

**495—16.2(97B) Domestic relations orders.** This rule shall apply only to marital property orders. All support orders shall continue to be administered under rule 495—16.1(97B).

**16.2(1) Definitions.**

“*Alternate payee*” means a spouse or former spouse, regardless of gender, of a member who is recognized by a domestic relations order as having a right to receive all or a portion of the benefits payable by IPERS with respect to such member.

“*Benefits*” means, for purposes of this rule and depending on the context, a refund, monthly allowance (including monthly allowance paid as an actuarial equivalent (AE)), or death benefit payable with respect to a member covered under IPERS. “Benefits” does not include dividends payable under Iowa Code section 97B.49 or other cost-of-living increases unless specifically provided for in a QDRO.

“*Domestic relations order*” means any judgment, decree, or order which relates to the provision of marital property rights to a spouse or former spouse, regardless of gender, of a member and is made pursuant to the domestic relations laws of a state.

“*Member*” means, for purposes of this rule, IPERS members, beneficiaries, and contingent annuitants.

“*Qualified domestic relations order*” or “*QDRO*” means a domestic relations order that divides the marital property of former spouses and assigns to a former spouse alternate payee the right to receive all or a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a member under IPERS and meets the requirements of this rule.

“*Successor alternate payee*” means a person or persons named in a domestic relations order prior to July 1, 2019, to receive the amounts payable to the former spouse alternate payee under the QDRO if the alternate payee dies before the member. Successor alternate payees must be named individuals, not a class of individuals, a trust or an estate.

“*Trigger event*” means a distribution or series of distributions of benefits made with respect to a member.

**16.2(2) Requirements.**

*a. Mandatory provisions.* A domestic relations order is a QDRO if such order:

(1) Clearly specifies the member’s name and last-known mailing address, member identification number or social security number, and the names and last-known mailing addresses and social security numbers of alternate payees. This information shall be provided to IPERS on IPERS’ Confidential Information form;

(2) Clearly specifies a fixed dollar amount or a percentage, but not both, of the member’s benefits to be paid by IPERS to the alternate payee or the manner in which the fixed dollar amount or percentage is to be determined, provided that no such method shall require IPERS to perform present value calculations of the member’s accrued benefit;

(3) Clearly specifies the period to which such order applies;

(4) Clearly specifies that the order applies to IPERS;

(5) Clearly specifies that the order is for purposes of making a property division;

(6) Conforms IPERS with IRS reporting requirements for distributions to successor alternate payees. Prior to July 1, 2019, the taxable portion and basis will be prorated to each respective recipient if the payee is the alternate payee. If the payee is a successor alternate payee, the taxable portion and basis will be borne by the member, pursuant to IRC Pub. L. 99-514, 100 Stat. 2085, enacted October 22, 1986. Effective July 1, 2019, a domestic relations order must conform IPERS with IRS reporting requirements for distributions to alternate payees. The taxable portion and basis will be prorated to each respective recipient; and

(7) Is clearly signed by the judge and filed with the clerk of court. IPERS will consider an order duly signed if it carries an original signature, a stamp bearing the judge’s signature, an electronic clerk-of-court stamp and judge’s signature page via the electronic data management system (EDMS) or is conformed in accordance with local court rules.

*b. Prohibited provisions.* A domestic relations order is not a QDRO if such order:

(1) Requires IPERS to provide any type or form of benefit or any option not otherwise provided under Iowa Code chapter 97B;

- (2) Requires IPERS to provide increased benefits determined on the basis of actuarial value;
- (3) Requires the payment of benefits to an alternate payee which are required to be paid to another alternate payee under another order previously determined by IPERS to be a QDRO;
- (4) Requires any action by IPERS that is contrary to its governing statutes or plan provisions;
- (5) Awards any future benefit increases that are provided by the legislature, except as provided in subparagraph 16.2(2) “c”(2);
- (6) Requires the payment of benefits to an alternate payee prior to a trigger event; or
- (7) Appoints a successor alternate payee after June 30, 2019.

c. *Permitted provisions.* A QDRO may also:

