## SENATE SUMMARY OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS

# SB 20 2015 Regular Session Long

# KEYWORD AND SUMMARY AS RETURNED TO THE SENATE

TEACHERS RETIREMENT. Allows certain retirees to collect benefits during reemployment. (2/3 - CA10s29(F)) (6/30/15)

#### SUMMARY OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE SENATE BILL

1. Adds educational diagnosticians to the definition of a reemployment-eligible critical shortage position or critical shortage position.

## DIGEST OF THE SENATE BILL AS RETURNED TO THE SENATE

SB 20 Reengrossed

2015 Regular Session

Long

<u>Present law</u>, with certain exceptions, requires benefits of a retiree reemployed in a position covered by the Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana (TRSL) to be suspended for the duration of the reemployment. Further provides that for retirees who qualify to return to work exceptions pursuant to <u>present law</u>, benefits shall be fully suspended for the first 12 months following retirement regardless of retirement date, position filled, or credentials held. After this 12-month period terminates, these retirees are eligible to receive their benefit check while receiving a salary for reemployment.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and authorizes additional retirees to avoid suspension of their benefits while reemployed.

<u>Present law</u> provides that after the 12-month mandatory suspension period, there shall be no further suspension of benefits for:

- (1) Retirees who return to active service on or before June 30, 2010.
- (2) Retirees who retired on or after May 1, 2009, and on or before June 30, 2010, who return to active service in a TRSL-covered position requiring a valid Louisiana teaching certificate or valid Louisiana ancillary certificate.
- (3) Retirees holding advanced degrees in speech therapy, speech pathology or audiology.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> for retirees holding advanced degrees in speech therapy, speech pathology or audiology. <u>Proposed law</u> further provides that any member who retired on or before June 30, 2010, shall have no suspension of benefits during his reemployment period following the first 12 months of retirement regardless of when he returned to active service or whether the position requires a certificate. Defines these retirees as "reemployment-eligible retirees".

<u>Present law</u> provides that, following the 12-month mandatory suspension period, a full-time certified speech therapist, speech pathologist, or audiologist in a position requiring a valid La. ancillary certificate shall have no further suspension of benefits during his reemployment period when a critical shortage has been certified as provided in <u>present law</u>. Provides that, following the 12-month mandatory suspension period, full-time or part-time classroom teachers reemployed in a school where a critical shortage has been certified as provided in present law, shall have no further suspension of benefits.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and adds school social workers, school counselors, and educational diagnosticians to the list of positions covered by <u>present law</u>. Defines these positions as "reemployment-eligible critical shortage positions".

<u>Present law</u> requires certification of critical shortage areas. Prohibits any retiree hired in an eligible reemployment position to receive his benefit until the superintendent and personnel director of his employing school have certified to the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) an the board of trustees of TRSL that a critical shortage of teachers exists in the area in which the retiree was hired to teach. Requires that prior to making this certification, the employer is to advertise on two separate occasions in the official journal for the area a notice that a shortage exists and the positions sought to be filled.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and further requires employers to post openings at career development offices or similar entities and in every postsecondary institution within a 120 mile radius of the employer's governing authority. Requires annual certification that a critical shortage exists.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "critical shortage" to mean any situation where there exists a shortage of certified teachers in a certain subject area or a shortage of certified speech therapists, speech pathologists, audiologists, educational diagnosticians, school social workers, or school counselors.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that a "reemployment-eligible critical shortage position" or "critical shortage position" includes a position for a full-time certified speech therapist, speech pathologist, audiologist, educational diagnostician, school social worker, or school counselor whose position of employment requires a valid Louisiana ancillary certificate approved and issued by the state Department of Education in a school district where a critical shortage exists.

<u>Present law</u> provides that, after the 12-month mandatory suspension period, a retiree who returns to work in any of the following TRSL-covered positions is subject to a salary cap of 25% of his annual benefit amount:

- (1) Substitute classroom teachers.
- (2) Adult education or literacy instructors.
- (3) Adjunct professors.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> and defines these positions as "reemployment-eligible positions".

<u>Present law</u> defines "classroom teacher" as an employee whose position of employment requires a valid La. teaching certificate and who is assigned the professional activities of instructing pupils in courses in classroom situations for which daily pupil attendance figures for the school system are kept. <u>Proposed law</u> includes in the definition of "classroom teacher" employees assigned to proctor admission, evaluation, or assessment testing. Further adds test proctoring to the list of duties a substitute classroom teacher may perform.

<u>Present law</u> provides that the earnings limitations shall not apply to any retiree reemployed in a part-time position with the La. High School Athletic Assoc. on June 27, 2003. <u>Proposed law</u> repeals <u>present law</u> due to obsolescence.

Effective	June	30,	2015.

(Amends R.S. 11:710)

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