

CHAPTER 7
SERVICE CREDIT AND VESTING STATUS
[Prior to 11/24/04, see 581—Ch 21]

495—7.1(97B) Service credit.

7.1(1) General.

a. A member shall receive membership service credit for service rendered after July 4, 1953. Service is counted to the complete quarter calendar year. A calendar year shall not include more than four quarters.

b. From July 4, 1953, through June 30, 1965, a member received one quarter of service credit for each quarter in which the member's covered wages totaled at least \$200. From July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1992, a member received one quarter of service credit for each quarter in which the member's covered wages totaled at least \$300. For quarters beginning July 1, 1992, and later, a member shall receive one quarter of service credit for each calendar quarter in which at least \$1 of covered wages is reported.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph "b" above, a member who is on an unpaid leave of absence and who during the period covered by the unpaid leave performs services for the covered employer granting the unpaid leave shall not receive service credit for such services until the employer has reported \$300 in two consecutive quarters included in the unpaid leave period, and such service credit shall be granted only with respect to quarters beginning after said two consecutive quarters.

d. A nonvested member who terminates covered employment prior to attaining the age of 55, but who has covered wages in the year in which the member attains the age of 55 shall be treated as a vested member.

7.1(2) Service credit for persons employed by institutions operating on a nine-month basis. An employee working in a position for a school district or other educational institution which operates on a nine-month basis shall receive credit for the third quarter when covered wages are reported in the second and fourth quarters. A member who was on an approved leave of absence in the second quarter, but who has service credit for that quarter, whether by operation of law or through a service purchase, and who returns to work in the fourth quarter immediately following shall also receive credit for the missing third quarter. In order for the member to receive this service credit, the quarters before and after the third quarter must be reported for the same occupation class code.

7.1(3) Approved leave periods.

a. Effective July 1, 1998, a member's service is not deemed interrupted while a member is on a leave of absence that qualifies for protection under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), or would qualify but for the fact that the type of employment precludes coverage under the FMLA, or during the time a member is engaged in military service for which the member is entitled to receive credit under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) (38 U.S.C. Sections 4301 to 4333).

b. Reentry into public employment by an employee on military leave can be achieved if the individual accepts employment with a covered employer. Reemployment may begin anytime within 12 months of the individual's discharge from military service or, if longer, within the period provided under USERRA. Upon reemployment the member shall receive credit for all service to which the member is entitled pursuant to USERRA.

Notwithstanding any provision of Iowa Code chapter 97B or these rules to the contrary, contributions, benefits and service credit with respect to qualified military service will be provided in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 414(u).

For reemployments initiated on or after December 12, 1994, a member shall be treated as receiving compensation for each quarter during the member's period of military service equal to the compensation that the member would have received but for the period of military service, as certified by the member's employer on forms supplied by IPERS. The member's deemed compensation during the period of military service shall be taken into consideration in determining a member's make-up contributions, if any, and the member's high three-year average covered wage.

For reemployments initiated on or after December 12, 1994, following a military leave described in this subrule, make-up contributions shall be permitted with respect to employee contributions that would have been made during the period of military service if the member had actually been in covered employment during the period earning the deemed compensation provided for under this subrule. Make-up contributions shall be permitted during the five-year period that begins on the date of reemployment or, if less, a period equal to three times the period of military service.

The member shall request the foregoing make-up contributions (except contributions for periods prior to January 1, 1995, which shall be made as posttax contributions) on forms to be filed with the employer, which shall forward a copy to the system. Make-up contributions shall be made as pretax contributions under Internal Revenue Code Section 414(h)(2). Employers must comply with a member's request to begin make-up contributions during a period not exceeding that described in the preceding paragraph and shall forward said amounts to the system in the same manner as provided for pick-up contributions under Iowa Code section 97B.11A. An election to make up employee contributions under this subrule shall be irrevocable.

c. Effective for leaves of absence beginning on or after July 1, 1998, an eligible member must make contributions to the system in order to receive service credit for the period of the leave (except for leaves under paragraphs "a" and "b" above).