- (1) If a trigger event has not occurred as of the date the order is received by IPERS, name an alternate payee as a designated beneficiary or contingent annuitant or require the payment of benefits under a particular benefit option, or both;
- (2) Specify that the alternate payee shall be entitled to a fixed dollar amount or percentage of dividend payments, or cost-of-living increase or any other postretirement benefit increase to the member (all known as dividend payments), as follows:
  - 1. If the court order awards a fixed dollar amount of benefits to the alternate payee, the dollar amount of dividend payments to be added or method for determining the dollar amount shall be stated in the court order or an award of a share of dividend payments shall be given no effect; and
  - 2. If the court order awards a specified percentage of benefits to the alternate payee, IPERS shall add dividends to the alternate payee’s share of the retirement allowance as necessary to keep the alternate payee’s share of payments at the percentage specified in the court order;
- (3) Bar a vested member from requesting a refund of the member’s accumulated contributions without the alternate payee’s written consent. If a member applies for a refund, a consent form will be sent to the alternate payee at the address of record at IPERS. The completed consent form must be received by IPERS within 60 days. If returned undeliverable or no response is received, the member’s portion of the refund amount will be payable to the member. If returned marked “no consent,” the refund will not be payable to either the member or alternate payee;
- (4) Allow benefits to be paid to an alternate payee based on a period of reemployment for a retired member.

**16.2(3) Administrative provisions.**

a. IPERS uses the shared payment method for payments under a domestic relations order. IPERS will not create a separate account for the alternate payee or any successor alternate payee(s). Payment to the alternate payee (or successor alternate payee(s)) shall be in a lump sum if the member’s benefits are paid in a lump sum distribution or as monthly payments if the member’s benefits are paid under a retirement option. A member shall not be able to receive an actuarial equivalent (AE) under Iowa Code section 97B.48(1) unless the total benefit payable with respect to that member meets the applicable requirements. All divisions of benefits shall be based on the gross amount of monthly or lump sum benefits payable. Federal and state income taxes shall be deducted from the member’s and former spouse alternate payee’s respective shares and reported under their respective federal tax identification numbers. Unrecovered basis shall be allocated on a pro rata basis to the member and alternate payee. Federal and state income taxes shall be deducted from the member’s gross payment when a successor alternate payee(s) receives a payment. Federal and state income taxes shall be reported under the member’s federal tax identification number. Unrecovered basis shall be allocated to the member.

b. The alternate payee shall not be entitled to any share of the member’s death benefits except to the extent such entitlement is so provided in a QDRO or in a beneficiary designation filed subsequent to the dissolution.

c. Upon acceptable proof from a member that a preretirement divorce is final, a member may submit a new enrollment/beneficiary designation form to IPERS. IPERS will place the new designation in the member’s record. However, if a domestic relations order is later received and qualified by IPERS, the provisions of the QDRO shall be deemed, except as revoked or modified in a subsequent QDRO, to operate as a beneficiary designation, and shall be given first priority by IPERS in the determination and payment of such member’s death benefits. Death benefits remaining after payments are made as required

by the QDRO, to the extent possible, shall then be made according to the terms of the member's most recent beneficiary designation. If a QDRO does not contain a form of benefit paragraph requiring the member to select a specific IPERS option at retirement, the member is allowed to select any option at retirement, including an option that does not provide for payment of postretirement death benefits. Once a divorce is final postretirement, a member may submit a new enrollment/beneficiary designation form to IPERS if the member has retired under Option 1, 2 or 5, unless otherwise specified in a QDRO.

*d.* If an alternate payee has been awarded a share of the member's benefits and dies before the member, the alternate payee's entire share shall be restored to the member unless otherwise specified in the order and in the manner required under this rule. In order for the alternate payee's entire share to be restored to the member, IPERS requires proof of death of the alternate payee in the form of a death certificate. If a death certificate cannot be obtained, IPERS may rely on such resources as it has available, including but not limited to records from the Social Security Administration, bureau of health statistics, IPERS' own internal records, or reports derived from other public records, and other departmental or governmental records to which IPERS may have access.

*e.* An alternate payee shall not receive a share of dividends or other cost-of-living increases, unless so provided in a QDRO.

*f.* The CEO, or CEO's designee, shall have exclusive authority to determine whether a domestic relations order is a QDRO. A final determination by the CEO, or CEO's designee, may be appealed in the same manner as any other final agency determination under Iowa Code chapter 97B.

