

70A.23 Credit for accrued sick leave.

When a state employee, excluding an employee covered under a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, retires under a retirement system in the state maintained in whole or in part by public contributions or payments, the number of accrued days of active and banked sick leave of the employee shall be credited to the employee. When an employee retires, is eligible, and has applied for benefits under a retirement system authorized under chapter 97A or 97B, including the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF), or an employee dies on or after July 1, 1984, while the employee is in active employment but is eligible for retirement benefits under one of the listed chapters, the employee shall receive a cash payment for the employee's accumulated, unused sick leave in both the active and banked sick leave accounts, except when, in lieu of cash payment, payment is made for monthly premiums for health or life insurance or both as provided in a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under chapter 20. An employee of the department of public safety or the department of natural resources who has earned benefits of payment of premiums under a collective bargaining agreement and who becomes a manager or supervisor and is no longer covered by the agreement shall not lose the benefits of payment of premium earned while covered by the agreement. The payment shall be calculated by multiplying the number of hours of accumulated, unused sick leave by the employee's hourly rate of pay at the time of retirement. However, the total cash payments for accumulated, unused sick leave shall not exceed two thousand dollars per employee and are payable upon retirement or death. Banked sick leave is defined as accrued sick leave in excess of ninety days.

[C79, 81, § 79.23; 82 Acts, ch 1184, § 1]

84 Acts, ch 1146, § 1; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §9

C93, § 70A.23

2003 Acts, ch 108, §22

Sick leave and vacation incentive and other early termination programs; reports to general assembly; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 5, §3, 4, 8; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §5052; 2004 Acts, ch 1035, § 1, 3