HOUSE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION	bill digest	5/5/2015	HB 638 Anchia, Simmons (CSHB 638 by S. Thompson)
SUBJECT:	Allowing the wrongfully convicted to pass annuity payments to spouses		
COMMITTEE:	Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence — committee substitute recommended		
VOTE:	9 ayes — Smithee, Farrar, Clardy, Hernandez, Laubenberg, Raymond, Schofield, Sheets, S. Thompson		
	0 nays		
WITNESSES:	For — Charles Chatman; Cornelius Dupree; Selma Dupree; Ed Heimlich; Johnnie Lindsey; Johnny Pinchback; Sandra Pinchback; Cory Session; Billy Smith; James Waller; David Wiggins; (<i>Registered, but did not</i> <i>testify</i> : Sarah Pahl, Texas Criminal Justice Coalition)		
	Against — No	ne	
BACKGROUND:	pardoned or gr	anted relief under a writ of	, ch. 103 an individual who is Thabeas corpus after being ensation for the individual's time
	payments base entitled. Howe	ver, under current law, cla	r payments as an annuity ne amount to which they are imants do not have an option that vive payments after the claimant's
DIGEST:	wrongful impri	nant's spouse and/or depen	itled to compensation for ve annuity payments that would dent to receive payments after
		mative annuity payments, t ntinued payment after death	he claimant would have several n, including:
	• making	a percentage (100 percent,	75 percent, or 50 percent) of the

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annuity payment payable to the claimant's spouse; or

• if the claimant died before 180 or 120 monthly alternative annuity payments were made, making the remainder of those payments payable to the claimant's spouse or designated beneficiary.

Alternative annuity payments would be actuarially reduced according to the claimant's selection.

The claimant would be required to make a selection within 45 days of applying for compensation. The comptroller would be required to develop a form for this selection and make it available by December 1, 2015.

Under the bill, if a claimant elected to receive alternative annuity payments and then survived his or her spouse, the claimant's monthly annuity payments would be increased to the amount that the claimant would have received if he or she had selected standard annuity payments.

If a claimant selected either the 180-month or 120-month option, the claimant could designate:

- 1. one beneficiary to receive the remainder of the payments;
- 2. two or more beneficiaries to receive the remainder of payments in equal amounts; or
- 3. a primary beneficiary to receive the remainder of the payments and an additional beneficiary to take the place of the primary beneficiary if the primary beneficiary died before the remainder of the payments were paid.

Under the second option, if one of the beneficiaries died before the remainder of the payments were paid, the comptroller would recalculate the payments so that the remaining beneficiaries received the remainder of the payments in equal amounts.

Under the third option, a claimant could not select more than four additional beneficiaries and would determine the order in which they would succeed the primary beneficiary. If each of the beneficiaries died

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before the remainder of the payments were paid, the remainder would be payable to the claimant's estate.

Only dependents of the claimant could be designated beneficiaries.

Under the bill, if a spouse or designated beneficiary was convicted of a felony, the payments would be terminated. If the spouse or designated beneficiary's payments were terminated, the remainder of the payments would be payable to any other beneficiaries or the claimant's estate.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2015. A claimant who started receiving annuity payments before that date could elect to receive any remaining payments as alternative annuity payments by filling out the form provided by the comptroller within 45 days of the form becoming available. The amount of the claimant's payments would be reduced accordingly.