*g.* A person who attempts to make IPERS a party or requires IPERS to appear as a witness to a domestic relations action in order to determine an alternate payee's right to receive a portion of the benefits payable to a member shall be liable to IPERS for its costs and attorney's fees.

*h.* A domestic relations order shall not become effective until it is approved by IPERS. If a member is receiving a retirement allowance at the time a domestic relations order is received by the system, the order shall be effective only with respect to payments made after the order is determined to be a QDRO. Payment to the alternate payee will be withheld from the member's payment the month the alternate payee's application is mailed by IPERS. If the member is not receiving a retirement allowance at the time a domestic relations order is approved by IPERS and the member applies for a refund or monthly allowance, or dies, no distributions shall be made until the respective rights of the parties under the domestic relations order are determined by IPERS. If IPERS has placed a hold on the member's account following written or verbal notification from the member, member's spouse, or legal representative of either party of a pending dissolution of marriage, and no further contacts are received from either party or their representatives within the following one-year period, or IPERS has not received and qualified a domestic relations order, IPERS shall release the hold.

*i.* IPERS and its staff shall have no liability for making or withholding payments in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

*j.* IPERS has no duty or responsibility to search for alternate payees. Alternate payees must notify IPERS of any change in their mailing addresses. IPERS shall mail the alternate payee an application once an application for a distribution has been received from the member and considered a complete application by IPERS. For monthly benefit applications, the alternate payee is eligible for monthly payments as of the member's first month of entitlement.

*k.* If a QDRO requires the member to select an option with joint and survivor provisions (Option 4 or 6) and name the alternate payee as contingent annuitant, the order must state the percentage in Option 4 or 6 to be payable to the alternate payee as contingent annuitant (the currently available percentages under Option 4 or 6 are 25, 50, 75 and 100 percent). Acceptable birth proof for the alternate payee as the named contingent annuitant, pursuant to 495—subrule 11.1(2), must also be provided to IPERS prior to approval of the order by IPERS.

*l.* For both lump sum and monthly payments, the alternate payee's tax withholding and rollover elections, if eligible, must be received before the first or current month's benefit is certified for payment or IPERS will use the applicable default tax withholding elections.

*m.* If an order that is determined to be a QDRO divides a member's account using a service factor formula and the member's IPERS benefits are based on a number of quarters less than the member's total

covered quarters, notwithstanding any terms of the order to the contrary, IPERS shall limit the number of quarters used in the numerator and the denominator of the service fraction to the number of quarters actually used in the calculation of IPERS benefits, not to exceed 120 quarters for special service members and 140 quarters for regular and hybrid members. IPERS will not accept or administer a service factor formula fraction in excess of 1.

*n.* Service credit that is purchased during the period when the member is married to the alternate payee shall be added to the numerator and the denominator of the service fraction when calculating the service factor pursuant to a domestic relations order. Service credit that is purchased during a period when the member is not married to the alternate payee shall only be added to the denominator of the service fraction when calculating the service factor pursuant to a domestic relations order. Under no circumstances shall the number of quarters in the denominator be more than the number of quarters used to calculate the member's benefit. Service purchase after retirement shall not increase or decrease the alternate payee's payment amount that was deducted and was payable at the time of retirement.

*o.* The parties or their attorneys in a dissolution action involving an IPERS member shall decide between themselves which attorney will submit a proposed domestic relations order to IPERS for review. IPERS shall not review a proposed order that has not been approved as to form by both parties or their counsel by enclosure of the Administrative Rule Compliance for QDROs form. A rejection under this paragraph shall not preclude IPERS from placing a hold on a member's account until the status of a proposed order as a QDRO is resolved or the hold is released pursuant to the terms of paragraph 16.2(3) "h."

*p.* If a member has filed for and is receiving monthly pension benefits, or wishes to file an application for retirement or a refund and has a qualified domestic relations order pending on the member's account, the parties (the member and the alternate payee or their counsel of record) may execute a waiver of the 30-day appeal period following review and qualification of the member's domestic relations order, using a form approved by the system.

*q.* If a member with an IPERS-approved QDRO is receiving a distribution according to a qualified benefits arrangement (QBA), the alternate payee shall share in the distribution to the member unless the order specifically states otherwise.

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