

The railroad retirement system receives an annual *financial interchange* payment from the Social Security system. The financial interchange is designed to place the Social Security trust funds in the same position they would have been in if railroad employment had been covered under Social Security since Social Security's inception. In FY2017, the financial interchange payment accounted for 32.6% of gross railroad retirement system revenue. The railroad retirement, survivor, and disability system is projected to remain solvent over at least the next 25 years.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

Railroad workers may qualify for daily unemployment and sickness benefits under the RUIA. These benefits are paid in addition to any paid leave or private insurance an employee may have. To receive unemployment benefits, a worker must be ready, willing, and able to work. For sickness benefits, a worker must be unable to work because of illness or injury. Sickness benefits are distinct from disability benefits because they are intended to cover a finite, temporary period of time.

The maximum daily benefit payable in the benefit year that began July 1, 2019, is \$78, and maximum benefits for biweekly claims is \$780. However, due to sequestration pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25, as amended), the railroad unemployment and sickness insurance benefits is reduced by 5.9% from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. The maximum daily benefit rate \$78 is reduced by 5.9% to \$73.40 and the maximum biweekly benefit is reduced by 5.9% to \$733.98.

Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries may receive normal benefits for up to 26 weeks in a benefit year, or until the benefits they receive equal their creditable earnings in the prior year. Employees with at least 10 years of covered railroad service may qualify for extended benefits for 13 weeks after they have exhausted normal benefits.

Financing of Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

Railroad unemployment and sickness benefits are financed solely by railroad employers. Employers' contributions are based on the taxable earnings of their employees. An employer's tax rates depend on the past rates of unemployment and sickness claims by its employees. For calendar year 2019, the tax rate ranges from 2.15% to 12.0% on the first \$1,605 paid to each employee per month, which includes a 1.5% surcharge. A surcharge is assessed in any year in which the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account falls below a threshold level.

Railroad unemployment and sickness funds not needed immediately are deposited into an account that is part of the national Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF), and the railroad account receives interest based on these deposits.

For Additional Information

CRS Report RS22350, *Railroad Retirement Board: Retirement, Survivor, Disability, Unemployment, and Sickness Benefits*

CRS Report RS22782, *Railroad Retirement Board: Trust Fund Investment Practices*

CRS Report RL33362, *Unemployment Insurance: Programs and Benefits*

Zhe Li, Analyst in Social Policy

IF10481

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.