d. Reentry into public employment by an employee on a leave of absence under paragraphs "a" and "b" can be achieved by the employee by accepting employment with any public employer, provided that any interruption between the end of the period of leave of absence and reentry into public employment meets the requirements of the FMLA, USERRA and this subrule.

e. Credit for a leave of absence shall not be granted and cannot be purchased for any time period which begins after or extends beyond an employee's termination of employment as certified by the employer. This includes a certification of termination of employment made by an employer on a refund application. Employers shall be required to certify all leaves of absence for which credit is being requested using an affidavit furnished by IPERS and accompanied by a copy of the official record(s) which authorized the leave of absence. The provisions of this subrule denying credit for leaves of absence in cases in which the member takes a refund shall not apply to employees who were on leaves of absence that began before November 27, 1996, and took a refund before such date. The provisions of the subrule requiring employers to certify all leaves of absence using an affidavit furnished by IPERS shall apply to all requests for leave of absence credit filed after November 27, 1996, regardless of when the leave of absence was granted.

495—7.2(97B) Prior service.

7.2(1) General.

a. A member shall receive prior service credit if the member made contributions under the abolished Iowa Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance (IOASI) System and has not qualified for IOASI benefits. If qualified, a member will be granted credit for verified service that occurred during and prior to the IOASI period.

b. For the purposes of this rule, public school teachers are considered to have been in service on July 4, 1953, if they were under contract at the end of the school year 1952-1953 or if they signed a contract for the 1953-1954 school year on or before July 4, 1953.

7.2(2) Prior service credit for vacation or leave of absence.

a. Prior service credit shall be given for a period of vacation or leave of absence authorized by the employer not to exceed 12 months. If a period of vacation or leave of absence exceeds 12 months, prior service credit shall be given for the first 12 months only. However, if a period of vacation or leave of absence was granted for 12 months or less, and renewed for 12 months or less, all periods of vacation or leave of absence shall be included as prior service, even though all periods added together exceed 12 months.

b. Reentry into public employment by an employee on leave of absence can be achieved by the employee by accepting employment with any public employer, provided there is no interruption between the end of the period of the leave of absence and reentry into public employment.

c. The employer must verify the inclusive dates of the period of vacation or leave of absence before prior service credit can be given.

7.2(3) *Prior service credit for military service.*

a. Prior service credit shall be given for the entire period of military service during a war or national emergency, provided the employee was employed by the employer immediately prior to entry into military service and the employee returned to work for the same employer within 12 months after release from service.

b. The employer must verify the inclusive dates of the period of absence from work. A copy of the enlistment and discharge records must also be provided to IPERS to verify enlistment and discharge dates.

7.2(4) *Prior service credit for interruption in service.* Prior service credit shall be given for periods of temporary or seasonal interruption in service where the temporary suspension of service does not terminate the period of employment of the employee. Verification from the employer is required stating the dates of employment, periods of interruption and that the employment was not terminated during those periods.

7.2(5) *Prior service credit for part-time employment.*

a. Effective July 1, 1990, if a member had covered wages reported in any quarter or the custodian of the record certifies service in any quarter, a full quarter of credit will be granted.

b. A teacher will receive credit for a full year in which three quarters of coverage are reported or three quarters of service are certified by the custodian of the records if the teacher had a contract for the following school year. IPERS may require the submission of a copy of that contract.

c. Prior to July 1, 1990, prior service credit for part-time employment was granted on the basis of actual time worked. A ratio determined either by dividing the actual average time worked per day by the normal full-time day or by some other reasonable method was used to calculate the actual time worked.

7.2(6) *Prior service credit for a set period of time.*

a. Effective July 1, 1990, prior service credit will be granted for those quarters in which covered wages were reported or if the custodian of the record certifies service.

b. Prior to July 1, 1990, full prior service credit was given for periods of employment which required the employee to be available for as much work as required, even though the employee may not have actually worked full-time. This includes the employment of town clerks, secretaries of school districts, school bus drivers and school lunch employees.

