

## IPERS changes in SF2424

- Credits the accounts of members who leave IPERS-covered employment for military service and die while serving.
- Removes bonuses and allowances from IPERS-covered wages.
- Removes IPERS from the Technology Governance Board's authority.
- Removes the investment management expense cap.
- Increases the minimum employer fee for late contributions from \$10 to \$20, and requires all employers to pay contributions monthly.
- Directs IPERS to adjust contribution rates for regular members based on an annual actuarial valuation; limits contribution rate changes for all membership groups to no more than 0.5 percentage point each year.
- Changes the amount of a death benefit that IPERS can pay to an adult custodian of a minor without court intervention to match Iowa Code Chapter 565B, Transfers to Minors (Raises IPERS' limit of \$10,000 to the Chapter 565B limit of \$25,000).
- Clarifies that regular disability payments end when a member no longer meets eligibility requirements for a permanent disability.
- Moves four groups to protection occupation:
  - County jailers and detention officers working as jailers.
  - Emergency medical service providers.
  - County attorney investigators.
  - National Guard installation security officers.
- Allows IPERS to roll over a deceased member's account to a traditional or Roth IRA for a beneficiary that is not a spouse.
- Allows members to buy up to five years of service credit that is not tied to specific employment (also called buy-in of air time).
- Allows members with mixed service to convert regular service credit to Special Service credit by paying the actuarial cost (also called a buy-up).

- Provides a credit that will reduce the cost to buy back service to members who:
  - Received a refund from IPERS before July 1, 1998,
  - Were vested in IPERS when they received the refund, and
  - Returned to work before July 1, 1998, and worked:
    - Full-time, and
    - In a job with mandatory IPERS coverage.
- Allows use of a statewide referendum of part-time elected officials to decide whether they should have both Social Security coverage and IPERS coverage.
- Requires the cost analysis of proposed changes to a retirement system to include the change in the normal cost rate using the “entry age normal” actuarial cost method.
- Requires retirement systems to report the actuarial required contribution rate by reporting the normal cost rate and the rate to amortize their unfunded actuarial liability over 30 years using the “entry age normal” actuarial cost method (IPERS currently uses the “entry age normal” actuarial cost method).
- Makes other technical corrections and updates to Iowa Code Chapter 97B, which governs IPERS.