7.2(7) *Prior service credit for school year.* A public school teacher who worked full-time the entire school year shall be given a full year of prior service credit.

a. Effective July 1, 1990, an employee working in a position for a school district or other educational institution which operates on a nine-month basis shall receive credit for the third quarter when no covered wages are reported in that quarter in the same manner as provided under subrule 7.1(2).

b. Prior to July 1, 1990, school employees may have received less than a full year's credit if they had reportable wages in fewer than four quarters.

7.2(8) *Proof of prior service.*

a. A statement showing the inclusive dates of employment and the position(s) the member held shall be signed by the present custodian of those employment records. IPERS Form 507 or a statement containing similar information may be used for this purpose. This statement does not require notarization.

b. If an employment record is not available for any reason, notarized affidavits of two individuals having knowledge of the employment for which prior service credit is sought shall be submitted. IPERS Form 507-A or an affidavit containing similar information may be used.

c. Proof of prior service shall:

- (1) Refer to covered employment in Iowa;
- (2) Be signed by the proper authority;
- (3) Refer to the member in question;
- (4) Show that the position held is one for which prior service credit can be given;

(5) Show that corrections, deletions, or additions in dates of service are initialed by the signer of the document;

(6) Take into consideration information on the reverse side of the form; and

(7) Contain certification showing the highest gross wage earned in any 12-consecutive-month period before July 4, 1953, and refer to a period ending before that date. IOASI records may be used for verification of wages if necessary, and this information is noted on the application for monthly retirement allowance.

d. Effective July 1, 1990, prior service will be credited by quarters. Service of less than a full quarter shall be rounded up to a full quarter. (Prior to July 1, 1990, the amount of prior service credit due on each proof of service was computed in years, months and days.)

e. If the custodian of the records cannot verify service before July 4, 1953, or if the member disputes the amount of time proven, IPERS may use any records available to supplement the member's proof.

7.2(9) *Prior service credit for service before January 1, 1946.* An active, vested or retired member who was employed prior to January 1, 1946, by an employer may file written verification of the member's dates of employment with IPERS and receive credit for years of prior service for the period of employment. However, a member who is eligible for or receiving a pension or annuity from a local school district for service prior to January 1, 1946, is not eligible to receive credit for the period of service upon which the pension or annuity is based. The member is responsible to obtain sufficient proof of service prior to January 1, 1946, as IPERS may require.

495—7.3(97B) Vesting status.

7.3(1) *General.*

a. Effective July 1, 1990, through June 30, 2005, a member achieves vested status when the member has served and made contributions in 16 or more quarters of IPERS covered employment or attains the age of 55. The vested status of a member may also be determined when the member's contribution payments cease. At that time a comparison of the membership date and termination date will be made. If service sufficient to indicate vested status is present, after any periods of interruption in service have been taken into consideration, the member shall be considered a vested member. All vested members receive all the rights and benefits of a vested member in IPERS until or unless the member files for a refund of accumulated contributions.

b. Effective July 1, 2005, a terminated nonvested member who has not attained the age of 55 shall not become vested upon attainment of the age of 55 while an inactive member. However, a member who terminates before attaining the age of 55 who has covered wages in the calendar year when the member terminates and the member attains the age of 55 in that year shall become vested, even if the member has less than 16 quarters of service credit on file at termination.

7.3(2) *Inactive members who become vested due to a statutory reduction in years.* Effective July 1, 1988, an inactive member who had accumulated, as of the date of the member's last termination of employment, years of membership service equal to or exceeding the years of membership service specified in this rule for qualifying as a vested member on the date of termination shall be considered vested.

7.3(3) *Vesting upon complete or partial termination.* In the case of a complete or partial termination of this fund, any affected member shall have a vested interest in the accrued benefit as of the date of such termination, to the extent such benefit is then funded.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 97B.1A, 97B.1A(13), 97B.1A(20), 97B.1A(25), and 97B.43.

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